

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

The report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick for 1914-1915, shows an increase in the number of schools, teachers and pupils, and in the percentage of attendance. The number of schools open in this year was 1,964. There were 2,106 teachers engaged, and the total number of pupils attending was 72,013.

The Director of Manual Training reports 19 woodworking departments in the schools and 13 departments for Domestic Science.

Besides the report of the Public Schools, the pamphlet includes reports of the University of New Brunswick, the Provincial Normal School, the School for the Deaf in New Brunswick, and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind in Nova Scotia. The Chief Superintendent also embodies in his report statistics of the Local Technical Schools in Nova Scotia.

The Superintendent of Nova Scotia Schools reports that the Province had 2,795 schools in operation during 1914-1915, with 2,945 teachers, and that 107,765 pupils were in attendance. These figures represent a considerable increase in each case.

Seventeen Mechanic Science (woodworking) departments were in operation, and the same number of departments of Domestic Science. Local Evening Technical Schools were maintained in six places, with a total enrollment of 1,584.

Interesting reports are given of the Normal, Agricultural and Technical Colleges, the School for the Deaf, School for the Blind and other special institutions, including the Reading Camp Association.

As regards teachers' salaries, Dr. Carter points out that in New Brunswick the average salaries of men teachers of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class show a decrease for the year, while those of superior and grammar school classes and all classes of women teachers show an increase. In Nova Scotia the report says, "Teachers' salaries have on an average shown a slight improvement all round, except in the cases of class A men and academic women teachers."

In New Brunswick certain recommendations of the Chief Superintendent were acted on by the

legislature, one of the most important of these being the authorization of school districts to elect and pay expenses of delegates to Teachers' Institutes.

In Nova Scotia the School Book Bureau began its work of buying, selling and distributing prescribed school books. The Department of Technical Education furnished educational moving picture films, which were shown in the Technical College, Halifax, and afterwards sent to Amherst, Sydney and New Glasgow, for the benefit of the local technical students.

Among the encouraging features of the reports are to be noted the improvement in Acadian schools; the increasing enthusiasm and efficiency of Rural Science teachers, resulting from the work done at the summer schools; the awakening of trustees, in some places at least, to see the importance of supplying necessary material for school work; and above all, the constructive element in many of the inspectors' reports.

There seems to be a general agreement that school gardens are less useful than home gardens in Rural Science work; that school exhibitions are to be encouraged; and that small Institutes are better than large ones.

POEMS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

The *Teachers' World* has been offering prizes for the best lists of six poems that every child should know. The six poems securing the greatest number of votes were:

1. "The Daffodils."—*Wordsworth*.
2. "The Charge of the Light Brigade."—*Tennyson*.
3. "Home Thoughts from Abroad."—*Browning*.
4. "The Pied Piper."—*Browning*.
5. "Recessional."—*Kipling*.
6. "Patriotism."—*Scott*.

The following list is in the judge's opinion the best sent in for children under eight years of age.

1. "Wynken, Blynken and Nod."—*Field*.
2. "My Shadow."—*Stevenson*.
3. "The Daffodils."—*Wordsworth*.
4. "The Brook."—*Tennyson*.
5. "Baby."—*Macdonald*.
6. "The Little Star."—*Jane Taylor*.