

and now amounts to the enormous sum of eighteen dollars a head of population, almost none of which is returned to the people for education or internal improvements. Dr. Soloan contends that our public schools, agricultural and vocational education, afforestation of our denuded forest lands and other public improvements would be greatly benefitted if some fair proportion of the federal revenue were expended, at least on education and public highways.

FOREIGN FLAGS

To those who dwell in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, the eleventh of April next is a date especially worthy of notice. It is the two-hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, by which Acadia was finally ceded to the British; and might very well be made the occasion of special exercises in our schools. The history of Acadia during the French period would furnish ample material for essays and readings: and the fifty years between that event and the Treaty of Paris, by which Quebec became a British province, are the most romantic period of our history. The hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris will also call for notice.

If, out of courtesy on these occasions, a French flag is to be displayed along with our own flag, it should, of course, be the blue, white and red tricolor of to-day, though a plain white flag may have been the national ensign of France at the time; and it should, of course, fly from a separate pole. Do not allow anyone to make the blunder of hoisting it under the British flag.

It is important that our pupils should not be uninstructed in this matter. Most flag incidents that give rise to hard feelings are due to ignorance, either on the part of the offender or of those who take offence. It is an insult to any national flag to hoist it under another flag. This is true everywhere and at all times.

When a captured ship is brought into port, she may carry the flag of the victor above that of the vanquished as a sign of triumph; but no other excuse is sufficient for placing even an enemy's flag beneath our own, or beneath that of any other nation. The long streamer or whip which an armed vessel carries at the top of her tallest mast may fly above her own national flag; and in the United States navy the church pennant, when it is raised,

flies above the flag of the nation; but the streamer and the church pennant are not called flags, and so do not come under the rule. The long strings of flags with which ships are dressed on festal occasions do not violate the rule, for they are not national flags. A national flag that cannot have a mast or a flagstaff for itself should not be raised at all.

If you have occasion to string two national flags across a street, your own and another, be careful to put them head to head, so that they cannot be seen from any point of view as standing one under another. This lesson will need to be well learned before the end of next year, if we are then to join with our nearest neighbors in the proposed celebration of a hundred years of peace. J. V.

EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The report of the Chief Superintendent of Education in New Brunswick, Dr. W. S. Carter, has been received. It shows satisfactory progress for the year ending June 30, 1912, with increases in the number of schools, teachers and pupils, in the per centage of attendance, and in the proportion of population at school. The total number of pupils at school during the year was 69,199, a proportion of one to a little over five and a half of the population. The total number of teachers employed during the year was 2,012, and the number of schools open, 1,921.

Although the attendance at the Normal School continues unusually large, teachers are very scarce, especially males of the higher class; and there is a great demand for female teachers holding grammar and superior school licenses. Many schools over which male teachers formerly presided as principals have now female principals.

Dr. Carter makes the following recommendations: (1) Free text books; (2) Parish instead of district school boards; (3) A tax upon all land not included in any school district for school purposes; (4) The addition of commercial, agricultural and industrial education to our school system, upon a systematic basis; (5) The promotion and encouragement of evening schools; (6) That the migration of our best teachers be checked by the only effective method — paying salaries equivalent to those offered elsewhere. Better accommodation is needed for the Normal School and the prospect is that improvement and enlargement will be made during the ensuing year.