and Island Black with 52 bushels per acre. In wheat the Early Red Fife has proved superior both in quality and yield. In 1915 this produced 41 bushels per acre under field conditions.

The six-rowed and two-rowed varieties of barley have been tried side by side, and the latter has proved most productive. A new variety has been developed which drops its awns in the field and has the habit of heavy production. Mr. Clark thinks this was originally the English Chevalier, and later known as the Old Island Two-row variety. It is now registered under the name of Charlottetown No. 80. It leads all others by 8 bushels per acre in the test plots, and under field conditions it has threshed 52 bushels per acre for two years.

It has been the practice also to test out the different strains of the varieties produced by the Seed Growers' Association on the Island. For instance, eleven different strains of Banner oats were grown side by side in order to see which of the good types was really the best.

With regard to crop rotation, the old Island rotation mentioned previously in this article is being preserved and new ones are being adapted to various conditions which exist. The good qualities of the Island rotation have been enumerated, namely, the immunity which it provides from club root and bad potato diseases; yet it is almost impossible to get a good stand of clover under this system, and the two years which the land is in pasture are almost wasted, for the soil produces little more than enough to pay rent. Hay is also a light crop under this seven-year rotation. To eradicate noxious weeds, the following three-year rotation is being recommended; roots, grain, hay. To get rid of ordinary field weeds, a five-year system can be followed such as this: roots, grain, hay, grain, hay. A stockman might require even a different rotation, and a short one, which is giving good service, follows: roots, grain, hay, pasture. As a five-year rotation for stockmen this one is being advocated: grain, roots, grain, hay, pasture.

More cultural work is being started, and considerable work has been done in the stables with feeding steers and lambs. The purpose is to utilize those roughages that are actually grown on the Island farm. In one experiment of feeding steers from November 1 to March 10, they made a gain of 250 pounds each, and increased two cents per pound in value.

Twenty acres of the 110 acres in the Farm are under horticulture. Perennials are supplied free to the schools, women's institutes, and to the women of the Province. From the time of the inception of the Farm an effort has been made to get the people to come to the place and look it over. A splendid grove has been maintained on the Farm and accomodation is provided for picnics and visitors.

The Silver-Black Fox.

It would not be fair to draw this article to a close without a mention of the silver-black fox industry. There are now over three hundred ranches on the Island, and in the fall these contained about 5,000 foxes, counting the 1916 pups. There is considerable money invested in this proposition and the ranches are constructed and operated on most approved lines.

Skating on the Snow.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

From December to Easter the magnificent fjords of Scandinavia are entirely in the grip of the King of Winter, because we have none of the "January thaw" of Canada; instead, our atmosphere is dry, and with the bright, winter sunshine makes this the season of greatest enjoyment for all.

Our all-absorbing pastime is skating ,and we skate on the snow instead of ice as you do. Skis are snow-skates. They are made of narrow, thin, elastic strips of wood, 3 feet long, which turn up at the front ends in a point like a sleigh runner. Your skis do not fit you if they are longer than one-third your height. This is always the rule. Skis may be fastened to one's boots, but they are oftener just strapped on. Everyone who uses skis steers himself along his course by means of a long pole carried in the hands. One accustomed to skis is able to skim over the snow with great grace and a feeling of lightness conducive to wonderful speed. To ski has the same effect on its devotees that ice skating has. It is an exhilarating sport, and the more you ski the more you want to.

The movements required in ski-ing are very similar to those required in ice skating. A person on the skis glides along with a swinging movement, and going down the hills the skis are held together and the body balanced by means of the long pole or staff that is always part of the equipment of the person on skis.

The momentum attained and the velocity gained as one proceeds down the ice-clad snow hills is exciting to a degree, and fairly makes the nerves thrill as the blood bounds in your veins and your lungs fill with the pure, cool, fresh air, delicious with the breath of the pines. Going up hill, on the other hand, is real hard work. It takes a really proficient performer on skis to climb hills. It is necessary to place the skis side-ways against the hill, making a kind of stairs in the snowy banks. I can assure any would-be pupil that it is no easy matter to learn to ski. I speak from experience, but it is such a grand accomplishment that it is worth all the hard knocks and tumbles in the snow incident to learning to acquire the art of so gently and gracefully gliding over the snow.

The Scandinavians all ski and take to it naturally, but learners often sustain severe bodily hurt, but none of these things daunt these hardy, northmen who have braved the sea and a thousand storms.

To ski in Denmark, Norway and Sweden is a necessary bit of training, for the winter season is so long that it makes a novel and speedy way to travel, besides it is an eminently healthful sport, and the scenery is so changeable and varied that it is a real education to go on these ski trips; and so we have our national sport just as tobogganing is to Quebec.

Those who would become proficient need to be agile, alert and quick to act. It requires steady nerves, and even with these traits it is not uncommon to be thrown headlong into the snow even when you and the other fellows continually cry, "Av vei," which is our Danish way of saying "Clear the hill—A."

The women and girls keep out of doors a great deal, both in summer and winter in these countries. To their minds beauty resides in physical well being, and the whole body is harmonized by exercises that are conducive to perfect health. A person in perfect health is always beautiful.

The bright costumes of the women and girls, with the rose of health on their cheeks, is a gladsome sight and lights up the snow with color; the reds in their caps, scarfs and cloaks are enhanced by the evergreen of the pines and spruces which are abundant in the woodlands, through which they that go on skis pass on the miles and miles of excellent ski-trails. Every Dane sings with one of our poets:

"Ah, nowhere is the rose so red,
Ah, nowhere so small the thorn,
Ah, nowhere so soft the downy bed,
As those where we were born."

Welland Co., Ont. F. M. CHRISTANSON.

A New Idea on Rural Depopulation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The problem of why the boys and girls leave the farm in such large numbers is a complicated one. Many reasons have been given, such as lack of social advantages, poor rewards for labor, wrong education, wrong ideals, inconveniences, etc., and we believe that all of these have an influence more or less. But to say which one is predominant would be a difficult task, because doubtless it varies in different individuals. Probably the laudable desire to see life and to improve their financial status is the principal reason, but there are some young people, and older ones too, who would not live in the country though they could make five times what they can in the city. They could not do without city conveniences, to say nothing of the social life. It is a physicial impossibility to have the social conditions as perfect on the farm as they are in the city, also the conveniences. There is bound to be more isolation, and young people do not usually relish a quiet life. This is probably the chief reason that sooner or later most boys tire of the farm. But we think that the evil, if such it be, is more common among the girls, and when the girls go it is usually harder to keep the boys. The average farm girl, especially if she is clever and ambitious does not want to live on a farm because she thinks (often erroneously, it is true) that there is insufficient scope for her abilities. Then most young girls are naturally vain; they are fond of dress and want to be where they can be admired and flattered, and have a good time. Woman is the weaker sex, and it takes a strong mind to live isolated. Some young men leave the farm for the same reasons, but with them it is mostly financial, rather than social or from lack of conveniences or fine clothes. I believe that the average farm boy would stay on the farm provided he could have a fair start on one and could persuade the girl of his choice to stay with him, but in most cases the girl will not live on the farm, and who can blame her? The farmer's wife has harder work and longer hours that the citizen's wife in like circumstances. And, if the young man is rich, neither he nor the girl will live on a farm. They think that they are rich enough to live in the city. It seems to be the rule that as soon as a farmer gets rich enough he sells out to a poorer man and retires to the town or city. There seems to be an irresistible attraction in the city for the average man or woman, especially the latter, and we do not believe that it will ever be entirely overcome, because the city has the advantage of the country in co-operative organization. The modern city is a wonderful example of co-operation and interdependence. It is almost as perfect as a colony of honey bees, or a hill of ants. It seems natural for most persons to want to lean on someone else, and the benefits are patent to every thoughtful student. On the other hand, the farmer is isolated and is compelled to work more independently, and consequently at a financial disadvantage.

I do not believe that there is an effective remedy for this rural exodus, and furthermore, I am not sure that it is best to attempt to remedy it. If Canada is ever to become a great nation, it is necessary that she develop her manufactures and turn her raw materials into finished products, and to do this a large proportion of her population must live in the cities and towns. There has always been too large a proportion engaged in production, and too small in manufacturing. This was inevitable in a new country, but there are still too many producers as compared with the manufacturers. We need to finish our products, rather than to produce more. This world war shows that the manufacturing nations are the leaders. What is Russia, with all her land and men, as compared to Germany or Britain, which are highly organized manufacturing nations? I believe that the rural exodus is the natural result of a sane national policy of the Government, which is following the natural course leading to national greatness, and, as such, should not be unduly retarded.

Perth Co., Ont. J. H. BURNS.

[Note.—Fortunately some people have more faith in farming and its importance to the nation than has Mr. Burns. Few can agree that Canada has, at the present time, too many producers.—EDITOR.]

Ontario Agricultural College Examination Results.

First Year—maximum, 1,200. 1, Hopper, 973; 2, Murdoch, 939; 3, Lindsay, 925; 4, Thompson, 900; 5, Zavitz, C. H., 885; 6, Watson, 872; 7, Frey, 855; 8, Maynard, 854; 9, Harris, 852; 10, Mead, 848; 11, Currier, 845; 12, King, 810; 13, Taylor, 791; 14, McKay, H. T., 790; 15, Hall, 785; 16, Marritt, 774; 17, Bouis, 769; 18, Clarke, 765; 19, Smallfield, 764; 20, Williamson, 763; 21, Peters, 759; 22, Brickley, 753; 23, Pegg, 748; 24, Quirie, 743; 25, Porter, A. M., 740; 26, Pawley, 735; 27, Johnson, 733; 28, Jamieson, 731; 29, Carnochan, 730; 30, Beatty, 715; 31, Broughton, 710; 32, Arnold, 707; 33, Fraser, 703; 34, Leavens, 702; 34, West, 702, No. 3; 36, Nixon, 701, No. 12; 37, Leitch, 700; 38, Patchett, 695; 39, Scott, 683; 40, Silcox, 682; 41, Caldwell, 679, No. 2; 42, Hamilton, 671; 43, Whillans, 656, No. 12; 44, Porter, H. F., 640; 45, Patterson, 630; 46, Dunn, 622, Nos. 3, 12; 47, Spofford, 619, No. 6; 48, MacLean, 613, No. 12; 49, Brown, 593, No. 2; 49, McGuigan, 596, No. 2; 49, Whiteside, 596, Nos. 2, 5, 12; 52, White, 586; 53, Misener, 585; 54, Penhale, 582, Nos. 5, 10, 12; 55, MacKay, J. W., 577, Nos. 3, 5, 10; 56, Kernohan, 558, Nos. 3, 5; 57, Sheppard, 540, No. 12; 58, Salter, 491, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 12.

Remainder of class failed in more than four subjects.

List of subjects: 1, English Literature; 2, English Composition; 3, Arithmetic and Elementary Drainage; 4, Hydrostatics; 5, Chemistry; 6, Botany; 7, Field Husbandry; 8, Animal Husbandry; 9, Dairying; 10, Poultry; 11, Apiculture; 12, Vet. Anatomy.

Second Year. Maximum, 1,300: 1, Shales, 1,047; 2, Atkin, E., 1,005; 3, Musgrave, 984; 4, Campbell, 980; 5, Grant, 972; 6, Odell, 956; 7. Quail, 931; 8, Hunter, 925; 9, Brink, 921; 10, Oliver, 912; 11, Gunn, 911; 12, Gowland, 901; 13, Barber, 886; 13, Matheson, 886; 15, Kezar, 876; 16, Clark, 875; 17, Kimball, 864; 17, Munro, 864; 19, McKay, 858; 20, MacKenzie, 854; 21, Steckle, 842; 22, Stewart, 841; 23, Almey, 831; 24, Peters, 830; 25, Way, 828; 26, Goudie, 827; 27, Rutter, 826; 28, Frost, 825; 29, Caldwell, 823; 30, Ziegler, 816; 31, Toole, 815; 32, Minielly, 814; 33, Jackson, 812, No. 2; 34, Wadsworth, 798; 35, Aylsworth, 797; 35, Scouten, 797, No. 3; 37, Allan, 796; 38, Mason, 777; 39, Crews, 776; 40, Higgins, 768; 40, Sibbick, 768; 42, Jones, 767; 43, Delamore, 766; 44, Cook, 761; 44, Stillwell, 761; 46, Atkin, R., 758; 47, McLean, 744; 47, Tice, 744; 49, Lamont, 739; 50, Argue, 730; 51, Stover, 681.

List of subjects: 1, English Literature; 2, English Composition; 3, Economics; 4, Surveying and Drainage; 5, Manual Training; 6, Chemistry; 7, Entomology; 8, Horticulture; 9, Botany; 10, Field Husbandry; 11, Animal Husbandry; 12, Dairying; 13, Vet. Pathology.

Third Year. Maximum, 1,100: 1, Geddes, 883; 2, Elder, 860; 3, Robinson, 855; 4, Wilson, 852; 5, Maxwell, 851; 6, O'Neill, 849; 7, Patterson, 843; 8, Arnold, 840; 9, James, 839; 10, McCulloch, 837; 11, Ferguson, 835; 12, Snyder, 824; 13, Sullivan, 816; 14, Hempson, 808; 15, Davis, 802; 16, Heimpel, 781; 17, Cooper, 766; 18, Hamilton, 764; 19, Newton, 750; 20, Timms, 749; 21, Gandier, 734; 22, McBeath, 724; 23, DeLong, 704; 24, Parfitt, 694; 25, Wallace, 681; 26, Michael, 675; 27, Lavis, 662; 28, Richards, 582, No. 3; 29, Hawley, 574, No. 2; 30, Scales, 557; 31, Mann, 537, No. 3; 32, Munro, 534, No. 3; 33, Edgar, 509, No. 3; 34, Sproule, 473.

List of subjects: 1, English Literature; 2, Economics; 3, French; 4, Heat; 5, Inorganic Chem.; 6, Qual. Chem.; 7, Geology; 8, Botany; 9, Syst. Entomology; 10, Econ. Entomology; 11, Bacteriology.

N.B.—No. indicates subjects on which supplemental examinations must be written.

A Suggestion to Those Who Offer Pure-Bred Stock.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Perhaps I might be permitted to offer a suggestion to a great many who advertise pure-bred stock in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." I often look over the ads. and find just the post office and no county, and unless I write to the party or go to considerable trouble I have no means of knowing how far away the advertiser lives. If you would just ask advertisers to always put in the name of their county I believe it would be greatly appreciated.

Kent Co., Ont. W. W.

Corn Embargo Removed.

Earlier in December an embargo was placed on feed corn coming from the United States to Canada owing, we believe, to the shortage of cars. This embargo was removed December 29 after the United Farmers of Ontario had made representation to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and to the Chairman of the Railway Commission. Feed is very scarce this year and before the embargo was removed 150 cars of corn bought for Canada in Chicago were held up. Thirty-five of these were on the way the next day after the embargo was removed.