

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

ADDRESS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE
is published every Thursday.

2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most
practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-
men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland
and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when
not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other
countries 12s., in advance.

4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line.
Contract rates furnished on application.

5. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an
explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of
arrearages must be made as required by law.

6. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held respon-
sible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be
discontinued.

7. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by
Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk.
When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

8. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your
subscription is paid.

9. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In
every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST
be given.

10. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent
Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

11. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

12. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change
of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of
New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known,
Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of
Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us
must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

milk standard, Mr. Harwood declared it to be an important factor in embarrassing the dairy farmer. Meanwhile, the consumer pays more and more for milk which comes from longer distances. It may be pasteurized, but, like corned beef, it will keep longer, but is no improvement over, nor as good as the fresh article. Fancy dairying is practiced to some extent, in a few cases, for profit, but mainly as a fad of rich men. Where milk is produced for near-by markets, the business is often run more profitably in connection with market-gardening or poultry-keeping, or both. The conclusion reached by Mr. Harwood is, in substance, that the milk standard is wrong in principle, and has outlived its usefulness, and, as a substitute for it, he proposes selling milk upon its guaranteed merits. This involves, to some extent, educating the consumers, because a lot of them are always content to buy the cheapest product offered them, and others want better milk, yet they must have it at the same old price; but this is unreasonable, for the lands have gone up in price, better sanitation is demanded, and most other items in the cost of production have increased. There may be a remedy for some of the financial ills to which the milk producers for cities and towns are subject, in a co-operative system of distribution, but to our mind, the main reliance of the consumer for supplies of fresh and honest milk of wholesome quality is not any arbitrary standard, but continuous, efficient and honest inspection of the dairies, as well as milk, and PUBLICITY through the local papers and otherwise. To make known the results of honest inspection is one of the most salutary means of protecting the innocent consumer, but he must be fair enough to pay a good price for a good article for the use of his family. It may not be quite so popular a slogan with those who are out for a crusade of tuberculin-testing and cow-killing, but we have no hesitation in declaring that the chief peril to which the town-

man's milk supply is subjected is dirt. To quote a paragraph from a manifesto of the Richmond, Virginia, Health Department: "In the home, as on the farm and in the city dairy, cleanliness and cold are the two great essentials in the securing of wholesome milk."

VAGARIES OF THE LAW.

The desire of the people in country and city for protection against the racing automobilist, unfortunately, receives little sympathy from our leading lawmakers. What about the law administration? On Thursday, April 24th, a policeman gave evidence in a Toronto police court that an accused chauffeur had been speeding on Avenue Road at a rate exceeding 20 miles an hour, timed by his stop-watch. The chauffeur said he would not swear that he was not exceeding the legal time limit, ten miles an hour. The magistrate was reported in the press as being so favorably affected by the chauffeur's unwillingness to swear a lie that he let him off without a fine. The same week, a woman who had forged a five-dollar check to buy food for her starving children, was sent down for a month, because, otherwise, there would be five or six cases up the next day. Honesty is a virtue worth rewarding by leniency, but we submit that the principle would have had a far more gracious application in the case of the destitute mother than the law-defiant driver of a dangerous machine.

THE O. A. C. AS A TRAINING PLACE FOR RURAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Synopsis of an address by Prof. S. B. McCready, before the Trustees' Section of the Convention of the Ontario Educational Association, April, 1908.

Thirty-four years ago the Ontario Agricultural College began operations at Guelph. It had come into existence not as the result of a popular demand by the people whom it was intended to cater to. Rather was it, as Wm. Johnston, the Acting Principal, records in the first year, "A case of statesmen discerning a want, and endeavoring to supply it." The statesmanship behind its origin was the vision of an impoverished land and the concomitant degradation of our citizenship, unless our basic industry of agriculture was stirred out of old ruts and put into accord with modern scientific achievement. The virgin richness of our soil had been ravished. There had to be an improved agriculture. There was need for improved seeds, improved stock, improved methods of cultivation. Older European countries, notably Germany, that had passed through our experiences, had saved their agriculture by making it a matter of education in government schools and colleges. The United States had moved generously in the matter. Ontario could not dare to lag.

As in most other crises of a social or industrial nature, education saves the day. Ontario agriculture has advanced, and is advancing. Intelligence grows. The old order changeth, giving place to new. Our agriculturists, as a body, are more and more bringing their minds and farm practices into accord with science and her teachings. The future is full of hope for still better things to be. There has been a general increase in the productivity of the land and the wealth of the country. In this improvement, the Ontario Agricultural College has given, directly and indirectly, good service. Its efforts and influence permeate almost every educational measure that concerns the rural citizenship. Generally it leads; always it helps. It is not pretended that other influences have not been operative in the uplift. The Dominion Government has done its part well. The press has been of great service. The agricultural and horticultural societies and Farmers' Institutes have helped, but permeating all these has been the influence of the College. It may be acknowledged, then, that the O. A. C. has vindicated the judgment of those who brought it into existence. It seems to be generally accepted amongst farmers as deserving encouragement and support. It is accorded credit for being progressive, approachable, helpful. It is only in recent years, however, that this position has been attained. There had been almost thirty years of struggle against prejudice, misunderstanding and ignorance, before this vindication was reached.

The College has won an established place. But it has done its work with the adult population. The time has come for directing its instruction down to the children in their schools. We are at the beginning of another educational movement. History is repeating itself. Similar work modified for secondary education is on trial in six

High-school agricultural departments. Will it succeed? So far as the first year's experimenting goes, much prejudice or unconcern manifests itself from those whom it is primarily intended to benefit. The attendance in the classes is small. Yet the propaganda has to be made and the field cleared. Ontario will work out for itself, in the immediate years to come, a system of secondary agricultural education. There will have to be many new adjustments to make it fit into our present school system. But it will be done. Our Departments of Education and Agriculture are sympathetic one to the other, and co-operating. Our educational authorities aim to adjust the education of our youth along industrial lines.

* * *

Alongside the experiment in secondary education, there is a movement, already past the first stages of experiment. For the past four years the O. A. C. has been training special teachers for the common schools in the country. The special teacher for the country school! That is what elementary agriculture is to mean. It is the bringing of the accumulations of science and fitting them naturally into the instruction of children. It is educating children in terms of their environment. There have been only a few teachers so trained. But these few are here and there demonstrating successfully. There must be more such teachers. It is a question of prepared teachers. We are past that stage where it was thought that all that was needed was to put a book in the hands of teachers, and that the day would be won.

Whence is this teacher to come? In time he will come from our agricultural continuation schools and our agricultural High Schools. But until these develop into a working place in our school system, they will probably be obliged to come to Guelph for their training. A teacher trained as he may be here, if afterwards he teaches agriculture through a school-garden, will see more in it than digging, hoeing, seeding and harvesting. If he doesn't teach through a school-garden, he may still interpret country life to country dwellers in new lights and new ways. The O. A. C. can best help the rural schools by training their teachers. The solution of this part of the problem lies with the rural-school trustees and the people who put the education of their children into their trust. It is to be hoped the trustees may realize this point. They may have these teachers if they ask for them. The plans for providing such have been in operation for four years at the O. A. C., where special courses are given to rural teachers in school-gardening and elementary agriculture. As a matter of fact, only a very, very small proportion of our six thousand rural teachers have come for the work. Most of them, of course, do not know about it; many who do, cannot afford it. Few get encouragement to prosecute the study. But the onus of undertaking this should not be on the poor teacher. The trustees are at least equally concerned in the matter. They might profitably share in the expenses of such an advancement and encourage the teachers to attend.

It is only fair to explain some of the limitations of the scheme. It is not intended that every country school in the Province is to have an O. A. C. joined to it. It is not intended that the teachers who spend a few weeks or months with us will become trained farmers and be ready to give expert advice (asked or unasked) to the neighborhood. But it is expected—and the expectation is based on experience—that such teachers will be a part of the fitness of things in country life and its activities. It does not mean that the school will give its chief concern to technical agriculture. Far from that! There will still be the arithmetic and grammar, the reading and spelling, the geography and history. But through all these there will be sympathetic and natural adjustments with the life the child is living, and the living the child is to make after school days are passed. This is the agriculture in rural schools.

* * *

Ontario is not isolated in its endeavors. The movement is under way in the United States as well. Their schools of mechanic arts and manual training surpass ours in numbers and equipment. They do not lead in the adaptations of agricultural teaching in the schools. They are making liberal provision, however, for the movement. The Davis Bill, introduced in the last Congress, gives \$800,000 of Federal money, available July 1st, 1908, to the State and Territorial Normal Schools, for the purpose of training teachers for instructing in mechanic arts and home economics in the urban schools, and agriculture and home economics in the country schools. Our Federal Government is apt to show its practical interest in this connection. The beginning of Ontario's movement in this matter is already arranged for. Commencing April 1st, 1908, selected teachers from the Normal Schools are to take three-month courses in Guelph, those for the country schools in agriculture, and those for urban schools in mechanic arts. This is part of their Normal