

MARITIME EDUCATION CONVENTION AT MONCTON.

It is expected that there will be a very large attendance at this important convention of teachers and other educationists.

Moncton is the most central city in the Maritime Provinces and is surpassed by no other in its fine school accommodation and the pregressive interest taken by its school authorities in education.

It has been announced that New Brunswick teachers who attend will be allowed the teaching days in the last week in August. Similar provisions are made by the other provinces.

The programme is very important and comprehensive, embracing subjects of primary importance to all teachers in the Maritime Provinces.

Attendance at such conventions gives a wider outlook to educationists and affords opportunities to meet and compare experiences with the most progressive and ambitious in all departments of service.

It is understood that many school boards in New Brunswick have decided to open their schools the day after Labor Day in order to enable all their teachers to attend.

All teachers should plan to be present.

The programme appears in this issue of the REVIEW and should be carefully studied.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Nova Scotia regulation for increasing teachers' salaries appeared in the last issue of the REVIEW, and the attention of all interested in the matter is directed to it.

It is a courageous piece of legislation which deals with an urgent need in no hesitating nor half-hearted manner.

Minimum salaries are provided for in such a way that there is no escape. No teacher will risk his license to evade such a salutary enactment made in his own interests. It is gratifying to note that both branches of the Nova Scotia legislature have risen to the occasion and recognized the signs of the times. It is also worthy of note that no added government grants to teachers appear to be contemplated.

If better salaries are not paid to teachers the supply will diminish at an accelerated pace, especially in view of the additional openings for women's work, and the better remuneration given in many of them than in teaching.

The money after all belongs to the people and if they say that additional salaries for teachers

shall be paid by school sections and the provincial funds shall be devoted to other purposes none can gainsay it.

There have been during the past year some notable salary increases given voluntarily.

Teachers must also bear in mind that increased salaries will involve increased efficiency and preparedness.

They should demand a fair equivalent for good work and insist upon receiving it in every legitimate way.

THE ARMS OF THE PROVINCES.

J. VROOM.

Good illustrations of the arms of the several provinces of Canada will be found in the beautifully engraved shields on the back of a two-dollar bill of the issue of 1914. By the use of a small magnifying glass, the conventional markings of the colours can be seen distinctly; a shading of vertical lines denoting red, horizontal lines blue, and oblique lines green, while the plain surface represents silver, and the dotted surface gold. In heraldic terms red is gules, blue is azure, green is vert, silver is argent, and gold is or.

The grouping of the shields on the back of the note is arbitrary, that of British Columbia being placed in the middle probably because it has in the chief, or upper division, the device of the British Union Jack. Taking them in the order of this arrangement, they are as follows:

Quebec, arms granted by royal warrant under date of May 26, 1868: Or, on a Fess Gules between two Fleurs-de-lis in chief Azure and a sprig of three Leaves of Maple slipped Vert in base, a Lion passant guardant Or. This, being interpreted, means a gold shield with a red band across it on which is a gold lion, with blue fleurs-de-lis above the red portion and green maple leaves below. The words passant guardant describe the position of the lion.

Alberta, granted May 30, 1907: Azure, in front of a range of Snow Mountains proper a range of Hills Vert, in base a Wheat-field surmounted by a Prairie both also proper; on a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross. That is, the shield is blue and the hills are green, with the mountains forming a line of white between the two colours; the wheat is yellow, and the prairie brown irregularly dotted with dark green, which are assumed to be their proper colours; the chief is silver, and St. George's Cross with us is always red.

Saskatchewan, granted August 26, 1906: Vert,