

ture, Home Economics, and the different Trades.

An annual appropriation is made to each State, after they have fulfilled certain conditions laid down by the Federal Government.

Each State has its own plan for Vocational Education, but the plans differ only in some minor points. The agricultural instructors are paid as follows: Half by the State and half by the School District. The other expenditures of the Department are paid on a similar basis. Up to a certain maximum amount a sum equal to half the expenditure of the State is received from the Federal Government.

Working under this Act, each State has a Board of Directors and an Agricultural Supervisor, whose duty it is to visit the Agricultural Department in the schools which receive state aid. He checks up the work done, offers suggestions and passes on all reports sent in by the Department.

One of the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act is that schools must provide at least six months' Class-room and Laboratory work and six months supervised Project work in Agriculture.

The success of the Department depends largely on the judgment displayed in the supervision of the different projects. By supervised project work is meant, that each pupil, besides his regular class-room work, must choose, and carry out, some project in connection with the farm. The value of the project depends a great deal on how it is planned and carried out, with the tactful assistance of the supervisor. This work is done during the winter months or in the spring and summer, after

the school term has finished. It might be in place to cite an example of this work. For example, three of my pupils in the Animal Husbandry class are looking after a minimum number of four dairy cows each. A plan of what they are supposed to do is made out before starting the project.

All milk is weighed, tested, and a strict account is kept of the manner in which it is fed or sold. All feed given is recorded and credited at its regular market price when fed. Labor, cost of feed, interest on money invested, etc., is charged up against the cow. This project is now going into the fourth month, and some of the results have been rather surprising.

The minimum length of the full course is two years, of not less than six months of class-room instruction, and six months of supervised practice in agriculture, either on a farm or other suitable place, such as a school garden. The minimum number of subjects taught under this Act are as follows: Field Crops, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Farm Accounts and Farm Management, Soils, Horticulture and Farm Mechanics. Besides the above subjects, instructors have generally part of their time set aside for the following subjects: Economic Botany, Economic Entomology and Apiculture.

The time is divided roughly as given below: Fifty per cent. to strictly agricultural subjects; thirty to thirty-five per cent. to related subjects, and fifteen to twenty per cent. to Academic subjects.

Each school is supposed to emphasize the field of Agriculture most common or profitable in the school district. For instance, Field Crops.