The Motion That Was Withdrawn

BY W. M. MORRIS.

"As you are no doubt well informed on this matter, I want to ask your advice about a resolution our School Board has sent in with me to be endorsed by the Convention to-day. We had a meeting of the Board a few nights ago and one of the members brought up this Adolescent Act, and you know the farmers are pretty hard hit this year with low prices for what they have to sell and high prices for what they have to buy, so we just thought if this Act is going to add to our burdens, we can do without it for a while yet. Here is the motion the Board sent in: 'Resolved that the Adolescent School Attendance Act is not practicable in rural schools and will only add to the already heavy burden of taxation and should, therefore be repealed.' Now I have not had much experience in putting motions and thought we might talk the matter over before the Convention opens."

W. M. Morris,
Ontario School Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association.

The above conversation took place in the sitting room of one of the hotels of a small Ontario town in May, 1922. Two men had driven eight miles that morning, through a drenching rain, to attend a Trustees' and Ratepayers' Convention for the county and had brought a resolution with them, and two other men had driven by motor forty miles to speak at the same Convention. A rotunda or sitting room of a Hotel is a most congenial place for men to get acquainted and men will express themselves frankly and freely in a small group when they hesitate to stand and address an audience. The whole question of the Adolescent School Attendance Act and rural education was thrashed out by the four men and all agreed that the motion should be laid before the Convention. It was realized by all four that a meeting held under the auspices of the Trustees' and Ratepayers' Association could not have a better subject to discuss than just such a resolution. They all believed in the matter, "Progress" by Discussion" and based all discussion on the fundamental principle of confidence, faith and understanding.

It was time to go to the Convention when the cows the street, [illegible] one of their regular [illegible] the town of Ampss [illegible] with [illegible] they [illegible] The [illegible] of friendship [illegible] the [illegible] grew [illegible] here we [illegible] to arrive at [illegible] question for rural [illegible] of natural [illegible] Convention [illegible] the [illegible] Act [illegible] the [illegible] Act [illegible] the [illegible] kinds proposed, but this was the only occasion where a resolution was proposed to repeal this Act and it was withdrawn. It stands to the credit of the rural people of Ontario that they have always been anxious to have their children educated. That the townships and counties have been in the van of moral progress is evident by the expulsion of the barroom from rural areas long before the large urban centres could be convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic. A very much larger percentage of the adolescents in the country are found in the regular church service than in the towns and cities. If country parents guard their adolescents morally and provide for them religiously, it is unreasonable to suppose they will neglect them educationally. Has it not always been the recruits from the country homes, graduating from our colleges and universities, coming to our great industrial centres with good consciences and high moral standards, who have preserved the life of great cities from decay?

Another Resolution.

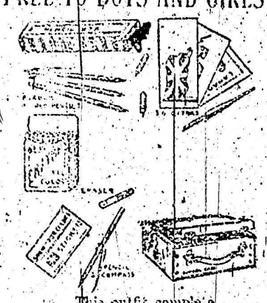
There is another motion re the Adolescent School Attendance Act before the whole of Ontario just now. A Bill has been laid before the Legislature to suspend the Act until January, 1928. Every rural member of the Legislature would do well to oppose this retrograde measure. Democracy calls for a high standard of education for all the people. It would be a crime against the youth of Ontario to allow them to leave school at fourteen and face the keen competition of the world unprepared. The Act is working fairly satisfactorily and effectively with very little hardship to rural people, and nothing as all to make provision for the proper education of adolescents. We need a different kind of education than the education of [illegible] as study how to provide it. May we impress the [illegible] of the motion re [illegible] The process of [illegible] has only well commenced at [illegible] years of age. Adolescence [illegible] the criminal age [illegible] that circumstances so far [illegible] which most vicious careers are begun. It is the adolescent years [illegible] the first seven years that [illegible]

We must keep fully abreast in educational standards with the people with whom we intermingle and trade. Now what are the educational standards of these people? Ontario is more immediately surrounded by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan than any other territory. The people of Ontario will have to compete with the people of those states in all industrial, agricultural and commercial pursuits. In none of these states is the age of full-time or part-time compulsory education below sixteen years; in Michigan, New York and Illinois it is eighteen years and in Wisconsin seventeen years. We have as bright minds and as keen intellects in the youth of Ontario as are found anywhere. Let us give them a square deal.

A representative of the Soldier Settlement Board has left for England to make arrangements for handling the fund created by benevolent ex-soldiers' associations for the settlement of Imperial ex-soldiers on farms in Canada. Some five thousand Imperial ex-officers in Great Britain, with capital aggregating £700 to £1,000 each, are contemplating settlement in some of the Overseas Dominions and the Soldier Settlement Board is to induce as many as possible to select Canada for their efforts.

For the purpose of encouraging immigrants of the farmer and domestic servant class, an Order-in-Council has been signed removing the continuous journey restrictions, whereby immigrants of the above classes who have resided for a time in some country other than their own can emigrate thence to Canada. A further Order-in-Council extends the provision of $8 for visit of the passport in the emigrant's own country. The passports of immigrants of other than British or United States origin are demanded with a view to having a record of their movements.

COMPLETE SCHOOL SET FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS



This outfit complete
1 School Case
1 Pencil Box
2 Rubber Tipped Lead Pencils
1 Special Drawing Pencil
1 Compass
1 Pen Holder
2 Pen Points
1 Box of Crayons
1 Eraser
2 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers, so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just $3 worth of lovely, Embossed Easter Post Cards at 10c a package.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money, and we will send you the whole outfit. Address

HOMER WARREN CO.,
Dept. 23, Toronto.

WILL DIG FOR DAVID'S CITY IN JERUSALEM

Archaeologists to Search for Remains of Royal Palace at Ophel Hill.

A despatch from London says:—An international group of archaeologists will begin excavations in the spring at Ophel Hill, Jerusalem, to search for the remains of the palace and the tomb of David. Inspired by the success of the Luxor undertaking these men hope to demonstrate that Ophel Hill, in the southeastern part of the Holy City, was the real "City of David" or Mount Zion, and not the southern end of the western hill, as tradition has it.

It is believed this excavation will reveal all the tombs of the Kings of Judea for 200 years after David, including those of Solomon and his wives, the site of an old wall and the remains of the original sanctuary of the Jews, with their relics and inscriptions, throwing light upon pre-Hebrew and early Hebrew civilizations. As many scholars hold, this hill, now given over to agriculture and thickly populated down from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, may furnish information on the brilliant Maccabean period.

British and French archaeological societies will join in the work and the American Archaeological Society of Palestine has been invited. For the British, the Palestine Exploration Fund, of which Dr. H. R. Hall, director of Egyptology in the British Museum, is chairman, will finance the undertaking and have general supervision; but the actual excavations will be entrusted to Dr. R. A. McAllister, professor of Celtic archaeology in the University of Dublin. The French will be represented by Raymond Weill, who made an important excavation in the southern end of Ophel hill for Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris just before the outbreak of the war, and to Father Vincent of the Dominicans, who is familiar with the terrain.

Excavations at Ophel were begun in 1870 and in recent years work has been done by Father Vincent and the Frenchman Weill that has achieved results which have led Prof. Garstang, Dr. Hall and other British archaeologists to the belief that Ophel may prove a treasure trove of relics of antiquity second only to Luxor.

Excavations at Ophel were suggested a few months back by Prof. John Garstang, director of the Palestine exploration department, who made a study of the ground and declared that $5,000 be raised to inaugurate a thorough job. The British have $2,000, of which enough has been raised to make a start in the preliminary work of Dr. McAllister in the spring. The British will finance the north end of Ophel hill and the French will continue work on the south end, which was interrupted by the war.

Heads Health Campaign.

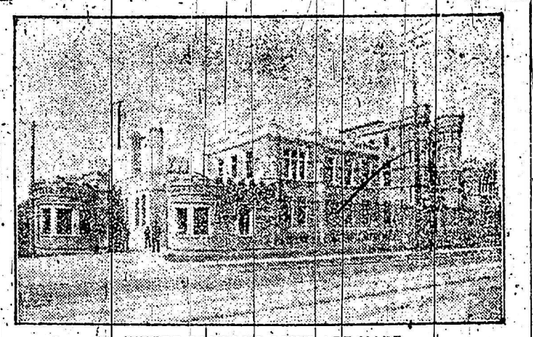
Dr. Gordon Bates, who has just completed a tour of New Brunswick, which covered 2,000 miles, conducting an intensive public health campaign on behalf of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council.

The man who does what he pleases is seldom pleased with what he does.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:

One of the fascinations of living in a new country is the constant revelation of previously unknown resources. It is but a comparatively few years since Northern Ontario was on the map merely as so much space. To-day from out of that area are coming minerals which make Ontario the largest mineral producing province in Canada, and from its timbered areas millions of cords of pulpwood are being cut. It is reported that flowing into James Bay are seventy-four rivers, each with its banks covered with pulp [illegible] Ontario [illegible] a [illegible] gold mine in her northern areas.



WHERE CANADA'S COINS ARE MADE

There are only four branches of the Royal Mint in the Empire, three in Australia, at Sydney, Melbourne and Perth, and the fourth at Ottawa, the beautiful building shown in the picture. It is under the direction of a deputy mint master from London. Perhaps few Canadians realize that British gold sovereigns as well as Canadian coins are minted in Ottawa. Each coin has a small "C" on its reverse side. The Ottawa mint was opened in 1908, nearly nine hundred years after the first British mint was established by William the Conqueror in London. Coins were once issued by any private individuals who wanted to do so, but coining is now restricted to governments. South American countries have their money made in the mints of Europe.

Isolation.

It is true that the soul, pent in the body, is condemned to be alone most of the time and most of the way through the world. The sentence to solitary confinement is not altogether unfortunate. A certain amount of solitude is a blessing and a necessity. Those who care and gainers and occasional brief period of separation each other the more when the contact is renewed. It is a good thing for every human being to withdraw for a while from a busy, thought-disturbing round of business or of pleasure that he may explore himself and commune with himself and inquire into the manner of man that he has become. He may rise from the session greatly disturbed with his own character—and that discontent is good for him, if it leads him to do better.

But a willful and persistent separation from one's own kind—the voluntary, habitual aloofness of the misanthrope or the hermit is unnatural and altogether pernicious.

We were meant to join forces with other lives for the common good. Man by his Maker's decree is [illegible] being; for him to absent himself from company is to deny his nature. The common language [illegible] expresses that understanding. How [illegible] we hear it [illegible], as one friend [illegible] another: 'What has become of [illegible] We never see him any more.' The one for whom the inquiry is made has acquired the bad habit of [illegible] himself. He needs his old friends, needs [illegible] where he [illegible] to [illegible]. Sometimes these estrangements [illegible] chance encounter and a [illegible] company to overcome his growing disinclination to mix with his fellows, as he did of old. They know that the isolation is not good for him. They feel, moreover, that they get a little [illegible] his society at their gatherings, whereas he was a figure welcomed and admired.

The anti-social being is always an [illegible] phenomenon. Once [illegible] he who declines into a surly [illegible] of the race. He is hostile to mankind because he does not meet men, women and children in the give-and-take of pleasant acquaintance or profounder friendship. "He setteth the solitary in families," says the Bible. There was a reason for that, a reason fundamental to the social structure, to civilization, to all that makes the world habitable and life worth living. "It is not good that the man should be alone," says Genesis. The words are as true as when they were spoken. But they meant more than the family tie. They meant that a man must not set himself off from the world he lives in. He must feel and express in his acts a concern for his neighbor. He must befriend good causes and do his part to uphold and maintain civilization. For the earth is not a desert island. It is a crowded arena, a theatre filled with action, a marketplace, a workshop. It teems with life and its people need help and sympathy. We cannot be selfish and remain aloof from the human scene and still keep peace with our own conscience.

Sleep by the Compass.

A European gentleman who recently died at the age of 109, attributes his longevity to his method of sleeping. He says: "When you go to bed always take a compass with you, and with the aid of the compass place your bed in such a position that your head points directly north and your feet due south. Sleep soundly in a horizontal position and you will live long."

Resigns High Post.

Hon. William B. Pugsley, who has occupied the post of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick since 1918, has retired to private life.

A [illegible] was given by the [illegible] to Admiral [illegible] who [illegible] board of the [illegible] and [illegible] exhibition than any [illegible] Union of any other [illegible] entries.

CALL FOR DR. COUE!

Detroit News.

Canada From Coast to Coast

St. Johns, Nfld.—A despatch from the British Empire Steel Corporation headquarters, posted at Bell Island, announces that the iron mines there will re-open immediately in full swing, and that a full staff of two thousand men will be taken on. The news has given general satisfaction, especially around Conception Bay, from which section most of the miners came.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—At a recent meeting of the Potato Growers' Association it was announced that 90,000 bushels of Green Mountain and 60,000 bushels of Irish Cobblers, of the past season's Prince Edward Island potato crop, had been shipped to Long Island, N.Y., to the State of Virginia and other southern United States points. All were certified seed potatoes.

Halifax, N.S.—One of the largest apple crops in the history of Nova Scotia is now practically all marketed. Though actual figures are not available, it is estimated by government officials, that close to a million and a half barrels of good commercial fruit was produced last season. There have been slightly larger crops harvested in the Annapolis Valley, but taking quality into consideration the crop of 1922 leads.

Montreal, Que.—The Southern Canada Power Co., which operates on the St. Francis River, Quebec, is about to undertake the development of another 50,000 horse-power in order to meet the growing demand for power from manufacturing enterprises. This and other work in prospect will mean the increasing of the capital of the company from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000.

St. Catharines, Ont.—A signal honor has been won by A. Puccini, large manufacturer of macaroni, of this city. At the international exposition held in Rome, Italy, the Canadian was awarded the gold medal, gold cross and diploma signed by the Italian minister of foreign affairs, and the British consul at Rome, his exhibit of macaroni winning the grand prize.

Winnipeg, Man.—Last year 2,113 men and 553 boats were employed in the Manitoba fresh water fisheries, with an equipment valued at $695,414. Over 1,125,500 pounds of fish were caught under domestic license, while the commercial fisheries realized over six-teen and a half million pounds.

Saskatoon, Sask.—Fifty-nine creameries were operating in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1922, according to the report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association. The output reached 8,361,165 pounds of butter, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 pounds over the previous year.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Two large irrigation undertakings in Southern Alberta will be "broken under the ditch" [illegible] The [illegible] of these projects [illegible] Canadian Northwestern Railway, comprising some 220,000 acres of land, of which 105,000 acres are irrigable. The smaller is known as the United Irrigation district [illegible] 24,000 irrigable acres. The two projects will bring 130,000 acres of land under the ditch, or the equivalent of almost two townships.

Port Alberni, B.C.—Construction of a lumber plant, which will be the largest on Vancouver Island, will be started here shortly by [illegible] J. V. Spratt, prominent lumberman. He is also president of the Victoria Machinery Depot.

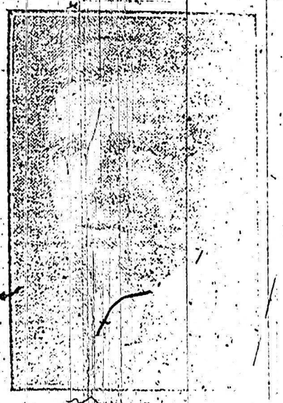
Newfoundland Seal Fishermen to Use Planes

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says: The Newfoundland sealing steamer will open March [illegible] announcement on Thursday. An aeroplane will be carried to "spot" the seals on the ice.

The sealing fleet has been increased to [illegible] vessels. Several will operate on the Grand Banks, one in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

An [illegible] aeroplane used by the Arctic steamer Diana will be employed in connection with the Grand Falls timber [illegible] It will be carried on a [illegible] platform [illegible] steamer [illegible]

More than 2,000,000 pounds of butter were produced in the Province of Quebec in 1922, an average of 40 pounds per [illegible] according to Hon. Dr. Joseph Edouard Perodeau, minister of agriculture for the province. This is an increase of 1,000,000 pounds over the production in 1921, when the average per cow was only 30 pounds.



Don't [illegible] the [illegible] know what [illegible] to [illegible] with [illegible]

CANADA CAN SUPPLY PROMISED CATTLE

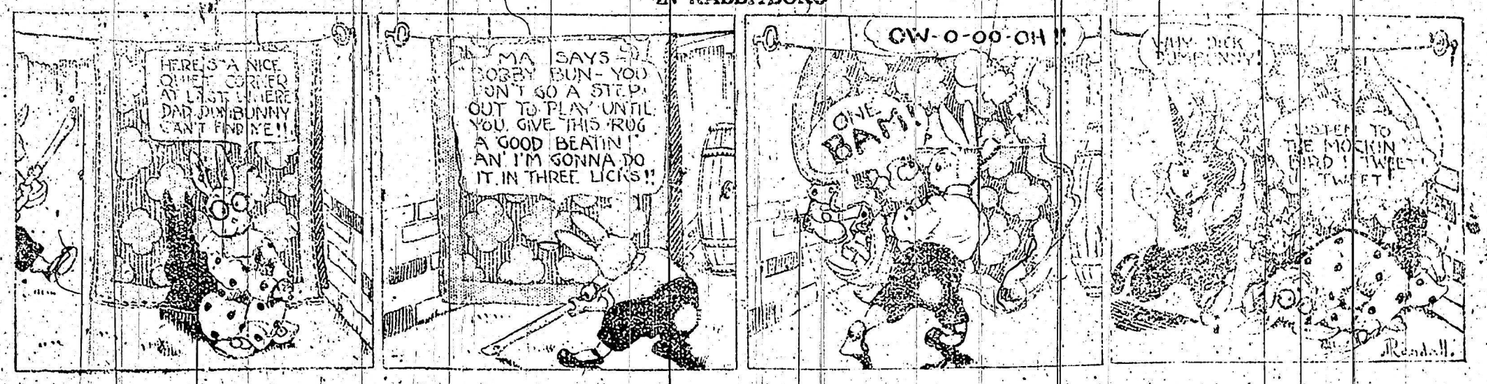
Commissioner of Agriculture Says Shipping is Available for the Purpose.

A despatch from London says:—Scepticism is being expressed in some quarters in England whether Canada can fulfil her embargo campaign promise to ship 230,000 cattle annually to Britain, and the assertion is being made that sufficient steamship accommodation cannot be obtained to transport them during the season.

W. W. Swift and Company, the well known [illegible] packing firm, in a review of the frozen meat trade said: The [illegible] number of cattle the [illegible] could carry is about 1,000 head each, which means 200 shiploads, and as the trade is seasonal the vessels would have to arrive on an average [illegible] every day, and the rates would have to cover the return voyage in ballast. The organization would [illegible]

Weekly Market Report

Toronto:

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.25½.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 3 yellow, lake, 96c.
Barley—Malting, 59 to 61c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86c.
Peas—No. 2, $1.35 to $1.50.
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, $28.50; good feed flour, $2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, $1.14 to $1.16, according to freights outside.
Ontario No. 2 white oats, 48 to 50c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, $5.10 to $5.20; Toronto, basis, $5.05 to $5.15; bulk, seaboard, $4.95 to $5.
Manitoba flour—1st pats., in cotton sacks, $7.10 per bbl.; 2nd pats., $6.60.
Hay—No. 2 per ton, track, Toronto, $14; mixed, $11; clover, $8 to $12.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, $9.50.

IN RABBITBORO