1794

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Remember the Date October 20-22 National Educational Conference At Winnipeg

PROMINENT SPEAKERS-LIVE SUBJECTS

In advance of the definitive program in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely

- 1-Salutatory Addresses-By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship, C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
- 2-""The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, Ontario.
- 3--"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Pro-fessor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
- -"The Development of a National Character Through Education, "Sir Robert Falconer, President University of Toronto.
- 5-"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Depart-ment of Education.
- 6-"The Boy Scout Movement as an Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training," Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
- 7-"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statten, National Secretary Boys' Work Department of the Y.M.C.A. 8-"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Prin-cipal Ottawa Normal School.
- 9-"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seaman's Union.
- 10-"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
- 11--"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Suzzalle, President University of Washington.
- 12—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
 13—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
- 14-"'The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Fairchild, Wash-ington, D.C.
- The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this con-nection are:

Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N.S.; Prof. H. T. J. Cole-man, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-President University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Very Rev. Dean Llywdd, All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva E. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W., Parmalee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K.C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John McKay, Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; R. L.-Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. McL. Davidson, M.P.P., Editor Calgary Albertan, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brant-ford, Ont.; Prof. C. B. Sissons, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Sisler, Principal Strathcona School, Winnipeg.

Delegates to the Conference should make their hotel reservations immediately.

The following committees are at your service: Reception, Entertainment, Transportation, Hotel Accommodation.

Address all communications to

The General Secretary, National Educational Conference 505 Electric' Chambers WINNIPEG

Our School Department.

The School Ground Beautiful.

BY A. H. TOMLINSON, O.A.C., GUELPH. The school ground should be a most attractive spot, loved by scholar, teacher and parent. A spot that should merit praise and pride in every district and bring about pleasant memories.

Contrast a bare building and grounds without trees, shrubs, flowers or grass with a building adorned with ivies and bushes interspersed with perennials, a few shade trees around the grounds and evergreens in the windy quarters.

A school yard properly planted and looked after is always interesting, cheerful and homelike. It is said that the conand homelike. It is said that the con-dition of the surroundings of a dwelling is often an indication of the character of the occupants. Without doubt the charac-ter of the school surroundings have an effect on the scholar within. Surely it is wise in the children's early training to bring them in touch with things which make for beauty. The young are in-tuitively fond of nature, and this love should be fostered. What child in spring will not go in ecstasy over the lovely waywill not go in ecstasy over the lovely wayside flower and the new growth of trees? Unfortunately, if care is not taken that regard is gradually lost to things more materialistic and possibly less worthy of interest. After all, the beautiful in nature is simply a reflection of the Great

the trees and flowers found in the forest and roadsides. It is wise to have the different varieties labeled giving the common and scientific names.

FOUNDED 1866

Usually the school building is placed near the road where good drainage is to be had. If the building is fifty feet or less from the road a straight drive and path are preferable, but if not a curv drive is better. The lawn should be in front and separated from the playground which is usually at the back of th school, by groups or a row of shrubs with a border of perennials towards the law The school garden should be placed the most convenient should be placed in the most convenient spot and partitioned off with a row of shrubs or flowers. Some planting may be done at the entrance and around the building, with the idea of breaking the rigidity of the architecture and to bring about a state of he and to bring about a state of harmony between the building and the grounds surrounding. The lawn should be kept open with the exception of a lawn or shade tree or so. Largely, the planting should be done near the boundaries Deciduous trees should be planted on the south and east sides so as to provide shade. Conifers planted in rows or groups are needed on the north and westerly side to give shelter in winter. On the walls of the building the self-clinging ivy should be planted.

With thought, desire and hard work a school ground beautiful can be made Where such is found pleasure and satisfaction is the natural outcome.

Pick Out the Good Points of this Dairy Cow.

Lessons in Dairying.

The dairy cow is often spoken of as "the foster mother of the world." Milk is the most important source of those foods which cause growth and development in the young animal; without mill and its products the human race would pecome weaker and less rior and the animals which inhabit the earth As the years go by people generally will lay more stress on the milk supply, which means that mothers will knew more about milk and how to use it, while father will have to be a more up-to-date dairyman in order to supply the quality. of milk desired by the trade, and, more than that, he will have to know how 10 produce it at a profit. It will be just as vital a thing to know considerable about milk as it will to know who succeeded Henry VIII as King of England; so why should it not be taught in the schools From week to week we are going to publish short lessons in dairying, and we should like to see the school boys and girls who read these columns take the lessons home and think of their own cows and herds as the ones we are talking about. The object of this little series will not be to make hardworking, expert dairymen, but to educate teachers and pupils in the great science known as dairying, so they will know a great deal about milk and its products as well as something about the way it should be produced. A study of dairying requires a knowledge of arithmetic, chemistry, bacteriology, botany, and in fact a great many of the sciences in addition to good farm practice. It is, therefore, worthy of study in the school; for in what better way can these various things be taught than by linking them up with and associating them with something we already know?

Sum

Text -

How

That

Just b

And s

But I

Joe w

Bill w

Hiran

For 1

Mary

He w

I tool

Just

With

And

When

Then

By t

That

Mary Pread

Once

But

Now Jim And Jim' And Jim'

'Bou

Is th

Hi

For

But



made beautiful without hard work and material to plant; thus time and money are needed. Scholar, parent and teacher must all become personally interested and help in this beautification work.

Truly the school ground

Creator. To sojourn among this beautiful

creation means a direct influence on those who love and care for even a plant

or a tree. It means co-operation with the Great Gardener of the Universe in

making the soil produce and according

to design the best in foliage, flowers and

color.

To begin with, a plan should be prepared showing the present design with suggestions for changes, or else a plan showing the new design complete with the new drives, paths, buildings, playthe plan a planting list should be got out showing the common and scientific names and numbers of trees and plants required. Ordinarily a rough sketch is prepared at first and later a plan drawn to scale giving the accurate location for the various features.

The fall is a splendid time to transplant most trees and plants, or to make a lawn. Well-rooted planting stock must be secured and properly planted in enriched and well-cultivated soil. The lawn, too, must have every attention. In cold sections the root surface of newly-planted stock should be protected with a litter mulch.

For the planting of a rural school ground, it is wise to select largely varieties of trees, shrubs and flowers that are native to the district. If these can be secured in the neighboring woods, so much the better. If not, the nearest much the better. If not, the ne nurseryman should be approached.

In planting native species it helps the scholars to become more familiar with

Jim Now Nor Som Whe The May I w For I'd Soo I've But The But Let Col And Tha