

Miss Nettie Hill, a graduate of the Faculty of Education of Queen's University, '12, who has been on the Ottawa Public School staff for two years is now in charge of the new kindergarten-primary department of Cambridge Street School, Ottawa.

An advertisement appeared in the last two numbers of *THE SCHOOL* advertising The Macmillan Company's war pamphlets at certain prices. These advertisements were inserted at the request of the Daughters of the Empire, with whom the Macmillans had made arrangements to buy very large quantities of the pamphlets at a reduced price. This has led to some confusion, but our readers should notice the post-paid prices which appear in the Macmillan advertisement in this number.

Arrangements have been made whereby the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will apply to letters addressed to British and Canadian troops on the continent. The rate on ordinary letters from Canada for the continent is five cents for the first ounce and three cents for each subsequent ounce, so that this extension of the two cents an ounce rate to letters addressed to our soldiers on the continent, is a decided reduction in favour of correspondence going to the soldiers.

Under the Departments of Agriculture and Education two rural science schools for teachers will be held in New Brunswick during the coming summer; one at Woodstock and one at Sussex.

#### QUEBEC

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for last year has just been issued and shows that great progress has been made both in Catholic and Protestant schools. Two new Catholic Normal Schools were opened formally—at Joliette and St. Pascal de Kamouraska. The latter deserves special notice as it is a Normal School for training teachers of Domestic Science as well as of the usual classical course. Already in 1913-1914 there were 107 students in training and 110 pupils in the practice school. There are now 13 Normal Schools for catholic teachers in the province.

The policy of consolidation of schools was again strongly supported. The Government allocated \$6000 to further the movement and an educational campaign was instituted but apparently with little result. The scattered nature of our rural protestant population and the many schools with few pupils render this policy a necessity. These rural elementary schools decreased in 1913-1914, largely because the protestant population had left the district. Hence it is difficult to select a suitable centre for consolidation unless there is a settled population. Wherever the experiment has been tried, as for instance at Glen Sutton, it has been a great success. There the average attendance has increased from about 60 per cent. to over 90 per cent.