

ment at its own expense in connection with the Halifax Academy specially, and under the charge of one of Professor Russell's students, Mr. Gardiner.

During last winter a special course in wood-work was given by Mr. Russell for the teachers of the Halifax schools, who on his promotion to the Provincial Normal College, presented him with a very complimentary testimonial. Professor Russell is not only a well read university graduate, but a specialist in practical chemistry, metal and wood-working. He excels in making his students thorough and exact masters of whatever problems or manipulations they undertake, theoretically and practically. The Province of Nova Scotia is to be congratulated on obtaining for its service in this department one who has proved himself, though still young, to be so thoroughly competent, and who is practically acquainted with the latest developments of his subject in the leading Normal Schools of the eastern states of America.

GREEK AND LATIN PRONUNCIATION.

The Antigonish *Casket*, after quoting our note in a previous issue on this subject, says:—

The true Roman pronunciation of Latin and the pronunciation of Greek by accent has long been in use in St. F. X. College. Of our graduates who take up Greek, it cannot truly be said that they "cannot write a simple sentence in Greek composition exercises with the proper accentuation." The rules for accentuation are taught with the declensions and in the writing of exercises attention is as strictly paid to proper accents as is given in writing English to the dotting of i's or crossing of t's.

It would be interesting if our education reports would contain a statement of the character of the pronunciation at our leading high schools and colleges. Hybrid pronunciations have already nearly disappeared from the leading institutions of Ontario and from at least McGill in Quebec.

THE SURVIVAL OF THE UNFITTEST.

Many years ago a worthless member of the groundsel family became a weed somewhere near Picton. It spread gradually until now it flourishes abundantly in the eastern counties.

The family to which it belongs furnishes excellent food for birds, and many species are locally used for medicine—having diuretic and tonic properties. But this particular species which is variously known as benwood, cankerwood, St. James' wort, kadle-dock, *Jacobaea*, fairies'-horse, ragweed, and in Picton county as stinkin' Willie, is supposed by some of the farmers to be the cause of the terrible and mysterious cattle disease prevalent in Picton and Antigonish.

The soundness of this theory could easily be tested if teachers would take the trouble to investigate and

report on this subject. In doing so they would be giving the best evidence that they are teaching botany in a practical way. We invite reports on the existence of this plant from every school section where it may be found and on its connection with the cattle disease. A description of it will be found under the botanical name *Senecio Jacobaea*. The genus to which it belongs has 960 distinct species and is therefore the largest genus among flowering plants. For the benefit of teachers whose text-books do not refer to it, we give a description which will enable them to know it: Stem erect, tough, branching, and about two or three feet high, with a flat-topped cluster of yellow flowers in a radiate compact terminal corymb. The leaves are lyrate, bi-pinnatifid toothed, the lower ones with broad, ragged segments, the upper ones still more broken up. The separate heads are surrounded by a glabrous, short and cylindrical involucre with showy yellow ray flowers, the rays not being revolute.

This hardy plant, so persistent in pushing its way where it is not wanted, painfully illustrates the truth that in the fierce struggle for existence it is not always the noblest nations, the best men, the most desirable animals, or the most useful plants that survive.

WORLD'S FAIR NOVA SCOTIA EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The space set apart for the educational exhibit of Nova Scotia is situated near the middle of the great gallery overlooking from the west the great central hall of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. This is the largest building at the World's Fair—the largest building in the world—having a floor area, including the galleries, of forty-four acres.

The Nova Scotia space has Quebec to the north and Russia to the south. On the west, across an aisle of nine feet, lies the Northwest Territories, New South Wales, etc. It measures twenty-eight feet by twenty-one, and is enclosed by walls thirteen feet high. At the east and west ends there are arched doorways, between which stands a wall eighteen feet long and thirteen feet high. On each end of this septum immediately in front of and within the arched doorways, are twelve hinged picture frames, showing photographs and all kinds of school work on two faces. The exterior walls are covered on the outside with large photographs of some of the finest scenery of Nova Scotia. Here are also shown several fine nature studies from the brushes and pencils of Miss Edith Smith of Halifax and her brother Lewis—very promising artists of the Victoria School of Art and Design. There is also shown a very pretty map drawn by Arthur Drew of the Liverpool Academy;