

New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Legislature was concerned with a minimum schedule of salaries for teachers based upon the assessed valuation of the district. A committee consisting of Dr. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, Hon. P. J. Veniot, W. S. Sutton, W. M. Barker and Samuel Flewelling presented a report to the Legislative Assembly with certain recommendations. By this report we find that there are in this Province 1,238 districts having a valuation of \$100,000 or less, and of these 625 have an assessed valuation of \$20,000 or less.

The amendments passed provide for the minimum salary based upon district valuation as follows: Districts with valuation \$20,000 or under, the minimum salary from all sources, \$500; those with valuation ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000, salary required, \$600; those having a valuation over \$50,000, the minimum salary must be \$700. "The Board of Education may in its discretion, instruct the Chief Superintendent to withhold County and Provincial grants respectively, from Trustees

who give, and teachers who accept, less than the minimum salaries provided for in the foregoing sections."

In order that the burden of supporting schools in these former districts may be shared by the richer districts the county fund is increased from 30 to 60 cts. for every inhabitant in the county. The sum thus determined is then levied with other county rates upon the real and personal property and incomes taxable in the county. Changes in the apportionment of this County Fund appear in this amendment. Grants to poor districts from the Government may, at the discretion of the Chief Superintendent, be $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and in extreme cases double that received by other districts. In the case of districts having valuation of \$5,000 or less, the "Board of Education is authorized to pay such amount from the Provincial treasury and from the County fund as the special circumstances of the district may require."

HISTORY IN EDUCATION

W. C. Milner.

Read before N. B. Educational Institute.

While Canada possesses a history almost unparalleled amongst the newer countries of the world for the dramatic and picturesque, it is a remarkable fact that the great body of her people possesses little or no interest in it. An educationalist of wide experience goes further and testifies that there exists a positive antipathy to its study. It has been his habit to take straw votes amongst university undergraduates and he learned that fully ninety per cent. admitted it was a subject of no interest to them. The Khaki University in the Canadian Army, the Workers Educational Association and other such bodies testify to a distaste for a study of the records of their own country.

Field Marshall Haig takes even a more serious view of the lack of study of the past. In a recent address he said so many of the politicians spend their lives to attain office they have not time to study history and learn the factors that make empires. He could not recall any single instance where the advice of politicians rendered any useful assistance in the military sphere in the great war. The speculations of the political chiefs in London, Paris and Rome, as to the development of the war, were uniformly astray—they were never within gunshot of the results. Still, notwithstanding these failures of the political prophets, the art of prophesying is not at an end. Today it is a great business for the dreamer, the philosopher and the thinker. The national and world-wide problems now agitating the peoples afford unlim-

ited scope to those who could scan the dim and distant future for coming events.

The question may be asked who is today divinely inspiring like the prophets of old, able to foretell the future and by warnings to avert evil?

In this noon day of the race, greater powers and vaster responsibilities are thrust upon mankind than in the glimmering dawn—the infancy of man, when his foot steps were guided by the hand of God.

The recorded events of the past ages form a body of facts, from which can be deducted laws and principles as fixed and certain as those delivered amid the thunders and lightnings of Sinai.

While our knowledge of nature has grown through the ages, the physical man has not changed. The cave man's brain, we are told, with certain exceptions, does not differ essentially either in size or shape from the brain of his thousand generations of progeny. Man being the same in passions, appetites, desires, instincts, ambitions, today as a million years ago, is liable to do the same things from age to age, the change being in the methods. Therefore history is said to repeat itself. The same motive propelling force in human actions is exerted through the ages.

One who proposes to reason from the past to the future will find in the permanence of man's instincts an element of certainty and stability that affords an unerring guide through the mists and clouds of futurity.