ORGANIZE MUNICIPALITIES ON PRIVATE CORPORATION BASIS

Subject of Great Interest Introduced at Convention of Union of Alberta Municipalities by Mayor Gaetz, of Red Deer. Engineer Arnold, Lethbridge, Presents Paper on Water and Sewerage Purification. Restriction of Powers of School Boards to Issue Debentures, is made subject of Long Discussion.

At the fourth annual convention of the Union of Alberta Municipalities held in the city hall Wednesday, a number of questions of vital interest to the municipalities of Alberta, both large and small, were discussed. Perhaps the most interesting question before the convention was that of municipal government, which was introduced by Mayor H. H. Gaetz, of Red Deer. Whether the municipalities of Alberta should be organized along lines similar to that of private corporations or not was one of the main points at issue. The question of municipal government will be considered more fully at today's session.

At the afternoon session the president, ex-Mayor Cousens, Medicine Hat, read a report of the convention of Canadian municipalities, held in Montreal, July 15th to 17th, 1908.

James Smart, chief of the Calgary fire brigade, read an interesting paper on "Fire Appliances for Small Municipalities." He emphasized the importance of selecting the best man for chief and the purchase of suitable equipment, a suitable building, a fire bell, and if possible a good steam fire engine, and later a chemical. He pointed out the importance in a small town of encouraging and assisting the chief and men of a volunteer fire brigade in every way possible. The report was adopted and some interesting discussion followed on the questions of fire protection.

In connection with the death of Hon. John S. Hall, K.C., Calgary, hon. secretary-treasurer of the union, Mayor Jamieson, Calgary, moved the following resolution of condolence, which was seconded by Mayor Gaetz, of Red Deer:—

"Resolved that this convention with profound regret express their deep sense of loss to the Union of Alberta Municipalities in the recent death of its honorary secretary-treasurer, the Hon. Jno. S. Hall; not only is this loss felt in a united sense, but each member who had the privilege of knowing Mr. Hall feels a personal loss in his departure from our midst. His faithful and able work in furthering the objects of this association from its inception has historically united his name with this movement and stamped his activities in the way of advancement in municipal betterment and government that wil lendure in our province.

"And be it further resolved that this convention express its profound sympathy with the bereaved family and trust that this expression of our deep regard will to some extent soothe the wound thus created.

"And be it also further resolved that a memorial page be inserted in the printed proceedings of this union and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this convention, and a copy of the same be transmitted to Mrs. Hall and family."

Sewerage Filtration.

"Filtration in connection with waterworks and sewage systems," was the subject of a paper read by A. M. Arnold, city engineer, of Lethbridge. The paper was largely technical, but was full of interest and provoked some discussion.

In the concluding paragraph of his paper Mr. Arnold said:—

"In conclusion I wish to advocate the assumption of active control over the municipalities, in regard to sewage purification and the maintaining of pure water supplies, by a central authority, either the province or the Dominion, and that the province or the Dominion establish an experimental sewage purification plant in charge of trained experts who will study the subject with a view to local conditions, particularly, and we will keep in touch with advances made in all parts of the world to the end that the expert knowledge so gained will be available for the use of any municipalities where in the public interest, some form of sewage or water purification may become necessary."

T. Dickson, Macleod, asked if it were true that the danger from emptying sewage into rivers and lakes is as great as it has been made out to be in Alberta. He cited the cases of Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec, where sewage is turned into the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, and yet the water of these rivers is used for the water supplies of the cities. He asked if it would be so great a danger should the town of Macleod dump their sewage into the Old Man river.

Enginerr Arnold replied that it is necessary to deal with each individual case on its merits. In the east there is a greater volume of water to dilute the sewage and the cities mentioned are some distance apart. On the Old Man river, Lethbridge, is only a short distance from Macleod and Medicine Hat, a short distance further along.

Professor Edwards, of the Alberta University, agreed with Engineer Arnold that the existing conditions should be carefully studied. He believed, however, that no hard and fast rule in this connection could be laid down, but that the decision in the various cases should be left in the hands of the government or some central governing body rather than in the hands of the municipality. Professor Edwards remarked that in the west more attention seems to be paid to the purification of sewage and less to the purification of water.

W. A. Griesbach, Edmonton, explained that the provincial government had promised to so enforce the act that it would work no hardship on any municipality. They intimated that they would be prepared to deal with each individual case on its merits and would not insist on the establishment of a septic tank or other purification system in cases where it was not necessary.

Ald. Watson, of Calgray, expressed considerable doubt as to whether the government could prevent any city from emptying its sewage into the rivers and streams, which are the natural drainage systems of the country.

Relation to School Board.

The relation between the school board and the city council called forth considerable discussion. The resolution committee introduced the following resolution in this connection:

"That the provincial legislature be so amended o rgolio fwyp prdla nd recommended to so amend the school law as to provide that notice of the intention of school boards in cities and towns to issue debentures should be fully advertised as is required in the case of the issue of municipal debentures."

In support of this resolution G. W. Robinson, secretary-treasurer of Medicine Hat, held that the school board should be compelled to advertise their intention to pass a by-law to raise money for school purposes. The city council has to do this and he thought the school board should also. Under the present arrangement all the school board has to do when they wish to raise money is to post up a notice of their intention. In this way a by-law authorizing certain expenditures for school purposes can be passed without the public being aware of it.

H. E. Gillis, of Calgary, proposed an amendment whereby a clause might be added to the original resolution requiring the school board to submit to the citl council a detailed statement of the expenditures on both current and capital account.

H. H. Gaetz, Red Deer, suggested that the original resolution be referred back to the resolution committee to be re-drafted as several new questions had been raised. He felt that the municipal act and the school act are sadly out of joint and that the present school act is inefficient and imperfect.

F. C. Jamieson, Strathcona, impressed on the city the seriousness of the condition of affairs which allowed school boards to saddle a heavy debt on the shoulders of the ratepayers. He thought the matter should be carefully considered.

During the discussion W. Laurie, Cardston, brought out the fact that one reason why the question is of such vital interest to municipalities is that a school board is empowered to raise money to the extent of twelve mills on the dollar of assessment, whereas a city or town has power only to impose a tax up to twenty-five mills on the dollar of assessment for school as well as other purposes.

Mayor R. R. Jamieson, Calgary, and L. M. Roberts, High River, accordingly moved that the original motion be referred back to the resolution committee to be re-drafted. This motion was carried.

The Question of Fire Walls.

E. W. Frost, Claresholm, introduced a resolution asking the legislature to empower the municipalities to raise money by special assessment to construct fire walls for the protection of property. The resolution in question was as follows:

"That the provincial legislature be recommended that, in the proposed new municipal act, the definition of 'Local Improvement' be so amended as to include the construction of fire walls to be paid for by special assessment, and that councils be authorized to provide in the by-law levying such special assessment to apportion the cost on the properties benefited in proportion to the benefit received."

The resolution was adopted after some slight discussion.

In the evening Professor Muir Edwards read a paper on the question of water supply for municipalities which contained considerable valuable information for municipalities.

Mayor Gaetz, of Red Deer, then opened the discussion on municipal government by reading a paper on this question. He moved a resolution to the effect that the union endorse the idea of organizing the municipalities of Alberta along similar lines to that of private corporations, and that the legislative body should be limited in number and elected for a term of two years. The discussion on this point was long and interesting, some of the delegates taking the stand that there was no similarity between municipal affairs and those of a private corporation. The subject will be further considered.

BANQUETTED THE HON. C. W. CROSS

(Continued from Page One.)

the District Courts Act, by which court was now held in 57 places in Alberta, instead of seven places as formerly. He gave instances of where the savings were effected.

The speaker then took up the purchase of the Bell Telephone system in the province and showed how the government of Alberta, in obtaining possession of the Bell system and in the extensions which had since been made, had conferred a great benefit on the people of the province.

In closing, he again expressed his appreciation at the great honor done him and made a reference to the kindly feeling that had always existed between the Scotch people and the French, not alone in the old country, but in Canada as well.

The toast to the ladies was proposed by H. B. Dawson, St. Albert, and responded to by Wilfrid Gariepy, Edmonton. Mr. Gariepy's speech was one of the most appreciated of the evening.

The toast to the Press was the last on the program. It was proposed by Mr. Mantel, of Morinville, and responded to by Louis Madore, of Le Courrier de l'Ouest, and D. S. McRae, of the Bulletin.

An impromptu toast was drunk to one of the old-timers of the district, Dan Maloney, of St. Albert, and was responded to in a brief and reminiscent speech.

This brought the proceedings to a close and a most enjoyable banquet broke up about 1.45.

A Measure of Credit.

To the committee in charge of the banquet the greatest credit is due. The committee was made up as follows: Omer St. Germain (chairman), G. Albert Thibault (secretary-treasurer), J. A. Paquin, P. S. Gaudette, Jos. Couture, Dr. Ferguson, J. C. Heppler, Wm. Hergott and T. Gibeault.

The C.N.R. also gave a very satisfactory service, and the special, under Conductor Chapman, was in every way pleasing to the patrons of the road.

OPPOSITION IS SPLITTING HAIRS

(Continued from Page One.)

partment. In reply to a question by Hon. Mr. Pugsley, Mr. Lake said he did not know whether or not contractors were allowed to be present at the opening of tenders. Mr. Lake said he did not like the idea of the minister being present on such an occasion. It introduced the political element.

Hon. G. E. Foster received statements which have been made in connection with the Mayes-McAvity dredging contract at St. John and declared that the decision of contractors to increase the price from fifty to fifty-five cents was due to advice given by Hon. Mr. Pugsley to Mayes to consent with McAvity, the minister at that time being attorney-general of New Brunswick. The result was a loss of $35,000 to the country. Mr. Foster thought it remarkable that in the face of all these circumstances the government does not propose to take action to recover the money.

Pugsley Issues a Defi.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley in closing the debate said the only matter not covered by the order-in-council was Dr. Reid's proposal to have contractors present at the opening of tenders. This, he maintained, would be to the disadvantage of the country. He challenged the Opposition to move for an inquiry into all tenders of the Public Works Department since he became minister. He repeated that the Mayes affidavit had never been sworn to and that the charges made and read broadcast the night of the Conservative meeting in St. John were the most infamous ever made against a public man. If there was a difference of 70 cents a cubic yard between the tender put in by Mayes and that of the new highest tender it was quite apparent that there was no collusion between Hon. Mr. Hyman, who was minister at that time and the St. John contractors.

No Scrip for R.N.W.M.P.

During question time in the house today Claude MacDonald (Cons. South Toronto) inquired if the government had under consideration the matter of making grants to members of the Northwest Mounted Police who took part in the rebellion of 1885, to which Sir Wilfrid replied: "When the subject of rewards for services during the rebellion of 1885 was under consideration by the government of that day a distinction was made between Mounted Police, whose ordinary duty of maintaining law and order were within the limits of the disturbed districts, and the militia, who were called upon to leave their homes and occupations at great personal inconvenience resulting in many cases to serious embarrassments to themselves and families. This distinction was marked by excluding the police from participation in the issue of scrip. In 1885 the legislative assembly of the N.W.T. passed a resolution praying that the Dominion government would grant scrip to mounted police, and on several occasions members have asked questions in the house. The reply has always been adverse to a reconsideration."

G. T. P. Classification.

Houghton Lennox (Con. South Simcoe) inquired as to the action taken by the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to settle the question between them as to alleged over-classification and was told by the premier that "Early in last May the matter was submitted to the chief engineer of the Trans-continental railway and the chief engineer of the G.T.P. contractors. They completed their work in July and failed to agree. They determined to choose a third arbitrator, and after several names had been submitted no decision was reached until November, when Colling-wood Schrieber was chosen to act. Mr. Schrieber consented to act on November 1, and the matter will be taken up as soon as conditions will permit."

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS IN FRANCE

Morbid Curiosity of Populace to See Work of Guillotine.

Carpentas, France, January 27.—The second execution in France under the revival of the law of capital punishment took place here today, and although the scenes accompanying it were less regrettable than those attending the quadruple execution at Bethune on January 11th, nevertheless they were distinctly unpleasant and they undoubtedly will hasten parliamentary action towards making future executions private. The guillotine was erected on a public square by the side of the prison. The place was cordoned with soldiers who effectually blocked all the streets, but an impatient crowd, which had assembled during the night, demanded that it be given a chance to witness the decapitation.

Some of the people climbed ladders, from which they kept others informed of the details of the proceedings, while the windows of the houses overlooking the square were crowded with people. Remy Danvers, the condemned man, who had shot an aged farmer and his wife, was first made aware of his fate by the yells of the crowd that surrounded the prison. He came out of the prison yard with livid face and staring eyes and it was necessary to use force to get him to the guillotine and his head in position for the fall of the blade.

Beatification of Joan of Arc.

Rome, Jan. 25—The Pope this morning at the Hall of the Consistory read the degree approving the solemn beatification of Joan of Arc. Many Americans were present. His holiness was surrounded by a brilliant court, including Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul. The Pope took occasion to comment on the present conditions of society which he said is affected by unbelief.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

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time or make time to take an intelligent interest in educational affairs that they may better serve the interests of their community and take their share in its development. Boards of education are a modern development and a necessity of the times. In olden days the masters were alone responsible for the education of the community. They found their own schools, were their own trustees and formulated their own systems. Everything was left to them. But during the centuries many things have altered. Now nations vie with each other on sea and on land, in commerce and even in educational attainment. The success of the nation, the community or the individual depends on the religious training of the home and the moral and educational training of the school, and in these modern days, when the struggle for existence is no empty phrase, we should see to it that the future citizens of our country enter the struggle, fully armed and well prepared. It is therefore gratifying to see that those who are intimately connected with the educational affairs of our province are alert and are endeavoring to bring about the best results and to solve the many knotty problems that confront them from time to time.

It would be very unnecessary here to deal with the importance of the school, but I should like to say that any man who gives of his best and faithfully acts as a school trustee offers no mean service to his community. In country districts it used to be thought that any one would do to act in this capacity. The position was equal to that of road boss or path master, but now the electorate realize that the educational matters of their community are too important to be left in the hands of incompetent men, and today we see some of the best and most successful farmers, the best and most practical business and professional men on our school boards. That this should be the case is very necessary, and we know the results will prove so.

The Aims of the Convention.

In the few brief remarks which I shall make I should like to mention some of the aims of this convention. The first aim of the convention is to interest the trustees themselves. We are not met here for any idle purpose. We want to interest each other in the work. We want to better realize the responsibilities that devolve upon us as trustees and gain all the information that may be of value to us in our work. I hope that soon all boards will realize the importance of such meetings and that there will be a response from every school board in the province.

A second aim of the convention is to interest the people through the trustees. We want the people to know of the matters that are being discussed here and to take an intelligent interest in school affairs.

The third dpurpose of this convention is that we may be able to gain the concensus of lay opinion on educational questions concerning us, and may act as a medium between the people and the Department of Education.

The work of this convention is to discuss matters of importance to our several communities—the consolidation of schools, school architecture, home-like surroundings, heating, lighting, sanitation, etc. We want the schools to be a pleasant recollection to the children. We want the surroundings to be suggestive of culture, and to be an educational force in themselves. Then, too, almost every board in the province has the very important question of the education of the foreigners to solve. In fact, I might go on indefinitely enumerating the many, many problems that come to us all. If the papers which we discuss from time to time repeat themselves, we must remember that the personel of the boards change from time to time, and we have not the same delegates. We must also remember public sentiment is being developed, and the visionary suggestion of one year may be the practical plan of the next. It might be well to establish a question drawer and devote a limited time to the answering of questions.

The Trustees' Association of British Columbia extended us the courtesy of an invitation to send delegates to their annual convention. I was very sorry not to be able to attend myself, but we are indebted to Mr. Fowler, who set aside his own business to be present, and also to our secretary, Dr. Scott, and I am sure we will be amply repaid when we have an opportunity of hearing their reports. We are also very pleased to have with us delegates from British Columbia. We know that they will do us good, and we hope they may find useful suggestions to take home.

It is also very necessary that we should keep in touch with the work of our sister provinces. Earl Grey, in speaking at the opening of the night classes at the technical school, referred to the International Educational Conference, the result of which was the proposal to hold an Imperial Conference in 1911, on which occasion he ventured to predict that one of the first proposals would be the establishment of an Imperial Bureau of Education, which would enable people in one part of the empire to know what was going on in the matter of education in another part. In this connection, he said there was subject for thought for Canadians. There is no such bureau in Canada. Montreal does not know what Toronto is doing in educational matters. Toronto does not know what Winnipeg is doing, and the prairie capital has no knowledge of what is going on in Vancouver or Victoria. This is a matter to be taken under serious consideration.

Again, in provincial educational matters, we might in our conventions arrive at conclusions which would possibly be of immense benefit to the Educational Department. There again we are of service not only to the community, but to the province as a whole. We have memorialized the government on certain matters and they have not been slow to take them "under their serious consideration." The flag in the school, rural school architecture, and other matters have been dealt with at our suggestion.

Increase of Grants.

This year we might suggest to the Education Department the increase of school grants—more especially for High Schools. But here the government has forestalled us, and the High School grant has been materially increased. The government will undoubtedly, this present session, elaborate a definite High School policy. Are we to have Public High Schools or Separate High Schools. It is high time the city and town school boards knew in what position they stand with regard to the provision and maintenance of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes.

There is one matter of which I wish to speak at this time. I think the government should make it compulsory to have medical inspection of schools. Many of the boards throughout the province have already taken this important step. We have a system of compulsory education with a very mixed population, and it is necessary that we protect the healthy from the unhealthy. There are several factors in our school systems which tend to injure the health of our growing boys and girls—and what I am saying here applies more especially to the future mothers of our nation. In many cases the hours of study are too long. There is an over-load of home work. Too much cramming and too many strenuous struggles at the term-end examination time. I claim it a crime to the nation to carry the cramming system to an extreme. Why should the fast-growing girls of today be made the hysterials, eurosthenics and child less wives of tomorrow.

I am pleased to see with us several of the public school inspectors of the province. This is as it should be. The public school inspector has many duties to perform. He acts as medium between the Education Department and the several school boards of his inspectorate. He is the go-between of the teacher and trustees—and often the parent—and confidential advisor to all. And as such why should he not attend the annual convention of the school trustees. He meets the trustees on another footing—as a parliamentarian. He reads papers or takes an active part in the discussions. During his inspecting tour the trustees learn from the inspector, and at the convention the inspector may learn from the trustees. In conclusion, I should like to thank the inspectors for their co-operation in suggesting names of men throughout the province who might assist in the preparation of the program, and I should also like to express the appreciation of the committee for the very generous manner in which those who have prepared papers responded.

The Trustee.

The only paper read during the morning was a very important and excellent one. It was submitted by H. O. Malcolm, Innisfail, and was entitled "The Trustee, His Duties, Responsibilities and Privileges." At the close a lengthy discussion took place in which a large number of those present participated. The discussion turned largely on the duties of the school inspector and his relations to the school trustees. A number of the delegates attacked the inspectors, stating that they had been trustees for years and had never met the inspectors. Other delegates paid a tribute to the work of the inspectors whom they highly commended. It was at first suggested that the inspectors notify the trustees of their times of visiting the schools, but later it was decided to leave this question over for later consideration.

The session adjourned shortly before one o'clock.

The following is Mr. Malcolm's paper:

I have chosen to deal with t he subject with which my name is coupled because I am convinced tat many men holding the position of trust hold views that if put in practice will not be in the best interest of education. Let me enumerate some expressions of opinion which have been made in my hearing. The trustee who takes any stock in the recommendation of the inspector is pretty easy. Trustees should know better than any inspector what is in the best interests of the school.

There are some trustees who say:

The school building is of no consequence. The essential thing is to have a good teacher, one that can show results. There is no justification in our trustees hiring a hundred dollar teacher when a sixtw dollar one is good enough. They did not have painted floors, curtained windows and pictures on the walls when I went to school and we got a good education.

I think it will be readily admitted that trustees holding these or similar opinions would not be likely to make a success of the schools under their charges. Again we have likely seen trustees who were elected and sought election in order to keep expenses down to the lowest possible point. We have known them to delay seeking a teacher till they thought all qualified teachers were engaged so that they migt get a permit teacer, and often in such cases they might as well burn the funds at their disposal. We need to grasp our possibilities as a people in order to put a proper value on education. It is doubtful if any other nation in the history of the world ever had a more promising future or greater or more splendid natural resources. For years the Canadian people were very modest in speaking about their future or their natural resources, but at the present time you can hardly pick up a paper and not see some statement bearing on the point. For instance a recent edition of one of our dailies stated that the value of the farm products of Nova Scotia, one of our smallest provinces, amounted to one hundred million dollars. The same paper on the same day stated that the value of the Cobalt mines for 1908 would be twelve million dollars. Much has been said about these resources, but with each new discovery we feel that the half has never been old.

Depends Upon Our Children.

Our resources of mine, river and lake, land and forest and our commercial and industrial interests are the wonder and admiration of the world. Our political institutions, based as they are on the democratic principle, are the heritage of a liberty loving people who, having obtained liberties, know how to maintain, use and not abuse.

If the fertility of our land is to be maintained at its natural high standard or improved, while at the same time made to contribute to personal and national wealth, if our mines are to be developed, if our forest wealth is to be exploited and at the same time conserved, our fisheries utilized and maintained, our mighty rushing rivers harnessed and made subservient to the necessities of our future development, if our educational institutions are maintained and perfected and our commercial cial advantages pushed to their limit, then we must see to it that our children receive the proper equipment, because the children of the present are to be the farmers, artizans, engineers, scientists, teachers and law makers of the future. Great natural resources and consequent great industrial and commercial advantages will never make a great nation. The most valuable asset of any country is an educated citizenship. The Germans by recognizing this truth and profiting by it are taking a front rank among the nations of the world. Owing to our varied resources, our educational system must be broad and practical. It must be of the highest possible type if we are to produce the best and highest type of manhood. Our system must aim at the development of the mental, moral, social, religious and physical functions of our boys and girls.

Good Administration Necessary.

From the time that Egerton Ryerson, who was the organizer of the Ontario system, stored his mind with knowledge, to the present, there have always been many Canadians who have placed a high estimate on the value of education. We now pride ourselves on the fact that we have a good system which brainy men are constantly trying to improve. But no matter how good our system is, if it is not well administered, the results will be disappointing and on the trustee rests the responsibility of administering our system. If we consider the immense advantages to be gained by the proper administration of our system and the appalling loss to the nation if the education of our children is neglected trustees will realize the immense responsibility resting upon them.

The oath of office should be more definite and impressive to deter those who seek election from unworthy motives.

The office of trustee is the most important in the whole educational system and the first duty of the trustee should be to study the school ordinance and try and get a proper conception of his duties. Upon the trustee levolves the duty of providing the school site, the school building and its equipment and the teacher or teachers. And all these should be the best that the district can afford, and in many cases better than the people think they can afford. And just here you will see that the trustee must be a man of courage as well as conviction.

Good Recreation Grounds Necessary.

The school yard or premises should be large to admit of tree planting and school gardening and yet leave ample room for recreation, and should be provided with means for recreation which should be guided by the teacher. Whether the surface be level or rolling, the surface should be smooth and made as level as possible. The amount of tree or shrub planting will depend on the size of the plot and whether it is to furnish shelter or ornamentation.

The school building should be well heated, properly lighted and ventilated and while substantial should be as beautiful as the district can afford, as beautiful things have a strong and beneficial influence on young minds.

Our school, which is a country one, was built sixteen years ago. It is roomy, well lighted and ventilated and for the first five years was unpainted, either inside or out. It is now well painted. The floor, which is thoroughly oiled, is swept every day and scrubbed and renovated once each month. The walls are decorated with good pictures, all of which were placed in the school with a special purpose. On the end, facing the door, is a picture of the King and Queen, with neat little Union Jacks and Canadian Flags, surmounting each to teach loyalty by association. Between these is a picture of the Madonna to inspire reverence. On one side are life-sized pictures of Shakespeare and Milton, to inspire admiration and appreciation of our literary inheritance. On the other side are the pictures Can't You Talk? and The Horse Fair, to teach love for and kindness to animals. We also have good pictures of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, for whom our district was named, as we are mostly Scotch. These pictures are large in size and all nicely framed. Our trustees think that the country school should have pictures of large and beautiful public buildings and other pictures of things that the country children are not familiar with and have thought it would be a good plan if the department would procure a number of copies of the picture of our proposed parliament buildings and, if possible, of other of the finest public buildings, which are being erected, which would be available for the use of schools. They should have as much influence as the flag in promoting love of country.

Open School Examination.

Some trustees will say that their people will not stand for these things. All the decorations in our school were paid for out of the funds raised by concerts which were enjoyed and paid for by the public. Trustees should endeavor to cultivate an enthusiasm for education such as the people of Scotland feel; and I believe one of the best aids in that direction is the old fashioned open school examination. We hold closing exercises every Christmas time, the mothers bringing baskets and the trustees provide a special treat for the children, and we are pleased with the results.

To grow wealthy, to get a full share of the real estate by which we are surrounded, blinds some people to a conception of essential things. In our pursuit of temporal things we forget that true wealth consists in having a mind that can discern between truth and error, in having a heart that can respond to the joys and sorrows of humanity, in having a soul that can go out in harmony with every brook that babbles, with every flower that blooms and with every star that twinkles. Parents, as well as children, should be taught, if possible, to feel that the person that inherits a fortune is not to be envied but rather the man who must earn his way, because the real enjoyment in life is in the doing, not in receiving the results of doing. Parents should be taught that the best dowry they can give their children is a well developed body and a properly trained mind to win the battles of life. It will be the duty of trustees to create this conception. In conclusion I would like to express the hope that our school system will ever be manned with men who dream dreams and see visions so that the educational system that is not will bring to nought the system that is.

The Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session opened with a paper on The State and the Child, prepared by Dr. Chas. A. Davies, Content, and read by J. A. Jackson, of Ponoka. The paper after dealing with the change in educational sentiment in the Old Country, made a plea for the higher education by the state of the deserving but poor child who is not in any other way able to carry his education to the limit which his ability demands.

The paper was discussed by Rev. H. A. Gray, James McCaig, Edmonton; H. O. Malcolm, Innisfail; J. A. Jackson, Ponoka; W. O. Lee, Cardston, and others, and a resolution was adopted asking the government to take steps to provide for a system of tree secondary schools for all classes of pupils, embracing standards V, VI, VII and VIII, which would turn out teachers of third, second and first classes of teachers.

The next paper was from Dr. E. M. Sharpe of Lacombe, and dealt with Commercialism in Education. It was a plea for the best possible general education for every boy before entering upon his life's work.

Brief commendatory remarks were made on the paper by Dr. Galbraith, Macleod, J. A. Jackson and others. A resolution of thanks was passed to Dr. Sharpe.

Frank P. Layton, Camrose, spoke on Bookkeeping for Rural School Districts, pointing out the necessity for a proper system of accounts by secretaries of school districts in fulfilment of their duty to their districts and to themselves.

On the suggestion of Mr. Layton a resolution was adopted asking the government to provide for a uniform system of bookkeeping for all school districts.

A Chair of Aeronautics.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Following the example of Germany the French educational authorities propose to establish shortly a chair of aeronautics at the College of France. The chair was offered to Wilbur Wright, who refused to entertain the idea, saying that his business was flying and not teaching.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL
For Human Body—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, Wounds, Felons, Ingrown Corns and Bunions CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.
We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.
A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints
REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
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The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

WESTERN OIL AND COAL CONSOLIDATED.
(No personal liability).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above company will apply at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta for an Act amending the Act incorporating the said Company (being Chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1906) by changing the name of the said Company and repealing Section 56 of the said Act.

Dated at Edmonton this 7th day of January, 1909.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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I have found a tried and tested cure for Rheumatism! Not a remedy that will straighten the distorted limbs of chronic cripples, nor turn bony growths back to flesh again. That is impossible. But I can now surely kill the pains and pangs of this deplorable disease.

In Germany—with a Chemist in the City of Darmstadt—I found the last ingredient with which Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy was made a perfected, dependable prescription. Without that last ingredient, I successfully treated many, many cases of Rheumatism; but now, at last, it uniformly cures all curable cases of this heretofore much Goaded disease. Those sand-like granular wastes, found in Rheumatic Blood, seem to dissolve and pass away under the action of this remedy as freely as does sugar when added to pure water. And then, when dissolved, these poisonous wastes freely pass from the system. And the cause of Rheumatism is gone forever. There is now no real need—no actual excuse to suffer longer without help. We sell, and in confidence recommend

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