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Canada From Coast to Coast

Vancouver, B.C.—Grain bocking to date out of this port total 2,560,000 bushels to Europe and 2,600,000 bushels to the Orient. Loading extends through May to the Orient and April to the Continent.

Calgary, Alta.—So successful has the public health department been that the Government of Alberta is extending its scope, and this year will have twenty-one nurses on duty at selected points. Responsibility for health education in the areas which they serve will rest upon them.

Swift Current, Sask.—Great confidence in the rehabilitation of business generally and in agriculture in particular, is evinced by the International Harvester Co., in the preparations they are making here for their distribution centre. Their intention is to increase their stock of repairs to the various lines of implements they handle to the extent of \$200,000.

The Pas, Man.—Confirmation was given here of the report of the sale of fourteen mining claims at Copper Lake to Nipissing Mine of Cobalt and New York. The claims are the property of J. P. Gordon, and the price is said to be a quarter of a million dollars. Low grade gold ore has been found upon several of the claims in addition to a gold pocket of extremely spectacular ore.

Parry Sound, Ont.—What is believed to be the first radium mining company in Ontario has been formed at Parry Sound to develop properties

in that area which have been the subject of very interesting geological reports. The McQuire-Robinson Radium and Bye-Products Co., the name by which the new company is known, is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Quebec, Que.—A despatch from Manchester, New Hampshire, states that sixty families of mill operatives have left that city for the Province of Quebec since the start of the strike in the cotton mills. A total of 302 French-Canadian families returned from the New England States to Quebec last year.

New Glasgow, N.S.—The 1919 industrial census figures record the location of 66 manufacturing establishments in this city, capitalized at \$6,597,278. These employed 1,284 persons, paid \$1,218,796, and produced goods valued at \$7,347,266. Since the 1917 census the city's capitalization in industry has doubled and its annual production increased by 125 per cent.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—According to the latest available statistics the fox farming industry of Prince Edward Island last year produced a revenue of \$1,240,000, or nearly as much as the island's fish and dairy production combined. About 5,000 pairs of breeding foxes are held in the various ranches of the province, and last year the increase was 7,600 young foxes. The ranchers sold 400 pairs of breeding foxes at an average price of \$600 a pair, and also disposed of 5,000 pelts at an average price of \$200 each.



CANADA'S CHIEF ATLANTIC FISHING PORT  
spring trip to the "Banks." There is great activity as the fishing fleet is preparing for the harbor is a veritable forest of masts.

SELECTED PARTY OF  
BRITISH SETTLERS

Ex-Service Men and Expert  
Farm Workers to Arrive  
in April.

A despatch from London says:—The opening of the Spring emigration to Canada has enabled an estimate to be formed of the probable extent of this year's exodus of Britishers to the Dominion. So far, as the result of Canadian restrictions, the movement is only about 25 per cent. of the pre-war figures.

It is scarcely likely that any decision that the Canadian Government may reach on an immigration policy to fit in with the Imperial migration bill, which is to be introduced in the British Parliament this year will be taken in time to affect the present season's emigration movement. Britons who are going to Canada are principally those who are being drawn overseas by the beckoning hand of friends who have settled there and made good. For instance, E. S. Perovial, assistant agent general for Ontario, leaves on April 11th, in charge of the first party of settlers who have been selected to go to Ontario this season. The party includes ex-service men, expert farm workers, a few domestic servants and several families with capital.

FOUR MORE MURDERED  
IN CITY OF BELFAST

Bomb Thrown in Street  
Wounds Two Residents.

A despatch from Belfast says:—A bomb was thrown in front of a residence on Syringa Street on Thursday night. Herbert Johnson and his sister Susan were wounded and had to be taken to a hospital.

Uninjured After 20-Foot  
Jump from Aeroplane

A despatch from London says:—Corporal McCausland, of the Royal Air Force, seems to bear a charmed life. He survived his fourth air disaster on Thursday by jumping from a machine which nose-dived to earth from a height of 1,600 feet. McCausland jumped when the aeroplane was 20 feet from the ground, and was so little hurt that he walked around the wrecked machine afterwards. He escaped in similar fashion three times previously. The flying officer who was in the machine with him at the time was terribly injured and died in a few minutes.

Death Penalty Imposed  
for Bomb Throwing

A despatch from Belfast says:—The House of Commons of the Ulster Parliament has authorized the imposition of the death penalty for bomb-throwing.

The Attorney-General said he was prepared, if these special powers proved inadequate, to extend the death penalty to other offenses, including the bearing firearms without a permit. The penalty would also apply in cases where bombs did not cause death.

Keep the Sight Good.

We gain knowledge of the outer world entirely through our senses. The greatest gateway through which knowledge may enter the mind is the sense of sight. We learn more quickly through the mind than by any other means.

Barnardo Boys Viewed  
Wedding Procession

His Majesty, King George, who is Patron of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, that great work by inviting fifty Barnardo boys to a specially-reserved place in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace, from which they witnessed the wedding procession of Her Royal Highness, Princess Mary.

SLUMP IN MARK ON  
NEW YORK EXCHANGE

Germany's Serious Financial  
Position Shown by Lowest  
of Records.

A despatch from New York says:—Germany's most serious financial and general economic position among the nations of the world found concrete expressions here on Thursday, when the mark fell to the new low record of 29½ to 100ths of one cent. The extent of this collapse, probably unprecedented in modern history, may be gauged from the fact that the normal or pre-war value of the mark here was 23.8 per cent.

Selling of German exchange at this centre has been unusually large recently at steady reactions, but offerings assumed most impressive proportions in the past few days. The increased liquidation, apparently accompanied by speculative offerings, was directly traceable to the demand of the United States Government for payment of the expenses of its army of occupation on the Rhine. For this a claim of \$241,000,000 already has been presented to the Reparations Commission.

Yet another factor in the demoralization is the severity of the terms imposed on the Berlin Government as a pre-requisite to the granting of a partial moratorium. These involve the flotation of a foreign loan or levy on home capital and a halt in all capital exports.

Toronto Professor Goes to  
Edinburgh.

To receive a very high compliment and to suffer at the same time a very severe loss was the fortune of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Toronto, last week when Dr. B. P. Watson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, accepted the offer extended to him by the University of Edinburgh to fill the chair in Medicine in that University. This is the historic post made famous by the late Sir James Young Simpson, and to be one of his successors is a high honor indeed.

Talking and Thinking.

Just a few evenings ago the writer took some waste paper into the garden and burnt it. The paper blazed up lustily and then died out. But during the brief time that the fire was going everyone within range had their eyes charmed; the soil on which the fire blazed was unnoticed. That little blaze simply eclipsed anything in and about the yard and captured the full attention of the onlookers. The following morning nothing could be found but a handful of burnt embers. In nearly every community there are persons who may be likened to this little fire. Through a well-developed imagination and skill with language, a little reading and much talk in public places they have gathered a list of opinions on a wide variety of local and general problems. These opinions they express with much crating in public places both in or out of season. In committee sessions modest members have little opportunity for the expression of their views. At sales, the corner grocery, the blacksmith, the shop and wherever men do congregate, this man is the centre of interest and his opinions are the best advertised of any in the community, so much so that often there who have had little time for study wonder if there is another position on the matters he so courageously expounds.

We have seen this man often with his pessimistic views on everything that is and with his plans for the remodeling or rebuilding of practically every institution along entirely new lines and then have gone out in the sunshine only to find scarcely a burnt ember of his opinions remaining. The idea is that we should be careful in accepting the views of those who talk much and think little, but rather best study our problems in the very best light with which we can surround them.



Hon. E. L. Patenaude  
Who is slated to succeed Mr. Arthur Sauve as leader of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature.

1,680 Men is Strength of  
Canadian Mounted Police

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A marked increase in the work of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is noted in the report of the force just made public by Commissioner A. B. Perry.

The total strength of the force, all ranks, is 1,680 men, an increase of nine over the year previous. The scope of the work in the report covers the entire Dominion. Particular importance is attached to activities in the Arctic regions.

The bee must visit 3,360,000 flower tubes in order to get one pound of honey. Eighteen pound shells to the number of 37,000,000 were used by the British Army during the war.

BRITISH SUB SINKS  
WITH 23 SEAMEN

Collided With Versatile During  
Mediterranean  
Manoeuvres.

A despatch from London says:—The British submarine H-42 has been lost with all hands in the Mediterranean, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Gibraltar on Thursday. She collided with a destroyer during manoeuvres. The destroyer was the Versatile.

The latest naval list says the submarine, commanded by Lieut. Douglas Sealey, had a complement of 23 men. The British submarines of the H class were all built under the war emergency program, most of them in the years 1918-19. They are of the single hull "Holland" type, modified by the Admiralty, 164½ to 171 feet long and 15½ feet beam. They displace from 440 to 500 tons, and are equipped with two sets of Diesel engines, giving a speed of 13 knots on the surface, and carrying four torpedo tubes. Their ordinary complement is 22 men.

A despatch from Gibraltar was read in the House of Commons, announcing that a court of inquiry had been ordered to meet on Friday to examine into the sinking of the submarine H-42 in the Mediterranean.

Details of the disaster show that the submarine came to the surface thirty or forty yards ahead of the destroyer Versatile, which, steaming at twenty knots, rammed the submarine at right angles in the region of the conning tower.

The Government has received a list of the H-42 crew, but is withholding publication until the relative are notified.

Use British Stamps  
as Advertising Medium

A despatch from London says:—The Postal Department, which recently invited tenders for advertisements on postoffice walls, has now launched a new idea for raising revenue by inviting tenders for advertisements on the backs of postage stamps.

Everything is impossible if we concede in advance that it is, and then rest our effort with that. We cannot think failure and be successful.

Character.

It is not comfortable for some of us to live day in and day out with ourselves. The verdict of our friends may be indulgent, charitable, compassionate. But in the still night watches, in those sessions of thought we hold with ourselves, we know better. We are conscious of the many pitfalls, most of which we have tumbled into. We are aware of the differences between the front we put up to all comers and what goes on behind that front.

From Menander's "The Guardians" Onassis translates this speech of "In each one of us they (the gods) have implanted his character as the commandant of his soul. This inward power is one man's ruin, if he makes a bad use of it, but saves another. This is our Daimon, the cause of each man's prosperity or failure. Make this power propitious to you by doing nothing absurd or foolish, so that you may prosper." But the advice of that last sentence is negative. "What must I do to be saved?" not "What must I not do?" is the question.

In Menander's time there were lots of men who abstained from absurd or foolish things. They were occupied chiefly in striving to grow old. They were very anxious about their health; they consulted the oracles, and were anxious not to sit in a draft. They never really died anything. They counted for about as much as a figure woven in tapestry. They were mere background for the men who did. Those who still remember, through the dust and dim of all the centuries, are those who dared and strove and cheerfully faced hazards. They did not hug comfort in the corner of a tavern. They were of those who "thought and called and ruled and loved and made our world," then even as now. Time rolls up like a scroll between the men of action in one age and those in another. Their language may differ—in words; their true speech which is of deeds is the same. Yet there is a pride of place attending and power won against which a man needs to be on guard as against any other grave danger to his soul.

That he has saved himself once does not mean that he has saved himself forever. Men who became something that the world applauded forgot, in a heedless delusion, the lesson taught them by the climb. They went to pieces. The reason of their down became the cold gray ashes of their sundown.

And now it is King Fund of Egypt. He says he will try, as far as possible, to restore his country's decadent grandeur. The first royal determination breathes the spirit of determination and of ambition. At the same time, it is well for the new monarch to bear in mind that Egypt needs grandeur less than she needs some other things. She does not need utopian pretensions. She needs less disposition to work. She needs less firebrand politics and more true and self-acting patriotism.

The cause of Egypt, as of Central America, is the abundance of those who want a white-collar clerical job and think that manual labor is degrading. England established a policy for the "massive" development of Egypt which Fund and his Government cannot do better than to follow. She made the lazy waters of the Nile go to work to irrigate the land, and gave employment to multitudes in the arable areas created. She developed rail and water routes of transportation. She instituted courts of justice and installed schools and hospitals. She earned the hatred of the political gentry by eradicating bribes and graft.

Britain is pulling out, but she is not altogether letting go. She means to stand by and see that the new administration gets on its feet to play the game. By a policy paralleling the Monroe Doctrine, she will regard any country that seeks to exploit Egypt as inimical to Britain. Yet the legitimate concessionaires of foreign lands will enjoy the protection they had before the Union Jack was hauled down. If the monarch of Egypt has a mind above the petty dignity of vain ostentation and tinsel ceremonial, he can do a great work for his people. He has a difficult constituency, in an atmosphere rife as it was in the time of Cleopatra or Rameses with scandal and suspicion, faction and intrigue. He must give the fallen much to do in tanning the desert to productive uses and bringing in the iron horse to draw mightier caravans than any that the camels ever composed. That there will be little time left to brew the mischief which is the business of idle minds and hands in Africa as in America.

