SUPPLIES ONE PUPIL

TOWN OF 4,500 POPULATION OF MIXED RACES.

Good English Teachers Available for Big School—In Rural District, However, Many Inefficient Teachers Are to Be Found—Little Ones Begin With One Hour's English.

Toronto Star.

Hawkesbury, Ont., Nov. 21.—Hawkesbury, a flourishing town of 4,500 on the Ottawa river, gives another example of that demarcation between French and English that is so characteristic of many a place in Eastern Ontario.

Only about one-fifth of the population is English-speaking. The total school population of the place is close on twelve hundred. The town's main industries are centered in the lumber and pulp mills, which employ a large proportion of the male population.

There are French and English schools, French and English shops, French and English churches, and the French and English languages. But the two people get along well together.

The big school of the town is French, which has eighteen teachers, grey nuns from Ottawa. The attendance fluctuates from eight hundred to a thousand. There are all sizes of children in attendance.

There is an excellent high school, and the government gives no grant for the continuation class work, as we shall see.

The school is supposed to be bilingual, and was, until very recently, listed as such. It has been recently visiced by Dr. Merchant, and is under the supervision of Inspector Gabourg, of Plantagenet. In view of this, it is hard to see how anyone can say that there is no such thing as a bi-lingual school in Ontario.

The teachers meet with the same problem which confronts every school teacher in the Ottawa Valley. Pupils begin school in the vast majority of cases in complete ignorance of English. Of the eighteen teachers four or five are of Irish descent, and as a consequence English is well taught by them.

The little child just entering Hawkesbury school with no knowledge whatever of English gets as a rule about an hour's exercise in that language. As he advances higher in his studies the amount of English is increased. In the upper grades he gets, perhaps, half of the day of it. In the continuation classes the instruction is said to be wholly English. The entrance and continuation classes are taught by the English-speaking sisters.

Beside the French school there is another school attended by English, with an enrollment at present of a few over one hundred and fifty. The enrolment shows a healthy increase from year to year. No French children are in attendance here, though there is quite a little colony of Jewish children.

"You'll never get a Jew to send his children to a French school under any circumstances whatever," one was told.

There is a handful of cases where out-of-town children are sent to this school, chiefly from the English communities in Quebec, just across the river. In one or two cases, at most, have French parents braved local sentiment and sent their children to this school. Over ninety-nine per cent. of them, however, adhere strictly to the French school. In the English school, therefore, there is no language problem whatever. The teachers are all well paid and thoroughly efficient. Of course the regular text books are used.

In the French schools, one finds text books in use, printed in French, whose names cannot be found in the list of authorized text books of the education department of Ontario. The books used are sanctioned by the bi-lingual inspector, who is an appointee of the Ontario government. Rochon's primers, teaching by the phonetic system, and Langelier's first, second and fourth readers, obtained in Quebec, are all in use.

There is something wrong when we come to look at the high school situation, we find a total enrollment of only forty pupils. Obviously, somebody is very neglectful of the really fine high school in the town. It is not the English school supporter who fails to take advantage of the high school for his children, for half of the attendance there comes from this school; it is not that the surrounding farmers do not appreciate the advantages of the secondary school. It is the French school. On the rolls of the high school there is the name of one single, solitary child, who got his early education at the bi-lingual school. Ask the reason why, and you are told that graduates of the bi-lingual school go to Gigurd or Papineauville, "colleges," where a secondary education is taken up.

There is another reason which tends to keep the Hawkesbury child out of the higher schools. The big mills are close at hand, and after fifteen years of age a boy usually can get work. It is only fair to say, however, that this economic reason applies to the English as well as to the French.

The principal of the high school is a bi-lingualist in the best sense of the term, the sort of man one dreams of at the task of teaching the lower schools. A Toronto 'Varsity man with years of teaching and of residence among the French to his credit, he presents an ideal, unfortunately, very rare, example of the type of teacher who could do most to solve the bi-lingual problem, if any solution is possible.

He recognizes the value of French to the English pupil, and so varies the French lessons which the high school regulations allow him to give, so that he is giving his pupils a really competent knowledge of the tongue which they hear on every side around them.

So far as one could learn after a necessarily hasty visit to the town, the children leaving the bi-lingual school, have a fairly good knowledge of English.

What One Man Has Done by Testing

In 1900, says the American Agriculturist, Mr. Kinck, a Swedish dairyman, milked seventy cows, with an average of 7,320 pounds of milk, and 245 pounds of butter fat a year. He began using the Babcock test. At the end of the year he found that only twenty-eight cows were good enough to keep. The others were sold, the twenty-eight, with their heifer calves being kept. In 1901, the twenty-eight cows averaged 272 pounds of butter fat. By 1906 he had seventy cows, with an average of 401 pounds of butter fat, or an increase of 156 pounds in six years. In 1900 he received 10.1 pounds of butter fat for 100 feed units. In 1906 he received 13.2 pounds for 100units. He thus not only increased the production sixty per cent., but decreased the cost of feed thirty per cent. At the start this man had a herd much above the average, but he was not satisfied. The results he obtained can be duplicated on any farm by the Babcock test and a pair of scales.

Pleasant to Look Upon.

A smooth, rosy, healthy complexion is pleasant to look upon. Pimples, blotches, carbuncles and all skin diseases are removed by using Wade's Iron Tonic Pills. They are great blood makers and nerve strengtheners and the best tonic pill obtainable. Price 25c., at J. B. McLeod's drug stores.

Why Worry?

Perkins looks worried. Must have some big problem on his mind.

"Yes. He's trying to figure how to fit a 1910 mortgage to a 1911 touring car."—The Herald and Presbyter.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT

WILL RECALLED BY ENGLISH PEER'S DEATH.

Act of Parliament Result of John Thelusson's Queer Bequest to "Unborn Heir of Unborn Grandson."

London, Nov. 21.—The death of Lord Rendlesham last week recalled the extraordinary will of his great-grandfather, Peter Thelusson, which gave rise to an act of parliament, known as the Thelusson act.

Peter Thelusson settled in London about the middle of the eighteenth century, and accumulated a large fortune as a merchant.

By his will he directed that the income of his property accumulate during the lives of all his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren living at the time of his death for the benefit of future descendants; or, as Byron expressed it, "for an unborn heir of an unborn grandson."

At the time of Peter Thelusson's death, in 1797, he had no great-grandchildren, and the trust was, therefore, limited to two generations of his family, to whom he left $500,000 but of a fortune estimated at from $3,000,000,000 to $4,000,000,000.

Endeavor was made to have the will set aside in 1799, but it was pronounced valid, and this decision was confirmed by the house of lords in 1805.

It was calculated that the accumulation of the estate might amount to $850,000,000, which would constitute a peril to the community, and the Thelusson act was passed, materially restricting such attempts to accumulate property for the benefit of future generations.

When Peter Thelusson's last grandson died in 1856, a second lawsuit arose as to who were the heirs to the estate.

By a judgment of the house of lords in 1859, it was divided between two great-grandsons, of whom Lord Rendlesham was one, but in consequence of mis-management and litigation, they inherited only a comparatively moderate fortune.

Zam-Buk Healed Baby's Sores.

Mrs. C. Pardy, of 479 Seigneurs street, Montreal, writes: "I cannot tell you how thankful I am for the cure Zam-Buk has worked in the case of my baby son. He was troubled with scalp disease and I tried everything I could think of, but in vain.

"Finally I tried Zam-Buk. I could see an improvement after two applications. After preservering with the Zam-Buk treatment he is now completely cured. Zam-Buk is certainly a wonderful balm, and I shall always keep it on hand."

Mothers should use Zam-Buk for cuts, chafings, bruises, cold chapped hands, chafings, bruises, cold sores, chapped hands, piles, eczema, bad leg, varicose and sores, etc. 50c. box, all druggists and stores.

Zam-Buk Soap, 25c., tablet, is best for baby's bath and for delicate skins.

What Did He Do?

The difference, not merely of degree, but of kind, which is supposed to separate the English rector from the inferior order of curates is exemplified by a recent incident. Returning to his parish after his autumn holidays, a dignified country clergyman, noticing a woman at her cottage door with a baby in her arms, asked: "Has that baby been baptized?" "Well, sir," replied the courtesying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that; your young man came and did what he could."—San Francisco Argonaut.

There's no excuse for failure unless you yearn for the unattainable.

ADELINE DUNLAP,
In Henry H. Savage's production of "Madame X.," at the Grand on Wednesday, Nov. 29th.

IRISH LEGISLATURE

WILL BE SUBORDINATE TO BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Question Dealt With by John Redmond—Only Safeguard to be Found in Trusting the People.

London Times.

John Redmond attended a home rule demonstration in the Grand Theatre, Rawtenstall, under the auspices of the Rossendale liberal council. The nationalist leader dealt with the questions of the supremacy of the imperial parliament and the safeguarding of the rights of minorities under Irish home rule.

Mr. Harcourt, the colonial secretary, presided and said that Ireland was more ready and more fitted, perhaps, than ever in the past to receive and utilize the blessings of self-government. The general principles upon which such a measure must be formed were known to all, and were accepted in advance by the Irish people. Canada was almost in revolution, South Africa was seething in the after troubles of a war when they received the grant of autonomy. Although the method adopted for Ireland must greatly differ in extent, and detail, there was no reason to doubt that the result of a kindred policy would be commensurate in effect. The so-called loyalists of the north had engaged a new counsel—Sir Edward Carson. (Laughter.) Always willing to accept the retainer of a bad cause, this young pretender would, no doubt, march and counter-march his stage army throughout the country in the next few months, but the determination of the English people would provide him with the inevitable. (Cheers.)

John Redmond said he had come to speak about Ireland, her needs, demands, and hopes. The subject of Ireland was no longer unpopular on British platforms, the clouds of prejudice and ignorance which overwhelmed the Irish cause twenty years ago having largely disappeared. If he understood British opinion at this moment on the subject of home rule, that opinion required two conditions to be fulfilled in any settlement. The first was that the integrity of the empire should not be endangered and that the supremacy of the imperial parliament should not be impaired. And the second was that the sights of minorities, both civil and religious, should be absolutely safeguarded in the parliament and government of the Irish people. (Cheers.) Subject to these conditions being fulfilled, he was profoundly convinced that British public opinion was willing to extend to Ireland the largest and widest measure of self-government in her own local affairs.

That being so, the discussion on which they were entering was narrowed down in reality to these two conditions. On the general principle really there was nothing more to be said. The whole history of the modern world went to prove that local autonomy was the supplement and the necessary condition of true imperial union and solidarity. The German empire to-day was absolutely based on the principle of home rule, and the British empire existed and was held together to-day by the principle of local autonomy. What they had to show was that in the application of that principle to Ireland the two necessary conditions to which he had referred would be fulfilled. Irish nationalists asked the government to make it plain beyond the possibility of doubt, that those conditions would be fulfilled, and to make it plain in the terms of their proposals.

Nationalists asked today for what was known as a subordinate parliament, as distinguished from Grattan's parliament, which was a co-ordinate and sovereign parliament just as much as the parliament of England was at the time. What we mean in popular phraseology, Mr. Redmond went on, by a subordinate parliament is this, that whatever the Irish parliament may do, or may not do, the imperial parliament will remain supreme. (Cheers.) If the Irish parliament attempts to outstep its powers, or to abuse its powers, or attempts to enact injustice against any class or creed, the supreme power of the imperial parliament will remain unimpaired to curb the wrong-doing. All that we ask within this limit, and subject to these restrictions, we may be enabled in an Irish parliament—composed of men who live in the country and understand it, and who can give their whole time to Ireland's work—that we may be allowed to attend to our own purely local Irish affairs. So far as imperial affairs are concerned—the army, the navy, and everything which concerns not only Ireland alone, but Great Britain and the empire—the imperial parliament alone will have power or authority. And, I add, if you ask us for our preference, we would say that in that imperial parliament as the symbol of the unity of the empire, we would be glad to be allowed to be represented on a basis and in numbers to be decided by your own wisdom in the imperial parliament. (Cheers.)

They invited the government to make imperial supremacy effective. Whatever the bitterness of feeling of Irishmen in the past generations might have been, Irishmen of today desired to remain inside the empire. But they insisted in remaining inside the empire, not as they were to-day, but in their proper place. (Cheers).

As to the second condition—that the rights of minorities, civil and religious, must be absolutely safeguarded in an Irish parliament and government—he said that the nationalists indignantly denied the accusations of religious intolerance made against the majority of the Irish people. There was no insult which could be levelled against Irishmen, half so galling, as to call them a nation of bigots. Call them a nation of fools or cowards, but no insult could be devised which cut them to the quick so much as the charge of religious intolerance. Their whole history disproved that charge.

There had been illusions in the press of late to alleged boycotting of men in Ireland, because they were Protestants. When the first of those accusations was published, he, at Glasgow, asked for particulars, and he promised that, if he could be given such, he would go down to the spot and denounce it with all the vigor at his command. (Cheers.) He repeated the challenge the other day in Ireland. How had he been met. Papers opposed to home rule said that "Redmond is a hypocrite." He did not mind hard words, but he would call attention to the fact that no single case had been sent to him. (Cheers.) There had been and there now were cases of what was called boycotting in Ireland. He was not there to defend intimidation of any sort or kind. Boycotting was a symptom of a disease, and it was, no doubt, a regrettable thing. But he had heard of boycotting in Great Britain—of cases of people being boycotted because of their political opinions. There was now boycotting in Ireland for political and agrarian reasons; but, honestly, he did not think it was more rife there than here. There was, however, no case of boycotting on religious grounds in any part of Ireland, and his challenge still stood. (Cheers.)

In his belief, the only real safeguard was to be found in trusting the people. Political freedom and religious intolerance could not live together. The establishment of free institutions in Ireland would of itself make religious intolerance an absolute impossibility.

But if you are not content to trust to that, he added, we invite you to put into your own home rule bill anything by way of a safeguard that you think is absolutely necessary. We will not be the persons to object to any safeguard to satisfy the fears of certain sections of the Irish people.

All Low Comedy, Eh?

Hamilton Times.

The Kingston Whig says: "A. W. Wright, conservative candidate in West Toronto, is against bi-lingual schools, and against the party leaders who do not agree with him." And it asks: "Is this a notice to some men to quit?" Let our contemporary waste no anxiety over those leaders. They have good reason to know Wright and to feel that he is perfectly harmless. Doubtless they winked the other eye at the idea of "Andy" being against anything the bosses stood for. It is a bit of political low comedy.

How fearless and plain-spoken a man is when talking to his wife's folks.

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Are you keeping clean inside with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

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No odds how badly and upset you feel, a Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10c. box from your druggist will keep your entire family feeling good for months. Don't forget the children—their little inides need a good, gentle cleaning, too.

Going Some.

A dishevelled citizen rushed into a Boston police station, Saturday afternoon and shouted for vengeance.

"The automobile that hit me five minutes ago was No. 41141," he sputtered.

"I can prove that he was exceeding the speed limit, and I want—I—want——"

"You want a warrant for his arrest?"

"Warrant nothing! What good would a warrant do me at the rate he was going? I want extradition papers."—Boston Traveller.

Judging from the obituaries most of the really good people must be dead.

BEGIN IT TODAY

That good old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine," is proved over and over in our daily life.

For example, when you begin to feel out of sorts, don't want to eat and don't seem as strong as usual if you would begin right away to use Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron preparation without oil, you could easily put yourself in good trim again with one bottle, or less. But when you wait and grow worse all the time, it is bound to take more.

We just got a letter from Mrs. Mary Glynn, of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., who says: "When my health became run-down last March I took prompt action to improve it and was told that Vinol was the best thing to build me up. Using one bottle of Vinol has made me well and strong again."

Don't put it off another day. If you feel the need of more strength and better blood, or if one of your family is weak and sickly, Vinol will give renewed strength and energy. If it does not, we will give you back your money. Mahood's drug store, Kingston, Ont.

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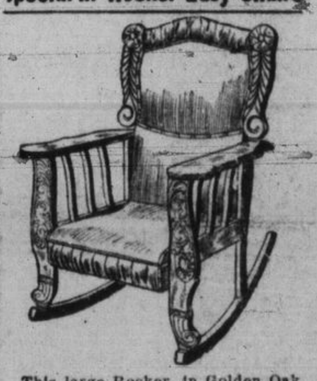

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Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Limited, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

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"For some years I have been bothered a great deal after meals. My food seemed to lay like lead in my stomach, producing heaviness and dullness, and sometimes positive pain. Of course this rendered me more or less unfit for business, and I made up my mind that something would have to be done.

"Reflection led me to the conclusion that over-eating, filling the stomach with indigestible food, was responsible for many of the ills that human flesh endures, and that I was punishing myself in that way—that was what was making me so dull, heavy and uncomfortable, and unfit for business after meals. I concluded to try Grape-Nuts food to see what it could do gor me.

"I have been using it for some months now, and am glad to say that it has given me entire relief. I do not suffer any longer after meals; my food seems to assimilate easily and perfectly, and to do the work for which it was intended. I have regained my normal weight, and find that business is a pleasure once more—can take more interest in it, and my mind is clearer and more alert."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

In packages of Grape-Nuts there is a little book, "The Road to Wellville," and it's worth a careful reading.

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