

Second Term.—Horticulture and School Gardening, Physics, and any two of "A" not previously elected.

Third Term.—Geology and Bacteriology and remaining two of "A."

"A."—Chemistry and Soil Physics, General Biology, Birds, Insects, Agriculture, Mechanic Science.

Equivalent work done in Colleges, High Schools, or Summer Schools may exempt students from attendance in any of the above classes, but the examinations and tests of the R. S. School must be passed before any Certificate or Diploma is awarded.

Instructors in Physical Drill will be furnished by the Department of Militia and Defence, so that attending students may qualify for the Grade "B" Certificate required of all teachers above Class "D."

Tuition is free. Railways grant single fare on the Standard Certificate Plan.

With the liberal provisions that have been made to encourage teachers in the teaching of Rural Science, it is hoped that as many as possible will embrace the opportunity offered.

For further information regarding boarding houses, etc., address M. Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., Director.

### Review's Question Box.

F. J. H.—Would you kindly answer the following questions in the next REVIEW? 1. What crops are native to this country? 2. What plants have been brought in? By whom? 3. The history of the cabbage worm.

1. Indian corn or maize forms by far the largest cereal crop of the Western Hemisphere. The native home of maize was tropical America. Long before the arrival of Columbus the culture of maize had spread from Mexico as a centre into the temperate regions of North and South America. Columbus and his followers on their return home took seeds of the Indian corn with them, but its value was appreciated very slowly by Europeans outside of Spain and Portugal. It is found at the present time in the East Indies among savage people, who have no history or tradition of how or when it was brought there. Indian corn is the only cereal native to this country.

The potato came from Chile. It is native in the mountains as far north as Colorado.

The tomato is native to the warmer regions of the American continent.

The pumpkin is probably a native of Tropical America. It is not known in the wild state.

Timothy was named after Timothy Hanson, who in 1720 took the seed from New York to the Carolinas, and thence into England.

2. Barley was cultivated in ancient Egypt (Exod. ix, 31) by Greeks and Romans. It has been found in lake dwellings of Switzerland in deposits belonging to the Stone Age. One of the sacred books of the Chinese claims it was grown in China 2000 B. C. It grows wild in Western Asia. Introduced into America by the early colonists.

Buckwheat was a native of Asia. The Moors introduced it into Spain; and from Spain the Spaniards brought it to America.

Wheat has been so long and so widely cultivated that the question of where it first grew wild is one very difficult to answer with entire certainty. It is thought that the native home of wheat was in the region of Mesopotamia. Botanists believe that wheat was first cultivated in the fertile valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. In Palestine and in Egypt wheat was cultivated long before the dawn of history, and in very early times its culture had extended eastward to Persia, India and China; westward to Greece and Rome, and northward in Central Europe. Wheat was first brought to the New World soon after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The oat does not ripen its kernels well in regions as far south as the Mediterranean Sea, where wheat seems thoroughly at home. From these and other facts botanists conclude that the original home of oats was probably in central and eastern Europe. The cultivation of this grain first began in middle and northern Europe, long after the introduction of wheat, but before civilization was established. It is not mentioned in the Bible, and seems to have been entirely unknown in ancient Assyria and Egypt. Brought to America by the early European settlers.

Rye is believed to have been native to mountainous or dry localities in the south of Europe and extending to Central Asia. The cultivation of rye first began in Southern Russia and Siberia, whence it extended to other parts of Europe during the Christian era. From Europe it was brought to America by the early colonists.

Red Clover is native to Europe and Northern Asia. It has been grown in England for over 300 years. Alsike was introduced into England from Sweden in 1854. Dutch or white clover is a native of Europe, Siberia, and perhaps of America.