

factor in giving character to the new education, the aim of which is not "culture for culture's sake," not "art for art's sake," not philosophic leisure, but success through useful activity, through large contribution to human needs, through personal effort in doing a share of the world's work.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

Geo. A. Putnam, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, outlined the relation of agriculture to the great manufacturing and producing establishments in U. S. and Canada. Co-operation had done much for the agriculture of Denmark and other European and Australasian countries, and it is to co-operation in its true sense, each working for the benefit of all, that we on this side of the Atlantic must look for progress in the future. The Farmers' Institute is in its nature the very essence of a sifting and scientific investigation of experimental work and practical experience, its whole life being dependent upon the educational agencies which go to make it up. Among the educational organizations which combine to perfect the work of the institute in Ontario are the agricultural college and experiment stations, the different live-stock associations (cattle, sheep, swine, horse-breeders, etc.), fruit-growers' associations, dairymen's associations, poultry-keepers' associations, beekeepers' associations, etc. These societies are independent of the Institute as far as organization is concerned, but we find that by co-operating with these educational agencies the efficiency of agricultural education can be more easily established and maintained. The aim of the Department is to so arrange the field of educational work that the Institute officers will be composed of representatives from all societies which have members in the district. Then each of these phases of agriculture will receive its due proportion of attention at the regular meetings, and the members of the various societies will have an opportunity of lending their assistance to the Institute officers to further the special meeting in which they are interested.

INSTITUTE LECTURERS.

Dr. Tait Butler, Supt. of Farmers' Institutes for North Carolina, discussed the question of Institute Workers. He emphasized the fact that this was the most important question confronting those engaged in directing Farmers' Institute work, and it is yet unsolved. The partial solution indicated by the optimistic reports of directors, were, when taken at their full face value, merely a short and unsatisfactory truce with a difficulty which certainly yet remains to be met and overcome before the Institute work can be said to be on anything like a sound and satisfactory basis. Too much concern has been given to getting out a large attendance to devote sufficient attention to the more important matter of furnishing those who did come with the right sort of information in an acceptable form.

What is the right sort of an Institute man, is, therefore, says Dr. Butler, the question that naturally arises. The diversity of opinion re this question is great, and the standard is by no means well defined. "Personally, I do not care whether Institute lecturers are scientific men or practical farmers, and I don't believe Institute audiences do either. The question is not, how the man obtained his information, but, has he the right sort of information, and does he present it in an acceptable manner?" Because a man is a great scientist or a careful and skilled investigator is no reason for supposing he is a good teacher. Not one in fifty of the best farmers makes a good Institute lecturer: then, why should we expect all college and station men to be a success at Institute work?

The Institute lecturer must, first of all, be an educator. The day of the agitator should have passed long ago. It is education, not agitation, that is demanded. The information given must be specific and definite—generalities are no longer of value in Institute work. The chief fault I have to find with the so-called practical farmer as an Institute worker, is that he insists on giving only his own results and opinions, instead of a definite statement of the average results of the best authorities interpreted by his own experiences or observations. The experience of no man is sufficiently broad, nor his judgment so accurate, that he can afford to disregard the work of others if he is to be a safe teacher.

The Institute lecturer must also be a pleasing and interesting speaker. He must have a terse, incisive, forcible and attractive way of presenting his facts. To instruct his hearers he must interest them, but, says Dr. Butler, "to my mind the man who must resort to funny stories and anecdotes to interest and instruct his hearers is, to just that extent, short of an ideal Institute lecturer."

The most important part of an Institute is the questions and discussions, therefore the lecturer should be quick to correctly see and interpret the force and import of a question. No Institute man should attempt to answer questions out of his particular lines, as the field of agriculture is too large for any human mind to cover accurately. You know this, and so do the intelligent farmers, and they consequently lose faith, just as you do in the accuracy of any man who presumes to cover the whole field of agriculture. In conclusion, Dr. Butler suggested that to supply Institute lecturers in sufficient numbers, special schools connected with our experiment station farms would be the only solution to the problem. More money must be had to secure the services of the class of men able to develop the possibilities of this educational work. We must awaken to an appreciation of the full value and possibilities of

this work, and demand the money to prosecute it on a scale commensurate with its importance.

The final adjournment took place at 11.30 o'clock Saturday, when the members of the delegation went directly to the executive offices of the White House, where they were received by President Roosevelt. G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., introduced the members of the delegation to President Roosevelt.

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The election of officers resulted as follows: G. C. Creelman, B.S.A., M.S., President; W. W. Miller, Ohio, Vice-President; John Hamilton, Scientist, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, Secretary-Treasurer. Executive Committee—J. G. Lee, Louisiana; Prof. W. Amos, Maryland; Prof. H. Hall, Illinois.

This is the first time in the history of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers that a Canadian has been elected to the Presidency. President Creelman has, however, been a veteran worker in this organization, having held the position of Secretary-Treasurer for ten years. He had intended withdrawing from active membership at this meeting, to join the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, with which he is more directly connected, but the delegates, however, urged upon him to remain, and accept the presidency of this association.

A Record Ayrshire Sale.

The dispersion sale on November 15th of the noted herd of Ayrshire cattle belonging to Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, at Springhill Farm, Maxville, Ontario, attracted a very large attendance of dairymen and breeders from many parts of Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, together with a considerable number from the United States, and furnished a splendid example of the potency of the combination of good stock and liberal advertising in ensuring a successful stock sale. The herd was one of the best ever offered at auction on the American continent, having been wisely selected, bred and fitted for utility. The sale was extensively and judiciously advertised, and the result was the most successful disposal of the breed ever recorded in America, or, so far as we are aware, in any other country, being a credit to the owners, to the breed, which is fast gaining popularity among dairymen, and to the enterprising spirit of the bidders and buyers, as well as to the tactful and genial auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., who disposed of the whole herd of 65 head in about two and a half hours, so brisk was the bidding and so well managed the sale. The result is a well-deserved tribute to the judgment and skill of the Messrs. Hunter as breeders, and sets the standard of prices for first-class Ayrshires higher than ever before.

The highest price of the day was \$700, for the grand imported four-year-old bull, Lessnessock King of Beauty, the Toronto and Ottawa champion of 1905. The bidding on this bull was very animated, and at times exciting, and he was knocked down to the bid of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, but was afterwards transferred at a liberal advance, it is said, to Mr. Percival Roberts, of Narbuth, Pennsylvania. The highest price for a female, \$675, was paid by Capt. Andrew C. Zabriskie, Barrytown, N. Y., for the six-year-old cow, Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies, winner of first prize for a cow in milk at Toronto this year, and \$590 was realized for the eight-year-old cow, Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.), first-prize dry cow and female champion at Toronto this year, Mr. P. Roberts, Narbuth, Pa., who was represented by Mr. J. B. Ketchen, formerly manager of the Massey farm at East Toronto, being the buyer, his purchases in all amounting to \$4,380. One of the most interesting numbers in the sale was the two-months-old heifer calf, Queen of Beauty 2nd, daughter of the champion bull and cow of this year, which after a spirited contest fell to the bid of Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont., at \$285. The sale totalled \$9,255, and counting the ten calves under four months with their dams, the average was \$273. Following is the list of those selling for \$100 and over:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies (imp.), 6 years;	
A. C. Zabriskie, Barrytown, N. Y.	\$675
Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.), 8 years; P. Roberts,	
Narbuth, Pa.	590
Kirkland Sparrow (imp.), 5 years; P. Roberts.	410
Lessnessock Stylish Dewdrop (imp.), 4 years; J.	
G. Clark, Ottawa	250
Lessnessock Queen of Bloom (imp.), 4 years; P.	
Roberts	380
Lessnessock Stylish Betty, 8 years; P. Roberts.	350
Maggie of Springhill, 7 years; A. C. Zabriskie.	380
Garclaugh Mayflower (imp.), 2 years; P. Roberts.	330
Minnie Douglas of Glenora, 2 years; John McEwen,	
Smith's Falls	225
Lady Eileen of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts.	350
Princess Beatrice, 1 year; P. Roberts	255
Princess Ena of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts.	290
Queen of Beauty 2nd of Springhill, 2 months; Wm.	
Stewart & Son, Menie	285
Queen Jessie of Springhill, 3 months; H. & J.	
McKee, Norwich	180
Queen Maggie of Springhill, 3 months; Easton	
Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.	155
Garclaugh Darling (imp.), 3 years; P. Roberts.	185
Miss Pringle 1st of Bankend (imp.); Allan Black,	
Kingston	135
Beauty of Springhill, 10 years; Allan Black.	110
Dewdrop of Springhill, 6 years; P. Roberts.	155

Eoline of Glenhurst, 8 years; P. Roberts.	\$105
Rettie of Springhill, 5 years; Industrial School,	
Mimico	110
Garclaugh Enchantress (imp.), 2 years; J. G.	
Clark	150
Garclaugh Lady Mansfield (imp.); Industrial School,	
Mimico	125
Garclaugh Leading Lady (imp.), 2 years; P.	
Roberts	275
Lady Kirsty of Glenora, 2 years; Easton Bros.	150
Heather Bell of Glenora, 2 years; J. G. Clark.	125
Pearl of Springhill, 1 year; Easton Bros.	135
Lady Dulce of Springhill, 1 year; P. Roberts.	170
Lessnessock Grace Darling (imp.), 1 year; J. G.	
Clark	155
Irene of Springhill, 6 months; P. Roberts.	180

BULLS.

Lessnessock King of Beauty (imp.), 4 years; P.	
Roberts	\$700
King Edward of Springhill, 1 year; J. G. Clark	130
Queen's Messenger, 8 months; Wm. Stewart & Son	210
Royal Favorite, 2 months; J. J. Hill, St. Paul,	
Minn.	180
Gay Consul; L'Assomption College, Que.	125
Royal Sailor of Springhill, 3 months; W. W. Ogil-	
vie, Lachine Rapids, Que.	140

Rural Literary Societies.

As the long winter nights are upon us again, and farmers are wondering how to spend them to the best advantage, with the maximum of enjoyment, a few lines on the subject of literary societies would, perhaps, not be out of place. If we had more of them established in our school sections or small villages throughout the country, we could not only spend our evenings profitably, but take considerable enjoyment out of them at the same time. There are sections of the country where these societies have been running for a number of years; and the young people are quite enthusiastic over their merits, and take great interest in conducting them; but there are other sections where such societies have never been instituted, and lack of interest is taken in anything pertaining to them. Our school teachers should take this subject up, and have societies established in at least some of the larger school sections of each township, and in a few years we would be surprised the interest that would be taken in them, and the benefit derived by our young people. Competitions could be worked up between these societies, and debates conducted. In this way latent talent would be developed, and farmers' sons and daughters given more confidence in themselves. We should encourage the art of public speaking among our young men, and do away with the bashfulness which we hear so much about. There are a number of difficulties which we would meet with at first in establishing these societies. Some of these are lack of funds and capable members to start them, but I think these could be overcome by getting, say, ten or twelve to pay twenty-five or fifty cents each to meet expenses for the first month—such as supplying lights and getting suitable literature. Regarding the constitution of the club, the school teachers, or whoever instituted them, could agree upon one, and supply each member with a copy, the rules of which should be strictly adhered to. These societies could be conducted once a week, have a concert at the end of each month, with an exchange of officers, so as to give everyone a fair chance.

PETERBORO.

How the "Farmer's Advocate" Helped.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

You will no doubt be interested to know that during the present season we have brought upwards of 4,000 people to Canada, all English speaking, the majority of whom we have placed on farms in Ontario. At the beginning of the present season we sent out application forms to farmers throughout the country; the newspapers also assisted us by advertising our work, the "Farmer's Advocate" among the number, and I am sure that you will be interested to learn that out of about 2,000 applications received at this office about 70% mentioned that they had seen that we supplied farm laborers through the "Farmer's Advocate." We desire to heartily thank you for the assistance you have rendered us and the men who come through our agency. The first time I am in London I hope to have the pleasure of thanking you in person. We are making our arrangements for next season's work, and hope to supply Canadian farmers with a good class of men. Again thanking you for your co-operation.

T. HOWELL,

Brigadier, Secretary for Immigration.  
Toronto, Ont.

Winter Fair Programme.

Secretary Westervelt reports the programme of lectures for the Winter Fair as nearing completion, and will be in a position to have it ready for "Farmer's Advocate" readers in our next issue. Everyone interested in making the most out of their farming operations should plan to visit the Winter Fair at Guelph, December 11th to 15th. These few days spent in studying exhibits, listening to lectures and taking part in discussions are sure to be helpful to any farmer. The poultry show in connection with this fair will itself repay the outlay of time and expense of attending. It is a marvellous exhibition of the feathered tribe.