

kinds of happiness, some much superior to others. From the multimillionaire, like Carnegie, to the poorest individual on the street, there is, on every hand, a rapidly growing conviction that the prayer "Give me neither poverty nor riches" contains the essential truth of economic well-being. The aim to be kept in mind in the country home is not the happiness of the millionaire but of the man who lives a complete life, physical, mental, moral, spiritual, for himself and for those with whom he comes in contact.

Further, the course of study should be so selected and arranged as to prepare for such efficient citizenship. The education given should be of a character to prepare every man and woman to subsist by his or her unaided efforts if placed alone on the land. This would mean a primitive working knowledge of agriculture, housebuilding, cooking, sewing and housekeeping. I once heard a prominent Canadian say "the most miserable day I ever spent was as a boy of sixteen on the farm. I drove from house to house trying in vain to find a girl to hire. Money was not the consideration. No one was willing to come to work in a farm house where there was a family of five boys, no girls, and a worn out mother, no matter how respectable or well to do the family might be. I came home completely discouraged and turned in and helped with the housework as best I could, without any training, but I took good care that the neighbors did not find it out and label me a "molly-coddle." I also registered a vow to leave the farm for the city on the first opportunity, a vow which I promptly performed."

After a somewhat extended experience with classes of boys and girls and of men and women, my opinion is that there is no such difference in the

natural desires and aptitudes or in the physical or mental powers of boys and girls as is commonly supposed. In the Chicago University Elementary School, the boys and girls learned side by side, to cook meals, wash dishes, plane boards, and raise vegetables with apparent equality of satisfaction and progress. In France, I found the man chef in the hotel and the peasant woman in the field—both doing excellent work and enjoying it—a power, which, incidentally, when war came, proved the salvation of France.

Nor is there great difference in the physical strength required for indoor and outdoor work on the farm. Driving horses and running machinery are both lighter forms of manual labor than much indoor work that might be named. The exigencies of the war have rendered it necessary for the brave men in the trenches and the army of noble women, who are taking their places at home to engage in many forms of activity, hitherto considered suitable only for the opposite sex. The results have proved highly satisfactory but they would have been much more so if all of our people had had the great advantage of a brief preliminary training such as is given in the short courses at the O.A.C.

The best educational thought of our time has arrived at the conclusion that for proper development, every normal child over seven years of age should have, each day, an hour of hand work of a kind suited to his natural aptitude and strength, work that needs doing and appeals to the child as worth while. The time should be gradually lengthened with each succeeding year. From both the individual and national standpoints, it is necessary that the subjects to which I have referred (Agriculture, etc.) be incorporated in the school course.