

all our failures with great satisfaction. Canadians, disappoint these men. Show that this school difficulty can be settled without acrimony or further friction. Canada wants no question of State rights between her borders. One country, one people, no sovereign States claiming any right of secession. The law of Canada, when once declared, must be supreme. However Protestants may be opposed to separate schools

there is a higher principle at stake. The question becomes one of the supremacy of law and the maintenance of the Constitution. We would gladly welcome Roman Catholics into our public schools, and we believe it would be more to the benefit of the community if there were no separate schools. But the law has declared that those who ask for them are entitled to them and against that position there is no attack.—*The Week.*

PATRIOTISM IN TEXT BOOKS.

THAT we can do more through our school books than we are doing to disseminate a better knowledge and appreciation of Canada and its resources, and to foster a spirit of patriotism, is a fact that has been painfully evident to all who have taken the trouble to reflect on the matter. Recently in Montreal, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Watson Griffin delivered a lecture on "The Industries of Canada." He prefaced his remarks with a quotation from Chase's High School Geography, in which the statement is made that the essential elements of successful manufacture are running water or coal, and natural facilities for obtaining the raw material. It then goes on to say that Canada possesses these only in a moderate degree. Mr. Griffin imposed upon himself the task of exposing the fallacy of the latter, and he had little difficulty in accomplishing it. Perhaps no country in the world is more plentifully provided with running water than Canada. This is a fact so patent to any one having the slightest knowledge of the country that to state it is sufficient. Coal is found in inexhaustible quantities in the maritime group of Pro-

vinces, in the Northwest, and in British Columbia. Only Ontario and Quebec can be said to be without it, and they are situated so conveniently to the Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania mines that its absence is scarcely felt. Canada is also rich in the raw materials entering into much the larger proportion of the more important manufactures. It is not necessary that this point should be elucidated here, as this article is not designed to be a lecture on "The Industries of Canada." Its mere statement will pass with those who are familiar with the conditions of the country. Yet one of the Canadian text books teaches our children that the country is not adapted for manufactures. We are not surprised that Mr. Griffin should manifest a good deal of indignation in his comments on the fact.

Towards the close of his address he referred to the subject again, saying that this was not the only mistake made in the text book in question. "The chapters on the Dominion of Canada and its Provinces," he said, "gave an altogether inadequate conception of the resources and advantages of our Dominion, while the chapters devoted to the United States