

## EDUCATION OF THE NEW-CANADIAN

keep the people in ignorance, and all the while we, as Canadians, blindly turn our heads the other way and continue our dreams of nation-building. Let us have a thorough investigation of conditions among these people, and let us insist upon the state exercising its right to see that every one of these New-Canadians obtains what in free Canada should surely be one's birth-right—a public school education!

A much more hopeful condition of affairs exists in what may be termed the "mixed" rural communities. Here are found Germans and Poles, Bohemians and Ruthenians, English and Americans, occupying adjoining sections. All their children attend the same public schools; they deal at the same village store, and they attend the same public gatherings. There must, obviously, be a common medium of communication, and that, of course, must be the English language. The remarkable progress that has been made by the people of such districts should warn our Dominion statesmen against the mistake that has been made in the past of allowing large colonies to be formed of people composed solely of one foreign nationality.

In the vicinity of Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, may be found Hungarians, French, Bohemians, Germans, and Scandinavians, but the children attend the same public schools and all speak a common language, and one of the teachers on the town staff during the past year was an energetic young man of Hungarian parentage, who