

Camera Competition Prize-winners.

In announcing the result of our last camera contest, we most heartily congratulate those that carried off the prizes. The competition was so keen that we found it no easy task to make a decision. In fact, we had at last to submit the best photographs to the criticism of a noted first-class professional photographer, before making the awards, which are as follows:

First Prize.—"A Game of Skill," A. R. Knight, Woodstock, Ont.

Second Prize.—"Scene on Reeves' Farm, Aux Sable River, Middlesex Co., Ont.," Wesley Morley, Brinsley, Ont.

Third Prize.—"The Old, Old Story," Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, Burford, Ont.

Fourth Prize.—"Harris' Woollen Mills, Rockwood," Harry Stevens, Toronto.

Those receiving honorable mention are: Mr. John Jackson, Mr. Jack Reid, Miss Jean Dearness, Mrs. W. W. Latimer, Frank S. Macdonald (P. E. I.), J. R. Brown (Hochelaga, Que.), and Travis N. Sellers.

In the number of pictures sent, Ontario took the lead; Quebec came second, and P. E. I. third. We received comparatively few from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a fact that is to be regretted, in view of the many beautiful historic and picturesque bits of scenery with which these Provinces abound.

Mr. Knight's picture tells its own story. We cannot help wishing that our friend with his hand in his pocket will find a way to release his men from the dangerous position into which they have been forced by his skilful and highly-gratified opponent.

Mr. Wesley Morley's work is especially excellent and remarkably well finished for that of an amateur. He sent four views, all well chosen and cleverly done.

Mrs. Armstrong deserves special mention for her creative ability. The posing of the child behind the bars is well done; his expression is the best feature of the picture. The fair maiden looks properly demure.

Mr. Stevens' mill scene is well chosen, and shows good finish.

About Books.

A collection of books is a real university.—Carlyle.

In books we have the choicest thoughts of the ablest men in their best dress.—Aikin.

A library is true fairyland, a very palace of delight, a haven of repose from the storms and troubles of the world.—Anon.

The love of reading was a main element of happiness in one of the happiest lives that it has ever fallen to the lot of the biographer to record.—Trevelyan of Lord Macaulay.

Whosoever acknowledges himself to be a zealous follower of truth, of happiness, of wisdom, of science, or even of the faith, must of necessity make himself a lover of books.—Richard de Bury.

A little library, growing larger every year, is an honorable part of a man's history. It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Oh for a booke and a shadie nooke
Eyther in doore or out:
With the grene leaves whispering over-
head,
Or the streete cryes all about,
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and old;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to
looke,
Is better to me than golde.
—Old English Song.

Go and toil in any vineyard;
Do not fear to do or dare;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.



The Old, Old Story.

Third-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by Mrs. G. H. Armstrong, Burford, Ont.

About the Macdonald Institute.

The development of the Macdonald Institute for young women at Guelph, Ont., has been, since its inception, watched by many with interest, and by some with anxiety. The idea of a school instituted especially for farmers' daughters—for farmers' daughters, at that, who have passed the public school age—was something of a novelty to spring on the public of Canada, a public as yet conservative, in some matters, almost to an extreme, and little likely to take up with a new notion which might prove to be only a "fad." There were, however, those who, from the very beginning, prophesied success for the Macdonald Institute, and who early recognized in it, not only an institution which must prove invaluable to those young women privileged to take a course at it, but a center from which might radiate influences destined to scatter greater comfort, pleasure and interest, better health, more contentment and intellectuality throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Not only in the days of the Spartan mothers was it recognized that it is sometimes expedient to strike at the weakness of a country through its women.

That it may be readily understood, then, how the Macdonald Institute is going to contribute to this end, what it is doing and can do for the young women

who may attend it, it may be necessary "to begin at the beginning." As is, perhaps, already well enough known, the plan of the Macdonald Institute originated with Sir William Macdonald, philanthropic Canadian, who has been so long and so deeply interested in the welfare of the farming population of Canada. Knowing what the Ontario Agricultural College has done for the farmers' sons and the farming interests of the Dominion, he conceived the idea of having a similar institution for farmers' daughters, and for rural teachers, to whom the education of the little farmers and farmeresses of the land is so largely entrusted. In this institution, as he planned it, should be taught home-making in its every aspect—cooking, home-nursing, physiology and hygiene, house-decoration, sewing, laundry work, etc., and the related subjects, horticulture, gardening, floriculture, poultry-raising, home dairying, etc.—all according to the latest and most approved methods. More than this, he designed such a course in nature study as would open to these young women an interest in all nature, which would make them familiar with the wonderful life-history of the plants, birds, insects and animals which are all about us, and enable them, not only to recognize the harmful weed or insect pest, but to understand the means by which these might be done away with. In order that the teachers of rural schools, in particular, might be

induced to take up this work, especial courses were designed for teachers of rural schools.

Surely all this could not be much amiss. Let the mothers, sisters and teachers of the land know how to awaken in the children an interest in nature, and how to instruct them in those principles of agriculture which are beyond no woman's comprehension, and which are so necessary to successful farming, and the problem of keeping the young people of the future on the farms is practically assured. When the young people have learned to love the country and the farm, and not until then, the drift cityward will cease.

Having thought out his plan, Sir William now offered to the Province of Ontario, upon certain conditions, the sum of \$175,000, to be used in building, etc., for such an institution. The conditions were accepted, and, with the able assistance of Professor Robertson, well known for his practical devotion to the interests of the farmers of Canada, the plan found body, and the beautiful Macdonald Institute building, with its accompanying residence, Macdonald Hall, arose at the north end of the college campus at Guelph. All other details followed, and now, at the beginning of the fall term of 1904, the institute has opened with an attendance of 150 young women; 50 of whom are taking courses in nature study and manual training, the rest devoting themselves to the various branches of domestic science and art. Needless to say, the enthusiasm of the students and the satisfaction of the faculty are a very sufficient index that the Macdonald Institute has come to stay.

In conclusion, we may say that we have been in no way requested to advertise the Macdonald Institute. Nevertheless, we have thought that there may be many among the farmers' daughters and teachers of the Dominion who would gladly spend three months, six months or a year at such an institution, provided it were called to their attention. The courses at the institute are decidedly practical. Some of them fit young women to teach as specialists, nature study, domestic science, and art; others equip professional housekeepers, dressmakers and milliners, and yet others teach the young woman who expects always to stay at home, the best that may be taught in regard to home-making and housekeeping. Considering its advantages, the rates for board, tuition, etc., are very moderate. Those who would like to have further information may have it by writing to the Dean of the Institute.

A Famous Perfume.

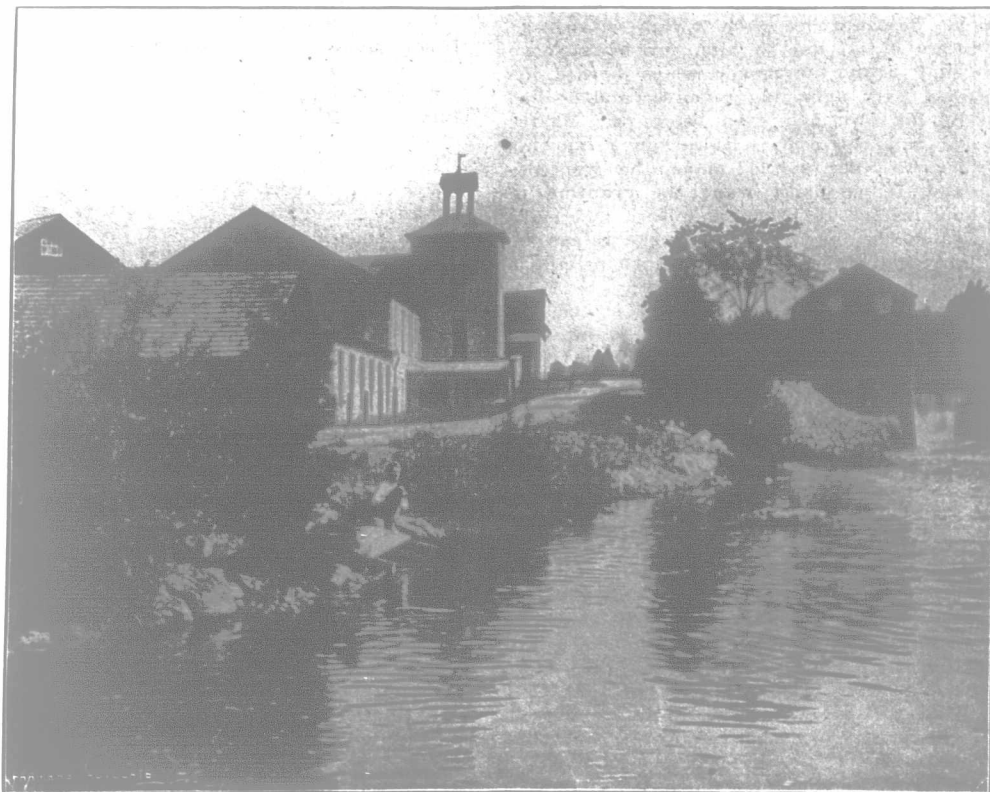
Delicious Attar of Roses is Chiefly Made in Bulgaria.

The far-famed otto (or attar) of roses is chiefly made in Bulgaria. Kasanlik is the center of the rose-growing country. Red roses only are used in making the perfume, but white roses, which grow more freely, form the hedges of the fields.

The trees, which grow to a great height, are separated by paths nine feet in width to allow the oxen and plow to pass. The perfume is obtained not only from the petals, but also from the stalks and leaves. These give a peculiar scent, which adds greatly to the delicacy of the perfume of the petals.

October, April and June are the months for planting branches of the old trees. Weeding, pruning and digging are necessary for three years, when they are full grown and repay the labor spent upon them by bearing for twenty years.

The discovery of the delicious attar was quite an accident, and took place three centuries ago. The Persian Princess, Nour Dihan, was strolling through the splendid galleries of her palace with her betrothed (the Mongolian Prince Djihanguyr) and noticed in the rosewater basins about the passages an ugly, yellowish oil floating on the surface. Orders were instantly given to remove the unsightly fluid, when it was discovered the perfume was also removed. Thus the virtue of the essential oil was found out, which is still called in Persia "Attar Dihan."



Woollen Mills and Dam, Rockwood, Ont.

Fourth-prize picture, camera competition. Photo by Harry Stevens, Toronto, Ont.