

"Persevere and Succeed."

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Where the Public School Fails.

The lightning rod is no false, but many light
note, rod agents are fakers.

If Roosevelt is not spotted, it won't be because the public has not done its best.

A seed corn week, September 19th to 24th, is² now observed throughout Minnesota in selecting seed corn for planting in 1911.

Will someone be good enough to state why it is that so much valuable land is devoted to, and so much energy absorbed by, the somewhat unproductive business of growing weeds?

The second method is looking upon us as terrible creatures and the first as a method to apprehend and punish the culprits. Wholesale murder, such as the increasing accidents, is regarded completely evil and allowed to go on. When shall we say, "let us esteem human life above dividends?"

One to only Macdonald College is losing it. The Mount St. Vincent College is strong, capital is being found and positive assurance given of Macdonald resources for prosecutive investigations. There is a broad scope the institution will soon begin to be a potent factor in the undomestic field. While it bade fair to lead. If Sir William Macdonald's resources are spent will not someone come to the rescue?

Some countries are complaining of what is called the peddler nuisance. The best way to get rid of it is to cease buying from the peddler. If you patronized, it is the best possible proof that you are not a nuisance. *Toronto Globe*

But no means. Economy is not the only factor, perhaps not even the chief one, affecting the course of business. The personal element is strong. The psychological influence of a skilled tradesman standing at one's elbow frequently causes him or her to purchase some things he does not need, and others that could be bought cheaper elsewhere. Curiosity, sentiment and various other influences also have their weight. Thousands of people buy from peddlers who would never see the contrary about them. We are not attacking the peddler question one way or the other, but merely pointing out the fallacy of our contemporary's paraphrase. A similar fallacy runs through much other pseudo-economics for a

Key to an Encyclopedic Volume.

In this issue the annual half-cent index reports January to June 1968, and is published in the *Farmer's Advocate*.¹ Therein, for the annual percentage of interest in the center of the ring, it is pointed out that the last phase of the present monetary and debt cycle is upon the threshold and will be followed by the inflationary stage, which might persist, and which may result in the total collapse of the present monetary system. The author, who is a member of the *Farmer's Advocate* editorial staff, further outlines a "new order" of the world, and states that the "new order" is ready to be established, and that the "new order" is the only way to save the world from the "old order" which is the cause of the present monetary and debt crisis. The author also states that the "new order" is the only way to save the world from the "old order" which is the cause of the present monetary and debt crisis.

Technical Education and the Farm

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and the United States in giving special industrial education, pressure has been brought to bear upon the Dominion Government from two quarters - organized labor on the one hand, and the Manufacturers' Association on the other that something be done to put Canadian artisanship to the front. Under the British North America Act, the Provinces of Canada control the subject of education, subject only to the right of the Dominion to make remedial legislation to protect the rights of minorities in respect to separate schools. The Confederation Act took away from the Provinces exchequer and customs revenues, but, by way of compensation, made specific yearly grants for the support of their Governments and Legislatures, and an annual per capita grant called a Provincial subsidy, which, with certain Provincial sources of revenues, supply the funds for education and other purposes. Very properly, the Provinces are jealous of their rights, so much so that, before the appointment of the Industrial Education Commission was decided upon, the Provincial authorities were consulted. As the business of the Commission is to collect information and report recommendations to Parliament for the benefit of all the Provinces, it was evident that one commission would be more economical and efficient than individual ones representing the nine different Provinces all more or less concerned. Presuming the report to be favorable to the establishment of some system of industrial schools or training beyond what we now have in the way of manual training, domestic economy, etc., a very large outlay will unquestionably be involved, probably not less than one million dollars per annum as a start from the cost of the Commission, which the Federal Government bears. To carry out the scheme would doubtless involve supplementary appropriation to the Provinces for the purposes of technical education, by special grants on a per capita or other basis, amounting to a third, or even a half, of the total expenditure. As a taxpayer, the farmer is concerned in these probably large expenditures, but he is more deeply interested in the whole proposition from another point of view. In so far as technical education makes better and more successful the life and industrial occupations of the cities and towns, it will attract more and better customers for the product of the farm, but it will at the same time have the effect of enhancing the attractiveness of the town - and thus drawing still more heavily upon the rural population, handicapping the farm, or in his efforts to handle the soil with the skill and force needed to supply the food products, upon the sale of which he depends. Even now, he scarcely keeps pace with the demand. What will be his position under the new conditions? Obviously, if the rural population must be increased, and must be more skilled. If manufacturing requires technical skill, so does farming, increasingly so on the high-priced lands of older Canada which, under proper treatment, will give abundance of return. Splendid opportunities open along all lines, requiring not only manual skill, but a knowledge which, in range of science and practice, far exceeds that demanded of the farmer of to-day. Is the farmer to have an equal chance? At present, because, as we have seen, a second system of education, he is not receiving it. A farmer, we are isolated units, each one dependent largely his own salvation, economic, upon the aid of co-operative efforts. A few great captains of to-day industries have arisen. They can class, train and systematize their own men, improve their methods, and even control the market and manipulate fortunes. Denmark and a few other countries have accomplished wonders in agricultural production, through co-operative action, but in a right farm condition of Europe