

tion for the whole of life. It should introduce the future citizens of the community not merely to the physical aspect of the world in which they live, but also to the deeper interests and problems of politics, thought and human life."

In a fine address at the evening meeting in the Opera House, on June 28th, the Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Schools in Maine, emphasized the fact that the aim of the schools should be to develop the individual. Not only should all the children of all the people be reached, but all the powers of those children should be brought out. The vote of thanks to Mr. Smith was moved and seconded respectively by Bishop Richardson and Bishop LeBlanc, who made short addresses.

Among the valuable addresses given during the session may be noted Professor Keirstead's thoughtful and suggestive discussion of the Use and Abuse of Motion Pictures, and the full account given by Mr. W. McLeod Barker, of the Moncton High School, of the History and Working of School Cadet Corps. It is to be hoped that these papers will be published in full.

Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, Principal of the New Brunswick Normal School, spoke strongly to the teachers on the importance and necessity of reading.

Mrs. W. G. Clarke, of the Fredericton Board of School Trustees, in an interesting address, presented her idea of the Ideal School Board, and pleaded for a close understanding between teachers and parents.

Other papers read were by Miss Eleanor Robinson, editor of the REVIEW, on the Use and Abuse of School Libraries; School Playgrounds, written by Mr. W. B. Tennant, of St. John; Evening Continuation Schools, by Dr. F. H. Sexton, of Halifax; Sanitation in School and Home, by Dr. Melvin, and Schools as Social Centres, by Mr. A. M. Belding.

The following members were elected to the executive: Dr. H. S. Bridges, H. H. Hagerman, W. J. S. Myles, Dr. C. B. Foster, Miss Ella Thorne, G. J. Oulton, Miss Bessie Wilson, W. Mc. Barker, Miss Stella Payson and G. J. Marr. Representative to the Senate of the U. N. B., Mr. J. Frank Owens, B. A., Principal of St. Patrick's Hall, West End, and graduate of the U. N. B.

### LITERATURE AND THE WAR.

In vain do the professors of physical science tell us that the only way to win this or any future war is to give all our school days to chemistry or to some other of the studies that deal with matter. We have no wish to neglect these studies. They have their place. But it is the second, not the first. It is not matter, but spirit, that is going to win this war. It is not matter, but spirit that we are going to need to solve the problems that will come after the war. And it is literature, and literature alone, that can nourish that vital spirit. For literature, by its very nature, deals always with human life, while physical science, by its very nature, deals with matter which, if it has life at all, has at least no life which is human. The men of science have done great things for us in the last hundred years, but the greatest of all they cannot do. It is not in their province, but in that of the Bible and Homer and Shakespeare and Milton. We hope it will always be possible to pay a right attention, to pay perhaps more than we have paid to the physical sciences without sacrificing the claims of literature. But if we have to choose between them, our choice is instant and clear. We are not going to spend all the next generation in the making of explosives; and even if we were, it can only, at the very worst, be a small part of the people whose technical knowledge or ignorance will affect their making. But the whole of the people, each for his own sake, and for the sake of all the rest too, will need a knowledge of human life; and that knowledge, so far as it is got from education at all, can only be got from literature. The wisest man of antiquity turned away from the study of physical science and gave himself to that of the life of man. And why? Because, as his great pupil declared, "an intelligent man will prize those studies which result in his soul getting soberness, righteousness and wisdom, and will less value the others." And that is still as true today as when Plato first said it.—*The Times*.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has twice failed in his attempts to reach and rescue the members of his Antarctic expedition who were left on Elephant Island. The ice conditions were such that he could not get to the island in the small vessels at his command.