

Teachers' Association. He stated that these would be distributed, but he thought further discussion of the work of the Association was foreign to the purpose of the institute. In discussing the question of low salaries, Mr. Trueman stated that the greatest injustice was done the experienced teacher. Girls and boys who went from the home schools to Normal school and spent there four or nine months, had not a great deal of money invested in education. They probably received as much salary at first as their companions who had gone at other work. Salaries, however, should increase year by year as the teacher becomes more valuable. Mr. Trueman believed that the Normal school course should be longer. A longer course could make the teachers more valuable and would probably decrease the number yearly entering the profession. This would lead to a natural increase in salaries.

Mr. G. R. Wortman, principal of the school at Harvey, read a carefully prepared paper on the Teaching of History. The paper was discussed by Messrs. Colpitts, Burns, Branscombe, Adair, and Miss Floyd. A paper was presented by Miss Clara G. Turner, teacher of Household Science in the Riverside Consolidated school. The writer made a strong case for her subject in the Common Schools, and her paper was greatly enjoyed by all. Mr. Trueman, in discussing this paper, said that Miss Turner was making a thorough success of the work in Riverside. Although not particularly enthusiastic about the manual subjects a year ago, he was now convinced that they were most valuable from every standpoint.

Miss Edna M. Floyd gave the outline of a lesson in Geography. This lesson aroused a good deal of interest, and in the discussion that followed the following took part: Inspector O'Brien, Miss Bray, Mr. Branscombe, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Fitzpatrick. The present text in geography came for a good deal of unfavorable criticism. At the close of the discussion Inspector O'Brien opened the Arithmetic question box, and proceeded to show how to meet many of the difficulties found in teaching this subject. This part of the programme was found to be most interesting and profitable.

Thursday evening a well-attended public meeting was held in the Baptist church. The speakers were President Trueman, W. B. Jonah, Inspector O'Brien, and Rev. H. A. Brown.

Friday morning's session opened with a paper on Nature Study by F. Peacock, the Manual Training and Nature Study teacher of the Riverside Consolidated school. The paper was well received, and a motion was passed asking Dr. Inch to publish it in the educational report. The discussion was opened by Mr. G. A. Adair, of Hopewell Hill. Miss Rebecca Bennett then gave a practical paper on Composition in the Primary Grades. The discussion was opened by Miss Keith. Mr. Percy Fitzpatrick presented a paper on Spelling, which was well received. He believed in learning to spell by means

of the eye rather than the ear, and had little use for any extreme reform in spelling.

At the fourth session the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: George J. Trueman, President; Miss Edna M. Floyd, Vice-president; Percy A. Fitzpatrick, Secretary-treasurer. L. R. Hetherington and Miss Margaret Johnson, additional members of the executive. It was decided to accept the invitation of the Westmorland Institute, and, with the consent of the Chief Superintendent, to hold a joint meeting in Moncton next year. Votes of thanks were extended to Mr. Hetherington and Miss Johnson, the local teachers, who had done so much to make the meeting in Elgin a pleasant one; and to Inspector O'Brien, for his ready and efficient help.—Com.

A certain learned professor in New York has a wife and family, but, professor-like, his thoughts are always with his books.

One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen.

She demanded to be told what had become of them, and the professor explained that as they had made a good deal of noise, he had put them to bed without waiting for her or calling a maid.

"I hope they gave you no trouble," she said.

"No," replied the professor, "with the exception of the one in the cot here. He objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed."

"Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green, from next door!"—*Ladies Home Journal*.

Copenhagen, Denmark, is a city of canals and cleanliness—a land of pure delight, free from beggars, organ-grinders, and stray dogs. The inhabitants thereof are born courteous and seem never to have recovered from the habit. When a passenger boards a car in Copenhagen he exchanges greetings with the conductor; a gentleman, on leaving the car, usually lifts his hat in acknowledgement of a salute from the official. When a fare is paid, the conductor drops it into his cash-box, thanks the passenger and gives him a little paper receipt. He offers change with a preliminary "Be so good," and the passenger accepts with thanks. If, in addition, transfers are required, complimentary exchanges go on indefinitely. Yet there is always time enough in Copenhagen.—*Four-Track News*.

"To teach a child to read and not teach it what to read is to put a dangerous weapon into its hands."—*Charles Dudley Warner*.