

domestic hogs: from the latter the pigs of China and most of those of Europe have descended.

Some Hints for School Work.

In studying the dog, cat, horse, sheep, cow and pig, compare them with one another as to (a) size, form, shape of the body, head and limbs; (b) hoofs and claws and number of toes for each, foot (hind and fore), teeth (their arrangement and general form compared with our own teeth), eyes, ears, etc.; (c) how each uses its limbs and the order in which the feet are placed in walking, running, trotting, galloping and leaping, and the natural gait of each; (d) their habits of feeding, the way in which each seizes its food, and what quantity is eaten per day, noting which animals are cud chewers and which are not, which are flesh-eaters, which plant-eaters, and which use the fore feet in eating and which do not; (e) the relative intelligence of each, traits of character, etc. etc.; (f) the manner in which each lies down for rest, and gets up again.

For closer comparison the dog and cat may be taken together, the cow and the horse, and the sheep and the pig.

Study the geographical homes of the progenitors of these animals. Which have the larger place in literature? Read stories of the dog, horse, etc. Note the general feeling of the various authors towards these animals. Can much praise be given the cat? It has for some time been regarded as the arch enemy of our song birds, and is now fast coming into disrepute as a menace to the health of our boys and girls, being a carrier and distributor of disease germs.

Make a census of these animals in your school district. Could any be dispensed with? Which, and why? What breeds of each are represented? Affix a valuation for each species. Why did man tame and domesticate animals? Of what value have they been to him? Are they of as much value to him today as they were one hundred years ago, before the advanced condition of arts and sciences?

In Government reports find the value of the dairy products for the Dominion, and for your Province. Find the value per capita of the population. How does your Province compare in this respect with those adjoining it? Study the conditions in the other Provinces in order to learn why they surpass or fall below your own.

Is beef exported or imported into your Province? How much per capita? If these comparisons show your Province below the standard, look for a remedy. By the concerted action of its teachers along these lines any Province would be greatly advanced in the course of a very few years.

Name other domesticated animals not mentioned in these outlines. Consider the different species in a similar way, and show the scholars how advance and improvement can be made in all lines of domesticated animals, and their great value to the country.

CURRENT EVENTS.

At the outbreak of the war, there was a prediction by an officer of high rank that it would last at least three years. A year and a half have passed, and there is not much reason for thinking that the war is yet half over. Germany is said to be ready for peace; but that means peace to be dictated from Berlin, and to be followed by the punishment of England for entering the war and driving German ships from every sea, and the punishment of the United States for prolonging the war by supplying munitions to those of the warring nations that are in a position to buy. Britain is not ready for such a peace, and will adopt some form of compulsory service to increase her armies in the field. Canada is not ready to submit to the German demands, and will double the number of recruits, and send them forward as fast as possible. India will send millions, if necessary; and our Allies, even those that have suffered most, are willing to continue the war. It is not strange that Germany, everywhere victorious except at sea, should think that this is the time for offering peace. She holds Belgium, and one of the richest sections of France. She holds Poland and Serbia, and has opened up railway connection with Constantinople. The Turks with her assistance have driven back a British army in Persia, and threaten to invade Egypt, while the attempt to force the passage of the Dardanelles seems to have been abandoned. Yet the great armies of Russia remain unbroken, and are again fiercely returning to the attack; the Germans in France have made no progress since their first onset was checked by the battle of the Marne; and the activities of the German fleet are practically confined to submarine attacks upon unarmed vessels. Just now, such submarine warfare, if it is right to call it warfare, is most active in the Mediterranean, where some of the undersea boats display the Austrian flag.

The South Africans are quietly preparing to add German East Africa to the British Empire, and an army under General Smuts is moving in that direction. This German territory lies between British East Africa and Rhodesia. South of it the British hold Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, the Union of South Africa; and the newly acquired Southwest Africa, making altogether over fifteen hundred thousand square miles of territory; north of it are British East Africa, Uganda, the Sudan and Egypt, making as much more. If the Boers add German East Africa, British territory will then extend throughout the whole length of the continent.

The swift success of the Austrian, German and Bulgarian armies in completely crushing Serbia in two months was to have been followed by the conquest of Montenegro by the Austrians; but the Austrians have been driven back. The Bulgarians also attempted to occupy Albania, and penetrated to the centre of that country; but the remnants