

WANT COUNTY PUPILS TO PAY THEIR FEES

If They Attend High School Outside Their Own County When One Available.

That the county council pass a resolution asking the Ontario Government to amend the act so that all pupils attending a high school outside of the county pay their own fees was the request made by a delegation comprising the entire Sydenham high school board at the Thursday afternoon session of the Frontenac council. Mr. R. J. Vair, the chairman of the school board, presented the case for the delegation. He contended that the county was now paying in fees to schools outside the county more than the cost of operating the Sydenham high school.

A motion was passed setting aside S.S. No. 9 Oso as a high school section but provided that the school should not be built until such time as the act was amended so that all pupils attending a secondary school outside of the county pay their own fees.

During the afternoon the council made a grant of \$250 to the Tourist Association of Ontario and the Kingston and District Tourist Association. Councillor J. S. Sibbit was appointed the representative of the county council on the Kingston and District Tourist Association. Dr. William Spinkie was appointed to the Quarterly Board of Audit, and George H. Goodfellow, of Tichborne, and J. E. Anglin were appointed as members of the Sydenham high school board to fill vacancies caused by retirements.

Not Fairly Treated.

Chairman R. J. Vair of the high school board addressing the council declared that the ratepayers of the county were not being treated fairly when they were made to pay fees for pupils attending high schools outside the county. The contention of the school board was, said Mr. Vair, that if it was more convenient for parents to send their children to schools outside the county, they should pay the fees.

At Sydenham high school, the only high school in the county, the speaker said that it was possible to accommodate at least fifty more pupils with very little expense. In 1924, \$9,000 was paid to the Kingston Collegiate Institute for fees for pupils many of whom had to pass by the door of the Sydenham high school which the county was already keeping up, to go to the collegiate. A legislative act created this condition, said Mr. Vair, and they were asking the county council to pass a resolution asking that the act be amended.

High School for North.

Councillor G. M. Drew, of Oso, said that Mr. Vair was backing up statements which he had been mak-

ing at county council for the past five years. At that time the amount paid out in fees by the county was only \$7,000 but now it had increased to \$12,000 and would continue to increase. Mr. Drew contended, however, that the school at Sydenham had not adequate high school accommodation for the county. He said that on account of unsatisfactory train service it was impossible for pupils from the northern townships to attend school there, and he felt that a high school to serve the north could be built and maintained at less expense than the county was now paying out to outside schools.

Mr. Drew said that very many of the children in the north did not have the chance to go to a high school. The North Frontenac inspector's report for one year showed that only six out of 74 who passed the entrance went to high school.

Trustee J. J. O'Reilly of the school board said that it was a question whether the county could afford to keep up two high schools.

Warden Graham declared that he felt Mr. Drew's stand was well taken and that there was enough money paid to outside schools to take care of two schools in the county.

Mr. Vair, replying to Councillor Drew's assertion that only six out of seventy-six in the northern townships of the county, attended high school, asked how it was that the county had paid the schools at Perth, Smith's Falls and Westport \$1,388 in fees in one year for pupils from this county.

Attended Kingston Collegiate.

Councillor Freeman stated that part of the grievance was that pupils who lived near Sydenham high school were going to the Kingston Collegiate Institute and the ratepayers were paying the fees. He did not see how the building of a high school in the north would overcome their grievance. The Premier of Ontario had promised a delegation from Frontenac county, of which the speaker was a member, to remedy this grievance, said Councillor Freeman. "But has it been remedied?" he asked.

"I think the act should be changed and if this Government won't change it I think it should be a burning question in this county at least in the next general election," said Councillor Samuel Jamieson.

As an illustration of the unfairness of the act he pointed out that 44 pupils from Portsmouth attended the Kingston Collegiate Institute in 1924, and that their tuition cost the county about \$88 per pupil. The total sum amounted to more than Portsmouth contributed to the county exchequer for all purposes.

"What's the use of talking about establishing a high school when under the act we can't establish a continuation school," asked the speaker. He contended that most of the parents who were sending their children to high schools and collegiate institutes outside of the county could well afford to pay the fees.

Councillor Kennedy's Contention. Councillor Kennedy, of Fort-

mouth, said that the village he represented was very much handicapped in raising revenue, by reason of the fact that there was \$3,000,000 worth of Government property there on which they could collect no taxes and that out of the 125 officials employed in the government institutions only about twenty-five lived in the village and paid taxes. "I think we would be very much better off if we left the county and joined the city," he said. "We would pay more taxes but we would have something."

Trustee J. J. Quinn said that it was no more fair that the county should pay the fees for a pupil attending the Kingston Collegiate Institute or some other outside high school than that they should pay the fees of the county pupils attending Regiopolis College or Notre Dame Convent.

It was moved by Councillor Drew and seconded by Councillor Barr that the county council set aside S.S. No. 9 Oso as a high school section but that no school be built until such time as the act is changed making all pupils attending high schools outside the county pay their own fees. The motion carried unanimously.

Tourist Grant.

Councillor Charles Macgregor of Barrie was the only one to express himself as unfavorable to a grant to the Kingston and District Tourist Association. He said that while his district was crowded with tourists last summer not one of them had seen any of the booklets which Frontenac county had distributed. He thought that the tourists would come without advertising and he also felt that at the beginning of the year the council should make an effort to curtail expenditure.

Councillor Freeman, Jamieson, Drew, Kennedy and Sibbit declared themselves as favorable to a grant to the Kingston and District Tourist Association. He said that good roads and tourists were closely connected. If you got the tourists the Government would spend the money to build better roads.

Committee Reports.

The reports of the Good Roads committee and of the County Property committee were presented to the council, received and adopted. The property committee's report stated that it had been requested that a part of the wall dividing the two sections of the registry office be removed so that easy communication would be possible between the two. This was left with the chairman. The sheriff was instructed to purchase new uniforms for the two turnkeys at the county jail. It was recommended that the repairs to the roof of the jail residence and to the fountain be left for consideration at the March session.

The Good Roads committee's report named Councillor E. Sillis as chairman. It recommended that the sum of \$16,000 be set aside for the Suburban Road Commission. The sum of \$3,734.73 being 70 per cent. of the cost of construction and maintenance of the provincial highways was recommended paid. Coun-

JESUS FEEDS FIVE THOUSAND MEN

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 31: Jesus Feeds Five Thousand Men.—John 6:1-14.

By Wm. E. Gilroy, D.D.

This lesson concerning the feeding of the five thousand brings us straight into the heart of the whole question of the miraculous. There are many miracles of Jesus that might be explainable upon the basis of higher laws, the nature of which has been partially discovered. We are realizing as never before the power of mind over matter. Undoubtedly remarkable cures have been effected in recent years by those who have rather deliberately followed psychological laws in exercising such influence, sometimes under religious auspices but also in many instances without any association or profession of religion.

When we think of the personality and spiritual power of Jesus, one is not amazed that the lame should have walked, and that the deaf should have heard, and that many who were sick should have found new health and vigor in his presence.

We do not mean that miraculous circumstances are all to be explainable upon this basis of psychological influence though we should probably find that all circumstances, no matter how seemingly miraculous, have been in accordance with laws that we have not yet discovered. But when we come to an incident like this feeding of the five thousand we are in a realm where nothing that we have discovered of psychological force can account for so amazing a result.

Accepting Miracle.

There can be no use whatever arguing about this miracle. Some will accept the narrative as literal history and believe it without difficulty. Others may believe that it is of the nature of legend or tradition, a wonder story that has become attached to the life of Jesus just as wonder stories have become attached to the life of every great leader and teacher of the past.

If the significance of Jesus had been simply that he fed five thousand people with five barley loaves and two fishes, we should have little occasion for interest in him as a spiritual leader; that might mark his wonder working power, but it could not indicate his divinity or his power

of saving people from their sins. The significance of Jesus was that he brought to men the bread of life. He himself deprecated the dependence upon signs and miracles, and he spoke very plainly to those who sought him because of the loaves and fishes and not because of the living bread that he had to give. This narrative might well symbolize the marvelous way in which Christianity has had its growth and influence. From very small beginnings it has brought the bread of life to innumerable thousands, and the richness of the provision of grace is symbolized by the abundance. We are concerned here not with a great magician but with a great Saviour who loved the masses of the people and who looked upon them with compassion.

We may not have power to perform miracles such as Jesus did, but if we had in our hearts the deep love for our fellowmen that he had, if compassion moved the souls of all who professed the name of Christ as it moved our Master in his earthly life, could we imagine any one in all the world going hungry? There would be bread enough for all, and all would eat and be filled.

The Never-Filled.

It is touching to think of the vast mass of humanity who never know what it is really to be filled. We are told that there are hordes of people in India, even in the years when there is no famine, who never know what it means to have enough, and one thinks of the children of the Near East who, with all the provision that has come in recent years from Christian America, have not had during much of the time more than one meal a day. Here is where the lesson strikes home to those of us who are well fed and who never know what it means to miss a meal.

Instead of much controversy over whether the miracle happened or not would it not be well if we found in consecration to Christ the power to work modern miracles through the application of God's laws to human problems?

At any rate the lesson and its meaning are lost for us unless we find in Jesus the bread of life and feed upon him in our hearts by faith.

Baritone; Paul Jelenert, pianist; Chamber Musicale; Hugh Barnett and orchestra; Casa Lopez orchestra. 11 to 11.15 and 11.30 to 12—Silent.

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DEATH OF MRS. BADOUR.

She Had Reached the Age of Ninety-four Years. Ompah, January 27.—Last Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock Mrs. Alexander Badour passed to rest at the home of her son, William Badour. Deceased was in

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HIT GOLD OUT NORTH.

People Are Snapping Up the Adjacent Property. Tamworth, Jan. 27.—News from the north part of this township reports that gold has been found in large paying quantities. Parties interested are buying up adjacent land. American capitalists are looking after the property.

What might have been a drowning was averted by the quick action of John Ahlert and Lealand Redden. They saw Thomas Waters in the swift current of the river. Throwing a ladder out one boy stood on the shore while the other went and plucked Tommy from a watery grave.

Wood is coming into town in large quantities. The ice is eighteen inches thick and several ice houses are being filled. Mr. Andison is much better from his late sickness.

A process of making coarse cloth from stringbeans has been patented at Budapest, Hungary.

Banff Stages Big Winter Classic



A world-championship dog derby to the "Top of the World and Back" will be run for the first time in the history of dog-mushing at the Banff Winter Carnival this year, according to plans now being made by the Carnival committee under President Standish. The course from Calgary to the Great Divide and back to Banff will be the longest dog race in the world and will exceed the famous Poo Derby by 23 miles. The Strongheart Trophy and one thousand dollars will go to the winner.

From Calgary, the starting point, the dog teams will travel to a height of 5,300 feet over a distance of 193 miles. This point is the Great Divide, the backbone of the North American continent, which in the Canadian Rockies separates Alberta from British Columbia. The contestants will then return to Banff via Lake Louise, completing the distance of 175 miles. The course lies over the most rugged scenery in America and will be the most unique run ever made by dog and sled.

This world-championship dog derby will be made an annual event at the Banff Winter Carnival from now on. Among the famous mushers who have already signed up for the race are Ike Mills with his team of famous all-black; Harry Knight, the 19-year-old boy who has twice already won the Strongheart Trophy and will have to win it only this year to come into possession of it; Jim Boyce, Fred Pepper, George Child and others of less note. The end of the race will be celebrated by a big buffalo barbecue at Lake Minnewanka, seven miles from Banff.

A special train will run from Calgary to Banff to allow those who saw the teams start to view the finish.

The Banff Winter Carnival, which has now become one of the big Canadian winter classics, will extend over two weeks this year, from February 3 to the 17th.

Another feature of this year's events will be the ski-jumping contests over the new, enlarged hill, which will be participated in by Nels Nelson, the Canadian Pacific Railway brakeman who holds the world's championship in both the amateur and professional classes.

To enable the winter visitors to Banff to see something of the scenery, Bill Potts, famous Rocky Mountain guide, will bring in twenty horses to be used to pull ski-jerers and tobogganers to scenic points in the surrounding mountains.

Other features of the ice carnival will be the ladies' hockey championships and skating contests for all classes; swimming contests in the famous hot sulphur pools; ski and ski-joring races and the packing and saddle contests by the famous Rocky Mountain guides of West Canada. Dog teams will be used to taxi the victors instead of the familiar Banff summer automobile. These teams will be provided by the Brewster Transport Company. The city of Calgary having this year discontinued their own carnival to join forces with the Banff classic. It is expected that the coming Banff Carnival will be the biggest in the history of the Rockies.

RADIO

CKAC, Montreal (510.7) 7 p.m.—Children's talk on prevention of accidents. 7.15—Windsor Hotel dinner concert. 8.30—Studio concert. 10.30—Harold Leonards Red Jacket, from the Rose Room of the Windsor Hotel. Professional hockey results. 11.15 to 12—Silent.

CNRO, Ottawa (485) 8 p.m.—Chateau Laurier Hotel Concert Orchestra. 8.45—Studio concert of piano duets and male quartettes. 10.30 to 11.15—Chateau Laurier Hotel Dance Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (800) 8.30 p.m.—Pittsburg 8.30 p.m.—Westinghouse band and brass soloist.

WSAI, Cincinnati (830) 8 p.m.—Bicycle Playing Card Sextette. 10 to 11—Silent for international tests. 12—Victor Recording Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia (508) 6.05 p.m.—Benjamin Frankita Orchestra. 8—Sports Corner. 8.15—Operatic program. 9—The Donathmount Trio. 10.05—Dance music. 11 to 11.15 and 11.30 to 12—Silent.

WGR, Buffalo (510) 8.45 p.m.—Joint broadcasting with station WFAF, New York.

WBC, Washington (409) 7 p.m.—Hotel Washington orchestra. 9.15—New York Philharmonic Society. 10.30—"Orandalle Saturday Nighters."

11 to 11.15 and 11.30 to 12—Silent. 12 to 1 a.m.—Spanish Village orchestra.

WEAF, New York (400) 8 to 12 p.m.—Dinner music from Hotel Waldorf Astoria; Ross Gorman and orchestra; Leslie Arnold.



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