

NOT infrequently, our worst enemies become our best teachers. Germany set a mighty poor example to the rest of the world, but we should be fools if we failed to take advantage of some of the lessons she has taught the world.

Germany has taught us much in efficiency and organization but the greatest single lesson of the war has probably been taught us in the remarkable unity of thought and purpose which the



SIR ROBERT FALCONER

President of the University of Toronto, who will address the National Educational Conference in Winnipeg, October 20-22, on "The Development of a National Character Through Education."

German nation had achieved through a generation of educational effort directed to one single national objective. We need not adopt Germany's objective but, substituting one that is compound of high national ideals and moral purposes, we may adopt her general method and adjust it to our own needs.

Canada is today suffering from the results of nearly five years of war strain. Whether, as a nation, we shall preserve our unity and emerge from the period of reconstruction a better and a stronger nation than ever depends upon the qualities that go to make up the Canadian character. More than ever we are in need of stout resistance to the forces of disintegration that threaten our national existence from within. In other words the one thing needful for our future integrity as a nation is a trained citizenship, a citizenship with lofty ideals and worthy purposes.

A great effort to enlist our educational institutions on the side of character training for citizenship is the National Educational Conference which has been called to meet in Winnipeg, October 20-22nd.

Delegates are being invited from all parts of Canada and from every organization and association in the country. Leaders of discussion have been chosen in such a way as to make them most

The National Educational Conference

representative of the nation at large. Three university presidents, Sir Robert Falconer, of Toronto, Dr. Finley, of New York, and Dr. Suzzalo, of Seattle, will be among the speakers at the conference. In addition to these notables the following well-known public men and authorities on public questions will deliver addresses: Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, Ontario; Dr. Theo. Soares, University of Chicago; Dr. Helen MacMurphy, Ontario Department of Education; Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts, Taylor Statten, National Secretary Boy's Work Department of the Y.M.C.A.; Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School; Michael O'Brien, Toronto; Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians; Dr. Milton Fairchild, Washington, D. C.

The convention is one that should appeal to every public spirited citizen in Canada.

PUTTING THE ARMY TO SCHOOL AGAIN

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eminence in the British, French, German, Italian, or Russian hosts who was under fifty. Foch, Petain, Mangin, Joffre, French, Haig, Jellicoe, Plumer, Byng, Allenby, Hindenburg, Luden



PRESIDENT J. H. FINLEY,

University of New York, who will speak before the National Educational Conference in Winnipeg, October 20-22.

dorff, Mackensen, Alexeiff, Brusiloff, Russky, Codorna, were beyond that age, in some cases a long way beyond it.

Where are the Young Men?

"So also in politics and administration. The direction has been with the veterans throughout, men of middle age or in their

sixth or seventh decade, like Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Crewe, Lord Milner, Monsieur Pichon, Monsieur Viviani, Lord Rhonda, Bethmann-Hollweg, Czernin, Hertling.

"In our British lists I can only recall three men under fifty who have played parts of first-rate importance, that is to say, Admiral Beatty, Sir Eric Geddes, and Mr. Winston Churchill (and Mr. Churchill is older than his father was when he died, or than Pitt at the Peace of Amiens). So it does not, therefore, seem to me that les jeunes have had a substantial share in moulding the new world.

The Men in Literature

"Nor can I see that youth has planted its flaring banner high above the drooping flags of their elders even on the field of literature. The soldier-poets, of course, were young. But, after all, it is still the older men who have left their mark. Whose are the great war-books? Perhaps there have been no really great war-books. But, such as they are, the more notable among them come from well-tryed hands, hands that have plied their trade this twenty or thirty years or more.

"It does not seem that youth, for one reason or another, has felt, or at least has responded to, the stir and thrill of these years of strife as it did during the lesser cataclysmic era of the last century, when we had, the young Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats. But perhaps the full literary efflorescence is to be not so much the harvest, as the aftermath, of war," concludes Sir Sidney Low.

THE TRACTOR AND ITS OVERLOAD

By L. G. Heimpel

TO overload a tractor is a great mistake. Any load which drags the speed of the engine down to below governor speed for any length of time is an overload. There are a great many tractor owners who are not satisfied to hear their motors purr along in a nice way, which shows that she is handling her load easily; they must load her down. Why so many men seem to delight in stalling a tractor is a mystery. Any one who knows what it means to the machine will certainly not do it. Overloading is the quickest way to shorten the life of a tractor of which we have become acquainted to date.

It is a good policy when buying a tractor to be sure to choose a machine with plenty of power for what we want it to do. If we buy a machine which is supposed to pull two plows, and we find that it plays with its work, it is a mistake to put on a third plow. You can depend upon the manufacturer's word when it comes to rating tractor motors high enough. Only very few machines to-day are underrated, and it



DR. THEO. SOARES

Prof. of Religious Education, University of Chicago, who is to deliver an address on "The School and the Development of Moral Purpose" before the National Educational Conference, which is to be held in Winnipeg, October 20-22.

would be a great blessing for the tractor industry if tractor manufacturers would get together and agree to rate their motors at from seventy to eighty per cent of their actual power when running at the speed at which they are supposed to run when at their work. This would give the prospective buyer some basis upon which to compare different machines, would tend towards standardization of tractors, and would go a long way toward stabilizing the tractor industry.

The tractor is a good machine and if given no more than its load to do, will go a long way without a murmur. But when given an overload and when asked to pull it continuously, it will give way almost immediately. The engine will "run hot"; pre-ignition and knocking are sure to follow; cylinder oil cannot continue to perform its duty properly under the excessive heat and improper lubrication with attendant loss of compression and consequent loss of power must result. The crank shaft and transmission system will be fairly quivering, while bearings become hot and loose under the strain. In short, an overload very soon kills a tractor.

No matter what the horsepower your tractor is rated at, nor what the salesman said it would do, remember that you are the engineer.