

POSSIBILITIES HELD OUT IN PLAN FOR FEDERATION OF MARITIME UNIVERSITIES

The Scheme Worked Out for Centralizing Work of Colleges and Universities Under One Head at Halifax, Made Public—Universities Involved, Student Body and Endowment Considered in Report.

Halifax, N. S., June 19.—Resolving in a brilliant manner the best of Canada's difficult situations in higher education and accomplishing under singularly favorable conditions a unique and widely important service to education, the possibilities held out in the application of a plan for the federation of the Maritime Universities, made public today by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the plan is the work of Dr. Wm. S. Learned, of the staff of the Carnegie Foundation, and Dr. Kenneth C. McCall, president of Bowdoin College, who stress the point that it is understood mainly as a basis for discussion among representatives of the federating colleges themselves. The universities involved, student body, staff and endowment are as follows:—

University	Religious Affiliation	Students	Staff	Endowment
Acadia	Baptist	230	22	\$770,000
Dalhousie	Non-sectarian	450*	30	\$60,000
King's	Anglican	91	9	\$904,000
Mount Allison	Methodist	307	17	\$420,000
St. Francis Xavier	Roman Catholic	304	20	\$260,000
University New Brunswick	Non-sectarian	175	22	\$1,000,000
		1,308	110	\$2,640,000

*The number of students attending Dalhousie in all faculties is 712, of which 47 in Commerce and Pharmacy are included in Arts and Science. †Financed by Government of New Brunswick.

In a society consisting of those races that inhabit the Maritime Provinces (the people are mainly a composite group of predominantly British origin), one would expect a high degree of educational development. The "stock" is as good as can be found. Where, as to the extent to which the future youth of this excellence is plainly reflected in the product, but as a system of education, calculated to maintain a high level of intelligence among all the people, the arrangements in the Maritime Provinces are open to criticism.

After pointing out the defects of the present common school system and of the present situation presented by six universities, located at various points in the Maritime Provinces and attempting to minister to the needs of a population of little more than 1,000,000, in the face of constantly increasing educational costs, the report concludes:—

The general situation is by no means hopeless, however, provided the people of the provinces will face the problem created for them by modern educational conditions with the same courage which they earlier found and developed the present institutions. The youth of the Acadia of today has no superior in natural equipment; he deserves a thorough, modern education that will carry its own conviction in any part of the American continent; and it will immensely deepen his home and, yet more important, his respect for his home soil if he received that education where he was born.

In a community from one million to one million and a half of people such advantages may be had. It is clear, however, that little can be achieved without co-operation. This was obvious when, in 1907, at the colleges combined to support engineering education at Halifax. For each institution to reproduce that elaborate equipment was palpably absurd, yet, relatively the same condition applies to many other departments that are at present set forth in the catalogues. They exist only in name.

The requirements of plant and personnel in providing adequate modern university education seem fabulous when compared with the equipment of forty years ago. The burden of increased expenditures usually rests on the shoulders of three forms. Most striking is the enormous initial cost of adequate laboratories and apparatus for proper instruction in all branches of science. Closely allied to the laboratories are the libraries and other indispensable collections. In both these departments the report points out, the Maritime Universities are noticeably lacking.

Continuing, the report says:—Last and most important, is the matter of professors' salaries which constitutes the major item of current expense. All that is accomplished in any university is done through the agency of selected men and women, broadly trained, and provided with sufficient leisure and compensation to permit them to maintain their training by means of travel and study. This cannot be done today with a scale of salaries in which the maximum falls much below \$6,000, in the six institutions under consideration, however scattered as they are, the advanced work is done in little groups by men receiving maxima of from \$2,500 to \$3,500 (exceptionally \$6,000), and this only as the result of recent increases

for which the capital funds have not always been provided. To seek to perpetuate present arrangements, therefore, is foregone defeat. The tendencies to concentrate because of large capital outlay and high expenditure for personnel are inherent, and there is no indication of a return to the old type of college. The report then proceeds to discuss three possible forms of reorganization under the headings (1) Differentiation, (2) Selection, (3) Confederation. The first plan providing for a selection of work among the institutions as they are, is dismissed by the report, in view of the conditions obtaining, as seemingly unworkable. Under the heading "Selection," the report states:—

The second plan can hardly be called co-operative except as it would look for the capital funds have not always been provided. To seek to perpetuate present arrangements, therefore, is foregone defeat. The tendencies to concentrate because of large capital outlay and high expenditure for personnel are inherent, and there is no indication of a return to the old type of college. The report then proceeds to discuss three possible forms of reorganization under the headings (1) Differentiation, (2) Selection, (3) Confederation. The first plan providing for a selection of work among the institutions as they are, is dismissed by the report, in view of the conditions obtaining, as seemingly unworkable. Under the heading "Selection," the report states:—

The practical working out of the plan, however, might involve a Dalhousie, the Dominion Agricultural Experiment Station near Fredericton might perhaps be made use of under these conditions. The question of funds naturally conditions every term of such a proposition as has been set forth. The collective resources of the endowed colleges have been estimated at \$2,500,000 available for work in arts and sciences. It is probable that practically all of this could be made available for the new undertaking on the terms of ownership and participation outlined above.

Retirement provision should be made for the older teachers now in all of the institutions; salaries of the faculty should eventually be doubled; several departments should be established; the arts building should be completed; and a new gymnasium should be erected. With the exception of the last mentioned, a good beginning could be made on this programme with additional funds of \$2,500,000, two million of it to go into endowment. This would provide a total productive collegiate foundation of \$4,500,000. The report estimates the probable gross annual income at over \$630,000. Such a sum, it is thought, means large, would, if well managed, introduce a university of this size—1400 to 1600 students—into the first rank among the institutions of North America.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that interest in the proposals that have been made need not be confined solely on the advantage that would accrue to the Maritime Provinces, or even to Canada as a whole. The problem of the profitable use and development of the small denominational colleges, the question of how successfully to combine the use of private and public funds for education, and especially the very serious and difficult problem of the suitable organization of student life under modern university conditions would here present by an interesting experiment almost certain to succeed. A plan already suggested and partially applied at Toronto, but worked out at Halifax in thoroughgoing fashion, as the product of a general reorganization, could accomplish many improvements and serve as a model to many existing American situations.

As a contribution to our knowledge of successful educational practice alone, the plan would seem well worth while. Stretching the imagination seldom makes both ends meet. CATARRH OF THE STOMACH FOR EIGHT YEARS The cause of this trouble is the fermentation of food in the stomach which generates a gas that is very frequently belched up. There is also a rumbling of the bowels and a discharge of gas therefrom, there is constant nervousness, and the sufferer becomes weak, nervous, depressed and exceedingly miserable. The blame lies with a sluggish liver, as it holds back the bile which is so necessary to promote the movement of the bowels, and when the bile gets into the blood a badly disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels will surely follow. Keep your liver active and you will always enjoy good health. Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N. S., writes:—"I had been a great sufferer for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach. I tried several, so-called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend advised me to try Milburn's Laxative Liver Pills, which I did, and four weeks completely relieved me. That was six years ago, and I have had no return of my old trouble." Price, 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The only institution of collegiate standing in New Brunswick, besides Mt. Allison and the Catholic colleges at Moncton and at Chatham, is the University of New Brunswick. This institution has had a long history and has filled an honorable place in the life of its province. It is today purely a tax-supported undertaking, maintaining a four-year school of engineering nearly as large as its college, and a school of forestry perhaps one-third as large; all these departments number 115 students.

In view of the proposed concentration of effort on a single good institution within reasonable reach of the larger portion of the population, leaders of education in New Brunswick might consider whether certain changes would not be advisable. The situation is precisely the same as that confronting any one of the small colleges in Nova Scotia; a good collegiate and professional education cannot be provided for so few students at a reasonable cost. The first two, intensive years of college studies, including work in agriculture, with an advanced course in forestry, and offering instruction in household economy and the preparation of teachers, could be profitably managed, and

State Of Vera Cruz May Secede From Republic Mexico

Radical Group of State Say They Are Not Represented in National Congress.

Mexico City, June 19.—A proposal that the state of Vera Cruz secede from the republic of Mexico has been made in the legislature of that state by certain radical groups which claim that they are not adequately or justly represented in the national congress. A resolution demanding secession has been presented to the legislature, demanding that in the forthcoming elections a number of radicals be permitted to stand for the national chamber of deputies despite a federal ruling that they are ineligible because of a number of technical reasons. It is not believed that the resolution will pass.

FUNERALS.

The funeral of John Buckley was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, Main street, to Cedar Hill, Ven. Archdeacon Crowfoot conducted service.

HEALTH MESSAGE FROM THE WORLD

Take "Fruit-atives" And Make Yourself Well

"Fruit-atives," the marvelous medicine made from fruit juices and tonics that has ever been given to mankind. Just as oranges, apples, figs and prunes are nature's own medicine, so "Fruit-atives"—made from these fruit juices—must concentrate and intensify—as the greatest Stomach and Liver Medicine—the greatest Kidney and Bladder Medicine—the greatest Blood Purifier—the greatest remedy for Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness and Bad Complexion—in the world. To be well, take "Fruit-atives." 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-atives Limited, Ottawa.

has already been noted. In spite of the extreme poverty involved that institution appears inclined to abide by its long-established principles and to place itself at the disposal of a joint committee of the university and the public to a much restricted status.

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Great to have on ice at home

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Sweden Making Rapid Advances In Education

Reorganizing Its Whole System to Place Educational Opportunities Within the Reach of All.

Stockholm, June 19.—Sweden's educational system today faces reorganization the purpose of which is to place full educational advantages within close reach of every child in the land, irrespective of the child's social standing in the community.

Under the new plan all of Sweden's public schools, from the elementary grades to the universities, will be co-educational. At present only the elementary schools and the universities receive both sexes. The Swedish School Commission proposes to open the "realskola" and the "gymnasium" to girls as well as boys. An important change will be the elimination of several subjects as compulsory and the concentration of individual students on a smaller group of subjects, logically related to the occupation or profession which most interests them. Students will be permitted to start specializing much earlier than at present.

It is now proposed that virtually the whole educational work of the country, with the exception of a few private schools, be taken over by the state. Tuition fees will be practically eliminated, and students will not be encumbered by the study of non-essential subjects. The estimated cost of the new system will be about

\$1,000,000 a year more than at present. It is proposed also to establish a school, new to the Swedish system of education, to be known as "lyceum" which in seven years will take a pupil directly from the elementary school to matriculation for the universities.

Among the languages offered under the new plan will be Latin and Greek and three modern languages in addition to Swedish, namely, English, French and German.

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES.

Hard and Red. Festered and Itched Badly. Cuticura Heals.

"My trouble began with a roughening of the skin and itching scalp. Later hard, red pimples broke out on my face and completely covered it. Some of the pimples festered and itched badly at times. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after a few days my face felt better. I continued using them and in three weeks was completely healed, after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Lillian Gray, 16 Chestnut St., Lynn, Mass., Feb. 28, 1921. Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume.

ANSWER PUZZLE WIN \$1000.00 OVERLAND

Can You Answer This Puzzle? 25 Prizes Given

Probably you know the names of most of the famous "stars," but just to refresh your memory, we mention below the names of a few of the most popular "movie" players.

Charles Chaplin, Charles Ray, Mary Pickford, Thomas Meighan, Dustin Farnum, Theda Bara, Douglas Fairbanks, Blanche Sweet, Mabel Normand, Marguerite Clark, Pearl White, Rudolph Valentino, Wallace Reid, Beverly Baynes, William Farnum, Alice Brady, Gloria Swanson, Anita Stewart, Pauline Frederick, Dorothy Gish.

ONLY 185 "POINTS" WINS AUTO

For each name that you arrange correctly, you will receive 18 "Points" to win the OVERLAND Automobile, or 100 "Points" in cash. If you arrange all names correctly, you can gain 45 more "Points" by "Qualifying" your answer of 18, by proving that you have explained the ten Superior Features of the VELVIPOENT Fountain Pen to five people during this Big Booster and Advertising Campaign. The final 25 "Points" will be awarded by three independent judges on the basis of style, handwriting and spelling of your answer.

The answer requiring 185 "Points" (which is the maximum) will win the OVERLAND Automobile, or \$1,000 in cash. Second highest will win \$500; third prize, \$250, and so on down the list of 25 prizes. 18 out of a tie, both winners will receive same prize. Send in your answer TODAY. As soon as it is received, we will send you a circular telling about the 10 "Superior Features" of the VELVIPOENT Fountain Pen.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY—YOU CAN WIN

You will not be asked to buy a Velvipoent Fountain Pen, nor send one penny in order to win. Just write your answer to the Puzzle on one side of the poster and address in upper right hand corner. You can win—Don't delay—Answer the Puzzle NOW and send your solution to:

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