

ment of education in introducing agriculture into the schools. The rural problem, he believed, to be how to hold for the country an adequate population of contented, intelligent, progressive land-owning people, and the factors in the problem he named as five—the home, the school, the church, agricultural organizations, and last, but not least, the agricultural press. Among the defects which he sees in rural schools, that the teachers are isolated in their work, a large number of them being young women not rural-minded, nor equipped for leadership, and even these are forced to change schools frequently. Pupils attend irregularly, leave school early in life, and when in school come with lessons unprepared and very often do not look up to the teacher, or take pride in the work she is doing for them. Parents are often unacquainted with the work of the school, which makes more difficult the work of the teacher, and very often prone to criticize rather than help the teacher. Trustees too often try to save money, do not back up the teacher as they should, and have not a clear vision of the value of a good education. Unattractive school buildings, grounds, and fences, no facilities for play, poor seating accommodation, dingy unadorned walls, dirty floors, poor lighting, no ventilation and poor equipment are the cause of many school failures. There is urgent need, on account of their being so many weak schools, for co-operation and consolidation, also for township high schools for the country pupils. He advised that the agricultural societies aid in bettering these conditions, by appointing an agricultural education committee to work with the teacher and trustees, that they should increase the teaching of agriculture in the school, with systematic instruction by the teacher and practical work by the pupils in home or school plots as well as introducing agricultural books into the school, improving the grounds, and buildings, making better facilities for play and music, and thus make the school a centre of the community. The school fair should be encouraged by giving many and small prizes, which will tend to improve the conditions of the school. Among the prizes which he advised giving to schools were flags, banners, shields, pictures, sets of agricultural books, prize seed shrubs, bulbs and play ground equipment, and gardening tools. All this if carried out, he believed, would result in better teachers, pupils, trustees, school patrons and better schools, which would eventually be an uplift for education for country life and a better country. This, he believed, to be the biggest job in Ontario to-day.

### The Sixth Annual Corn Show.

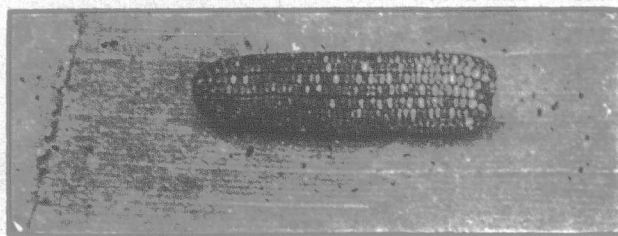
It is an eager, interested crowd that attends the annual Corn Show. The Show itself is a live institution. It has none of that staleness which is observable in some of our great fall exhibitions, which have run along without much change for several years. Nothing but corn is exhibited, and yet the prize money offered runs up to \$1,800.00 and over.

It perhaps, ought to be spoken of as the Corn Exhibition,—that is the official name for it,—but everybody calls it the Corn Show, and by that name it will likely continue to be known. It is held yearly in the southwestern counties of Ontario, and the sixth of the series came off this year at Chatham, Kent County, on Feb. 3rd to 6th.

In the display at the Exhibitions are to be seen the very best samples of corn grown in Canada. Dent corns are there, many varieties of them, white, yellow, and white cap yellow; flint corn, eight and twelve rowed, in white, yellow and red; popcorn in similar colors and sweet corn, that most toothsome species, in black as well as yellow and white. The exhibits are entered and arranged in various classes, such as general, county, part-county, township, junior,

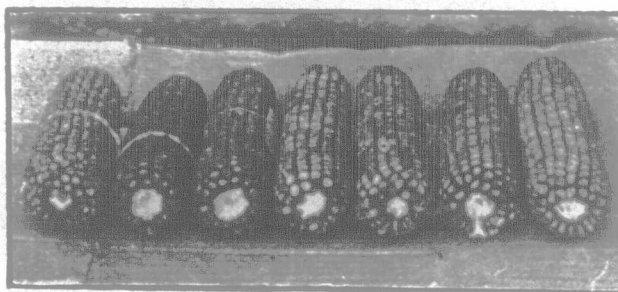
etc. Prizes are offered also for winners in judging contests for seed testing germinators, and for decorative erections done in corn. As this grain is specially suitable for decoration on account of its structure and bright colors, and as handsome prizes are offered in this latter class, most of the ornamental erections competing are very elaborate and attractive. There being many possibilities of securing a prize, owing to the great number of classes, accounts in part for the large number of exhibitors who enter, and in consequence for the keen interest of the throngs who attend the show. But the display is attractive in itself, and the whole countryside is interested in corn and its improvement, therefore, also the crowds which gather from all parts of the Southwestern Peninsula.

The directorate of the Corn Growers' Association has from the first paid special attention to educational as well as exhibition features. Every forenoon this year Prof. Norgord, of Wisconsin Agricultural College, Madison, gave practical in-



Best Ear Yellow Dent Corn in the Show.

struction in corn selection, both lecturer and listeners having corn ears before them. Many of those who attended this class had grown corn before Prof. Norgord was born, and yet were content to act as learners still. During every afternoon there were addresses given in Oddfellow's Hall (the show was in the armories) by several of the best qualified men in the country, Prof. Norgord, of course, included. Prof. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, spoke of "Improvement of Farm Crops"; Jack Miner, Kingsville, of the "Value and Intelligence of Our Wild Birds"; L. H. Newman, Secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association on the "Inter Canadian Seed Trade and the Types of Seed Corn Required." An illustrated address on "The Teaching of Agriculture in On-



A Good Septette.

Winners of seven prizes for Single Ear Yellow Dent corn. Counting from right-hand side—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Reid's Yellow Dent; 4th, Golden Glow; 5th and 6th, Bailey; 7th, Mortgage Lifter.

tario Schools" was given by Prof. McCready, O. A. C., Guelph. Prof. Norgord in his able address dealt with "Corn for Seed," "Silage," "Alfalfa," and kindred topics. Another address, and which excited keen interest on account of the present stringing of Niagara Power and Light cables from St. Thomas to Windsor, was on "Hydro Electric, its use on the Farm and in the Home," by J. W. Purcell, one of the engineering staff. A very full feast of good things, as every one will allow, and which was much appreciated, standing room being often at a premium. Professor Klinck, Macdonald College, Quebec, was to

have given several addresses, but his duties as judge kept him engaged almost to the last hour.

On the evening of the 4th instant a meeting, more in the nature of an entertainment was held, presided over by Mayor McCorvic. Speeches by Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, President Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph, G. W. Sulman, M. P. P., and the Chairman were interspersed by fine quartette music and readings, and everyone present seemed to enjoy the lighter part of the entertainment, and to appreciate the speeches.

Looking over the audiences gathered in the afternoon one could not but be struck with the fine-looking, intelligent, strong faces of the men and women and young people filling the hall. The story of the lives of the older men in particular could scarcely fail to be read in their expression and attitude. They had not had an easy time all through; they had faced many difficulties, but had steadfastly surmounted them, not losing temper in the process, strength of mind and brain power being developed meanwhile, and now in comfort and in good conscience they were at peace with all men, their interest in affairs and "corn" not in the least impaired.

Considerable freedom was allowed and taken by the audience in the afternoon meetings. For instance:—Prof. Norgord took occasion in his commendation of alfalfa as a valuable farm crop to give some hints as to how the hay should be treated. Care should be exercised to keep the leaves from being lost, as they were easily broken off and were by far the most valuable part. He advised putting the hay into coil before it was quite dry, covering with hay caps and allowing it to remain in the field for a few days to sweat.

"But," spoke up one, "you couldn't then use the hayloadeer."

"No," said Prof. Norgord, "but I think this the more advisable way."

"Then," continued the other, "you wouldn't recommend cutting after the dew was off in the morning, raking up the same evening, hauling it in the next day, and tramping it well down in the mow?"

"No, I wouldn't," was the answer, "it would likely heat and spoil."

"Well, you come down to my barn and I'll show you some cured in that way, and it's all right," was the retort. This provoked a great laugh on the professor, who was not abashed, however, but insisted that while that might answer at times it was not safe practice as a rule.

Other Glints From Speakers.—"Varieties of oats that weigh heaviest per measured bushel, as a rule, are poor yielders and of poor quality. Have large percentage weight in hull," Prof. Zavitz.

"Silage is a wonderful feed," Prof. Norgord.

"Seed corn should be dried and kept indoors," Prof. Norgord.

"We make a big mistake when we kill our birds," Jack Miner.

"A robin eats, in the early season, fourteen feet of worm per day, yet we hang him over when we see him getting two cents worth of cherries," Jack Miner.

"Hydro Electric is the people's plant. All profit must be returned to users," J. W. Purcell.

"A blower on a cutting box takes four times the power that an elevator or carrier does," Purcell.

"Agriculture is taught more effectively by nature study than by books," Prof. McCready.

"Twice as much food value per acre of corn as of roots," Prof. Norgord.

"Remarkable improvement in the type of corn exhibited since the show started," A. McKenney.

The officers of the Ontario Corn Growers' Association were, at the annual business meeting on the evening of the 5th inst., all re-elected.

President, Byron Robinson, Wheatley; Secretary, W. E. J. Edwards, Dept. of Agriculture, Essex; Treasurer, J. H. Coatesworth, Kingsville; 1st Vice-President, R. W. Knister, Comber; 2nd Vice-President, Lester Gregory, Darrel.

## Markets.

### Toronto.

At the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, February 9th, the receipts of live stock numbered 96 cars, comprising 1,566 cattle, 1,134 hogs, 250 sheep and lambs, and 61 calves; the quality of the cattle was fair to good; prices were steady. Steers, \$7.25 to \$8.35; heifers, \$7 to \$8; common to medium steers and heifers, \$6 to \$6.75; cows, \$3.75 to \$7.25; bulls, \$6 to \$7.50, and one sold at \$8 to-day; milkers, \$50 to \$89; calves, \$6 to \$11. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$7; lambs, \$8 to \$9.50. Hogs, \$9.15 fed and watered, and \$8.90 f. o. b. cars.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	5	207	212
Cattle .....	85	1,718	1,753
Hogs .....	78	7,322	7,400
Sheep .....	55	920	975
Calves .....	16	203	219
Horses .....	28	8	36

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	44	358	402
Cattle .....	433	4,902	5,335
Hogs .....	194	8,319	8,513
Sheep .....	376	972	1,348
Calves .....	11	397	408
Horses .....	52	102	154

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week show a decrease of 190 carloads, 3,582 cattle, 1,113 hogs, 373 sheep and lambs, 189 calves, and 118 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1913.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock-yards for the past week were light. The quality of the bulk of the fat cattle was far from being good, not as good as they should be after being two to three months in the stable. There were a few choice loads, not more than ten during the week. There were many cattle that ought to have been kept in the stable for two months longer, instead of bringing them on the market, cattle that had just got in good, thriving condition. Trade was quiet nearly all week, and prices were no higher than at the close of the previous week. The top price paid during the week for two loads of choice steers was \$8.50. Stockers and feeders were few in number, and prices remained very firm. Fresh milkers and forward springers were in good demand, at firm prices. Sheep, lambs and calves, were firm, at steady prices, but hogs sold at lower quotations at the close of the week than at the commencement.

Butchers'.—Choice steers, 1,300 to 1,340 lbs., sold at \$8.15 to \$8.50, and

only two loads at the latter price; good steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$8; medium, \$7 to \$7.25; common, \$6 to \$6.60; choice cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good cows, \$6 to \$6.50; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common cows, \$4.50 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25; choice bulls, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good bulls, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common bulls, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Receipts were light all week, not enough to supply the demand. Prices remained firm. Choice steers, \$7 to \$7.35; good steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were light all week, which caused firm prices. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11.50 per cwt.; good calves, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, rough calves, \$5.60 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light ewes, \$6.50 to \$7; heavy ewes, \$5.50 to \$6; rams, \$5.25 to \$6; lambs, choice ewes, and wethers, 90 to 100 lbs., \$9 to \$9.50; heavy lambs, \$8 to \$8.75.