

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

VOLUME XX.

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G. U. HAY, - - Managing Editor.

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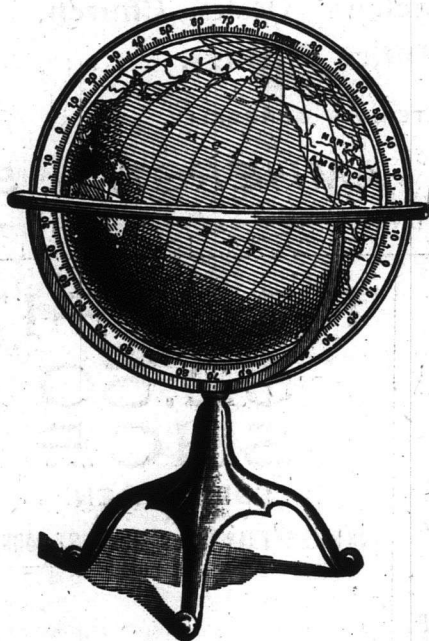
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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE-JULY, 1906.

WHOLE NUMBER, 229.



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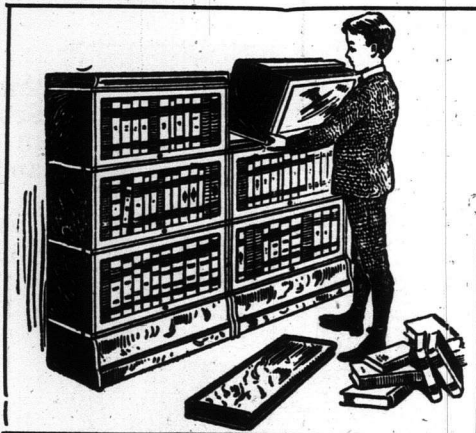
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW,
St. John, N. B.

No REVIEW will be issued in July.

St. John, N. B., is moving in the matter of establishing vacation play grounds for children.

The Educational Institute of New Brunswick will meet at Chatham, June 27-29. The Educational Association of Nova Scotia will meet at Halifax September 25-27. See particulars of both meetings on another page.

The Summer School of Science holds its 20th session at North Sydney, July 3-20. Calendars containing all information can be had by addressing the secretary, W. R. Campbell, M. A., Truro. The third session of the French Holiday Courses in connection with McGill University will be held at Montreal, July 6—26. The longer courses at Yale and Harvard begin about the same time. The advertising pages of the REVIEW give full information.

Professor A. Melville Scott, Ph. D., who has just retired from the University of New Brunswick to accept the superintendency of schools at Calgary, was presented recently by the Y. M. C. A., Fredericton, with a gold watch fob. Dr. Scott's active interest in all work that appeals to the citizen and university professor made him a valued member of the community and his loss will be much felt.

The Educational features of the Exhibition at St. John in September are fully set forth on another page. It is some time since the work of the schools of New Brunswick was adequately represented, and it is to be hoped that teachers, pupils and school officers will be eager to avail themselves of the opportunity that such friendly competition affords. The natural history exhibit will be much more complete than any previously furnished, showing the native animals, plants, and economic minerals of the province in an attractive way.

During this month teachers may do much to direct the activities of their scholars during the approaching long summer vacation. The scholars are interested in things out-of-doors; plan out something interesting that they can do in that line, which shall help them in next year's nature-work, and at the same time be recreation for them,—for recreation is not idleness. In this connection teachers will find many suggestions in Principal Soloan's article on "Summer Holiday Activities," published in last year's October number of the REVIEW.

Would it not be a good plan to name some of our schools after men who have conferred honour upon the cities and provinces throughout Canada, rather than to have such schools named after the streets in which they stand. There are many men for example in the Maritime Provinces whose names are remembered in educational or literary circles, or in the councils of the country. It might be more fitting for Halifax, for instance, to have its Howe or Haliburton school, instead of the Morris or Albro St. school; St. John could honour the names of Sir Leonard Tilley, King, John Boyd in the Winter street or Union street schools; Fredericton could reverse the names of Sir Howard Douglas, or Sir

L. A. Wilmot, or Theodore Rand in its York street or Charlotte street schools. Now that we have exhausted the names of kings and queens and governor-generals, would it not be well to honour local celebrities in naming our city and town schools?

Canadian Nationality.

The Cry of Labor and Other Essays. By W. Frank Hatheway, St. John, N. B. Cloth. Pages 230. Wm. Briggs, Toronto.

Canadian readers are glad to welcome in book form an elaboration of the fugitive essays of Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, which for several years past have appeared in the press under a pen-name. Mr. Hatheway is a tireless student, a wide reader, a lover of Nature in all her moods, and thoroughly impressed with the possibilities of Canada. He knows the nations of the old world from personal contact and from books; he has seen all parts of this fair Dominion; on foot and on bicycle he has visited hundreds of hamlets and country sides in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, talked with the people, sympathized with their moods and respected their convictions, exchanging ideas on every conceivable topic, in every grade of society. Living at times both in-city and country, he knows the latter as few know it—its mountains and valleys, its glens and gorges, its lakes and streams. He has seen it in cloud and in sunshine, in winter and in summer, in the vivid green of springtime and the varied hues of autumn,—and he has appreciated its beauties as few are able to do.

So much for the author; now for the book. His aim, he tells us, is "to develop a high national character, so that the word 'Canadian' will mean an educated intelligence that sees both the beautiful and the useful in Nature, that has an abiding faith in the Creator and a deep love and reverence for the land in which we live." Throughout, from his own observation in other lands and from his extensive reading, he finds Canadian scenery, Canadian conditions of life superior to those of other lands, and every page of the book appeals to Canadian citizens to feel the responsibility of their citizenship, to take a wholesome pride in it and to cultivate a love for their natural surroundings.

A note of patriotism is struck in the book when the author, almost on every page, advises Canadians to know more of their own country, to study its resources, to know its beautiful scenery, the wonderful progress it is making industrially. There should

be an intellectual progress to keep pace with this material progress. But to advance along every line we should "seek our ideals at home."

Tests of Applied Education.

Prof. F. J. Miller of Chicago University in a recent lecture there, declared that our colleges develop the mind rather than the heart, and said that candidates for degrees should be required to answer such questions as these:

"Has education given you sympathy for all good causes? Has it made you public-spirited, so that you look beyond your own dooryard and take an interest in a clean city? Has it made you a brother to the weak? Have you learned how to make friends and to keep them? Do you know how to be a friend yourself? Have you learned the proper value of money and time? Can you look out on the world and see anything but dollars and cents? Can you be happy alone? Are you good for anything for yourself? Do you see anything to love in a little child? Can you look straight in the eye of an honest man or pure woman? Will a lonely dog follow you? Can you be high-minded and happy in the drudgeries of life? Can you see as much beauty in washing dishes and hoeing corn as in playing golf or the piano? Can you see sunshine in a mud puddle? Can you look up to the sky at night and see beyond the stars?"

Education is "something more than a college education;" broadly, it is "adjustment to life," he said.

The Ideal Teacher.

Before all other qualifications, however, the teacher's character is the fundamental requisite. That must be above reproach in all things. Milton's words about the poetic power are specially true in regard to the power to teach. "He who would not be frustrate," said the great poet, "of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, must himself be a true poem." He who would not be frustrate of his hope to teach well at any time ought himself to be a lofty exemplar of the virtues he would impress upon his pupils. The teacher who stands before a class for hours every day ought to exert greater influence even than the clergyman who speaks from the pulpit one day in the week, and he ought at least to have an equally lofty character, known and recognized by all men. The teacher who is master of his subject, and who has this nobility of character, needs no help of artifices to assist him in governing his pupils—he has simply to be, and they obey.—*Arthur Gilman, in Atlantic Monthly.*

Our Native Trees — XI.

By G. U. HAY.

THE OLD OAK TREE.

Outpost of some primeval wood,
More than two hundred years it stood,
And watched benignantly the ways
Of men in these strange latter days.
And if the gnarled old tree but knew
All those on whom its shade it threw,
What a great, various company
It sheltered in its memory!

It caught the sunbeams as they strayed
Among its leafy boughs, and made
An oasis in the traveler's way,
How many a sultry summer day!
It kept, mayhap, his courage good,
As midway of the towns it stood,
A way-mark he could measure by,
And know his journey's end more nigh.

It gave the children acorn-cups,—
Such have they where Titania sups,—
And its brown, bitter nuts it poured
To swell their homely, winter hoard.
Its boughs were wont to interlace,
To make a neighborly meeting-place.
While sometimes lovers' trysts, maybe,
It saw,—this silent, friendly tree!

It gave the birds a home, and we
Were happier for their minstrelsy,—
No sweeter, though, than its own rune,
When west winds were with it in tune.
It gave a sense of calms and joys,
Beauty and strength in equipoise;
A hint of life outdaring ours,
As the russet leaves its showers.

And then beside our winter fire,
We watched the cheerful flame aspire,
As its stout heart to ashes turned,
While willingly for us it burned,—
Still free to serve as when it made
A hospitality of shade.

And who of us can hope to be
Of sweeter use than this oak-tree?
Shade, shelter, dial, meeting-spot,
Giver of song, hope, warmth, and thought!

—Selected.

Three species of Oak are said to exist in the Maritime Provinces, of which the red oak (*Quercus rubra*) is the commonest. It is a rapid grower, and its wood, which weighs 41 lbs to the cubic foot, is less valuable than many others, being softer and so full of sap that it is difficult to remove it by drying. For this reason it makes poor fuel. It is short-lived, in comparison with other oaks, but grows to a large size and has a spreading habit, giving abundance of shade. In a forest of red oak,

which may sometimes be found on slopes facing the sun, there is usually plenty of room for smaller plants, quite different from what one finds in the denser shade of a beech forest. The flowers which appear with the leaves in spring are of two kinds on the same tree (as with other oaks), the staminate flowers (each containing about eight stamens) in catkins and the fertile ones, like tiny little pink knobs,—both growing in terminal or axillary clusters on recent shoots.

The oaks are among the last trees to put out their leaves in spring and they retain them late in the fall. The leaves of a forest of red oaks, with their rich red and purple colours, are a beautiful sight when the brighter colours of the maples begin to fade. The heart wood of the red oak is reddish in colour, splits easily, shows a beautiful grain, and is much in demand for making furniture. It is used for plank-ing for the decks of vessels, for strong barrel staves, and for bridge posts where there is exposure to water.

The fruit is a large, somewhat bitter acorn, enclosed in a shallow open cup, very abundant. In some districts where there are forests of red oak, swine are fed on the acorns which are known as "mast." The acorns ripen and fall at the end of the second season.

The beautiful shape and spreading habit of the red oak make it very desirable as an ornamental tree, but it requires plenty of room and sunlight to reach the majestic proportions to which many of these trees attain. The trunk soon becomes lost in the large and numerous branches which spring from it in curves. Most of the limbs are knotty and crooked.

The bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) is not a common tree in the maritime provinces. The bark of the trunk and branches is an ash gray, darker than that of the white oak. This tree does not here attain the size which distinguishes the red oak, but its trunk is more erect, and its branches less spreading. It is found in deep rich soil in river valleys; grows much more slowly than does the red oak, and is more difficult to transplant.

A variety of the scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*) has been found in at least one place in New Brunswick by Dr. Brittain. It is smaller in size than either of the preceding forms, its foliage is also more deeply cut, shining green in summer and a brilliant scarlet in autumn, making it a very desirable tree for ornamental purposes. The young trees are said to be lacking in symmetry, but they make a rapid growth in any light well drained soil.

The short stout trunk of the oak, holding its immense weight of branches, is an emblem of strength. Its wood has shown this strength. For hundreds of years it was used in building the ships of England's navy. The ancient Britons worshipped the oak, which then grew in great abundance over the southern part of the island of Great Britain.

Our Mountains and Hills.

By PROFESSOR L. W. BAILEY, LL.D.

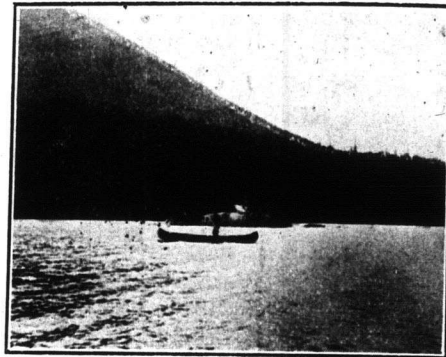
If our sea-coasts, as shown in previous sketches, have their beauties and their lessons, this is no less true, in both particulars, of our hills and mountains.

True it is that within our limits we have no eminences sufficiently exalted to introduce in any great degree the element of grandeur. We have no towering peaks like those of the Alps, the Jungfrau or the Matterhorn; no volcanic cones, like those of Vesuvius or Etna; no permanently snow clad summits or glacier-filled valleys; no profound cañons, such as trench the Rocky Mountain system in so many ways and places; we have no heights exceeding 2,900 ft., which in regions of great mountains would be mere pimples on the side of the loftier ridges; yet no one can stand on the summits of our higher hills, after a more or less arduous climb, without feeling amply repaid for the effort necessary to reach them.

Take for instance Bald Mountain, at the head of the Nictau branch of the Tobique, the highest, as, with the exception of a few feet, it is certainly the finest eminence in Acadia. As one stands upon its nearly bare summit, and with his eye sweeps the horizon in the effort to identify recognizable points, what a panorama lies spread before him! As far as the eye can see (and this under favorable conditions may be one hundred miles or more—including in one direction the distant hills of Gaspé, and in the other the conspicuous ridge of Mt. Katahdin in Maine) there is apparently an unbroken forest, though columns of smoke rising here and there in the distance, mark where clearings or settlements have taken partial possession. At our feet is Nictor Lake, prettiest of New Brunswick lakes, nestling among hills, but little inferior to that on which we stand, which for unnumbered ages have stood undistinguished by special appellations, and have, through the labors of Prof. Ganong, only recently been named and measured. (See list below). To many, such a view suggests the waves of a

storm-tossed ocean; only, unless a storm be brewing—and storms in these highlands come with unexpected suddenness and violence—there is a quietude which is almost solemn. Surely such scenes widen one's horizon in more senses than one. They lift the observer to a higher than the ordinary plane of thought, and, as Ruskin has said, "Nature herself among the mountains seems freer and happier, brighter and purer, than elsewhere."

Let us change now for a moment our point of view and look at old Sagamook (Bald Mt.) from the lake below, as the writer has done more than once by the moonlight of a mid-summer night. The accompanying photo will give some idea, but a very imperfect



NICTOR LAKE AND SAGAMOOK MOUNTAIN.

one, of its outline, but only an actual visit to what is undoubtedly the prettiest and most striking bit of scenery to be found in New Brunswick, can convey any adequate idea of the impression it produces, an impression not of beauty only, but also of grandeur, solemnity and mystery,—the latter for the reason that so many thoughts are suggested, which one finds it difficult or impossible to answer. How long for instance has the mountain been there? How and when was it produced? Does it represent the original hill in its entirety? or is it, like many other mountains, only a fragment of what it once was?

Before attempting to answer these questions, and as paving the way to an answer, let us look for a moment at some other of our prominent hills.

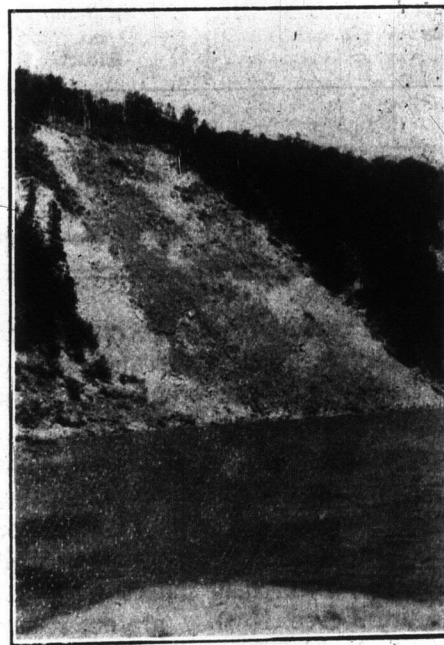
I would next refer, in New Brunswick, to the Squaw's Cap and the Sugar Loaf near Campbellton. Their names suggest their general outlines, which, like some of the effects of sea-sculpture already noticed, illustrate the frequency with which Nature produces results similar to those of human agency. A view from the summit of the first named eminence with members of the Summer School, Campbellton, 1899, resting near the summit, 2,000 feet above the sea, is given in the accompanying cut. In this case the ocean is distinctly visible in the distance, its surface dotted with white sails, while nearer at hand is the sea of green which is always, unless forest fires have swept them away, an accompaniment of mountain views, and in the near foreground piles of



SQUAW'S CAP MOUNTAIN, NEAR THE SUMMIT.

broken rock fragments, rent by frost and ice from the rocky ledges of which they once formed a part. Here one of our first lessons may be learned. It is that what we commonly speak of and are apt to regard as the "everlasting" hills are evidently subject to decay. They are continually losing of their substance, and if this process continues indefinitely, the mountain must in time be worn down and disappear. It is the same lesson that we learned on the seashore, the lesson of inevitable change. Every one of our hills tells the same story, and the great piles of angular fragments on their sides, known to geologists as *taluses*, become both a proof and a *measure* of the change. They represent the results of what is known at the "creep" of rocks—movements which, ordinarily slow, but at times augmented by more vigorous slips or slides, are everywhere tending to reduce the heights of the land to the level of the sea. The accompanying cut shows one among the conspicuous land slides characterizing the Bay of Fundy coast in eastern St. John county, while similar effects are very conspicuous at Blomidon. Another feature of our mountains deserves attention here, for it gives another lesson based on mountain forms. It is this: If we look from some high eminence over the sea of hills spread on every side of us, we notice that however distinct the individual hills may be, they all rise to about a common level; in other words they owe their form and individuality mainly to the valleys which separate them. Now these valleys are occupied by streams, such as the Tobique, which, in the case of the Bald Mountain view already alluded to, may be seen, with its tributaries, winding like silver threads through the forests of green; and the question arises whether the valleys are not due to the streams, and whether, before the latter began their work, there were no

valleys and therefore no hills, what are now such being all united in a common block. This is the view now generally held as to many mountain regions, and it serves to explain many facts which would otherwise be inexplicable. Such flat blocks or plateau, of which there are several in New Brunswick, including the whole of our northern Highlands, are commonly known as *penepines*. They suggest a fact to which we shall return in a later chapter, that our rivers may, in some cases at least, be older than the hills. The fact referred to also explains—what is often found to be the case in our northern hills, like those of the Restigouche and Nepisiquit regions—that what appears from the valley below to be a veritable mountain is, as we prove by ascending it, only the cut end of a ridge, the top of which is flat for many miles. There are indeed isolated hills, and some of these, like the Sugar Loaf, already mentioned, or Bald Peak near Riley Brook on the Tobique, are very conspicuous, looking almost like volcanic cones, but even these are probably remnants of plateaus isolated or reduced by water erosion. The idea that mountains in general are wholly the results of upheavals, does not tally with the facts. A part of their elevation, and possibly a considerable part, may be due to up-



LAND SLIDE, ST. JOHN COUNTY, N. B.

ward bends of the earth's crust, but their prominence, and the details of their outlines are due almost solely to cutting down rather than to thrusting up. Like most geological results they are due not to sud-

den convulsions, as is so generally thought, but rather to the operation of ordinary agencies operating through long periods of time.

It may be of interest and of service, now, to have a systematic table of the principal elevations in the

maritime provinces. Those of New Brunswick are mainly given upon the authority of Dr. W. F. Ganong, who has done so much towards the correct determination and delineation of the physical features of the Province.

HEIGHTS OF ACADIAN HILLS.

1.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name	County	Locality	Elevation	Origin
Sugar Loaf.....	Restigouche	Near Campbellton	1000	.....
Squaw's Cap.....	do.	do.	2000	.....
Sagamook.....	do.	Nictor Lake, Tobique	2576	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Gordon.....	do.	do. do.	1569	do. do.
Bailey.....	do.	.....	.....	do. do.
Carleton.....	Northumberland	3 miles S. of Nictor Lake	2875	do. do.
Big Bald.....	do.	Nepisquit Region	2300	do. do.
Teneriffe.....	do.	.....	2108	do. do.
LaTour.....	do.	.....	2090	do. do.
Moose Mt.....	Victoria	.....	1030	do. do.
Bald Head.....	do.	Near Riley Brook	1866	Volcanic
Blue Mts.....	do.	Tobique Valley	1724	do.
Bald Mt.....	York	Near Harvey	.....	do.
Cranberry Hill.....	do.	.....	.....	do.
Magundy Ridge.....	do.	Near Magaguadavic L.	.....	Sedimentary
Howland Ridge.....	.....	Near Millville	.....	do.
Bald Mt.....	Kings	Near Long Reach	1462	Granite
Douglas Mt.....	Queens	Near Weldsford	.....	do.
Mt. Pleasant.....	Charlotte	do.	1200	do.
Chamcook.....	do.	Near St. Andrews	637	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Eagle.....	.....	.....	854	.....
Ben Lomond.....	St John	Near Loch Lomond	850	Volcanic
Quaco Hills.....	do.	South of Sussex, &c.	500-1000	Sedimentary and Volcanic
Shepody.....	Albert	.....	1050	Sedimentary

2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Cobequids.....	.....	.....	1100	Sedimentary and Granitic
North Mts.....	Annapolis	.....	400	Volcanic
South Mts.....	Annapolis and Digby	.....	1000	Granite

Some of the readers of the REVIEW, noticing the term "volcanic" occurring so frequently in connection with the origin of our prominent hills may be somewhat surprised, and be led to ask, do these hills actually represent old and dead volcanoes? To which I answer no, not in the sense that they were ever "burning mountains" like Vesuvius, or Etna or Stromboli, high cones, with craters at their summits. Some of them may indeed have once had those features, even if they are not recognizable now; but what is meant is that the material constituting the hills termed volcanic, are largely or wholly made up of material similar to that of ordinary volcanoes, and hence of igneous rather than aqueous origin. They show abundantly in many places the fact of their having been once

melted, not only by their slag-like aspect, but also by the effect which they have determined upon the rocks in contact with them; in other places, as on Grand Manan, and near Israel Cove on Long Island, N. S., they show the same columnar or basaltic structures as seen on the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; at still others, as on Blomidon and the range of the North Mts., they are filled with cavities due to the expansion of steam and other vapors. In many instances, as in the case of the high hills at the head of the Tobique and Nepisquit rivers, they are simply old volcanic muds or tufas, and beds of this character are there spread over vast areas. In the case of the North Mountains of Nova Scotia, on Digby Neck and in Grand Manan, the molten rock, instead of issuing from one or more isolated

vents, would seem to have come up along an extended crack, parallel with the trough of the Bay of Fundy, and doubtless due to the strains determined along its bottom in some former period of subsidence.

The *granite* hills so conspicuous in both Provinces, such as the Nerepis Hills, Cobequids and South Mountains, have also a semi-igneous origin: only here the material composing them probably originated through the action of heat acting only at great depth, and producing crystallization without fusion.

The relative hardness of igneous and granite rocks accounts for the prominence with which such hills usually rise above the surface.

On the Present Confusion in the Names of American Plants.

BY W. F. GANONG.

In the REVIEW for January 1904, I gave an explanation of the reason for the condition described by the above title, and stated that the whole subject was to be considered and acted upon by an International Botanical Congress to be held at Vienna in 1905. I wish now to explain briefly the action of the Congress and its significance for those who use the scientific names of our native plants.

And first I had better recapitulate the reasons for the confusion, leaving the reader to consult the original article if he wishes fuller information. It is universally agreed among Botanists that each species of plant shall bear but one scientific name, which is in Latin and consists of two words, a genus word and species word; and furthermore all are agreed that the first scientific name given a plant after the introduction of this system by Linnaeus in 1753, shall ever after be its sole name. Nowadays, and in recent years this method of giving names is, and has been, universally practiced, and there is no appreciable confusion in the names of recently-named plants. But unfortunately, whether through carelessness or accident, it was not closely observed in earlier times, with the result that a great many names came into wide, or even universal, use which were not the first ones given the respective plants, the earlier ones being overlooked or forgotten. In the past fifteen years, however, as an accompaniment of the greater activity and more critical spirit prevailing among students, many of these older names have been discovered, thus actively raising the question, shall we retain the well-known though later ones, or shall we abandon them in favor of the

earlier and theoretically correct ones? The subject in practice is vastly more complicated than this simple statement would seem to imply, and upon the various points at issue the Botanists of this country have separated into two schools, the Grayan school, (with their ideas expressed in Gray's Manual, and in many subsequent publications, chiefly by the New England botanists), and the Neo-American School, (represented by Britton and Brown's Flora and Britton's Manual). Among the many points at issue between the schools, two stand out with especial prominence, and they are these.

First:—when in the progress of knowledge a species has had to be changed from one genus to another, and has had its species name changed during the process, shall its correct scientific name be that combination of genus and species names which it bears when finally landed in its correct genus, or shall it be the name of the correct genus combined with the earliest specific name ever given to the plant? The Grayan School has held the former, following in practice a so-called Kew Rule, and the Neo-American school the latter.

Second:—a great number of the first names given to genera became, for reasons which were explained in the original article and need not be repeated here, replaced by later-given names which have come into wide or even universal use. Shall these later well-established names now be set aside in favor of the earlier?

This second question is much more important than the first, considered above, partly because these names happen to be so numerous, and partly because every change of a genus name changes of course, the name of all the species contained in that genus, no matter how numerous they may be. In this matter the Grayan school has been in accord with the leading Botanists of Europe in holding that such long-established names should not be changed, and they have followed a certain rule, (called the Berlin Rule), for the regulation of doubtful cases. The Neo-American school, on the other hand, maintains that the older names must all be restored, claiming that only thus can stability in nomenclature be finally attained. There are other differences between the schools, but they are less important and more technical, and we shall confine ourselves to these two.

And now, what of the Vienna Congress and its decisions? In my opinion this Congress was as representative, authoritative and competent an assembly of Botanists as could possibly have been brought together; and moreover the carefulness and

publicity of all the preliminary preparations were such as to ensure the greatest fairness and opportunity to all. The matter of nomenclature was in charge of a special committee appointed at the Paris Congress in 1900. Long before the meeting of the Congress, this committee invited all Botanists to send in their ideas and suggestions as to nomenclature, and months before the meeting the committee published a large volume in which they gave all these suggestions, together with the rules adopted in earlier congresses and other matter germane to the subject. This volume was sent to all persons who were to take part in the nomenclature discussions of the Congress. The Congress met in June, and there were present more than five hundred Botanists. Of these about one hundred were specialists in classification and nomenclature, and took part in the discussions upon the latter subject. They represented, as officially-appointed delegates, all the principal botanical societies and institutions of the world, and of these delegates sixteen were Americans. The various proposals made by the different schools and individuals were debated through six days. In most cases the important questions were debated and voted upon separately, and even in cases where groups of related questions were voted upon in block, every member had the right to call for separate discussion and vote upon any single matter. I do not see how anything could possibly have been fairer. And the result in the two matters most at issue between the Grayan and Neo-American schools was this. In regard to the Kew Rule, the Congress decided in the main against the Grayan school, though with a reservation in its favor in the case of such names as have had their rank (from variety to species or vice versa) changed in transference. On the other, and more important question, the decision was wholly in favor of the Grayan and against the Neo-American School; for while not adopting the Berlin Rule as such, the Congress sanctioned as correct a list of familiar and long-established generic names, including practically all those at issue between the two schools. This action of the Congress is comparable to that of Legislatures, when they legalize by special enactment certain acts, marriages, etc., which are in equity correct though with some flaw in their title. Some of the other decisions of the Congress on minor points also went heavily against the Neo-American School, though hardly any other point went against the Grayan School.

So much for the decisions of the Congress. What effect will they probably have upon this troublesome

subject of confused nomenclature? Of course nobody is in any way legally bound to follow the decisions of the Congress, but whether any Botanists who have the good of the Science at heart, and especially any of those who took part in the Congress can honorably ignore its decisions is another question. Of the two American Schools, one at least has left us in no doubt as to its intentions. The leaders of the Grayan School have announced that they will loyally conform to all the decisions of the Congress. The partial abandonment of the Kew Rule will necessitate, they estimate, some fifteen percent of changes in the names of the Sixth edition of Gray's Manual, but the future editions of that Manual, and all the publication from the Gray Herbarium, we are assured, will follow the decisions of the Congress. The leaders of the Neo-American school, so far as I know, have made no announcement of their intentions, but I cannot question that they also, having made a gallant fight for principles in which they believed, will accept the issue in the spirit both of true sportsmen and of public spirited scholars, and will likewise conform their usage to that of the Congress. Thus we may look forward to an end of that confusion in nomenclature which has been not simply an annoyance, but an actual impediment to the further progress of botanical knowledge.

The answer to each of these enigmas is the name of an English Author.

Makes and mends for customers?^d—Taylor.

Dwellings of civilized countries?—Holmes.

A head-covering?—Hood.

What an oyster heap is likely to be?—Shelley.

A very tall poet?—Longfellow.

More humorous than the former?—Whittier.

A worker in precious metals?—Goldsmith.

Always a pig?—Bacon.

A disagreeable foot affection?—Bunyan.

A domestic servant?—Butler.

A strong exclamation?—Dickens.

A young domestic animal?—Lamb.

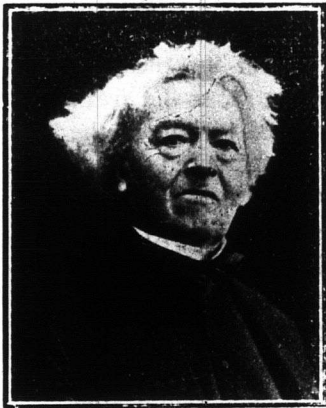
An Englishman's favorite sport?—Hunt.

A young teacher says: I have found the REVIEW well worth the subscription price to the young and inexperienced teacher, keeping him in touch with the work, ideas and methods of his fellow teachers.—F. J. P.

Corot.

By Miss A. MACLEAN, New York.

Jean Baptiste Camille Corot (ko-ro) was born in Paris, July 26th, 1796. Taking the train at Paris, a short run brings one to Sevres and Ville d'Avray. Sevres is on the river, but Ville d'Avray is further back on the ridge. Passing up through the Ville (veel) and descending the other side of the ridge by steps, one comes to a beautiful little lake. Just at the foot of the steps is a fountain, and on the large marble slab is inscribed "Veri diligentia" (search after truth). A large medallion head of Corot is cut in the slab, and beneath it his name. Opposite the fountain is the old home, where he lived with his sister after their parent's death. Nothing has been changed



since his death. It is a picture of ease and comfort—quaint, flower-decked, vine-clad, tree-shaded. Turning from this, one faces the lake. There are the trees Corot painted, and which one can never fail to recognize—willows, silver-leaved beeches, here and there silver-poplars, and, on the further shore, tall Lombardy poplars with ragged ruffles of leaves about their dead stems. These

were as familiar to Corot as the walls of his studio. Loveliness everywhere. Millet was in full sympathy with his surroundings; Corot with his. Millet's pictures may be called the rugged strophes of toil, Corot's the summer idyls; each are part of life and nature.

Today in the Bas Bréau, in the forest of Fontainebleau, at the very gates of Barbizon, the grand trees speak as they spoke to Rousseau; in the open glades the play of light and shadow lures and witches as it did Diaz; still the gorges of Franchard offer the backgrounds for scenes of animal life they gave Barye; the cattle of Troyon still feed in the meadows; Corot alone is absent in spirit, for the idyllic tone and sun-steeped haze of his best canvases are not of Barbizon.

Corot's parents were well to do people. He respected his father, but had a real reverence for his mother, whom he thought the most beautiful of women. Late in life he discovered peasant relatives among the vineyards of Burgundy. He was proud of these and said, "They are good workers, and they used to call out to each other in the fields 'Hi Corot!', and I used to think they were calling me."

Dumesnil said of Corot's appearance, "of good height, strong, of a robust constitution, with a healthful, frank, jovial expression; liveliness and tenderness in his eyes; a tone of *bonhomie* blended with penetration; great mobility of face." His parents sent him to the Lycée of Rouen in 1806, and there he remained seven years, receiving his entire education. His father intended to make a business man of him, but Nature got in her work ahead of père Corot. When placed in a draper's store he availed himself of every opportunity to hide away and sketch. The draper told his father that he would never make a business man and that he ought to let him be an artist.

The home at Ville d'Avray was purchased by Corot's father as a summer home, and there young Corot would lean from the open window and drink in the misty loveliness of lake and sky and tree long after all the others in the house were asleep. In the stillness, the dreamy, visible dampness, the light, transparent vapors impressed him in a way that influenced all his after career. When he came to paint, it all came back to him. At Ville d'Avray his artistic sense was quickened and his dislike for commercial life deepened. He begged his father to let him give up business, and be an artist. His father, a shrewd business man, finally consented, but told him that while plenty awaited him if he remained in business, he would allow him only an annuity of 1500 francs if he became an artist. "See if you can live on that," he said, "you shall have no capital at your disposal while I live." Corot gladly accepted the annuity and began to paint. Millet's relatives thought his talent a divine gift—Corot's family did not believe he had any gift, and thought painting an idling with life. Millet's life was a long struggle; Corot had enough to live on; he never married; he gave his life to art, interpreting Nature as she appeared to him, diffusing constant sunshine about him, with a song always in his heart and on his lips. Beauty and gladness were revealed to him, but not the heights and depths; these are revealed only to those who have struggled and suffered. For a long time recognition did not come to him, but when it did come he said, "I am the happiest man in the world." Corot studied two winters with Victor Bertin, a pure classicist, then went to Rome in 1825. At the Academy there his social qualities made a much greater impression than his artistic abilities. He was more apt in Nature's studio. As an artist he united harmoniously academic traditions with impressions received directly from Nature. man.

Those lithe figures that dance through his summer landscapes, are the wood and river, goddesses of ancient art transformed into the moods of Nature in color, form, posture and everything. Aligny, who was regarded as an authority in landscape, after seeing one of Corot's landscapes, painted at Rome, told his comrades that Corot could well become the master of them all. This opened the gates of hope to Corot, and he never forgot Aligny's kind recognition. Long years after, when Corot was seventy-eight years old, he stood shivering, one cold winter's day in the falling snow, by the open grave of Aligny, refusing to go away till the last rites were paid to his friend. "It is a duty," he said, "a sacred debt." Few have been loved as Corot was. His generosity was in harmony with the rest of his great glad nature, he would never accept any money from his pupils, and gave away generously, even when he had nothing but his annuity. In 1855, he inherited an estate yielding an annual income of 25,000 francs. Success in art came about the same time. He placed the income out of his reach, allowing it to accumulate for his nephews and nieces. His habits were simple, and he used the surplus of his income to help others. He gave away many annuities. An artist friend became blind, and his landlord was going to dispossess him. Corot purchased the place and sent the title-deed to the artist with the message, "Now they can't put you out." He was so thoughtful. One year at Arros he painted a little peasant girl. On his return the following year, he learned that the child had been drowned. He carried the picture to the parents and said, "Here is your little girl come back to you," and was repaid by the great joy and gratitude of the parents. He was loved as a comrade and respected as a master among the landscapists twenty years his juniors. Dumesnil says that in his younger days he was the gayest of the gay in the dances at the Academy of Design. Every spring he fled to the country. He said, "I have a rendezvous with Nature, with the new foliage and the birds." He painted, smiling of singing or talking with the birds and trees. When evening came he would say, "Well I must stop, my Heavenly Father has put out my lamp."

Corot's "Paysage," in the Louvre, seems the actual expression of the life and spirit of its maker. It is a picture of a lake resting in the silver haze of a summer morning. The eye pierces through the mist to the far away shore where the rising sun seems to be falling in drops of light on the glassy surface. The wooded shore is half revealed, half

shrouded in mystery—fit home for elusive, mysterious people of Nature.

In "Le Matin" Corot has painted these elusive, lithe beings—not mortal, not divine, not heroic, but wonderfully blending with the tones of the landscape. Who has not felt in the solitudes of nature that only a thin veil hides from us a life that is all about us?

Corot never thought he painted grand things. Before a painting of Delacroix's he exclaimed, "He is an eagle; I am only a skylark. I send forth little songs in my grey clouds."

Dumesnil thought that Corot's religious paintings gave evidence of capacity for grand art as represented by Titian, Rembrandt and such. Nature shimmers through Corot's landscapes—dream-landscapes whose quiet beauty grows on one as they are studied. He did not labor over his pictures. He feared to tarnish in an after hour the fresh grace of what Nature had revealed to him in the hour of her presence. This fresh, unlabored quality is the distinctive charm of his canvases.

The grand medal of honor was not given to Corot after the exposition of 1874. His friends were disappointed. They thought it would have been fittingly conferred as a final and full recognition of the master's work. Consequently a movement was started among his admirers and friends, and a gold medal was prepared. Three or four hundred artists and friends met at the Grand Hotel to welcome the dear old master with great enthusiasm and affection. Amid the enthusiasm of the presentation of the medal, Corot whispered to the presiding officer, "One is very happy to feel one's self loved like this."

A short time before the presentation of the medal, Corot's sister, who had shared his home, died. His health rapidly declined after her death. He still went to his studio, but could not paint. A few days before his death he said, "I have had health during seventy-eight years; I have had good friends; I am thankful." On his deathbed he heard of Millet's death. His death was kept from Barye, then dying of heart disease. In his last moments Corot's right hand moved along the wall; his fingers seemed to be holding a brush; then he paused and said, "Look how beautiful it is! I have never seen such landscapes before." On Tuesday, the 23rd of February, 1875, the great, glad heart of this generous, much loved child of Nature ceased to beat and his spirit went out through the silver mists to meet the God of Nature, waiting in the dawning of a glorious morning on the other side.

Art Notes — VII.

BY HUNTER BOYD, WAWEIG, N. B.

Feeding Her Birds.

The picture, which Jean Francois Millet painted in 1860 and exhibited in the Salon in Paris in 1861, whilst peculiarly appropriate for Primary Departments will repay the attention of older scholars.

The name given by the artist was *Becqueé* which may be roughly termed *beakful*, and readily suggests the small portion of food which a mother bird holds in her beak for her young family. Considered poetically it is easy to recognize other points of resemblance to a cozy nest and the tender care with which the nestlings are watched by parent birds. We say birds, for although it is the mother who is feeding the little ones, the father is seen in the orchard just beyond the house, busily engaged for his family, and thus it appears a beautiful scene of healthy, peaceful home-life. The little girls wear caps not unlike the one on their mother's head, but their younger brother has on a kind of tam-o-shanter. They are evidently fond of him, and the wee fellow enjoys the first taste from the steaming bowl. In other instances we have found that Millet's subjects were absorbed in their respective occupations and possibly so small a matter as the tilting of the stool on which the mother is seated helps to indicate the intensity of her act. Just as the thick bare walls of the house are clothed with a beautiful vine, so these peasant folk in their course durable clothes, and clumsy-looking sabots, yield a vintage of human affection to the quiet-eye, and we are not surprised to learn that Millet, who was so fond of his faithful wife and their nine children, and also spent much of his time in digging, regarded this as his favorite picture.

Teachers are urged not to attempt to *describe* the picture. Seek however, to encourage conversation in the class on all the details, especially as to the relationship of the children to each other, and then to their mother, and ere long it will appear to some of them that the point of the spoon which is thrust forward is not greatly unlike the beak of a bird, and they will enter into the *eagerness* with which the little birds are fed who have become hungry at their play. But let Millet first make his own appeal, and after that the scholars may receive further light from the teacher's observation, or from these notes. Remember art is intended to supply good grounds for evoking the higher emotions. We wish to share those of Millet as he glanced in that dooryard.

Replies to Queries,

NORA. It is a brother of the famous Jean Francois Millet who has just died. His name was Jean Baptiste Millet. He excelled as engraver. J. F. Millet's son is also an artist, and I believe that some of his work may be seen in the Art Academy at Sackville, N. B. There is also an artist named Francis Davis Millet, who painted "Between Two Fires."

R. S. L. Encourage your scholars to observe the movements of any experienced sower in your own locality. A man will not pass over a field very rapidly, but if he be as fully engrossed in his sowing as Millet's peasant, his action will tend to become as rhythmic.

BEGINNER. It would be a good plan to arrange a series of scenes, commencing with ploughing, harrowing, seeding, reaping and so on. Gleaning is little known in this country, partly because there are few persons to do it, and also because most farmers would say "what's the odds of a few oats or a little wheat anyway." But the custom still has beautiful associations of thrift and generosity.

EVELYN. See preceding answer. You can also arrange a series according to time of day, e. g., there are several pictures of men and women going to work, also the noon-day rest, and returning from labor. Invite your scholars to bring a cent and purchase a set of the Perry Pictures illustrating a day's work at various seasons.

The following anecdote, says Harper's Weekly, is told of a prominent Baptist minister, celebrated for his caustic wit: He was speaking once at a dinner given to commemorate an important event in the history of New England, his text being "The Pilgrim Fathers." "I have always," he said, "felt the deepest sympathy for the Pilgrim fathers, who suffered such extraordinary hardships in establishing a foothold in this country. But, sorry as I have felt for the Pilgrim fathers, I have felt still sorrier for the Pilgrim mothers; for not only were they obliged to endure the same hardships, but they had also endured the Pilgrim Fathers." H. B.

Your paper is of the greatest value to me, as I think it surely is to any teacher. I wish you many successful years in your splendid work of helping the teacher.

Northumberland Co.

M. G. M.

Notes from the Macdonald School, Guelph.

By M. G. F., A NEW BRUNSWICK TEACHER.

We New Brunswick teachers who are taking the nature-study course at the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, would like to tell our fellow-teachers a little about the work we are doing here. There are fifty students in our class; seven are from New Brunswick; the remaining forty-three are from various parts of Canada. We feel that we are a part of the Macdonald movement which means better teaching for Canada.

We find a great teacher in Professor McCready. He has led us to realize as never before the importance of nature-study, which takes for its thought the child and its natural environment. It is possible to get children in love and sympathy with nature.

"There is no glory in star or blossom
Till looked upon by the loving eye.
There is no fragrance in April breezes
Till breathed with joy as they wander by."

The child's earliest education is almost entirely in nature. It is an education of seeing and doing. Teachers who realize this and who have much love and sympathy for children will prove, by making a wise use of what has been gathered from the course pursued here, proper methods in teaching nature-study.

Much of our time is spent in field work in the study of plants, insects and birds, under the direction of Professor McCready and members of the college staff. Excursions are made to the different departments of the Agricultural College where we always find a willing and helpful instructor.

Our aim as teachers is not to memorize the names of a great number of plants, birds and insects; but to grasp the new methods of giving instruction in the subjects of the course.

Soon we shall finish our work here and return to our own province; but we shall ever carry with us pleasant remembrances of our visit to the Guelph Macdonald Institute and the Agricultural College. We shall also feel grateful to our leader Professor McCready, who has so thoroughly taken up this work with us and to our government which has seen the wisdom of sending us here.

From a recent subscriber: I enjoy the REVIEW very much and always look eagerly forward to its coming. It offers so many useful hints and suggestions, that I sometimes wonder how I managed to do without it so long.

M. L. D.

An Open Letter to Kindergartners.

TO THE KINDERGARTNERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, AND TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN CHILD-CULTURE.

By MRS. CATHERINE M. CONDON.

When the history of the Kindergarten movement comes to be written, it will be painful to find how little direct and acknowledged effect it has produced on our public school system up to the present time. In 1886 there were three small, struggling private kindergartens in Nova Scotia, two of them in Halifax, and one in Yarmouth. They were private enterprises, but did good work. These failed for want of financial support. Here let me remark, that personally, it has always appeared to me, the burden of ways and means should be assumed by a capable committee, so that the kindergartner may devote herself wholly to her work without distraction. (Here follows a history of the kindergarten movement in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the names of those directly associated in the work).

A well-conducted kindergarten is its own best argument, and no intelligent person can carefully observe the busy, happy little ones, following the directions with alacrity, because they have learned; even those who are "little Turks" at home, that obedience produces pleasure in well-ordered circle-games, and pleasant work at the tables. See how industrious and attentive they are; no listlessness here, but all eager and alert, and looking out for the next pleasant expression prepared for their productive self-activity. Kindliness and good manners, the "morals of the heart," are in the very air of this "Paradise of Childhood." As a preparation for the school, this genial training of eye, ear, hand and mind cannot be over estimated, and those who have studied Froebel's methods most carefully, and have seen them carried out most frequently, under the most varied conditions, feel deeply, and see clearly, the need of this addition to our common school system. There is but one way to further this great reform; and that is for the people themselves to look into the claims made by the advocates of kindergarten extension, and if (as they will) they find those claims are founded on sound views of life and a correct pedagogy, then it will be their duty to make up their minds to further the movement in every reasonable way. The seed has been sown, and much patient labor has been bestowed by the few who have the strong conviction of the value of Froebel's system, born of study and experience. If

mothers, teachers, inspectors, school boards and educational bodies generally had been willing to examine the matter in order to see "if these things are so," and then have thrown their influence into the scale, there would be today kindergartens in connection with some, at least, of the large graded schools of these provinces, and our teachers in mixed schools would have been encouraged to make themselves acquainted with the methods of the kindergarten, so that they might keep the little ones happily and profitably employed, instead of forcing them, at once, to submit to rigid scholastic methods, unsuited to their tender years.

It will be said governments should take it up. Yes, they should, but governments get to run in a groove, and grow stiff with officialism. They usually steer clear of taking the initiative. No one who has watched political careers will deny this general tendency. But in all fairness it must be conceded that governments are compelled to a certain amount of conservatism, and may reasonably expect a mandate from the people for any striking departure from use and wont.

Meanwhile let kindergartners advance their banner, inform public opinion, invite teachers and outsiders to come and see their principles in operation, point out their effects on character, answer objections dispassionately, and show teachers of all grades what a help it will be to them when kindergartens are the order of the day. Be zealous, watch for opportunities to speak a word, well-chosen, urge upon the tax-payers the great value of the beginnings of manual training in the kindergarten, where it has so conspicuous a place, if they are to receive an equivalent for the large sums they are spending (and wisely spending) on science, manual training, agricultural and art schools. If you arranged your arguments in a rational manner, you will find this view very effective in gaining advocates for kindergarten extension.

In conclusion let me urge every kindergarten to send an exhibit, this autumn, to the Exhibitions at Halifax and St. John, no matter how small, but let it all be honest work, really done by the little hands themselves. There will be a full exhibit of Milton Bradley's Kindergarten Material, (unsurpassed in quality) from his agents, Steinberger & Co. in Toronto. It is to be hoped that all will visit this part of the Exhibition, and do their best to explain and illustrate and show what a help in the training of the child these things may become, both in the home and school.

As was done last year, Miss Hamilton will take over and conduct a class from Dartmouth, at the Halifax Exhibition. This was much appreciated then, and aroused great interest. If only some generous person would pay the expenses of a class from the normal school it would add to the interest. If all the kindergartners in the province will come to the Exhibitions, prepared to explain some special point of kindergarten work, much good may be accomplished. But begin at once to explain to the children what the Exhibitions are, what will be shown. Make it a lesson in the love and pride of their own dear native land, stir their hearts to do their part, by preparing some specimens to send, of their pretty hand-craft, to show how happy children enjoy themselves in work. If we all act together wisely, this opportunity should greatly help kindergarten extension in the maritime provinces.

Dalhousie Convocation.

The annual convocation of Dalhousie University was held in the hall of the School for the Blind. The departure met with approval in many quarters. The undergraduates were conspicuous not by their noise, but by their absence.

The closing exercises of the year have been gradually growing in interest. Four years ago Class Day exercises were introduced by the students. This year the Alumni took a more active part, giving a dinner to the graduates, and holding a reception in the evening of Convocation Day. The reception given by the graduating class was one of the most enjoyable of the week. The conference held at Pine Hill by the Presbyterian College for their Alumni, at which brilliant courses of lectures were given by Professor Short of Queens, Principal Falconer, Professors Magill and Morton and others attracted many visitors to the city.

The Convocation of the University was enlivened by the eloquent address of Governor Fraser, one of the University's best known sons. In introducing him the President referred to the fact that Governor Fraser and Governor MacKinnon of Prince Edward Island, both Dalhousie graduates, were holding the highest offices in their native province, at the same time that Mr. Justice Sedgwick, another Dalhousie graduate, was at the head of the government of Canada in the absence of Lord Grey.

President Trotter of Acadia University received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and acknowledged the honor in graceful terms. In proposing him, Dr. MacMechan on behalf of the senate referred to his great services to Acadia University

and to higher education, and expressed regret over his retirement from active university work in Nova Scotia.

Professor Short of Queens University whose able addresses before the Board of Trade and the Theological Conference left a deep impression on Haliogonians, spoke briefly and impressively.

Seventy-five degrees in art, science, engineering, law and medicine, were conferred, and several important prizes and scholarships were announced.

Thirty-six, (of whom ten were women) received the B. A. degree; three the B. Sc.; one the Bachelor of Engineering in Mining; fourteen the LL. B.; thirteen, (one a woman) received the degree in Medicine; six the M. A. degree; one the M. Sc.; and one the honorary LL. D.

Of the Bachelors of Arts six came from N. B., two from P. E. I. and the rest from N. S. Of the Bachelors of Laws N. B. claims one, P. E. I. two, Quebec one, and N. S. the rest. Two of the graduates in Medicine were Acadians.

The Acadians are taking greater advantage year by year of the educational advantages of Dalhousie. In addition to the two receiving the degree in medicine, another received the prize for the best standing in chemistry and materia medica; three attained a high standing in law, one being among the very best in the class. This record is most praiseworthy.

The science research scholarship (value \$750 a year for two years) and the Rhodes scholarship were blue ribbon prizes of the session in science and literature. The former went to Johnston MacKay, a son of Superintendent MacKay for a research in "Hydroxylamine;" and the latter to Arthur Moxon of Truro.

During the year the Cape Breton Alumni offered a bursary of \$50 and the Mining Society a scholarship of \$60 for competition among the students in mining. The latter was awarded to Mr. F. A. Grant.

Diplomas of honour were awarded to the following on taking the B. A. degree.

CLASSICS.—*High Honours*.—Arthur Moxon.

ENGLISH AND HISTORY.—*Honours*.—Blanche Eunice Murphy, Harry Clement Fraser.

PHILOSOPHY.—*High Honours*.—Harry Stuart Patterson.

Honours.—Francis Paul Hamilton Layton.

PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS.—*High Honours*.—Charles Thompson Sullivan.

CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL PHYSICS.—*High Honours*.—Henry Jermain Creighton.

Candidates for honours restrict their studies during the third and fourth years to one or two subjects. To those who do not specialize but take high standing in all the subjects of the regular course for the B. A., diplomas of distinction are granted. These diplomas are intended to represent as much work and be as difficult of attainment as honour diplomas. Two were granted this year as follows:—

GREAT DISTINCTION.—Edward Wilber Nichols.

DISTINCTION.—Anna Elizabeth McLeod.

The following prizes were granted to those completing their courses:—

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.—Arthur Moxon.

NOMINATION TO 1851 EXHIBITION SCHOLARSHIP.—

G. M. J. MacKay, B. A.

SIR WM. YOUNG MEDAL.—Charles Thompson Sullivan.

UNIVERSITY MEDALS.—*Classics*.—Arthur Moxon.

Chemistry.—Henry Jermain Creighton.

MEDICAL FACULTY MEDAL (Final M. D. C. M.).—

D. A. McKay, B. A., B. Sc.

AVERY PRIZE (General Proficiency).—Edward Wilber Nichols.

The following undergraduates were successful in winning prizes:—

Junior Entrance Scholarships:

MACKENZIE BURSARY.—Effie May Thomson.

SIR WILLIAM YOUNG SCHOLARSHIP.—J. Congdon Crowe.

PROFESSORS' SCHOLARSHIPS.—W. R. Armitage, Florence E. Dodd, C. D. R. Murray, E. Clara Walker.

Special Prizes:

NORTH BRITISH BURSARY (Second Year, General Proficiency).—E. A. Munro.

WAVERLEY PRIZE (Mathematics).—G. W. Stairs.

CAPE BRETON ALUMNI BURSARY (Third Year Mining).—Not awarded.

MINING SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP (Third Year Mining).—F. A. Grant.

DR. LINDSAY PRIZE (Primary M. D. C. M.).—S. R. Brown.

FRANK C. SIMSON PRIZE (Chemistry and Materia Medica).—B. A. LeBlanc.

Higher degrees were conferred as follows:—

MASTER OF ARTS.

Harriet Muir Bayer, B. A.—*By Examination in History.*

Charles Tupper Baillie, B. A.—*By Thesis—Macaulay's Prose Style.*

Charles Jacob Crowdis, B. A.—*By Examination in Philosophy.*

George Moir Johnston MacKay, B. A.—By Thesis
—“Hydroxylamine.”

Murdoch Campbell McLean, B. A.—By Examination
in Modern Ethics and Metaphysics.

Arthur Silver Payzant, B. A.—By Examination in
Philosophy.

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

George Huntley Gordon, B. Sc.—By Thesis in
Engineering.

DOCTOR OF LAWS. (*Honoris Causa*).

Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D., President of Acadia
University.—In Recognition of his Distinguished
Services to Higher Education.

In his address the President referred to a gift of \$200 to the Physical laboratory by the graduating class on Arts and Science; (the gift of the class of 1905 was \$201.85 to the library); a gift of \$300 for Engineering instruments; a gift of a motor worth \$300.

He also spoke of the excellent work which Professors MacKenzie and Jack, the newly appointed professors on physics and engineering, were doing. The University was most fortunate in securing the services of such able men. Professor MacKenzie is regarded as one of the abler young physicists whom Johns Hopkins has sent out; and he has had the advantage of two years' study in the Cavendish laboratory under the celebrated J. J. Thomson of Cambridge. Professor Brydone Jack's good work in New Brunswick is known to all.

Encœnia at University of New Brunswick.

On Thursday, May 31st, the University of New Brunswick, at the close of a most prosperous year, celebrated its one hundred and sixth encœnia. A class of thirty was graduated, made up of sixteen arts students and fourteen engineers. Three of the thirty were young women.

The address in praise of the founders was delivered by Professor McDonald of the department of philosophy and economics. He pointed out that the highest aim in life for the educated citizen is to make truth and justice prevail. He should not stand aloof from the world of action, but should perform his part in the work of bettering the conditions of human life. This duty was never more incumbent upon us than at the present day, in view of the recent revelations in insurance, railroad management, trust tactics, the packing of meats and other business activities. President Roosevelt's famous “muck-rake” speech was reactionary and harmful, tending to hush up scandals which ought to be brought to light and to be made matters of

common knowledge, in order that legislative action might more surely be taken, and casting a slur upon high-principled and earnest men, who are working to remove evils from the body politic. The only deliverance from catastrophe that is possible for nations will come by making truth and justice prevail.

The address on behalf of the Alumni Society was delivered by Professor A. W. Duff of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His topic was education. He contended that the great aim of education was not the training of the memory or of the logical faculty, but the development of the powers of imagination by touching whatever might be the subject of study with imaginative interest. He spoke of the harm of emphasizing the purely technical in study and in testing the results of study. In closing one of the finest addresses ever delivered in the University, he said that New Brunswick ought to look for distinction in the future of the great nation which Canada must inevitably become, not to her natural resources, great though they are, but to the intellectual and moral possibilities of her people. Greece, a country great neither in natural resources nor in industries, had left an impress on the history of the world which had lasted till the present day and ever would last. Scotland with a more stubborn soil and a more rigorous climate had played a part in the destinies of the empire, hardly second to that of her more highly favored neighbor, England. And in like manner, in the development of an intelligence naturally great, the people of New Brunswick would find their highest aim and the University of New Brunswick would be the head of this movement if it received the enthusiastic support that it deserves and needs.

A most pleasing feature of the occasion was the conferring of the honorary degree of LL. D. upon two of the University's most distinguished graduates, the widely known poets and men of letters, Bliss Carman and Charles Roberts. Equally deserving was the degree of M. A. bestowed on Mr. S. W. Kain.

After the regular programme was completed the students presented Dr. Scott, who has resigned the chair of Physics to take the position of superintendent of schools in Calgary, with a gold-headed ebony walking-stick, decorated with a bow of red and black ribbons, the student's colors. The address of presentation was read by Mr. C. W. Clark. Finally Chancellor Harrison announced the name and spoke at some length upon the qualifications of Dr. Scott's successor. He is Professor Salmon of King's College, Windsor. Professor Salmon was the holder of a scholarship at Queen's College, Cam-

bridge, and graduated from Cambridge University with honors in Mathematics. He remained the next year at Cambridge studying Physics and Chemistry, and taking a laboratory course under Professor J. J. Thomson in the laboratory in which most of the great advances in physical research have been made in England. He was five years assistant to Professor Henrici in the City and Guilds Central Technical College, London, the best and most efficient Engineering College in London. He there instructed classes in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. For the last two years he has held the chair of Physics and Mathematics at King's College, Windsor.

Professor Henrici says of him, "he is a very good mathematician, an excellent and conscientious teacher, a good disciplinarian and a thorough gentleman."

Professor Dixon of Birmingham University, England, says, "he is a gentleman, very energetic and a very hard worker and has the great advantage of knowing the country."

President Hannah of King's says, "He is quite an authority on the subject (of Physics) and has written an admirable text-book that is winning its way in schools and colleges." "He is well read in many other subjects than his own and takes the keenest interest in all the questions of the day." "He has been in this country long enough to be quite Canadian in sympathies."

Convocation at Mount Allison.

Never probably in the history of Mount Allison were the exercises all held in such unpleasant weather. On Saturday just as the sports were beginning rain scattered the spectators precipitately, and it came down with a drizzle or fast and furious till Wednesday morning. Not till Wednesday evening after the visitors had gone did a fitful gleam of sunshine glint over the soaked lawns and muddy streets. Of course outdoor exhibitions, such as the Athletic Sports and the young ladies' drill on the lawn were wholly impossible. Yet in spite of wind and weather the various indoor exercises and entertainments were well attended. There was an absence on the streets of gay summer attire, since visitors and students had to go round swathed in water-proof garments, but the continuance of such unseasonable weather became after a while a sort of joke and almost added to the gaiety of the occasion.

In general the year was a most successful one. The Academy has had the largest attendance of recent years, and sent out a matriculation class of

fifteen in addition to a number of graduates in book-keeping, shorthand, typewriting, etc. The two Alumni scholarships offered for mathematics and languages to those matriculating into the University, were won respectively by Eldred Boutillier of Centreville, N. S., and Arthur Le Grand of Paspebiac, Quebec. Although both students have French names, English is their mother tongue. The Academy staff will have several changes. Most note-worthy is the departure of Principal Palmer's chief assistant, Mr. W. A. Dakin, '04, who is to enter on the study of medicine. Mr. Dakin, who has a fine baritone voice, and sang frequently, both solos and in choruses, will be much missed in Mt. Allison life.

In spite of the recent additions the Ladies' College was this year filled to the utmost, and Dr. Borden found himself reluctantly compelled to refuse applications. At the anniversary exercises diplomas were presented to twenty-seven students who had completed courses in some line of work,—music, vocal or instrumental (piano, organ or violin), oratory or household science. The gold medal offered by Henry Birks & Sons of Montreal, for the highest general average in all studies was won by Miss Vera Mollison of Yarmouth, formerly of St. John. The names in the prize list suggested the wide range from which students are drawn, since there were representatives not only from all the maritime provinces, but from Newfoundland, Pennsylvania and St. Kitts, W. I. The music showed the excellence and finish that have hitherto characterized the efforts of Dr. Archibald and Professor Wilson. The latter is to spend the summer in England, but both he and Dr. Archibald will resume their duties in the autumn. Professor Hammond was absent, having sailed for England ten days ago. Several of his paintings were, however, on exhibition in his studio in the Art Gallery. Miss Bessie McLeod who was his assistant a few years ago, is to return to her position. Miss Foster, the vocal teacher, who has been so popular, is obliged to return to her home in England. It is expected that another young lady from the Royal Academy of Music will be her successor. Miss Ruggles of Boston, who will be remembered by the students of a couple of years ago, is to return as the other vocal teacher. Miss Nellie Clark of Rexton, N. B., who graduated two years ago and has since been studying in Leipsic, has been given a position on the conservatory staff. Miss Bowker has resigned and a new associate with Miss Carver in Oratory is to be appointed. Some changes have been made in the literary course (M. L. A.) of the Ladies' College, by which all who complete it will, while having a

wider range of studies, have finished the mathematics, Latin etc., of the Freshman year in the University and be prepared to graduate in the University in three years.

To relieve the crowding of the previous year the fourth story of the University Residence—giving thirty extra rooms—was at the beginning of the past year ready for occupation. This extra space was necessary on account of the additional students that were coming to pursue courses in engineering. A new professor, J. W. Crowell, B. S., C. E., of Dartmouth College, was appointed in charge of Surveying, etc. Under his direction the students have done some interesting work. Most noticeable are the plans of the Mt. Allison grounds showing the location of buildings, drives and walks, elevations, areas etc. These, both in their original form and in blue prints, have been on exhibition and attracted considerable attention. Four men completed the two years' course admitting them to the third year at McGill in applied science. Fifteen men entered on the full work in engineering this year; several on the Arts course are taking options in that department, and the outlook is good for the coming year.

The degree of B. A. was conferred on a class of nineteen, four received M. A., and Professor Crowell was given B. S. (ad eundem). Several members of the class go to McGill for medicine and applied science, two or three will enter a law school, two or three become ministers, and some will teach for at least a year or two. At the head of the class was G. Roy Long of Tyne Valley, P. E. I., who delivered the valedictory. He was also the leader of the Mt. Allison debating team which last winter won against Dalhousie in the Inter-Collegiate debate. He expects to pursue a post-graduate course at Harvard. At the University Convocation an address was delivered by Professor Tory of McGill. He was also a guest and spoke at the banquet of the Alumni and Alumnae Societies on Tuesday evening. At this in spite of the rain about one hundred and fifty sat down at the tables. An address was there read which had been sent by Mr. M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railways, and which arrived too late for Convocation. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, lectured on Friday evening and preached the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday.

It is not necessary to refer to the prizes of the year except to notice that the two Fred Tyler scholarships of \$60 each which have been awarded to the class of '06 year by year since the death at the

end of the Freshman year of the young man in whose memory they were founded, will henceforth be given in perpetuity to the Freshman class. A new permanent scholarship is announced for the Theological department, endowed by Mrs. Paisley.

The meeting of the Board of Regents which closed the proceedings for the year passed quietly and quickly. The last instalment of the Massey bequest of \$100,000 has just been paid and enabled the President of the University to meet better the increasing expenses of buildings and salaries. Although Mt. Allison has had a prosperous year, yet many plans for progress and increased usefulness are checked by lack of means. New and enlarged accommodation is needed at the Ladies' College and more instructors and professors at the University.

[The closing exercises of Acadia University are being held as the REVIEW goes to press. An account will appear in our next number.]

Practical Problems in Arithmetic.

1. A note of \$250 dated Nov. 29th, at 3 months with 4 per cent interest, was discounted Dec. 20th, at 6 per cent; find the proceeds.
2. Find the time in which \$200 will amount to \$225 at 3 per cent.
3. Find the compound interest on \$200 from March 16, 1900, to August 9, 1902, at 6 per cent a year, payable half yearly.
4. A book cost \$5, and was sold at a marked down sale at a discount of 25 per cent. This caused a loss of 10 per cent; find the marked price.
5. The cost price was 80 per cent of the selling price, the selling price 90 per cent of the marked price; at what per cent above cost was it marked.
6. The gain was 20 per cent, the discount 20 per cent; find the gain per cent had no discount been given.
7. Find the rate per cent at which \$375 will amount to \$427.50 in 4 years.
8. A cask which holds a metric ton of water is full of barley worth 75 cents a bushel; find its value.
9. 600 kilograms cost \$2.50 a kilogram, the duty was 40 per cent, the gain 30 per cent; find selling price per oz. apothecaries.
10. A merchant buys his goods at 20 per cent discount on list price, and sells at 15 per cent more than the same list price; find gain per cent.

ANSWERS. — (1) Amount \$252.58; Proceeds \$249.55. (2) 4 1-6 years. (3) \$30.50. (4) \$6. (5) 38 8-9 per cent. (6) 50 per cent. (7) 3½ per cent. (8) \$20.63. (9) 14 cents. (10) 43 3-4%.

A Nest in a Pocket.

A little bird went to and fro,
Once in the nestling season,
And sought for shelter high and low,
Until, for some queer reason,
She flew into a granary
Where, on a nail suspended,
The farmer's coat she chanced to see,
And there her search was ended.

The granary was in a loft,
Where not a creature met her;
The coat had hollows deep and soft—
Could anything be better?
And where it hung, how safe it was,
Without a breeze to rock it!
Come, little busy beak and claws,
Build quick inside the pocket!

You never saw a prettier nest
In rye-field or in clover,
Than this wherein she sat at rest
When building work was over.
Three speckled eggs soon warmly lay
Beneath the happy siter;
Three little birds—oh, joy!—one day
Began to chirp and twitter.

You would have laughed to see them lie
Within the good man's pocket,
Securely hid from every eye
As pictures in a locket!
Busy and blissfully content,
With such a place for hiding,
The little mother came and went
To do their small providing.

And not a creature wandered in,
Her nestlings to discover,
(Except a wasp that now and then
About her head would hover).
Until—ah, can you guess the tale—
The farmer came one morning,
And took his coat down from the nail
Without a word of warning!

Poor little frightened motherling!
Up from her nest she fluttered,
And straightway every gaping thing
Its wide-mouthed terror uttered.
The good man started back aghast;
But merry was his wonder
When in the pocket he at last
Found such unlooked-for plunder.

He laughed and laughed. "Upon my word,"
He said aloud, "I never!—
Who could suppose a little bird
Would do a thing so clever?
Come now! 'twould be a shame to harm
The fruit of such wise labor,
I wouldn't hurt you for a farm,
My pretty little neighbor!"

He put the coat back carefully:
I guess I have another;

So don't you be afraid of me
You bright-eyed little mother.
I know just how you feel, poor thing,
For I have youngsters, bless you!
There stop your foolish fluttering
Nobody shall distress you."

Then merrily he ran away
To tell his wife about it,—
How in his coat the nestling lay,
And he must do without it.
She laughed, and said she thought he could!
And so, all unmolested,
The mother-birdie and her brood
Safe in the pocket rested.

Till all the little wings were set
In proper flying feather,
And then there was a nest to let—
For off they flocked together.
The farmer keeps it still to show,
And says that he's the debtor;
His coat is none the worse, you know,
While he's—a little better.

—Mary E. Bradley.—From *St. Nicholas*.

The Treasure-Trove of Springtime.

There are treasures in the garden,
Buried low and buried deep,
Such as buccaneers and pirates
Had not ever in their keep.
You may find them if you seek them
During April or in May,
With the spade and fork and shovel,
In the good old gardening way.

Captain Kidd hath never hidden
Any gold beneath the sod
That is brighter than the yellows
Where the daffodils do nod.
And the golden cups the tulips
Will lift up, are greater gain
Than the spoils from out the holds
Of all the galleons of Spain.

All the argosies and carvels
Which the Corsairs chased of old,
Did not flaunt such challenge-banners
As the roses shall unfold.
And the rolls of silks and satins
Won as plunder,—what had they
Like the velvet of the petals
Of those roses to display?

And the bales of stuffs from Persia,
And the rugs of softest dye,—
With the paintings of the pansies
May they ever hope to vie.
And the ropes of pearls, the rubies
And the jewelled diadems,—
Does not every dew of summer
Crown the flowers with its gems?

Oh, the hoardings of those rovers
And their dollars and doubloons,
With their chink of precious metals,—

How they sing their merry tunes!
But the lilies of the valley
As they twinkle on the stem
They can ring a chime of silver
Which shall more than rival them.

So, go you all a-gardening
To win the joy of life!
Go make the stubborn soil give up
Its riches ripe and rife!
You will find them if you seek them
During April or in May,
With the fork and pick and shovel,
In the good old gardening way.
Dig deep the spade, and with a will
Uplift the wealth that's there!
For in the earth there is no dearth
Of riches, everywhere.

W. D. Ellwanger.—Pall Mall Magazine.

The Sunbeams.

"Now, what shall I send to the Earth to-day?"
Said the great, round, golden Sun.
"Oh! let us go down there to work and play,"
Said the Sunbeams, every one.

So down to the Earth in a shining crowd,
Went the merry, busy crew;
They painted with splendor each floating cloud
And the sky while passing through.

"Shine on, little stars, if you like," they cried,
"We will weave a golden screen
That soon all your twinkling and light shall hide,
Though the Moon may peep between."

The Sunbeams then in through the windows crept
To the children in their beds—
They poked at the eyelids of those who slept,
Gilded all the little heads.

"Wake up, little children!" they cried in glee,
"And from Dreamland come away!
We've brought you a present, wake up and see!
We've brought you a sunny day!"

—Emilie Poulsson.

Now is the time to begin the lessons of the preservation of plants: to love a flower and "leave it on its stalk." When a child has learned that, he has learned a great deal more than that. I saw a most tempting bunch of black-eyed daisies last summer in an open field, and went to them with a hungry hand. A friend with me said, "I've struggled with myself for two weeks not to pick those so that others might enjoy them." I paused, ashamed. She had learned her lesson, I had not. But to gather flowers gently that no root be disturbed or next year's blossoms doomed—that's another lesson. Teachers have been thoughtlessly guilty in the past in praising the flower gifts of children regardless of how or where they were gathered. Let us atone.—*Selected.*

Guess the Names.

Guess the name of the goddess that's fairest of all,
The name of the god that's most fair,
Then the word which describes into what they may fall
If the little blind god match the pair.
The third word is English, now give the Greek name
For this god who though blinded is gay
And who mixes things up when he's ruling the game
In a maddening sort of a way.
Then, fifthly, discover the name of the youth
Who cared not for matron or lass.
And ne'er fell in love till he found a smooth pool
Where he saw his own face in the glass.
Next search for the name of the comedy muse,
A lady both classic and merry,
Then the multi-fused goddess who shows through the clouds

And uses the bow as her wherry.
Number eight is the beautiful goddess of night,
Subduer of god and of men,
And, lastly, we call on the love slaughtered nymph
Whose voice comes again and again.
Then take all the names and the words you have found,
Behead every one of the nine,
And arrange all the letters you've cruelly chopped off,
From the top to the bottom in line
You will find that they spell what at this time of year
Is considered especially fine.

Guess the name of the city of brotherly love,
The city that is a sore throat,
The city renowned for its scents, good and bad;
The city that lightly doth float.
The city once noted for blades of fine steel,
The city that's easy to reach,
The city that's famous for hats and canals,
The city that's sought at the beach.
The city where witches were tried for their lives,
The city in which Lincoln died,
The city that crows with a loud, raucous voice;
The city where knots are untied.
The city that set the slaves free years ago,
The city with one golden gate,
The city that's hot on the tip of the tongue,
The city where Wolfe met his fate.

That the geographical area of America is not fully comprehended is illustrated by an anecdote told by a celebrated comedian. An Englishman, accompanied by his valet, had been traveling due west from Montreal for four days. At the end of the fourth day, master and servant seated themselves in the smoker of the train, whence the man looked steadily out of the car window. At last his companion grew curious.

"John," he said, "of what are you thinking?"

"I was just thinking, sir, about this discovery of Hamerica," replied the valet. "Columbus didn't do such a wonderful thing when he found this country, did 'e, sir? Hafter all's said and done, 'ow could 'e 'elp it?"—*Selected.*

Current Events.

Marengo, the leader of the insurgents in German South Africa, has taken refuge in British territory, and is now in the hands of the Cape Colony police. This means the end of a long and very costly war between the German authorities and the natives.

St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, is threatened with financial ruin by the withdrawal of the British garrison. The farmers and merchants in the island, whose whole living was made by supplying the garrison troops, will have no market when they are gone.

British rule in Egypt may be looked upon as now firmly established, since Turkish imperial troops had occupied certain Egyptian territory in the peninsula of Sinai, and the Sultan has been forced to recall them at the demand of the British Government.

The independence of Cuba is a fiction, quite as much as is the Turkish sovereignty in Egypt. The senate has amended the treaty between Great Britain and Cuba, because it is known that the United States government did not approve of the treaty in its original form. It is not expected that Great Britain will be willing to accept the amendments; so the treaty is probably dead.

At Halifax, on Victoria Day, for the first time in the history of the Dominion, a brigade of Canadian troops embracing the three arms of the service, infantry, artillery and engineers, was reviewed by a general officer commanding. The Halifax garrison at present numbers about a thousand men of all arms.

By an almost unanimous vote of the provincial legislature, Regina is chosen as the permanent capital of Saskatchewan.

The new Canadian Pacific Steamship Empress of Britain, has made the trip from Monville to Quebec in less than six days. The fastest previous trip over the same route was made in six days and three hours. Throughout the voyage, the steamer was in wireless telegraph communication with the land, coming in touch with the vibrations from Cape Ra'e before she reached the limit of those from the Poldhu station. Her sister ship, the Empress of Ireland, will go on the same route; and a further reduction of time in the ocean voyage is expected.

The two new Cunard liners now nearing completion will be the largest ships afloat. They will each have accommodation for three thousand passengers, and carry a crew of eight hundred men.

The new province of Alberta has decided to establish a telephone system under government ownership.

A new optical instrument, invented in Austria, is called the ultramicroscope. It is said that by the aid of the new instrument it is possible to see particles measuring no more than the four-millionth part of a millimetre in diameter.

On the roll of the new House of Commons, an Irish member has signed his name in Gaelic. This is the first time that any member of the parliament of the United Kingdom has signed the roll in other than English characters.

The Mexican government has granted to a British company the right to build a railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast. The line will be six hundred miles in length.

The Japanese have adopted a system of compulsory education for both boys and girls. When the pupils leave

school, at the age of fourteen, they will be able to speak Japanese, Chinese and English.

The insurrection among the Zulus of Natal is not yet subdued. The Basutos sympathize with the Zulus. As the blacks greatly outnumber the whites, the situation is serious.

The discovery of diamonds is reported near Cobalt, in the northern part of Ontario.

Dillon Wallace, the New York explorer who has returned from an eleven months' trip through Labrador, reports that he found the lumber conditions in the interior not so good as was expected, and the mineral deposits not so rich as many persons had supposed.

The gypsy moth and the browntail moth are becoming very serious pests in the United States. The latter has come as far north as Maine, and we may expect it soon to reach our borders.

By the recent eruption, the cone of Vesuvius was reduced in height eight hundred feet, and the crater widened to a diameter of five thousand feet.

The 10th of May, or the 27th of April according to the Russian calendar, was a memorable day in Russia; for it saw the opening of the first national parliament and the beginning of constitutional government in the Russian Empire. With the most impressive ceremonies and gorgeous display, the Emperor of all the Russias laid down his autocratic rule, and called upon the representatives of the people to assume their share in the government of the country. The new parliament has entered upon its work with dignity and restraint; for representative government is no new thing in Russia, though this is their first national assembly. Whether the Douma, as it is called, will be able to legislate for the empire, or whether, as the prophets of evil foretell, it will yet end in disorder, the day of its first meeting will remain a notable day in Russian history.

By the marriage of King Alfonso to Princess Ena of Battenburg, on the last day of May, a niece of King Edward VII. becomes Queen of Spain.

The chief event in the Olympic games, at Athens, was the great Marathon race, which took place on the first day of May, and was won by a Canadian athlete, named Sherring. The contestants included Greeks, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, Switzers, Belgians, Swedes, Danes, Egyptians, Englishmen, Canadians, Australians, and athletes from the United States. The length of the course is twenty-six miles. The Marathon race is the event in the Olympic games in which the Greeks of old took most interest; and their descendants, the modern Greeks, think it the greatest honor to win this race. Fully two hundred thousand persons witnessed the contest, and the Crown Prince of Greece ran beside the winner at the close.

It is announced that the next conference of colonial premiers will meet at London in April next.

Canada having assumed the defence of her own territory, the last garrison of British troops is now withdrawn. The new responsibilities are taken up with soberness and confidence; and, though our own troops are as much soldiers of the King as are those whom they replace, there was no elation, but a feeling of regret, when the last of the Imperial troops departed.

British West Africa will soon produce more cotton than the mills of Lancashire require. It is estimated that the British Cotton Growing Association will import from there this year cotton valued at more than half a million dollars of our money.

The Japanese have their own system of wireless telegraphy, invented by a native scientist named Kimura. To this they attribute much of the success of Admiral Togo's fleet in the recent war with Russia.

By the underground system of wireless telegraphy, invented by Reverend Father Murgas, in Pennsylvania, messages have been successfully transmitted for a distance of eighteen miles.

Helium, the last of the gases supposed to be permanent, has been liquefied at a temperature within about two degrees of the supposed absolute zero.

Acetylene is now used as an explosive in Germany, where its use as an illuminant has proved disappointing. In blasting with it, the confined mixture of gas and air is exploded by an electric spark. The rock is not thrown out, but broken into pieces small enough to be easily removed.

It is expected that a hundred thousand immigrants will land at Quebec this year, in addition to the thousands that have come and are coming to other Atlantic ports, and the thousands that come from the United States to settle in the Canadian provinces. A large proportion of these new settlers speak English, are fairly well supplied with money, and are well adapted to the life of the pioneer in the new farming regions of the west.

Oklahoma will take its place in July as a new State in the neighboring Republic. It is composed of the Indian Territory and the Territory of Oklahoma, its limits being approximately those of the Indian Territory before its division, in 1889. About one-fifth of the inhabitants are of Indian or mixed blood. These Indians, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chicasaws, Crees and Seminoles, have their own legislatures and courts for sixty years past; and their own schools and newspapers, their own languages. About one-third of them can speak and read English.

San Francisco will be rebuilt, probably upon a new ground plan, and with elaborate adornments that will make it one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Several revolutionary movements have taken place recently in Central and South American countries, but they seem to have been of little more than local importance. The conference of representatives of all the American Republics, which will meet in July, in the splendid city of Rio de Janeiro, is of greater interest, though no immediate outcome of the meeting is expected, beyond the recognition of the principle of co-operation among the Latin-American Republics.

Please accept my thanks for the pictures sent. I think the REVIEW without any additions is worth the money paid for it. It would be hard to let it go from the schoolroom.
Argyle Head, N. S. I. M. T.

I value all the pictures sent with the REVIEW very highly and take much pleasure in mounting them.
Gaspereau, N. S. F. A. H.

The Review's Question Box.

J. W. H. Kindly tell me the name of the plant sent herewith. The people here (Deerfield, Yarmouth County) call it the moose-wood, but it looks more like a wild form of hydrangea.

It is the American Wayfaring Tree or Hobblebush, a common straggling shrub of our northern woods. The large white corollas of the neutral flowers, which form a circle round the less showy fertile flowers of the inner cluster, much resemble the hydrangea.

S. N. Kindly tell me the name of the bird of the following description, seen near Petitcodiac, N. B. in late May. It is a little larger than the Song Sparrow, probably about the size of the White-throated Sparrow. The whole body is a bright scarlet colour, the wings and tail are a dark olive, nearly black near the body. It was alone when seen and seemed to be quite tame.

The bird is very likely the Scarlet Tanager, a very brilliant and conspicuous bird, and a rare visitor in many parts of these provinces. One was seen at Ingleside, N. B., on June first, the only one noted during a sojourn there of twenty years. It was quite tame, like that seen by our correspondent,—and obliging. It visited a neighboring orchard, where it lingered among the top branches and seemed to appreciate the admiration of the neighbors and ourselves, who were all delighted at the vision of scarlet fitting amid pink buds and fresh newly opened leaves on that bright June day. It is slightly larger than the White-throated Sparrow (Tom Peabody) and is about the size of the Cedar Waxwing.

From Chapman's hand book of Birds: "High among the tree tops of the cool green woods the Tanager sings through the summer days. Hidden by the net work of leaves above us, we often pass him by; but once discovered he seems to illuminate the forest. We marvel at his colour. He is like a Bird of Paradise in our northern landscape. The song is a loud, cherry, rhythmical carol, suggesting the song of the Robin."

F. R. B. Recently a cannon ball weighing 15 lbs has been found imbedded at the base of the "Hopewell Cape Rocks." It was unearthed by the action of tide and ice which occurs every spring. Is considerably rusted and surface is uneven showing imprint of small stones. Kindly answer in REVIEW if you think it of any historical importance.

All discoveries of this kind are of importance as tending to stimulate inquiry into the past history of the place where such objects are found. The instance quoted by our correspondent may serve to show that a battle or skirmish occurred near the place during the French period. Search should be made for other relics, and their position if found,

carefully noted, and communication regarding them be made to Rev. Dr. Raymond or other members of the N. B. Historical Society at St. John where the objects may be sent. Better still, a local or county historical or natural history society may be formed for the purpose of further inquiry and study on a systematic plan. All objects, such as that found by our correspondent should form the nucleus of a local museum which would be increased by additional discoveries. This would become a most valuable repository in the coming years.

News Notes.

From the Springville Breeze.

We're pleased to state that Mr. Wren
And wife are back, and at the Eaves.

The Robins occupy again
Their summer home at Maple Leaves.

The Gardens restaurant reports
A fresh supply of angleworms.

The Elms—that fav'rite of resorts—
Has boughs to rent on easy terms.

We learn that Mrs. Early Bee
Is still quite lame with frosted wings.

Ye Editor thanks Cherry Tree
For sundry floral offerings.

We hear of rumored comings out
Of some of Springville's choicest buds.

In case you run across Green Lawn,
Don't wonder why he looks so queer,

'Tis only that he's undergone
His first short hair-cut of the year.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in *St. Nicholas*.

Birds and Man.

"They say" said the wren to the thrush,—
"I know, for I build at their eaves,—
They say every song that we sing on the wing,
Or hid in the leaves,
Is sung for their pleasure!
And you know 'tis for love and ourselves that we
sing!"

"Did they say," said the thrush to the wren,—
"I'm out of their circle, I own,—
Did they say that the songs they sing were
Not for themselves alone,
But to give us pleasure?"

"Why, no," said the wren, they said no such
thing.

—Edith M. Thomas.

School and College.

Ten of the women school teachers of Woodstock have been granted an increased salary of \$25.00 a year, to begin with the next term.

Mr. J. Penny has been chosen Rhodes scholar for Newfoundland. He is a student of marked ability, a good athlete, and a general favorite with his fellow students.

The National Educational Association of the United States, which was to have met in San Francisco in July, will not be called together this year.

No meeting of the Dominion Educational Association will be held this year.

The American Institute of Instruction will meet at New Haven, July 9—13.

The interprovincial committee, appointed to select a series of readers for the French schools of the maritime provinces, recently met at St. John, and made substantial progress in the assigned work. There will be four readers for the first four grades, and these will be ready for use at the opening of the term in August, 1907. The books will contain extracts from French and English authors, all in the French language. English will be taught in these early grades colloquially, according to the Berlitz method, and no book instruction in English will be introduced until the fifth-grade is reached. No religious or sectarian views are to be included in the new readers, thus observing the spirit of the school law in this respect. Professor J. M. Lanos, now of Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, is compiling the book for grade one, Rev. Father Bourgeois of Memramcook, N. B., that for grade two; Inspector Hibert of Westmorland County, N. B., the other for grade three, and Rev. Father Dagneau of Church Point, N. S., for grade four.

The Gladstone Prize, one of the highest honours that Oxford University has to bestow, and the most eagerly coveted, has been won by Chester B. Martin, St. John, N. B., the first Rhodes scholar from New Brunswick. Such a high award, won after a spirited contest in which many of the brightest scholars, gathered from all parts of the English speaking world took part, reflects the highest credit on Mr. Martin, the schools of St. John and his alma mater, the University of New Brunswick.

On the evening of Empire Day, May 23rd, the pupils of the public school at Dalhousie, N. B., L. D. Jones, Principal, aided by local singing talent, gave a concert in the Temperance Hall. The exercises were chiefly patriotic in their nature, consisting of drills, recitations, songs, etc. The hall was very prettily decorated with flags, bunting and pictures, and was filled with a large and appreciative audience. The sum of \$59.20 was realized, part of which will go towards a science outfit, and the remainder, towards reseating the intermediate department with single adjustable seats.

Miss Grace Henderson of Chatham, who has been teaching the junior department of Dalhousie Superior School, has been compelled to give up her school duties on account of ill health.

The enclosed reprints of pictures in the REVIEW have not only adorned the walls of my school-room, but have proved wonderfully instructive both to pupils and teacher.

Kings County, N. S.

A. M. G.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS ARE SPECIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND THE

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Recent Books.

THE VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY.—James C. Fernald, Editor. Cloth. Price 25 cents. Funk and Wagnalls Company, New York.

This is a very admirable little compendium for constant use, and may be carried easily in the vest-pocket, if one wishes. It combines with a dictionary of common words, their spelling, pronunciation and meaning, a great variety of interesting facts usually found in gazeteers and encyclopedias.

AN INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY. By Forest Ray Moulton, Ph. D. Cloth. Pages 557. Price \$1.25.

This volume contains a very excellent epitome of the present condition of the science of astronomy. It will be appreciated by the ordinary reader as well as by the student. Maps and illustrations, directions for the observation of the constellations and other objects in the heavens, with the theories regarding them that have received the sanction of astronomers, are designed to give students a well balanced conception of this fascinating science.

FIRST YEAR FRENCH, FOR YOUNG BEGINNERS. By J. E. Mansion B.-es-L. Cloth. Pages 120. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston.

These lessons are designed for children in the most elementary stage, the essentials of grammar being taught by introducing the difficulties gradually. Exercises appended to each lesson provide ample drill.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By G. A. Wentworth. Half morocco. 421 pages. Mailing price \$1.25. Ginn & Co., Boston.

In preparing a new algebra for secondary schools the author has provided a new set of examples throughout the book. At the request of many teachers a sufficiently full treatise on graphs and several pages of exercises in physics have been introduced. The first chapter contains the necessary definitions and illustrations of the commutative, associative, and distributive laws of algebra. The second chapter treats of simple equations and is designed to lead the beginner to see the practical advantages of algebraic methods before he encounters negative numbers.

READINGS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. By James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University. Abridged edition. Cloth. 573 pages. Mailing price, \$1.65. Ginn & Company, Boston.

This abridged edition is intended especially for high schools, and is designed to supplement the author's introduction to the History of Western Europe. For each chapter of his text he furnishes pages of extracts, mainly from vivid, first-hand accounts of the persons, events, and institutions discussed in his manual. In this way the statements in the text-book may be amplified and given added interest and vividness. He has drawn upon the greatest variety of material, much of which has never before found its way into English.

The Provincial Educational Association of Nova Scotia

WILL MEET AT THE

HALIFAX ACADEMY, HALIFAX,
September 25th, 26th, 27th.

There will be three morning sessions and one or two evening sessions. Much time will be devoted to

Discussion on the Adjustments of the Course of Study Demanded by Modern Conditions.

THE HIGH SCHOOL COURSE will receive special attention in discussing the Report of the Committee on High Schools and Colleges.

There will be no afternoon sessions, so that members may be free to study the Natural History and Industrial Products of the Dominion at the Dominion Exhibition, which will be open at that time.

A. MCKAY, SECRETARY.

LA GRAMMAIRE. An amusing comedy by Eugene LaBiche. Edited with notes and vocabulary by Moritz Levi, professor of Romance languages, University of Michigan. Cloth. Pages 70. Price 25c. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.

No nation has produced such a series of excellent comedies as France, and LaBiche is one of the most amusing in his writings, extravagant and full of comic situations, yet spontaneous and witty to a most entertaining degree. This little book will make the French student read in spite of himself.

ANS GOLDENER TAGEN, Von Heinrich Seidel. Edited with notes and vocabulary by Dr. Wilhelm Bernhart. Cloth. Pages 144. Price 35c. D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.

An interesting little volume for students of German, with a portrait of the author as a frontispiece,—the strong, material looking face of one who made his way from his father's country parsonage to the position of a leading engineer in Germany's railway system, and yet who has the secret of interesting healthy young people in felicitous, out-of-door narrative. It is a well rounded story of romance and adventure forming a piece of educational literature well suited for the schoolroom.

THE ART READER. By P. E. Quinn. Cloth. Pages 167. Price to teachers 90 cents. A. W. Elson, Boston. Copp, Clark, Company, Toronto.

This book, handsomely bound and illustrated, is designed for supplementary reading in schools. Its contents embrace descriptions of Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities; masterpieces of the old and more recent artists, great churches, etc. The book is very suitable for teachers who are endeavoring to interest their pupils in artistic reproductions of the great masters, to create a taste for art and to give suitable instruction in it as a branch of knowledge.

DYNAMIC FACTORS IN EDUCATION. By M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin. Cloth. Pages 320. Price \$1.40. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto.

The key-note to this timely book on education is energy—how it may properly be directed in the child's life and in

school work; how the nervous energy of the teacher and child may be adjusted and stored, and how mental tension and over stimulation may be avoided by aesthetic influences and wholesome recreations. Altogether it is a valuable book for the teacher or student who is tempted to do too much work.

AN ELEMENTARY LOGIC. By John Edward Russell, M. A. Cloth. Pages 250. Price 75 cents. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

This book aims to present to young students, the essential principles of correct thinking. These principles are very clearly presented, and teachers will find it very advantageous to have such a concise treatment of this science, as is given in the volume.

HIGH SCHOOL PHYSICAL SCIENCE, Part II Revised edition. By F. W. Merchant, M. A. Principal London, Ontario, Normal School. Cloth. Pages 290. Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

This revised edition of what is evidently found to be a very useful school book, is designed to cover the courses in sound, light, magnetism and electricity prescribed for middle classes in preparatory schools and academies. The book is neatly printed, abundantly illustrated, and well adapted to interest pupils in experimental work in physical science. Theory and practice are very adequately combined. An index is given with answers to questions set in the text.

THE GARDEN OF CHILDHOOD. By Alice M. Chesterton. Cloth. Illustrated. Pages 174. Copp, Clark Company, Toronto.

A set of thirty prettily told, home-made stories, each of which is illustrated by one or more pictures. They are issued by the Moral Instruction League, London, and are designed for the amusement and instruction of children in primary schools.

DICKENS' A TALE OF TWO CITIES and LONGFELLOW'S TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN. Cloth. Price 25 cents each. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

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THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK Will meet at Chatham, N. B.,

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FRIDAY, JUNE 29TH.

An interesting and instructive programme is being arranged. Addressees will be given by leading educationists and public men.

The Executive Committee will meet at 9.00 a. m. on Wednesday, the 27th, and the Institute will open in full session at 10.30 a. m. of that day. Arrangements for reduced fares will be made with the railways and the steamboat lines. In order to secure a free return, Teachers should obtain, when purchasing a ticket, a STANDARD CERTIFICATE, duly filled in by the Ticket Agent, of each line of railway travelled over.

All enquiries as to accommodations, or special arrangements as to entertainment at Chatham, should be addressed to Dr. Philip Cox, the Chairman of the Local Committee.

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classics. They contain introductory sketches of the authors, a criticism of the books named above, with notes and indexes.

THE PHYSICAL NATURE OF THE CHILD, and how to study it. By Stuart H. Rowe, Ph. D. Cloth. Pages 211. Price \$1. The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

This book is valuable not only for normal schools and colleges, but for teachers and parents who are seeking for fuller information in the direction of children under their care, especially those requiring peculiar treatment.

Recent Magazines.

The *Chautauquan* for June is a special number on civics, in which, by a series of papers, attention is called to the betterment of conditions in the social and intellectual life of the citizen.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for May has a remarkable paper by John Burroughs in his best vein, entitled Camping with President Roosevelt, presenting one of the most intimate pen portraits of the President, that has been written. There are other essays of great interest, including one on Froude, by Goldwin Smith. There is a group of specially

notable stories, and there are two fine poems, one by Bliss Carman, and the other by Richard Watson Gilder.

Twenty-two persons contributed to the varied table of contents in the *May Canadian Magazine*. Stories, sketches, poems, sporting articles, bits of history and more serious material make up the menu. Harold Sands recalls the fact that Simon Fraser started in May, 1805, for the exploration of the unknown district now known as British Columbia, hence the title of his article, One Hundred Years in British Columbia. F. Blake Crofton writes of the imperialism of Haliburton and Howe—two of the most wonderful of Canadian publicists. Mr. J. E. B. McCready, a veteran journalist, begins a series of reminiscences of the first Dominion Parliament.

The April number of *Acadiensis*, published at St. John by Mr. D. R. Jack, is an interesting magazine. It opens with a picturesque article on the History of Miscou, by Professor W. F. Ganong. The editor, D. R. Jack, contributes three excellent essays, and Professor MacMechan of Dalhousie University writes an interesting historical sketch entitled Halifax in Books.

The weekly numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for May contain subjects of current interest in international affairs,—the conference at Algeciras, the Hungarian compromise, the English education bill, the Russian elections,

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Sent by the REVIEW for Empire Day, to all subscribers who are paid in advance, are now entirely exhausted. A few

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suitable for school Supplementary Readings are still on hand and will be sold at HALF PRICE—namely,

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St. John, N. B.

the relations of Canada and the United States, etc., all ably treated in articles which *The Living Age* reprints from the *Spectator*, *Economist*, *Saturday Review* and other organs of English opinion.

The June *Delineator* is a most attractive number, containing the usual array of the latest styles and literary features of great excellence. Gustav Kothé interestingly tells the story of Home, Sweet Home, and there is a variety of excellent verse. For children, there are Stories and Pastimes, among them one of Alice Brown's Gradual Fairy Tales, and for the woman of the home, many articles of house wifely interest.

In the June *Atlantic* there are timely and vigorous discussions on national interests; science is represented by Professor See's account of Recent Solar Research and other articles; literature has several clever and delightfully written essays including Julian Hawthorne's English Lawns and Literary Folk; and there are bright stories and poems, anticipating the lighter literature of the summer months.

The June *Canadian Magazine* has articles of much interest, among which are Professor Coleman's (Toronto) on Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions, and Frederick Dolman's on Sir John Millais' art and art methods. The stories of the June number are exceptionally good.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—NEW BRUNSWICK.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Departmental Examinations, 1906.

(a) *The High School Entrance Examinations* will begin at all Grammar and Superior Schools on Monday, June 18th.

At these examinations the Lieutenant-Governor's Medals are to be competed for, in accordance with instructions issued from the Education Office.

(b) *The Normal School Closing Examinations for License and for Advance of Class* will be held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at the Grammar School buildings, Chatham and St. John, beginning on Tuesday, June 12th, at nine o'clock, a. m.

(c) *The Normal School Entrance Examinations and Preliminary Examinations for Advance of Class, the High School Leaving Examinations and the University Matriculation Examinations* will be held at the usual stations throughout the Province, beginning at nine o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 3rd.

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The English literature required of candidates for Class I in the Closing Examinations for License, and of Candidates for the Matriculation and Leaving Examinations is Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and Tennyson's "Princess."

Examinations for Superior School License will be held both at the June and July examinations.

For further details in regard to the Departmental Examinations, see School Manual, Regulations 31, 32, 45 and 46.

CLOSE OF TERM.

The number of Teaching Days in present Term is 121, except in the City of Saint John where the number is 120. The last teaching day of the Term is Friday, June 29th; but teachers who attend the Provincial Institute at Chatham may close their schools in time to reach Chatham on Wednesday, June 27th.

The First Teaching Day of the next Term will be Monday, August 13th, except in Districts having eight weeks' summer vacation in which Districts the schools will open August 27th.

SCHOOL MANUAL.

A new Edition of the School Manual containing all amendments made to the School Act up to date (including the Compulsory Attendance Act, passed at the last session of the Legislature) will be published during the summer vacation and mailed to Trustees and Teachers.

MANUAL TRAINING COURSES. 1906-7.

Training courses for teachers desirous of qualifying as licensed Manual Training instructors will be held at the Provincial Normal School during the session of 1906-7. as follows:

Elementary Course.—September 18 to December 21, 1906.

Advanced Course.—January 8 to June 21, 1907.

The elementary course is intended to qualify teachers for the license to teach Manual Training in rural schools. Candidates for admission must hold at least a second class Provincial license, and be prepared to furnish evidence of their teaching ability.

The advanced course is intended to qualify teachers for the license to teach Manual Training in town schools. Candidates for admission should hold a first class license, but teachers holding a second class license, and having a good teaching record, may be admitted on their merits.

In each course, students showing little aptitude for the work will be advised to discontinue at the end of one month from the date of entrance.

Tuition is free, and the usual travelling allowance made to Normal students will be given to teachers who complete their course and proceed to the teaching of the subject in the Public Schools of the Province.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

No provision exists at present in the Normal School for the training of Household Science teachers, but certain institutions have been approved by the Board of Education as training places for New Brunswick teachers desiring to qualify as licensed teachers of the subject.

Full particulars of the several courses outlined above may be obtained from the Director of Manual Training, T. B. Kidner, Fredericton.

J. R. INCH,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

Education Office, May 25th, 1906.

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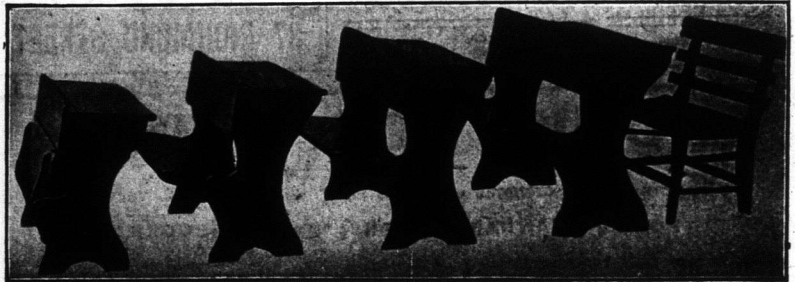
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