Vegreville; William Rea, Edmonton; V. L. Perry, Partridge Hill; G. McLeod, Fort Saskatchewan; Margaret J. Cox, Stony Plain; Helen Forrest, New Vegreville; E. M. Rife, Peace avenue; A. J. Burnard, Sturgeon; E. W. Kirkwood, Rabbit Hill; L. M. Russel, Woodside; B. B. Lobb, Parkgrove; Senior Y. Quigley, St. Joachim; Senior J. Coghlan, St Joachim; Senior M. Donnand, St. Joachim; I. M. Durrand, J. F. Montgomery, M. P. Kirkwood, Mrs. James Marshall, H. L. Thompson, A. McLennan, Edna Sutherland, Nora M. Bentley, Lucinda McCauley, L. F. Munroe, Agnes McConnell, I. Arnoldi and A. Crough, Strathcona; A. M. Bartley, A. Arnoldi, K. Ray, S. Burns, B. P. Roxburgh and M. S. Smith, St. Joachim; E. C. Hamilton, Spruce Grove; E. Gentleman, Bawlf; M. R. Chandler, Camrose; Lenore Langher, Rosenfoll; Clara S. Love, Lethbridge; Ethel Hatton; G. E. Lowe, J. E. Porter and M. S. Bell, Strathcona; H. Magee, Sandy Lake; R. Brown, Minburn; I. T. Terry and M. B. Moore, Wetaskiwin; E. S. Roberts, Edmonton; L. V. Doze, Bruderheim; D. Bailey, Lone Spruce; M. L. Anderson, Kitscoty; M. B. Reece, Independence; H. C. McNeill, Edmonton; W. A. Redcout, Delmorte; Clara Schreter, Otoskawan; Jennie McWilliam, Bear's Hill; Myrtle Emery, Jordan Hill; Mrs. J. R. McKirtick, Bolton; T. Wierzoa, Clear Water; I. M. Marr, Oliver; A. W. Keith, Wetaskiwin; A. M. Waldron, Fort Saskatchewan; A. B. Fennerty, Yorkville; Herbert E. Wade, Creekford; Minnie Miobach, Sylvan; J. A. Connelly, Surcotte; W. J. Hull, Hillsdale; George W. Robertson, Strathcona; Anna Flynn, Rose Ridge; Ella J. Zink, St. Leon's.

Evening Session.

Despite the disagreeable weather of last evening, there was a large attendance of teachers and others at the public meeting in the Strathcona Opera House in connection with the convention. The chair was occupied by J. Rogers, Vegreville, 2nd vice-president of the association, and upon the platform, in addition to the speakers were Inspectors Ross, Thibideau and others.

In addition to the addresses of the evening, excellent music was furnished by an orchestra, and Mr. V. Patten, of Strathcona, rendered two solos, the first of which received an encore.

Hon. Dr. Rutherford was the first called upon and expressed his interest in the welfare of education and of the teachers. He said he would like to see the teachers even better paid than they are. Already the teachers of the rural districts in Alberta are better paid than in the eastern provinces. The government of Ontario is to be commended for increasing the salaries of the teachers there. Since he met some of the present audience three years ago great changes have taken place. The province started with 568 teachers, and since then 480 new schools have been organized. In 1907 there were 156 new school districts formed; in 1908, up till October 17, there were 140, and by the end of the year there will be 175. Nearly 300 new teachers are required in the province each year. These have not all to be supplied by the province itself, but each year more are being supplied by the public schools of Alberta and the new Normal School at Calgary, the finest in Canada has been completed and will add much to the teaching staffs of the schools of the province.

Since the last meeting of the teachers a new university has been started, with forty pupils and an excellent staff of teachers. The Department of Education has always endeavored to secure the best possible men for educational work without regard to politics, and it has even been intimated to him that more than half of the inspectors were Conservatives. He has never had reason to complain of them and will not do so while they behaved themselves. (Laughter.)

Speaking of the new text books, he said they have met with the most favorable criticism. There will be other changes in the text books in the future, and the Deputy Minister of Education is now in the old country, and if he secures any new ideas there they will be brought into effect in Alberta. Canada, he thought, is behind European countries in industrial education, and more along this line will have to be done in the future. He closed with a wish for every success in educational work in this great province of Alberta.

Superintendent McCaig's Address.

James McCaig, B.A., superintendent of Edmonton public schools, was the next speaker, and his address was on "Secondary or High schools." After a few introductory remarks he said:

"The subject of our secondary schools itself is the most important matter before the educationists of the province today, not because it is more important than the matter of elementary education or more important than the matter of the university, for each of the three branches of educational work—elementary, secondary and university education—fills a field of its own, and consequently there is not properly any excuse or basis for comparison among them. I say, however, it is the most important question before the educationists today, because we have already attained a recognized and, let me say, a creditable status in elementary schools. The lines of work we follow are tolerably well fixed, and our programme of studies may be considered to answer suitably to the needs of an elementary school system. It is probably the case that a rather searching expert criticism of our elementary system would not be followed by recommendations that would call for any appreciable change or reconstruction either on the administrative or on the technical side. In the case of the university, likewise, though the work will necessarily be characterized by suitable expansion year by year, and perhaps, in the near future, may undergo expansions which will mean an immediate doubling of the work by the addition of pedagogical, agricultural and philosophical faculties as soon as means will permit, with the accent on the "means" it is the case that the university feature of our work is now an accomplished fact in a form illustrating suitable university character and individuality.

"In the matter of our secondary schools this is scarcely the case. I do not mean to say that our secondary school work is not already a considerable body of work. I have no doubt but that today we have twelve or fifteen hundred young people in the province who are doing secondary school work; nor do I mean to say that there are not schools in every city and small town in the province that are doing a creditable amount of this work, and that are trying, even under difficulties in many cases, to give to the young men and women in and surrounding our towns and cities the kind of educational service they demand and require. On the side of functioning or performance I do not mean to say that the volume and quality of the work being done are not a credit to the teachers engaged in such work. What I do mean to say is that the time has arrived when something may be done to give better effect to secondary school work and to give it a formal status in view of the needs arising or having arisen, the effect of which will be to enlist public interest as well as encourage activity in promoting the establishment generally of a good class of secondary schools. I am not offering what I may say to-night in any spirit of criticism of the administration of our system as it now stands, or is now administered. We know that with respect to our elementary schools we have received liberal aid and that the establishment of schools in the remotest corners of our province and among people in special need of the help of the common school has been assiduously and vigorously carried on. We know, likewise, that wherever the influence and countenance of the Minister of Education, who happens likewise to be the first minister in our administration, can give further strength and vigor to such healthy educational sentiment as already exists that this help has been given in the fullest sincerity. I trust, sir, however, that, as a member of the largest, most active and most representative educational association of the province, I may voice, for this association, the same interest in what is to be as they have shown in what is and has been of educational interest and educational accomplishment in the province. Nay more, I shall say that if our counsels failed to interest and, perhaps, influence beneficially those in charge of our educational affairs, we should have to consider ourselves as having failed in the performance of one of the important functions for the performance of which we have been called into existence.

Rapid Development Expected.

"There is every reason to expect that there will be a rapid development of secondary school work in the province during the next ten years. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, our public school system has been established on a sure foundation, and in this view we are ready to erect upon the fabric of what we have already so securely and successfully built the superstructure of the secondary school. I do not believe, sir, that the energy and enterprise that have found such fine expression in the establishment of a class of elementary schools that from the north to the south of the province are more than a credit to a pioneer condition, have been spent but rather that the effort required to bring them about is but an awakening to a consciousness to strength for new endeavor and new accomplishment. In the second place, I believe that the establishment of the university, already with attractive courses, liberal and useful, and with an energetic and practical president and a staff that realize both their privilege and responsibilities most keenly, will give an impetus to secondary school work by reason of the secondary schools constituting the articulation of or between the elementary schools on one side and the university on the other. Another reason why I believe that there will be considerable development in secondary school work in the near future is that it is to date much below what it should be, judged by the percentage of school population in work above standard V. The percentage last year was only 2 or 3, as against 5 or 6 per cent. in the older settled provinces of Canada. Owing to our agriculture being chiefly of the extensive rather than intensive sort and the proportion of urban as opposed to rural population relative large, there should be a rather high percentage in High School work by reason of the predominance of towns and cities in the province. The reason that the percentage is not already higher than it is is because labor is scarce measured by the opportunity and necessity of its application to the raw resources of the country and because of the pioneer, but not to say poor, condition of both urban and rural citizens or settlers. Characteristically the province is suited to rather generous development on the side of secondary schools conditioned on progress in affluence and the desire for better educational equipment that such condition begets and induces.

"I have already given some idea of what we have done and are doing in secondary school work. As I intend to consider what modifications and expansions might appropriately be made both on the administrative side and on the side of school courses I should like to add to what I have said in relation to our present attainment a short examination of the machinery or legislation which at present provides for the carrying on of our work. As you all, perhaps, know, the term "High School" is not known to the ordinance. Briefly put, the ordinance provides for the establishment of a system of public schools, separate schools, kindergartens and normal schools. The term "public" or "separate school," as the case may be, is understood to include schools doing both elementary and secondary school work. The regulations may be understood to be an expression or application of the powers conferred under the Ordinance. By these regulations the body of school work is marked off into eight grades or standards, between the first five and last three of which a division is indicated by the latter group being called the standards in which preparation is made for teachers' certificates. In the School Grants Ordinance some distinction is made by a small additional grant to the rooms doing work above Standard V. More recently a grant from the educational tax has been made to help the upper standards referred to. Though there is to this extent the recognition of an essential difference in function in these standards, there is no formal recognition by denomination or local habitation, so to speak. The administration is by a single board of trustees, and I believe there are only three cities in the province having separate buildings for the carrying on of secondary school work.

Two Boards of Trustees.

"As the grants by the provisions just referred to promise to be such as to give fair encouragement to this class fo work, and there seem to be many good reasons for and none against a cleaving of the administration of these schools by having two boards of trustees instead of one, it might appear that having the essence or the thing we may easily dispense with the name or formal distinctive denomination of this class of schools.

On the other hand, there seems to be sufficient reasons for formal distinction on account of a distinction in essence, and I must be understood as being in accord with this view. In the first place there is a difference in the underlying purpose of such schools in contrast to the elementary schools. The attendance of a pupil in the secondary schools generally has a professional significance, while the elementary school is intended only to give such facility in the ordinary school arts as to ensure a minimum standard of intelligence for the ordinary citizen. The boy or girl in the High School is usually training for a teacher, for entrance to the study of a profession or for entrance on a business career. To the last-named end I may say, by the way, our High Schools are at present wholly inadequate. Occasionally a pupil attends for purposes of liberal culture. All these uses make the secondary school as devoted to service of a peculiar and well defined character.

To measure the high school time on the psychological basis may have still greater significance for the teachers present. The adolescent period which begins at 12 or 14 years of age, slightly earlier in girls than in boys, marks the time at which the deciding of action and idea first comes up to one so to speak. It is the period in which ideals are conceived and in which conceiving the traffic in school matters plays a specific part. It is the opening of a new school world for the pupil. It is the time in which the pupil first grasps the idea of precision in mathematics, recognizes the nobility of literature, the unity and life of history, the beauty of art, and the grandeur of even little bits of philosophy and can be made to feel the sense of plan that pervades the universe. The period, in short, in which the pupil comes to his own with respect to knowing, feeling and an impulse to execution without direction.

Strathcona Progressive.

"I need not speak to the parents of Strathcona about providing liberally for the improvement of their boys and girls—I should be just a year late—but what I may and can and shall say is that your conceptions of education should grow with your privileges and though your trail may not have led you beyond the level and monotony of the prairie those of whom you have charge now may go on as you sigh to rest and may blaze through foot hills and along the heights into an atmosphere of higher experience and accomplishment. This is your contribution; this your opportunity; this is your obligation. Are you prepared to meet it? So much for the need of specific secondary school organization and for your responsibility with respect to it.

"The subject which I have in hand is one which would require for exhaustive treatment much more time than I have at my disposal and, strong as my interest may be in the subject, I am exceedingly anxious to leave place for a suitable message from our university president to the teaching body in this part of Alberta. I have to speak briefly of two matters in relation to the subject of my talk. One of these is the administration, the other is the scope of secondary school work.

"On the side of administration I can see no advantage in a cleaving of administration in school matters in our towns and cities. While there is in my mind, as you already know, a plain necessity for such legislative changes as will give the secondary schools a status and dignity apart from the secondary schools, I believe that the total of school administration in towns and cities should be kept intact though the size of the board might be slightly increased.

"On the side of courses, I believe there is need of expansion. The work of the secondary schools is at present limited to two specific functions. One of these is the non-professional training of teachers; the other is the preparation of students for entrance to the university. Both of these are necessary and characteristic functions. There are at present two hundred unqualified teachers in charge of schools in the province. Many drop out from year to year. Schools are increasing at the rate of over a hundred a year and if the attendance at the High schools were trebled we should not, perhaps, meet the demand with the native supply. The work of articulating the elementary with the university education is no less important. It is a legitimate work for the state to facilitate the entrance of young men into the professional life of the lawyer, doctor, clergyman or teacher, all of whom by service or leadership render back their slight debt to the state. But, while the state in these cases has taken on the specific obligation of making the wide road and open door for these professions, hundreds of young men and women are paying good money to business colleges to prepare for entrance to commercial life, many are entering industrial life with no training at all and those young women of what is wrongly regarded as of humbler taste who go into homemaking and home-keeping have no light shed on their way and receive no direct aid to practical efficiency in that best work of all. The same may be said of the matter of agricultural teaching in relation to actual practice. If there is any argument to be based upon the conditions here set forth it is the argument in favor of technical branches in secondary schools—the argument that the state should deal with an equal hand to professional, commercial and industrial interests or to interests with none of these specific names but interests connected with the best destinies of our race, the interest of the home and of the family. It appears to me that the city high schools, like all high schools, should meet the case on the side of the teacher and the case of the matriculant, but that in the larger cities the secondary schools should take a specialized and intensive development on the side of the interests peculiar to the life of the city, that is, on the commercial and industrial side and should use their facilities and equipment in behalf of the young women who are going to be the homekeepers of their own city or of other places. The commercial courses should be in the hands of business specialists, not teachers of Latin. We make concession to the clerical influence and show our recognition of the good in antiquity by classical courses and we concede the heaven that learning is to a nation. A man may be able to render the Lord's prayer in Latin and in such variety of other languages in such way that only the Lord will understand it, but our respect for antiquity is not such that we can afford to keep on doing this indefinitely while neglecting to encourage the efficiency of the man who is bent on the service and duty of the common day. We plead for a blending of modernity and antiquity.

Teaching of Agriculture.

"I wish to speak for a moment on the teaching of agriculture as a secondary school subject. You will have observed that in the discussion of the expansion of our secondary school work we have candidly and frankly spoken for the incorporation of technical subjects with those which we might call more or less scholastic now on the course. You will have observed too that this is not a plea for the establishment of technical schools properly so called. We are not yet ready for this species of service as a separate feature and I judge in most important that the impulse and impetus of the general body of secondary school work should give life and pulse to all of its extensions and ramifications. You will bear in mind also that in the case of the technical subjects already mentioned, they have been held to pertain specially to secondary systems in strong commercial and industrial communities, that is, the cities. In the case of agricultural teaching likewise, I believe it should be associated with the regular high school and also that it should have its characteristic environment. This will be the country school that has attained high school status, but whose interests are essentially and characteristically rural.

"I believe there is a pressing necessity for the introduction of agriculture as a secondary school subject. We have a little agriculture on the high school course now but no one pretends to regard it as a technical subject. It is part of the teachers' course and is intended simply as a basis of training for the teacher to aid him in dealing with the nature work and elementary agriculture in the public school. We have heard a good deal about the establishment of an agricultural college and I am in sympathy with its speedy establishment, but I regard it as important to have secondary courses in agriculture founded first or at least at the same time so that the work in agriculture may have the semblance and character of a system. The founding of the special agricultural secondary courses would be creating a constituency for the agricultural college and would constitute a justification for its founding. I believe that the college should be in the first stages a centre of scientific research and should be a department of the university and should profit by the science of the university but the secondary agricultural school should be a teaching proposition aided by liberal demonstration work. Like commercial work the agriculture should be in the hands of an agricultural specialist. It will immediately occur to you that if the experimental farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge were provincial institutions that they might readily be utilized for demonstration purposes and that it would be expedient to authorize the establishment of agricultural courses at these or similar points. It must be understood that the establishment of secondary school agricultural teaching does not mean its establishment at every high school centre. It would be wise to have such establishments in good agricultural centres, but it must necessarily be the case that most pupils who attend must leave home in any case so that two or four centres in the beginning would be as good as and really better than a dozen as the fewer the centres the greater the inspiration from numbers.

Era of Scientific Farmer.

"I wish to say in conclusion that whereas last century was the century of the inventor and organizer of manufacturing industry, this century will be that of the scientific farmer. The profession of farming will have the dignity it deserves. The lot of the farmer will be improved not only by the application of science to his art and practice but by communication and intercourse, by the rural mail, the trolley and by travel. The isolation of the farm will be a thing of the past. A few weeks ago a Manitoba farmer took his wife to the asylum at Brandon. He explained to the physician in charge that he didn't know what made her go crazy as she hadn't been out of the kitchen for twelve years. There is a new time opening out for the farmer. The suspicion coming from isolation is disappearing and the hope of better things is shining through his every day life. He is looking on the bright side of things. Some months ago I was doing a little crop reporting in the southern part of the province and in driving through the country I conversed with a great many farmers. In one place called Black Springs I came across one man who seemed to have chosen the worst quarter section he could find in the district. It was rough, hilly and dry and he was trying to plow for fall wheat. "Kind of hard place to plow," I said. "Well, a little rough, but not so bad," he said. "Must be pretty hard scratching a living off the face of a place like this." "Oh, yes, but I'm not so badly off. I only have a quarter section, the fellow just south of me has three quarters."

Dr. Tory Speaks.

Dr. H. M. Tory, president of Alberta university, was the last speaker. He took for his subject: "Secondary Education." He expressed his pleasure at meeting the teachers of the district. It was their duty, he said, to magnify their office. Should the teachers of the province go on strike the wheels of progress would cease to go around. In the province of Alberta there was less of begrudging meanness to the teacher than in any other province of the Dominion in which he had lived.

The secondary school antidated all other schools and was the school of the early part of the Christian era. The real cause of its rise was the need of men prepared to occupy the prominent places of the state. Out of the secondary school of the old world grew the university of which it has since been the great feeder.

The secondary schools of the present day were the outgrowth of similar schools of the past. These schools in England, in Germany and in the United States were described and an eloquent tribute was paid to the work of the secondary schools and to the university in their value to the country.

Only 15 per cent. of the pupils of the secondary schools enter the universities. The remainder go out into life with what they get there as their finishing education. The secondary schools should have as their aim the preparation of the pupil for the university, but as well for his duties of the ordinary walks of life.

The speaker closed with a further reference in addition to that of the afternoon to the extension of special courses for the teachers, who might be able to attend in their spare time at the university. One of the aims of the university was to make a great teaching profession in the province and any demand in reason made by the teachers would be complied with by the university.

The meeting closed with the National anthem.

JAPAN AGREES WITH RUSSIA.

Agreement Between Two Nations About Seal Hunting.

Victoria, Oct. 28.—The Japanese government has consented in principle to the proposal made by the Russian government for the conclusion of a pelagic sealing treaty, which will include clauses similar to that arranged following the Paris Tribunal between Great Britain and the United States, whereby seal hunters will be restricted to certain open seasons and to areas distant from the various seal rookeries. Negotiations have not yet been opened, but it is said that representatives of Japan and Russia will meet shortly to arrange the details of a treaty which will have the effect of protecting the seals of the North Pacific. When the treaty between Russia and Japan is made, it is said that Britain and the United States will be brought into the arrangement, and the North Pacific sealing grounds will then be adequately protected, and all pelagic sealing put on an equal basis. At present Japanese sealers are permitted to hunt within three miles distant from the seal rookeries, to use fire arms, and are not restricted to a close season, and much trouble is occasioned in consequence.

SEIZED BRITISH STEAMER.

Venezuela Is Doing Things Which May Get Her Some Trouble.

St. Vincent, D. W. I., October 28.—Word has been received here of the seizure several weeks ago by the Venezuelan authorities of a British trading vessel at Margarita, an island in the Caribean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, and the imprisonment of the crew. The St. Vincent schooner Lady Kensington, carrying live stock and vegetables to Trinidad, after sighting the Dragon's Mouth, was becalmed. The schooner was carried far out of her course, and while drifting off Margarita was seized by Venezuelan officers. This occurred on October 23, and the crew and passengers have been detained as prisoners ever since.

The owner of the vessel has just received, through Trinidad agent, a letter from the captain of the Lady Kensington, dated September 25, in which he says:

"We are still imprisoned. Our own provisions have been exhausted and the government says it has no food to give us."

The governor of Trinidad has communicated with Sir Vincent Corbett, the British minister at Caracas, inquiring as to their circumstances of the case, and urging an official investigation.

SMASHING C.P.R. MONOPOLY.

G.T.P. Will Inaugurate Steamship Service Between Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

Victoria, Oct. 28—Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, contractors, who are engaged in building the Grand Trunk Pacific eastwards from Prince Rupert, across northern British Columbia, have announced their intention of acquiring the steamers Thordis and Transit, which will remain on the Vancouver-Prince Rupert run all winter. Next summer these vessels will likely be turned over to the railway company, which will establish regular steamship route between this port and the northern terminus of the line, thus inaugurating a strenuous competition to the Canadian Pacific, which now practically monopolizes the trade.

Baptists Convene in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Oct. 29—At the first business session of the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec today a sermon was delivered by P. C. Cameron, of Owen Sound, and a report of the Sunday school board was presented and considered. There are at present 464 schools in the Baptist church with 4,962 teachers, 41,741 scholars, a total membership of 46,703, an increase of 18 schools, 130 officers, and 2,160 scholars.

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ALDERMAN LEE MAYORALTY P

Largely Signed Requisition c sentative Men Presented Nomination Accepted

A very largely and represe signed requisition has been p to Ald. Robert Lee asking hi come a candidate for Mayor monton, in 1909. Ald. Lee sented to become a candidate now in the field. He has a the following letter to the citi

"In view of the numerously requisition asking me to acce ination as a mayoralty candi the year 1909, I have decided t It has been my earnest desire McDougall, our present mayor continue in office for anothe and it was only on his definite to do so that I have decided myself as a candidate.

"If I should be honored w position I will endeavor to c the affairs of the city in a car business-like manner."

Following is the requisition We, the undersigned ratepa the city of Edmonton hereby you to allow yourself to be no for the position of mayor for of Edmonton for the year 1909 hereby pledge you our suppor A. McDougall, Robert J. Man S. Armstrong, W. T. T. Bart J. J. McDonell, W. G. Robins Hyndman, J. H. Morris, W. J. H. W. Heathcote, A. M. Nic W. Chown, D. J. Dunn, W. Geo. Margerson, C. A. Seager, J C. Nairn, Ridgway Smith, Ro Dewar, C. C. Thompson, R. Jas. G. Sugden, F. W. Speer Ross, Francis C. Clare, J. T. Barker, Frank M. Gray, Jo Morley, M. C. Winn, T. J. G Wm. Coffey, Jake Potsky, Le sky, J. Epstein, F. Underwo W. Jones, W. S. Hall, Dr. V Mulvey, E. W. Tuten, R. W. W Geo. B. McLeod, John Somm Jr., T. H. Wilson, F. P. C Robt. Sproat, W. B. Stewa Seigler, Western Cartage Co., H. Joy, Clegg & Case, G. M Crystal Palace Clothing Co., Lt J. Berkman, S. H. Smith, Jos Farlin, Wm. O. Durfer, Geo. S ler, the Stovel Hardware Co., Mooney, Anten & Markham, Hall, C. A. Drake, S. Dyson, selle, L. Baills, John R. Har W. R. Tennant, Thos. Hill, A Donald, W. Asher, W. G. Ibb Fred Ross, Alfred Allayne Jon A. Lockerbie, Sommerville Har Co., Ltd., per F. B. Sommervil A. Robertson, A. G. Harrison, McKinley, J. A. Scott, Wm. H. W. B. Douglas, W. H. Ph J. D. McNeill, S. W. Sanderso Sennett Weeks, J.P., W. L. house, R. E. S. ilkinson, D. donald, John . Brenner, A. A. John Yuill, Robt. Mays, Great Permanent Loan and Savings, W., Smith, W. Duncan Smith, Magoon, J. Banford, Robert Mi F. A. Osborne, W. H. Reed, D Nannis, J. G. Moody, E. M. C ter, F. Fulmer, Jos. F. Boyle, Furguson, W. Scear, F. T. Fish M. Morgan, A. Lockard, Jas. Cready Co., Ltd., per R. M. Ab son, Richard Secord, C. E. Bart A. Braithwaite, A. G. Mesper, lon Bros., Ltd., per F. W. Rourke Acme Co., Ltd., per A. E. Lu W. F. Prouse, H. W. Joslin, McNamara, Hy. Allen Gray, R. Barnes, C. C. Batson, Johns Hubbs, J. G. Pearson, H. Bowe M. Russell, A. McLellan, W. T. T. S. Thompson, Northern Supply Ltd., per Arthur P. Lakell, New & Pacific Tea Co., Ltd., per R. J Busy, A. Lee, W. W. H. Gunner, T ture founded first or at least at the same time so that the work in agriculture may have the semblance and character of a system. The founding of the special agricultural secondary courses would be creating a constituency for the agricultural college and would constitute a justification for its founding. I believe that the college should be in the first stages a centre of scientific research and should be a department of the university and should profit by the science of the university but the secondary agricultural school should be a teaching proposition aided by liberal demonstration work. Like commercial work the agriculture should be in the hands of an agricultural specialist. It will immediately occur to you that if the experimental farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge were provincial institutions that they might readily be utilized for demonstration purposes and that it would be expedient to authorize the establishment of agricultural courses at these or similar points. It must be understood that the establishment of secondary school agricultural teaching does not mean its establishment at every high school centre. It would be wise to have such establishments in good agricultural centres, but it must necessarily be the case that most pupils who attend must leave home in any case so that two or four centres in the beginning would be as good as and really better than a dozen as the fewer the centres the greater the inspiration from numbers.

Era of Scientific Farmer.

"I wish to say in conclusion that whereas last century was the century of the inventor and organizer of manufacturing industry, this century will be that of the scientific farmer. The profession of farming will have the dignity it deserves. The lot of the farmer will be improved not only by the application of science to his art and practice but by communication and intercourse, by the rural mail, the trolley and by travel. The isolation of the farm will be a thing of the past. A few weeks ago a Manitoba farmer took his wife to the asylum at Brandon. He explained to the physician in charge that he didn't know what made her go crazy as she hadn't been out of the kitchen for twelve years. There is a new time opening out for the farmer. The suspicion coming from isolation is disappearing and the hope of better things is shining through his every day life. He is looking on the bright side of things. Some months ago I was doing a little