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CANADIAN SCHOLARS IN UNITED STATES

A Few of the Eminent Men From Canada Who Are Prominent in American Education

Cyrus McMillan, writing in the Canada Monthly, has the following to say of eminent Canadian scholars who have reached great prominence in the United States:

"Canada's population is comparatively small, and her educational history is comparatively brief. Yet Canada has done more than her share in giving to the world a number of eminent scholars whose writings and researches have increased the store of human knowledge. She has contributed largely in brains and service to the greatest American universities, until almost every university of note in the United States numbers one or more Canadians on its staff. The majority of these men are leading authorities in their special fields of study, and the results of their researches are accepted with respect by scholars throughout the world. This latter fact accounts, perhaps, for the eagerness of American colleges to secure their services. That this band of outstanding scholars should be lost to Canada at the time of her growth and critical development is unfortunate. Why they are lost is an unanswered question. It is pointed out in explanation that Canada has no strong graduate school in which students are trained for educational careers; that consequently students seeking graduate instruction must enter the large graduate schools of the United States colleges; that because of liberal inducements they remain in the alien country and are lost to their own land. This explanation is not without force. The graduate school problem is one which the larger Canadian colleges are to-day trying hard to solve.

Recognition in Canada

Another theory is the old one of the prophet without honor in his own country. It is said that Canadians in college work have no recognition in their own land; that, when a vacancy occurs on the staff of a Canadian university, Canadians are ignored and the vacancy is invariably filled by a man from an overseas school or college who is frequently but poorly qualified

for his task. "A Canadian university is a good place for a Canadian scholar to avoid, if he wishes promotion," said a noted Canadian-born professor in the United States recently. How well-founded is this theory, the Canadian colleges can answer. The regrettable fact is that a glance at the faculty of the majority of Canadian colleges shows it to be not without truth. Some of the foremost American universities have Canadian-born presidents. President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell, is a native of Prince Edward Island; he received his early college training in Canada. President Hill, of the University of Missouri, is a native of Nova Scotia; he took his first college degree at Dalhousie. The group of Canadian-born professors connected with the teaching forces of American colleges is a very large one. Professor Le Rossignol, the noted economist of the University of Colorado, and Professor MacDougall, the eminent psychologist of New York, are both graduates of McGill, and claim Canada as their home-land.

But of all United States colleges, Harvard University has the largest number of Canadian-born professors on its staff. Of these, the majority are from Ontario. Canadianism at Harvard is illustrated not alone by the number of Canadian students and professors.

Numerous at Harvard

Of the distinguished group of Canadian-born professors at Harvard, the oldest is Dr. S. M. McVane, Emeritus Professor of History. Dr. McVane is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was graduated from Acadia College in Nova Scotia in 1865. Dr. Benjamin Rand, Librarian of the Philosophical Library at Harvard, is well known to Canadians. He was one of the founders of the Harvard Canadian Club, and is still its leading spirit. Dr. Rand is a native of Nova Scotia, and like Professor McVane a graduate of Acadia College. Dr. W. A. Neilson, Professor of English, is a Scotchman by birth, but he has lived long enough in Canada to be called a Canadian. After graduating from Edinburgh University, he came to Ayr, Ontario. For a time he was connected with the staff of Upper Canada College.

Dr. E. C. Jeffrey, Professor of Botany, is a native of St. Catharines, Ontario. He was graduated from Toronto University in 1888. He became a Fellow in Biology in Toronto University in 1889, and two years later lecturer in that subject. Dr. W. H. Schofield, Chairman of the Department of Comparative Literature, was born in Brockville, Ontario. He was gradu-

ated from Victoria University, Toronto, in 1889. Dr. W. B. Munro, Professor of Government, is a native of Ontario. He was graduated from Queen's University, and later received his Ph.D. degree in Government from the Harvard Graduate School.

Dr. W. S. Ferguson, Professor of Classical History, is a native of Prince Edward Island. He was graduated from McGill University in 1896.

Dr. K. G. T. Webster, Instructor in English, is a native of Nova Scotia. He was graduated from Dalhousie University in the early nineties. The members of the above group of Canadian scholars at Harvard are more than investigators and authorities; they are sympathetic teachers. To Canadian school-boys they are outstanding and brilliant examples of the results of industry, perseverance, and study.

Explosive Manufactures

South Africa not only supplies itself with explosives, but exports dynamite in large quantities to Australia and the East. The saving to Australian mines by this means is estimated to be £125,000 a year.

WORK OF A CENTURY IN WESTERN CANADA

Wonderful Progress Since the First Settlers Arrived at Red and Assiniboia Rivers

More than a century ago the first crop was sown in Western Canada. The acreage placed under cultivation was not large, nor was the harvest which was reaped in the following summer an abundant one, for, the sowers and the reapers were only one hundred and twenty-five in number. They were the Selkirk settlers, who late in the year 1812 had arrived at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers to establish the first colony of English-speaking people in the great west of Canada. Naturally in the spring of 1813 it was not with the thought of producing grain for export that this little community of Scottish immigrants decided to "break" a few acres of land along the banks of the Red River. Need of food for themselves and for a few domestic animals was the impelling force which led to the first wheat crop of the west. Fur-trading was the business of the country one hundred years ago, and

the early pioneers of that vast portion of Canada think that one day their sweeping prairies would become the granary of an Empire and the home for thousands of farmers. In 1831 the Red River settlement had increased in size to 2,731 people, 2,452 acres of land had been brought under cultivation, and the buildings and live stock comprised 375 houses, 265 stables, 134 barns, 410 horses and 1,442 cattle. To-day the site of that first settlement in the Canadian west is part of the large industrial city of Winnipeg, and from a struggling group of one hundred and twenty-five souls the population of western Canada has grown until it now numbers 1,875,000, and has brought into cultivation nearly 18,000,000 acres of fertile prairie land. And the end is not yet. Only the southern half of the great west has been discovered, conquered and made productive. If there is any one vision which the four ambitious Provinces of western Canada see more than another at the present time, it is the bigger and more mature stature into which they will have grown when the future development of the northern half of the west has been accomplished. Each of the Provinces has its wonderful northland, and the chief task before their respective peoples during the next twenty-five years will be the colonization and development of these last portions of Canada's unexplored territory.

THE PAS

Something About the Gateway to Hudson's Bay

The Pas, Manitoba, is known as the gateway to Hudson's Bay. In history it will be known as Opasquia, the Indian name under which it was recognized by the pioneer. The Pas can look back as far as 1731, the year that Pierre Verandrye and his sons found the place, then a settlement of hostile Indians, on their search for the "Western Sea." Later on, in 1785, Alexander Mackenzie arrived at Opasquia on his historic journey to the Pacific coast. A valuable relic is to be seen at The Pas to-day of Mackenzie's journey. It is a beautifully-carved pipe, which he used to smoke in a peace conference with the Indians. The pipe is now the valued possession of one of the residents at The Pas. In 1845 a party which started north in search of Sir John Franklin, the explorer who tried to find the northwest passage out of Hudson's Bay, spent the winter at

Opasquia, while there the followers of Franklin built a mission church, carving all the pews by hand and inscribing the names of the party on a wooden slab, which adorned the inside of the little building for many years. The present Anglican church at The Pas still contains much of the handiwork of the Franklin party. The main historic landmarks of The Pas still standing are the Hudson's Bay post and the chief factor's house, within their barricade of pickets; the old mission graveyard, and the Indian cemetery, with its many fantastic adornments, situated about two miles up the river from The Pas.

ORIGIN OF CARDS

Can be Traced Only as Far as Fifteenth Century

The origin of playing cards is lost in a dim and obscure past, and their authentic history can only be traced as far back as the fifteenth century. Various theories have been brought forward as to the source from which European countries obtained them. Some contend that they came from the East; others, that they had an independent origin, like that of the Swastika, the Egyptian charm, which, though discovered in China centuries ago, was known at the same time in Mexico. An idea once prevailed that they were invented to amuse a mad French king, the fact that a French document, dated 1392, shows an entry of a payment made for painting cards for Charles VI. They seem to have been used by the Arabs and Saracens for divination, and even now they are still used to some considerable extent for that purpose. It is also an established fact that in past ages many Eastern peoples, especially those of India and China, possessed cards which differed materially both in use and in design from those known to the Western world at a later date. It is impossible for one to trace the beginnings of card lore, but there is little doubt that the people of the East held playing cards in high esteem as mediums for the partial revelation of the unknown and included them as a part of their mystic lore.

The Gentle Hint

Willy: "Ma, you said that I wasn't to eat that piece of cake in the pantry —because it would make me sick."

Mother: "Yes, Willy."

Willy (convincingly): "But, ma, it hasn't made me sick."