

ren of eight, nine and ten years these traditions and give them in pictures.

A second text of Canadian history could best be devoted to narration of such historical events as the Anglo-French struggle for possession of Canada, the pioneer settlement of the north and west, the repulsion of invaders, and suppression of civil strife. This appeals to the childish mind of ten and twelve if presented with an abundance of color and detail. A final text should deal with the social, educational and political development of Canada, concluding with a survey of the relations of the various parts of the Empire, and the movement towards a greater Britain. If the training has been thorough I believe the boy of sixteen will believe no other country has so much to offer him, and will glory in Canada as his birthright.

Two objections may be offered. First, that it is impossible to get such books; second, that the expense would be very great and unwarranted. The first is trivial. Let the educational board advertise their needs and enterprising historians and merchants will always be found to produce what is wanted.

The second objection is not so readily dismissed. The books will be more expensive than those now in use. But I wish to point to a comparative case. Some few months ago after Canada had sent several hundreds of thousands of troops overseas in defence of her principles, she found she must decide between the dissolution of the Canadian corps and the enforcement of Military Service. By a very large majority the voters decided to "carry on," to pay the greater price, believing that what was worthy of a portion of her sons was worthy of all—if necessary. The cases are similar and the objectives are similar. Let the Government place in the hands of the teachers books which entail no handicap and the result will be a youth fully trained to take on the duties of a citizen in Greater Britain.

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ECONOMY

The schoolmaster was giving the boys a lecture on thrift and pointed out how squirrels stored up nuts for the winter, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Then he asked for another illustration on thrift in animals, and one boy cried out:

"A dog!"

"A dog! In what way does a dog practice economy?"

"Please, sir, when he runs after his tail he makes both ends meet."

WAR NEWS

A London despatch of September 19th says that the Serbians have completely broken the Bulgarian front. The Serbian cavalry have reached Polsko, twenty miles to the north of the original front. Other Serbian cavalry are advancing upon the important junction of Prilep. The front is now twenty-five miles and is regarded as a most important success. It looks likely that the Allies will clear the whole of this area. A later despatch says the Serbian advance has been most marked between the Cerna and the Vardar, where the Serbs have progressed forty miles. The British forces under General Allenby have won a signal success in Palestine, capturing 25,000 prisoners. The entire Turkish army of 40,000 east of the Jordan River has ceased to exist.

A Paris despatch of September 22, says of the Western front:

"In the last two months alone, the Allies took 185,000 prisoners. The enemy losses in men who will never be able to return to the ranks are estimated at 600,000—a void which the 1920 class will not suffice to fill."

A London despatch of September 25th says that it is officially announced that more than 40,000 prisoners and more than 265 guns have been taken by the British in their successful offensive in Palestine.

The Allied armies are steadily pushing forward, overcoming the most stubborn resistance of the Huns. St. Quentin, a key point in the German line, has been taken. Cambrai, another strategic point, is virtually in the hands of the British. The Canadians have been fighting around Cambria, and have performed valorous deeds. Bulgaria asked for an armistice but was refused. She has since, it is said, accepted the Allies terms of unconditional surrender. It is believed Turkey cannot long remain in the war, being cut off from railroad communication with the Central Empires, since Bulgaria has given up.

Lille has been evacuated, and the Germans are retreating over a wide front in Flanders. On October 2nd, General Haig reported "Early this morning the enemy commenced to withdraw on a wide front south and north of La Basse Canal. Our troops are following the withdrawal closely and have taken prisoners."

A band had been formed at a Western Normal School, and, as is frequent in such cases, there was not enough money at first for complete uniforms. However, the following notice in the school paper created quite a sensation:

"The Normal School band uniforms will consist of cap and coat at first, with the probable addition of trousers at a later date."

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