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Ltd., p. 180; Francis & Vaughan, p. 180; The
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The Departments of Education and Agriculture for New Brunswick will conduct two Rural Science Schools during the summer vacation of 1915, one at Woodstock and one at Sussex. These schools will open on July 14th, and carry on work for four weeks.

Our schools will be doubly condemned if they send forth boys and girls with no desire to pass on to others what they themselves have received—no desire to be entrusted with work for the nation and the race. What social

service can rank higher than that of training the citizens of the future? If the task of the teacher is belittled, it is partly because teachers themselves fail to realize the full scope of their task and still more because they do not work as a "band of brothers."—*Selected.*

There has been much discussion in the United States on the question of "teaching the war" in school, many people maintaining that, for different reasons, the subject should be avoided in the schools of a neutral nation. G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University, in an article in "School and Society," represents the effect of the war as a "vitalizer" of history, geography, civics and other studies and declares that it is a "pedagogic blunder to exclude a topic so quickening to intelligence, so rich in matter for which every youthful mind hungers."

The official report of the Rhodes Scholarships for 1913-1914 has just been received.

The number of scholars in residence at Oxford, 1913-1914, was 177, of whom 76 were from the Colonies of the Empire, 88 from the United States and 13 from Germany. During the year 76 scholars completed the term of their scholarship, and at the beginning of the October term, 1914, 63 new scholars (Colonial and American) came into residence.

The course of study followed by the greatest number of scholars is Law. Twelve men took the course for the B. C. L. degree, and 38 entered Jurisprudence in the Trial Honour Schools for the B. A. degree. In the report of the lines of work taken up by the scholars who have completed their terms we find that 167 are engaged in Educational work and 130 are practicing Law.

Since the outbreak of the war, a large proportion of the Colonial scholars in residence have taken commission or enlisted in the Imperial Army. They have been given leave of absence and will be allowed to resume their scholarships at the end of the war.