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**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.  
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butterworkers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE of Entire Flock of  
**LINCOLN SHEEP**

other stock and implements at River Side Stock Farm, 6 1/2 miles south of Glencoe on

Tuesday, March 25th, 1919, at 12.30 p.m.

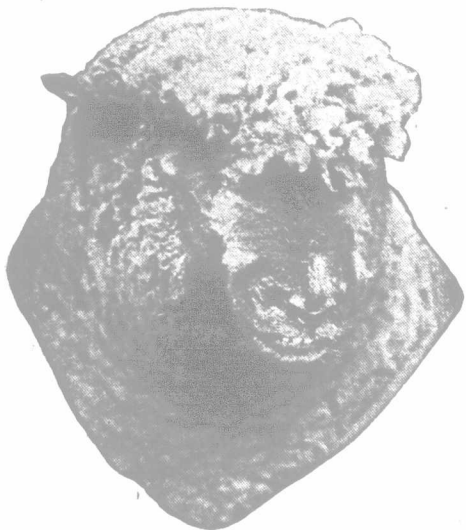
1 Imported Stud Ram Cropwell (218) Imp. 34,514, 13 Yearling Rams, 25 Breeding Ewes with a grand lot of February born lambs at side, 5 Yearling Ewes.  
The present stock ram Cropwell (218) Imp. is the sire of the 1918-1919 crop of lambs and he has proven himself a good sure sire.  
The Breeding Ewes are nearly all young and a choice lot of ewes. Anyone wishing to strengthen their flock or start a new one would do well to attend this sale.  
The farm having been sold they must go to highest bidder.

**J. G. Lethbridge & Son, Prop.,** Glencoe, Ont.  
McTaggart and McIntyre, Auctioneers

**LINCOLNS** C. Nicholson of Horkstow  
LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND

has for sale Pedigreed Lincoln Long Wool rams and ewes from his world-famous flock of ALL DUDDING-BRED SHEEP. By winning the CHAMPION and "ALL" prizes in the two-shear and shearing ram classes at the Royal Show of England, 1915, all previous records were broken. Coates Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns also for sale.  
STATION—BARNETBY

**Summer Hill Oxfords**



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer.

**Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.**

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

**PETER ARKELL & SONS**  
R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario  
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.**

Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent)

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties.  
You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now the war is over.

**Wool Profits**

Don't lose part of your wool money by shearing the old fashioned way. Shear with a machine. The extra wool secured from your sheep soon pays the cost of one. You secure better wool more easily and quickly and benefit your flock. Get a Steward No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine. If dealer can't supply you send us his name. Write for catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY  
Dept. B 161, 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**TOWER FARM OXFORDS**

Special offering: Ewes, different ages, bred to our Champion ram.  
E. BARBOUR & SONS, R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

**FOR SALE**

Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clyde-dale Stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.  
W. H. Pugh - Myrtle Station, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe lambs, good size and quality, at reasonable prices.  
**JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.**

When writing please mention "Advocate."

**Our School Department:**

**A Rural School Conference**

On March 7 and 8 an instructive and interesting rural conference was held at London, under the auspices of the Normal School Young Women's Christian Association. We shall endeavor in this department to communicate to rural school teachers a summary of the opinions expressed and an epitome of the discussion which was exceedingly helpful. Rural teachers should be in a position to attend more of these conferences, so as to keep in touch with modern thought on matters pertaining to the school, and to get the proper perspective of education for country life.

Professor S. B. McCready, Toronto, congratulated the Normal School students on the great opportunity which accrues to them, now that they are about to begin their work when more interest is being taken in educational matters and when they can play an important part in the campaign to make country life more attractive. As an illustration, the speaker said that as many people were living in Toronto as on the farms in twenty-three counties surrounding that city. The fact that youth is educated away from the country rather than toward it is responsible to a large degree, he thought, for the urban trend. Children are crowded through the public school on to the high school, and through the "high" on to the university; thus, the great majority of pupils are ground through the same mill as the few who are going on to professional life. Education should be for citizenship, and university matriculation should recognize other standards than Latin, Greek, etc., which are not the most valuable subjects for the pupil who is not going on for higher education. Young men and young women, said Professor McCready, should be credited with the work they do in the summer on the farm as equivalent to so much Latin, Trigonometry, etc., toward entrance and matriculation to the university. Many farmers, he continued, take their children out of school when they find them not interested in, or equipped for, high school or university training. This was pronounced wrong. As much education is required for farming as for any other occupation, if we are to live a large life and get a fair measure of pleasure from it.

There has been no outstanding champion for country life connected with the Department of Education since the days of Egerton Ryerson, neither has our provincial university, said Prof. McCready, done anything for the rural districts. Our system has taken the brightest intellects from the country and thus deprived it of leadership. If there is no champion then we must accomplish our end by a unified public opinion. There must be a demand on the part of the people for a different kind of education. In this regard a Bureau of Education at Ottawa was recommended. This would be in a position to create a Dominion-wide desire for better education and help to harmonize the whole scheme of education so citizenship could be emphasized.

Referring to consolidated schools, the speaker uttered a word of caution and said we cannot consider consolidation merely in the terms of buildings, equipment, vans, etc. The success of such a school would depend largely on the teacher, consequently a better educated type of teacher must be developed for the coming consolidated school. There is also need of a new spirit among the country people in regard to the education of their children. Before any definite step can be taken by the Legislature in regard to community schools the Government must be aware that public opinion is ready for that step. The country school must aim at serving those at home, not at pushing its pupils out into the town high school, and on to the university, as it is doing to-day. The course there must aim at making better men and women in the country, and must not be based on any university requirements.

The rural teacher is, or should be, a moulder of opinion and director of thought in rural communities, said R. A. Finn, Agricultural Representative for the County of Middlesex, but in order to mould or direct we must know what

we want, where we are going. Therefore, it behooves every rural teacher to know the rural problems and to relate school problems and lessons more closely to home life. Mr. Finn expressed the opinion that rural teachers, as a class, do not understand rural conditions. In referring to the necessity of social improvements, Mr. Finn mentioned medical inspection, domestic science classes, agricultural classes, school lunch, and literary. The teacher must be vitally interested in these and be a prime mover in getting them started. Such movements should be brought about by requests from rural communities, instead of by regulations issued by the Department of Education or Agriculture, then they would be wholehearted instead of compulsory. The speaker furthermore opined that the day is coming when production in the country will have to get down to a cost basis; hence the wide-awake rural teacher will join in all movements having this object in view. In some communities the Agricultural Representatives are conducting acre-profit competitions with young farmers, to find out the cost of producing an acre of oats, potatoes, etc. This, he said, would make a good problem in arithmetic, and the Representatives would be glad to furnish other information on other competitions they are supervising. He referred to the survey made in Oxford County, from the results of which there could be taught many excellent lessons in agriculture. Another survey is being conducted in North Middlesex, which should be of interest to every farmer in the district. He thought the rural teacher could explain these things better than anyone else; she should be a director of thought and by communicating with those interested in rural life, through agricultural journals and other media, she could keep in touch with real, not ideal, conditions. The fundamental principles of agriculture should be taught in rural schools, not an array of facts and figures.

Inspector A. H. Leake advanced many suggestions in regard to the school hot lunch, and said that from seventy-five to one hundred rural schools are now serving hot lunches at the noon hour. The purpose was not altogether to provide a meal, but in the preparation of these lunches to introduce some domestic science instruction. The Government, he said, was prepared to make grants for this work in proportion to the teacher's training and the equipment in the school.

Miss Ethel Chapman, Toronto, gave a very comprehensive address on rural school problems, and enumerated a great many ways in which the teacher might become a leader and director in community life.

**Teachers Organize For Fall Fairs**

Teachers in Lincoln County, Ontario are getting well organized for the purpose of conducting their school fall fair work. Recently the agricultural committee of the Lincoln public school teachers met in the Board Room of the Agricultural Office and made plans for 1919 school fairs. Committees were appointed as follows: 1, To visit and secure the support and interest of women's institutes in districts where school fair work is already on the way or is soon to be started; 2, to secure a grant of \$50 from the Board of Agriculture for special prizes, such as a cup or shield for schools winning the most points at school fairs; 3, to draft and submit to the Agricultural Representative a tentative prize list and program of events for each school fair district; 4, to make arrangements with the Agricultural Representative for a storage room at his office for school fair supplies, so it would be headquarters for the supply of all schools in the County.

The teacher had been telling her class about the rhinoceros family. "Now name some things," she said, "that are very dangerous to get near, and that have horns." "Automobiles!" promptly answered Johnny.