



Canada's Great Farm Magazine

FOR

Your Sister On the Farm

ONCE the woman on the farm was rather pitied because it was believed—or known—that her life was full of drudgery. To-day she is probably envied, for her life may be freer and less exhausting than that of city women. They, for instance, may be weighted down with domestic cares, because they can't get "help." Certainly they are groaning over the high cost of living.

BY contrast the woman on the farm is enviable. Her day's work is made easier by many contrivances. Her home may be as well furnished as the urban dweller's and made happy with many pleasures.

She has frequent and sufficient contact with her neighbors by Institute meetings and by the aid of the telephone. Perhaps a motor car gives her visiting a wider range. She is no stranger to big cities; and her daughters go to college. Her daily labors are eased by cream separators and churns operated by engines. Washing and ironing are performed with the backache eliminated by machines; and the wood box has given way to the coal-bin.

Now, joy of joys, the woman living on the farm has her own magazine—one really and truly her very own—



FOR WOMEN

She may be getting EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD just as you are, but she can have a magazine that is very close up—very close indeed—to her several worlds.

What are these worlds, you ask? Well, some of them are the same as yours; some are peculiarly her own. Her worlds are:

Mothers' problems.
Her sons and daughters.
The kitchen, the dining room, the parlor, the bedroom.
The garden.
Poultry and bee-keeping.

The Health of the family.
Social activities and joys.
Education, uplift and culture.
Dress, fashions and shopping.
Romance, poetry, books—reading of all sorts.

These worlds of hers are bounded, in their amplitude, by **RURAL CANADA FOR WOMEN**. And these worlds can be lived in and travelled through, and enjoyed for a whole year for a single dollar.

ARE you on the farm yourself, or have you a kinswoman on the farm or some one to whom you are indebted for favors received or kindnesses shown? Perhaps you have spent a week or two this summer with some friends or relatives on the farm. You will want **RURAL CANADA** yourself or will want to repay in part your debt by sending her **RURAL CANADA** for Women.

Perhaps it is just good-will that dominates your desire to send **RURAL CANADA** for Women to a cousin, or aunt, or niece, or friend whose home is in the country. If so, you can add delight upon delight, and provide most stimulating influences by arranging for twelve monthly visits of **RURAL CANADA** for Women to that rural dweller possessing your favor.

Is it a birthday or anniversary or even a wedding gift that you wish to make? Let **RURAL CANADA** for Women put an end to your perplexities. The cost, \$1.00, will not be the measure of value the true value will be the joy and comfort and enlargement that will abide with your gift.

A coupon is attached herewith. Use it—for a little gift to yourself, if you so please, or to that friend or kinswoman, near or far, whose days are lived on the farm—on a prairie farm; on a Northern Ontario farm; on a farm in Eastern Canada or on a farm in populous Old Ontario.

Yield to your impulses. Cut out the coupon or copy out the form, attach \$1.00 and mail.

COUPON

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Two Weeks With Rural Leaders

The Conference at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

By HILDA M. RIDLEY

THREE striking facts as to what ails the community have been discovered in relation to rural life in Canada and the United States. First, life for the farmer has not been made sufficiently remunerative; second, the social and educational life of the country community has been neglected; third, there has been little or no recreational life.

The questions arising out of these facts formed the subject-matter of the series of lectures given by Mr. H. W. Foght, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., and of other speakers at the two weeks' session of the Summer School for Rural Leadership held in Guelph, Ont., from July 23rd. to August 4th.

WHERE IT PINCHES CITY PEOPLE

THE war has brought these problems very closely home, especially to us people who live in cities and in the towns.

For what are we going to do with the continued increase in the price of food supplies—all manner of products for which we are dependent on the farms?

These problems are of grave concern and of great moment at this time, when so many city and town people have been helping in the harvest fields and when so much needed help can be given by leaders everywhere once they understand these problems.

The personality and work of Mr. Foght are of special interest to

Canadian people just now. With the permission of his government, he is giving the benefits of his varied experience for a period of four months to the Educational Department of the Government of Saskatchewan to help put their educational machinery in advanced order.

THE PREACHERS ATTEND

THE majority of the men attending the Summer School were ministers. They came from all parts of rural Ontario—eager to benefit by the interchange of ideas and the "feast of reason and flow of soul" awaiting them at the School.

Situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the City of Guelph, the beautiful buildings and grounds of the Ontario Agricultural College afforded ideal surroundings for the holding of a summer course. Under almost perfect weather conditions, the College flung its doors wide open to all those awake to the need of the "re-direction of rural life along economic, social, educative, religious and recreative lines."

AMERICANS AWAKE TO GREAT NEED

HOW strong the need is for such re-direction was well brought out in the lectures of Mr. Foght. The alarming depletion of the country districts—the trend ever and ever toward the cities—awakened the American people to the realization that the very foundations of their national life ran the danger of being sapped. Our leaders in Canada have awakened also to the fact that the same conditions are calling for adjustment here in Canada.

In 1908 the United States began to make a study of the resources of country life—and it was discovered that there was a country problem. The problem was how to keep on the land those who were "rural

minded" and had the right kind of American ideals.

Of vital concern in this connection was the place of the school in rural life. No sooner had the American people awakened to the realization that there was a country problem than they saw the need of good schools as a factor in keeping people on the land.

Mr. Foght's lectures dealt with this aspect of the question. As he pointed out, the story of educational conditions in the United States is largely our story, and hence the interest and suggestiveness of all that he had to say regarding the American rural school.

A TYPICAL FAMILY LOST

THE pathos of the situation as regards the type of school which, until quite recently has been thought "good enough" in the States, for country districts, was illustrated by Mr. Foght in the story of a

typical family who moved into town. The son became a street-car conductor, the daughter a stenographer, and the family, like hundreds of other families, was lost to the country community. It all started because the father, a farmer, was persuaded by his wife to rent his farm, because there was no decent school in the district for the children to attend.

One of the steps taken in the States to provide a better type of school for the country has been the doing

away with some of the small, scattered, "one-teacher" schools and establishing in their place one large school. This kind of school is called the "Consolidated School." Good roads have made it possible to convey children for many miles to this larger school.

There they are given the best of available care and teaching.

In connection with consolidated schools there is frequently a home for teachers, which solves the problem of "board"—a problem which in country districts is often so acute that teachers cannot be persuaded to remain for any length of time under conditions of almost intolerable discomfort. With a competent staff of teachers, much better results can be accomplished in one large school than in the schools of the "one teacher" type.

THE NEW COUNTRY SCHOOL

BUT although much has been done along these lines, much remains to be done. At the present time a new curriculum for country schools is being prepared by the United States Bureau of Education. A great deal of "rubbish" has accumulated in the school books, and this is to be eliminated.

The tendency has been to teach subjects which lure the heart of the child away from the country to the city. The captains of industry are held up as examples to emulate—and thus the child gets the idea that the only way to succeed in life is to go to the city or town.

In the new curriculum special emphasis will be laid upon agricultural subjects or those which relate to the practical life of the farmer. Attention will also be given to subjects of a broadening and cultural nature.

In no better way could the general purposes of the curriculum be summed up than in Mr. Foght's own words:—"First," he said, "the farmer and his