

thorough-fare must be considered a criminal offense and severely punished. The children must be protected. The teacher can do her share by giving "safety first" instruction in the school and by trying to influence the community to make and enforce "safety first" regulations.

THE Great War taught us many lessons and opened to us many facts of national import which had been overlooked in the rush of everyday living. The high percent of illiteracy even among native Canadians was appalling. This fact held, not only for Canada, but for our Mother Country and the United States. When fully aroused to the needs of education the British Parliament, though engaged in the greatest war of all history, passed a Compulsory Education act requiring all children to attend school full time until fourteen years of age and a minimum of 320 hours until eighteen. This law has brought about the development of the Continuation School which purposes to provide instruction during certain hours each week for young persons engaged in industry. The instruction is to be adapted to the needs and interests of the pupils. The age old reverence for the traditional curriculum is to be lost in the recognition of the demands of the individual pupil's needs and interests.

The Atlantic Provinces must conform to some such demands if our schools are to meet the needs of modern life. Our present curriculum must be adapted to meet the needs of our pupils. In many cases our curriculum is too barren. In these Provinces instruction in literature for the Elementary grades is limited to a few selections in the reader. Our instruction in oral and writing English is meager and unsatisfactory. We load up with arithmetic and forget that most of us need an accurate and thorough training in the four fundamental processes; need some knowledge of fractions, some practical instruction in the tables of weights and measures, an understanding of what interest, insurance and commission are; but need no very elaborate knowledge of the processes involved. Geography instruction needs a new point of view. The old intensive map study must be made subservient to the study of the people, their ways of life and customs. The topography of the country should be studied for its bearings on the people and their activities. If the League of Nations is to succeed it must be based on an understanding and an appreciation of the lives and needs of other nations. "No nation liveth to itself" today. History must be taught not a chronicle of battles and kings but as the account of the na-

tion working out the social problems of living together as a state among other states.

Such a re-organization of our curriculum will dismantle ancient idols and break down age-old prejudices. Too long have we made the curriculum, which should be a means, the end of instruction. The pupil with his needs of preparation for adaption to a complex social life must be the end toward which the curriculum is bent. The subjects taken up, the methods of instruction must be adapted to the end of preparing all the children of all the people to live healthy, happy, useful lives in this 'Canada of ours.'

THE MOUNT ALLISON CAMPAIGN

DURING the past few months several of the colleges of these Maritime Provinces have been compelled to appeal to their constituency for aid. St. Francis Xavier and Kings have already done so; Mt. Allison is at present making an appeal and Acadia will do so in the near future. To those of us who know one of these Colleges as our Alma Mater the obligation is greatest, yet each citizen of these Provinces has in some way profited by the untiring efforts of these educational institutions.

Although supported by the Methodists of these Provinces fifty-one percent of the fifteen thousand former students of Mt. Allison have come from other denominations. The call for help is, therefore, not restricted to those of Methodist faith but to all who are interested in the educational needs of the Provinces.

The goal set is half a million dollars to be used for the following urgent purposes. The first, a sufficient endowment to enable Mt. Allison to increase the salaries of the present staff of teachers, all of whom are at present sadly under-paid, and to add professors to several departments, which are at present over-crowded. The second, a library building in which to house her library of 26,000 books, half of which are stored because of insufficient space in the present library. The third, a residence for the University girls who are at present housed in a leased hotel building off the campus. To these must be added a new science building and a gymnasium, together with adequate housing facilities to accommodate the continually increasing student body.

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages.—*Channing*.