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MISSING

Educational Review.

Devoted to Advanced Methods of Education and General Culture.

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Will subscribers who are changing their addresses kindly notify us.

TO OUR READERS.

During the past year many teachers have assured us that the REVIEW is a help to them in the schoolroom. Some tell us that they could not do without it. This is gratifying and encouraging. But we are not satisfied. We want to make the paper better still, and to increase its usefulness.

To do this costs money. Our expenses are getting heavier, and to keep the paper up to its standard, we need to enlarge our subscription lists. It is to your interest that this should be done, for with more subscribers, we can have more contributors, more illustrations, and give you more help of every kind.

There are still teachers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia who do not know how useful the REVIEW can be. Will you not help us to introduce it to them? That it may be worth your while to do this, we are making the following offer:

Any one sending us *twenty or more new subscriptions before August 15th* will receive a *guaranteed fountain pen*, in addition to the usual twenty per cent commission.

Besides this, to the person sending us the greatest number of subscriptions in the shortest time, that is, getting the highest average per day, reckoning from June 20th, we offer a *special cash prize of five dollars*. No lists of fewer than thirty subscriptions will be considered for this prize.

If you wish to take part in this contest, send your name to the REVIEW office *not later than June 30th*, and we will send you full instructions.

Remember: For every new subscription you send us you get twenty cents, whether you get a prize or not.

If you send twenty or more new subscriptions you get a fountain pen.

To win the special prize you must send thirty or more subscriptions in time to make the highest average of subscriptions per day, counting from June 20th to the day on which your list is received. For instance, if we receive forty subscriptions from A on July 10th, and fifty from B on July 30th, the prize will go to A.

Write to us as soon as you read this, and set to work at once.

SALT BEADS AND WAYS TO USE THEM.

Always on the lookout for new ways of busy work to occupy the little fingers, I chanced upon the following receipt:

Take one-half cup of cornstarch and dissolve in one-half cup water. Then stir salt into the solution and beat. You will have a mass of creamy dough which you can color any desired shade with ink, stencil color, or dye. Then mold small portions of it into beads. String on coarse straws or hatpins, and in an hour you will have several hundred beads which will be very durable and a delight to your little ones to use in number work.

Give a handful to each child and let them string in groups of twos, threes, etc.

Let the children place them on the desk in geometrical forms.

Let them form the Roman numerals with them.

Have a wire across one corner of the room. On it string the beads. Let the little ones stand and count them and find answers to little examples by their aid.

I have also used the same dough (which will keep moist if covered with a damp cloth) for molding in the same way that I would use clay.
— *Normal Instructor.*

HARD WORDS TO SPELL.

This list of words is said to have tripped up two famous college presidents: Anoint, battalion, bilious, caterpillar, comparison, chaperon, collectible, dissipate, dessicate, embarrassment, inoculate, innuendo, plaguy, paraffine, repellent, rarefy, sacreligious, sateen, supererogation, vilify.

ANIMAL STUDY.

H. G. PERRY.

EARTHWORMS.

(Continued from May.)

In examining specimens be sure to make them comfortable by keeping them moist and out of direct sunlight.

Note that in general shape the earthworm is cylindrical, and that it is practically all body, for there is little differentiation into head, trunk and tail regions, parts that were so prominent in the fish. However, the fore-part is somewhat pointed, and is sometimes called the head; and the hind or posterior end is slightly flattened, and is often called the tail.

Observe that the whole animal from end to end is made up of a series of rings, called segments or somites, which in the adult number over one hundred. The exact number is easily counted in dead specimens. No other animal form exhibits segmentation so fully and plainly.

The mouth is at the anterior end on the underside, just back of a projecting nose-like part, the prostomium, which is an outgrowth of the first segment.

Study the motion of these animals. It does not seem to be due to side movements of body-muscles as in the fish, but is a direct lengthening or pushing ahead of the forward part, followed by a contracting or drawing up of the posterior part. These contracting and extending movements often pass over the body from end to end in rapid succession. Place a specimen on a smooth surface, such as a wet glass. Is its motion as rapid as when on a rough surface? Why not?

On the underside of the worm are four rows of small bristle-like parts called setae. If a large specimen is held between the fingers the setae are plainly visible as it makes its body tense in its efforts to free itself. Close observation, however, shows that the rows of setae are in reality double, two bristles being so close together that they are often mistaken for one. All the segments save a few at the extreme ends are provided with setae, eight for each segment. Their direction is controlled by muscles in the body wall, and they are always pointed opposite to the direction of motion.

Under the epidermis are two muscular layers. In the outer layer the fibers encircle the body; in the inner they extend lengthwise. The alternate

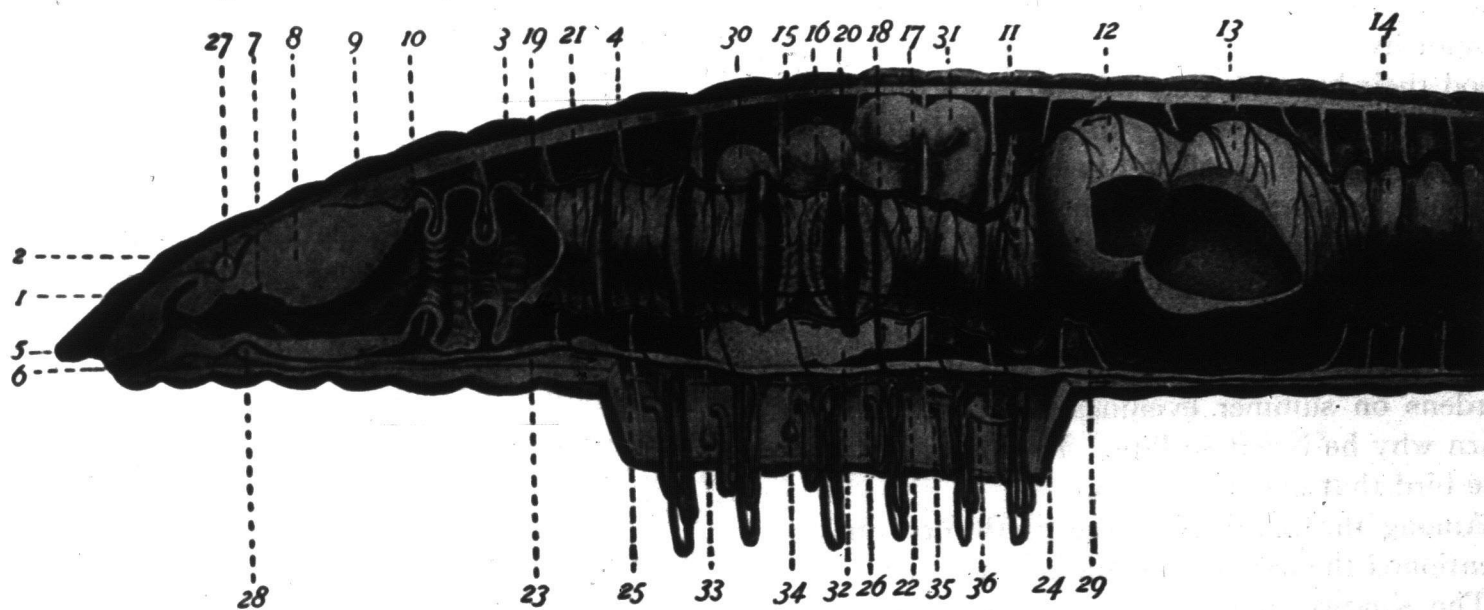
contraction and expansion of these muscles produce the motion waves already mentioned.

Inside the body wall is the body cavity or coelom, through the centre of which extends the alimentary tract with its digestive cavity. Note that these two cavities, the body cavity and the digestive cavity, are always present in the higher animals. In many of the lower animals the body cavity is wanting: in some forms, like the clam, it is almost obliterated; in others, like the hydra, it is never formed.

In earthworms the body cavity is divided up into a series of small chambers by vertical partitions called septa, corresponding to the external divisions into segments. Compare this arrange-

ment with what we find in the higher vertebrates, in which a pericardial cavity, a pleural cavity, and a peritoneal or abdominal cavity are all derived from a simple embryonic body cavity.

The main nerve cord consists of a connected series of ganglia, one for each segment, and runs in a median line along the ventral side, internal to the body wall. The anterior ganglion of this chain



Disection of the Anterior End of the Earthworm. X4

1 first segment; 2 second segment; 3 seventh segment; 4 septum; 5 prostomium; 6 mouth; 7 pharynx; 8 wall of pharynx; 9 retractor muscle of pharynx; 10 and 11 œsophagus; 12 crop; 13 gizzard; 14 intestine; 15 and 16 calciferous glands; 17 dorsal blood-tube; 18 parietal blood-tube; 19 and 20 first and fifth hearts; 21 lateral blood-tube; 22 and 23 ventral blood-tubes; 24 body wall; 25 internal end of nephridial (kidney) tube; 26 external end of kidney tube; 27 bilobed ganglion or brain (super-pharyngeal ganglion); 28 most anterior ganglion of ventral chain (sub-pharyngeal ganglion); 29 ventral nerve-chain; 30, 31 and 32 seminal vessels; 33 and 34 seminal receptacles; 35 ovary; 36 oviduct.

Copied from Linville and Kelly's General Zoology, by permission of the publishers, Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass.

The mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, crop, gizzard and intestine are well shown in the accompanying illustration, and require no further mention.

At the bottom of the illustration a portion of the body wall is turned down showing coiled kidney tubes (nephridist tubes). Each little section of the body cavity is provided with two of these tubes, one on each side. They correspond in function to the kidneys of higher animals.

In the mature earthworm a thick band, consisting of a thickened glandular portion of the body

is in the fourth segment, and this is connected by a nerve girdle around the pharynx to a bilobed ganglion or "brain" in the dorsal part of the third segment. Find these parts in the illustration.

The blood of the earthworm consists of a red plasma, in which are suspended a great many colorless corpuscles. Its color is due to a coloring matter called haemoglobin, which is dissolved in the plasma. In vertebrates the same pigment is located in red corpuscles. This coloring matter is the oxygen-carrier of the blood.

Along the dorsal side is a dark red streak, which is quite plainly seen in some specimens. This is the dorsal blood tube. Watch it as the animal expands and contracts when in motion. Through

muscular movement the blood is forced towards the anterior end, and descends to the ventral side by a series of five pairs of tubes often called hearts, in segments seven to eleven (see illustration), and is then carried toward the posterior end by a system of ventral tubes with distributing branches to all the segments and tissues.

The reproductive organs are situated in segments nine to fourteen.

This animal has neither lungs nor gills, but respire by its whole outer surface, which must be kept moist for this purpose. It means suffocation for them to be confined to a dry atmosphere. This may explain, in part at least, why they come to the surface of the ground only during the night and on dark moist days. On the other hand, they cannot live long in water, and as the summer rains flood their burrows they are forced to the surface, and are more literally "rained up" than "rained down," as some people yet believe.

What becomes of the worms that we see on the surface of the ground during a rain?

Prominent among the earthworm's enemies are birds and moles.

Watch the robin as he hops about the lawns and gardens on summer evenings, and you will soon learn why he is out so late. In this case it is the late bird that gets the worm.

Among the relatives of the earthworm may be mentioned the leeches and the sandworm.

The sandworm is a marine form of nocturnal habits. It burrows in the sand during the day. It is much more highly organized than the earthworm, having a distinct head, bearing eyes, and tactile sense organs, such as tentacles, and a pair of fleshy non-jointed appendages for each segment, each bearing several setae.

Leeches are chiefly fresh-water forms. They are very common and make good specimens for school study.

I have found the paper helpful to me in my school work. Especially in the last issue have the notes on the "Ontario High School Reader" and the English History Review been of use.

The Current Events are invaluable.—R. J., N. S.

"If you would be loved as a companion, avoid unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live. The number of people who have taken out judges' patents for themselves is very large."
—*Helps.*

NOTES ON BIRDS

H. G. PERRY.

The Evening Grosbeak is reported from St. Stephen, N. B., February 9th. A report from Queensbury, York Co., N. B., says this bird was first seen at that place on February 18th, and that they remained there in flocks until the first of April; the report further adds, that they "feed on seeds, refusing to pick up grain which was thrown to them." Miss Nessie Ferguson reports that she saw a flock of these birds several times in January, at Richibucto, N. B., and that they fed on the seeds of the Manitoba maple. A report from Amherst says that a flock of twenty-five was seen there on April 15th, and a pair remained as late as April 24th. At Amherst they fed on old crab-apples.

More than ordinary interest is also attached to the report of the White-crowned Sparrow from Charlotte Co., N. B. Mr. J. L. Haley, of St. Stephen, N. B., supplements his daughter's report, by saying that a pair spent the day (May 15th) in his lumber yard. A report from Moore's Mills also mentions this bird for the same date. This bird is quite a stranger in the Maritime Provinces, its path of migration being farther west. I understand that a specimen was seen some few years ago, in the fall, at Yarmouth. The writer has seen the bird but once, during the spring of 1905, at Fredericton, N. B.

Another bird of interest is the Cape May Warbler which was reported by Mr. R. W. Tufts, Wolfville, N. S., May 28th. In company with Mr. Tufts, the writer saw several of these rare birds a few days later at Black River, about seven miles from Wolfville.

Among other rare birds, Mr. Tufts reports during the winter, from Wolfville and vicinity, the Meadowlark (one specimen), and the Lapland Longspur, in numbers, in flocks with the Snow Bunting.

The Bohemian Waxwing is reported from Richibucto. This bird, like the Snow Bunting, etc., is a winter migrant from the north.

I wish to thank all who have contributed to this work. Space forbids me to write further on birds at this time. I reserve my article on Bird Migration, with maps, for some future issue.

In all this bird-work impress upon your scholars the great value of these animals to man in keeping down insect pests. Without their co-operation man would soon be worsted in the struggle.

Impress lesson about the duty of man in dealing with birds. Point out how he can lessen the dangers they are exposed to; how he can make attractions for them, by planting trees and hedges for shelter and to yield them food; how he can provide drinking fountains and baths for the dry hot days of summer, and provide houses for those that have learned to appreciate his good intentions; and how, in many other ways, he can become a benefactor of the human race by caring for our birds, and at the same time help to make glad the earth with color and song.

SPRING MIGRATIONS.

Names	Localities with Dates						First Seen	Becoming Common
	a	b	c	d	e	f		
Canada Goose			April 1			April 6		
Great Blue Heron			Mar. 31			April 21		
Spotted Sandpiper						May 12		
Flicker		April 21				April 14	April 18	May 2
Nighthawk					April 24	May 26	May 28	May 29
Chimney Swift						May 23	May 15	May 16
Ruby-throated Hummingbird		May 28	May 25	May 28		May 24	May 18	May 28
Kingbird		May 23	April 16	May 18		May 24		
Wood Pewee						June 1		
Yellow-billed Flycatcher						June 3		
Traill's Flycatcher						June 2		
Least Flycatcher						May 10	May 12	May 20
Crow		Feb. 17						
Bobolink			April 24		April 25	May 25		
Red-winged Blackbird		April 8						
Rusty Blackbird		May 21				April 7		
Bronzed Grackle		Mar. 24	April 1			April 4	April 1	Flock reported Apr. 3
Purple Finch			April 26	April 18			April 3	April 4
Goldfinch		April 30	May 23	May 28			May 21	May 22
Vesper Sparrow		May 14	April 8	May 7		April 23		
Savannah Sparrow			April 6		April 18			
White-crowned Sparrow	May 15	May 15						
White-throated Sparrow	April 24	May 1	April 12	April 6		May 3	May 4	May 6
Tree Sparrow				April 17				
Chipping Sparrow	May 7	May 2	April 11			May 3	May 10	May 17
Slate-colored Junco	Mar. 31		April 4	April 2	April 10	Mar. 25	Mar. 30	April 3
Song Sparrow	April 3	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	April 6	April 3	April 3	April 2	April 3
Fox Sparrow						April 5		
Purple Martin			April 22	May 1				
Clif or Eaves Swallow			May 5	April 29				
Barn Swallow				May 1		May 3	May 5	May 11
Tree Swallow			April 13	May 1		May 3	April 22	May 3
Cedar Waxwing		May 13	May 1			May 28		
Red-eyed Vireo						May 28	May 11	May 17
Blue-headed Vireo						May 14		
Tennessee Warbler						June 3		
Parula Warbler						May 23		
Cape May Warbler						May 28		
Yellow Warbler	May 21			May 25		May 13	May 21	May 27
Black-throated Blue Warbler	May 21			May 28				
Myrtle Warbler	May 7	May 1	April 14	May 8		April 23	April 18	April 30
Magnolia Warbler				May 24		May 14		
Chestnut-sided Warbler	May 14							
Black-poll Warbler	May 21			May 31				
Blackburnian Warbler	May 14							
Black-throated Green Warbler	May 14					May 10	May 8	May 20
Yellow Palm Warbler	May 21	May 29	May 8			May 4	May 1	May 2
Oven-bird						May 22	May 24	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet						April 23	May 1	May 4
Wilson's Thrush, Veery				May 24		June 4		
Hermit Thrush	May 14	May 7				April 23		May 4
Robin	April 3	April 1	Mar. 11	April 2	Mar. 31	April 2	April 1	April 3
Bluebird	April 9	April 4	April					
Kingfisher							May 2	May 4
Black and White Warbler							May 17	
Redstart							May 23	May 27
Chimney Swift							May 15	May 16
Maryland Yellow-throat								May 28
Catbird							May 27	May 30
Olive-sided Flycatcher							May 28	

* (a) Reports from St. Stephen; (b) Moore's Mills; (c) Kings Co., N. B.; (d) Richibucto; (e) Cape Breton; (f) Wolfville, N. S.; (g) Milton, Queens Co., N. S.

A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK EDUCATION,

JOSEPHINE H. McLATCHY

(Continued.)

34. 3 V., Cap. XXXIX, 1840. An Act to amend an Act intituled, "An Act to repeal all the Laws now in force, relating to Parish Schools," and to make other provisions respecting the same.

35. 6 V., Cap. XXXVIII, 1843. An Act to revise and continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

36. 8 V., Cap. XCVI, 1845. An Act to further continue the Acts relating to Parish Schools.

37. 9 V., Cap. LX, 1846. An Act in amendment of the Act now in force relating to Grammar Schools.

38. 10 V., Cap. VIII, 1847. An Act to provide for the establishment of a Grammar School in the County of Albert.

39. 10 V., Cap. XLIV, 1847. An Act relating to the Lands reserved for Schools and Educational Purposes.

40. 10 V., Cap. 56, 1847. An Act to provide for the support and improvement of Parish Schools.

II. THE MORE IMPORTANT PARISH SCHOOL ACTS, 1802-1847.

(1). 45 G. III, Cap. XV, Act 1805.¹

An Act for encouraging and extending literature in this province.

Passed March 5, 1805.

"Whereas the education of youth is of utmost importance in society, and public attention to that object has by experience been found to be attended with utmost beneficial effects."

I. Be it therefore enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, that a Public Grammar School be and the same is hereby established in the City of St. John.

Sections II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII have to do with the establishment of this school.

IX. "And be it further enacted, that there be, and are hereby established in each and every, of the Counties of this Province for Six Years (except in the County of St. John) two Schools, and in the said County of St. John, one School for instructing the youth of both sexes in the English

¹Taken from the Acts of the General Assembly of His Majesty's province of New Brunswick, printed by John Ryan, etc., 1805.

language, Writing and Arithmetic, which schools shall be under the direction, regulation, controul and management of the Justices of the Peace, for the said Counties, respectively, who are hereby authorized and empowered in such General Sessions, respectively, to appoint the Masters for the said Schools from time to time, and to displace them at their pleasure; And to direct and appoint the places where such Schools shall be kept or holden from time to time, so that only one of the said Schools shall be kept or holden in any one Parish at one and the same time, and when appointed for such Parish shall be kept or holden in the same for one continued year and no longer, and shall then be removed to another Parish, and shall there be continued in like manner, and so *toties quoties* until each and every Parish shall have received the benefit of having such School held within the same for one Year before the same School shall return to the Parish where it was once holden. Provided always, that the said School in the County of St. John shall never be held in the City or Parish of St. John, and provided further that neither of the said Schools for the said County of York shall be held in the Town or Parish of Fredericton, anything herein contained to the contrary, notwithstanding."

X. And etc., "That there shall be included in the estimate for the ordinary expenses of the Province the sum of £375 annually, and granted to the Justices of the Peace for the said and several Counties toward the support of the Masters of such English Schools, respectively, that is to say to the Justices of the Peace of the Counties of Westmorland, Charlotte, Northumberland, Kings, Queens, York and Sunbury, each £50, and the Justices of the Peace in the County of St. John, £25, so that each master shall receive at the rate of £25 per annum for his services."

XI. And etc., "That the said English schools, respectively, shall be visited and examined twice in each and every year. At such times as the said several Courts of the General Sessions of the Peace shall appoint, by Rectors or Missionaries of the several and respective Parishes or Places in each County where such School may happen to be kept or held, together with Committees to be for the purpose annually appointed by the said Courts of the General Sessions in each Year, or in case there shall be no Rector or Missionary in any one of the said Parishes or Places at the time, then

such visitation and examination to be held by such Committees respectively, And it shall be the duty of such persons, after due examination, to report from time to time to the said Courts of the General Sessions of the Peace, respectively, the state and condition of the said Schools."

XII. And etc., "That whenever the said courts of the General Sessions of the Peace, respectively, shall think proper they may admit any number not exceeding Four, to be free scholars of such English school, respectively, without any change for their tuition."

XIII. And etc., "That the said and respective courts of the General Sessions shall from time to time be accountable to the Legislature of the Province for their conduct and management of the monies granted to them by this Act."

[Continued by 50 G. III, Cap. XXXIII, to March 5, 1816.]

(2). 56 G. III, Cap. XXXIII, Act 1816.¹

An Act to encourage the Establishment of Schools in this Province.

Passed March 16, 1816.

"Whereas the Education of the Youth is of utmost importance, and public attention to that object, in affording them easy means of acquiring useful knowledge, has been found to be attended with the utmost beneficial effects in society."

I. "Be it enacted by the President, Council and Assembly, That the Justices of the Peace in the several and respective Counties of the Province, shall and may at the time of making annual appointment of Town or Parish Offices, have power and authority to nominate and appoint two or more fit persons to be Trustees of and for Schools in the several Towns or Parishes within their respective Counties." These Trustees shall be subject to the regulations and penalties of any Parish Officers and shall hold office until some one is appointed in their stead.

II. "It shall be the Duty of the Trustees to be appointed under and by virtue of this Act, as soon as may be after their appointment, after giving fifteen days previous public notice, to summon the inhabitants of the respective Towns or Parishes, being Freeholders, or having a yearly income in real or personal estate of the value of 40s., openly and publicly to meet and assemble in some fit

¹ Taken from the Acts of General Assembly of New Brunswick, etc., printed in 1817, printer G. K. Lugin, Fredericton.

and convenient place to be by the said Trustees for that purpose appointed, for the purpose of subscribing or voting for the raising of money by assessment in the manner hereinafter mentioned, for the establishment of Schools within their respective Parishes, to the end that the Youth may be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Provided, nevertheless, that the monies so to be subscribed or raised, shall not be less than £30, not more than £90 for more than one year, and if raised by assessment, the same shall be determined by the majority of the inhabitants present at such meeting."

III. All necessary funds for building, equipment and maintenance of the school may be raised by assessment, upon a vote of the majority of the inhabitants.

IV. The Justices of the Peace may call at request of five freeholders, a meeting of the inhabitants once in every year for school purposes on the first Monday in October, having given fifteen days notice.

V. School money shall be raised by assessment in the same manner as poor rates. The assessment is to be limited to the inhabitants living within three miles of the school house.

VI, VII, VIII. Duties of the trustees.

(VI). (a). To agree with proper "persons duly licensed, as by His Majesty's instructions is directed," to teach such school or schools in their respective Parishes, and to fix the salary to be paid out of the money to be subscribed or raised as hereinbefore mentioned and out of that which may be received from the treasury of this Province.

(b). Hereby required to use their best endeavors to cause the Youth of their respective Parishes to attend School.

(c). To "visit and inspect the Schools of their Parishes twice in every year during the continuance of this Act; to inquire into the discipline and regulation thereof and of the proficiency of the Scholars and to take care that the benefit of such Schools shall be confined to the Youth of such persons as contribute to their support where the money shall be raised by subscription."

(VII). (d). To inquire from time to time into the conduct of the teachers and report to the Court of the General Sessions; also they shall have power to remove any teacher for negligence or bad morals.

(To be Continued.)

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

The report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools in New Brunswick for 1914-1915, shows an increase in the number of schools, teachers and pupils, and in the percentage of attendance. The number of schools open in this year was 1,964. There were 2,106 teachers engaged, and the total number of pupils attending was 72,013.

The Director of Manual Training reports 19 woodworking departments in the schools and 13 departments for Domestic Science.

Besides the report of the Public Schools, the pamphlet includes reports of the University of New Brunswick, the Provincial Normal School, the School for the Deaf in New Brunswick, and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind in Nova Scotia. The Chief Superintendent also embodies in his report statistics of the Local Technical Schools in Nova Scotia.

The Superintendent of Nova Scotia Schools reports that the Province had 2,795 schools in operation during 1914-1915, with 2,945 teachers, and that 107,765 pupils were in attendance. These figures represent a considerable increase in each case.

Seventeen Mechanic Science (woodworking) departments were in operation, and the same number of departments of Domestic Science. Local Evening Technical Schools were maintained in six places, with a total enrollment of 1,584.

Interesting reports are given of the Normal, Agricultural and Technical Colleges, the School for the Deaf, School for the Blind and other special institutions, including the Reading Camp Association.

As regards teachers' salaries, Dr. Carter points out that in New Brunswick the average salaries of men teachers of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class show a decrease for the year, while those of superior and grammar school classes and all classes of women teachers show an increase. In Nova Scotia the report says, "Teachers' salaries have on an average shown a slight improvement all round, except in the cases of class A men and academic women teachers."

In New Brunswick certain recommendations of the Chief Superintendent were acted on by the

legislature, one of the most important of these being the authorization of school districts to elect and pay expenses of delegates to Teachers' Institutes.

In Nova Scotia the School Book Bureau began its work of buying, selling and distributing prescribed school books. The Department of Technical Education furnished educational moving picture films, which were shown in the Technical College, Halifax, and afterwards sent to Amherst, Sydney and New Glasgow, for the benefit of the local technical students.

Among the encouraging features of the reports are to be noted the improvement in Acadian schools; the increasing enthusiasm and efficiency of Rural Science teachers, resulting from the work done at the summer schools; the awakening of trustees, in some places at least, to see the importance of supplying necessary material for school work; and above all, the constructive element in many of the inspectors' reports.

There seems to be a general agreement that school gardens are less useful than home gardens in Rural Science work; that school exhibitions are to be encouraged; and that small Institutes are better than large ones.

POEMS EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

The *Teachers' World* has been offering prizes for the best lists of six poems that every child should know. The six poems securing the greatest number of votes were:

1. "The Daffodils."—*Wordsworth*.
2. "The Charge of the Light Brigade."—*Tennyson*.
3. "Home Thoughts from Abroad."—*Browning*.
4. "The Pied Piper."—*Browning*.
5. "Recessional."—*Kipling*.
6. "Patriotism."—*Scott*.

The following list is in the judge's opinion the best sent in for children under eight years of age.

1. "Wynken, Blynken and Nod."—*Field*.
2. "My Shadow."—*Stevenson*.
3. "The Daffodils."—*Wordsworth*.
4. "The Brook."—*Tennyson*.
5. "Baby."—*Macdonald*.
6. "The Little Star."—*Jane Taylor*.

COLLEGE CONVOCATIONS.

MOUNT ALLISON.

The closing of the different institutions of Mount Allison was marked by exercises extending over several days, beginning on Saturday, May 13th, with a recital by junior pupils of the Conservatory. In the evening the usual closing reception was held at the Ladies' College.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached on Sunday evening, May 14th, in the Fawcett Memorial Hall, by the Rev. Edgerton Brecken, M. A., B. D., of the Canadian Mission, West China. Dr. Brecken preached from the text "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

On Monday the closing exercises of the Academy and the Ladies' College were held. Dr. Palmer reported that the Academy was graduating the largest class in its history, in spite of the fact that many prospective students had enlisted, and consequently, that the attendance had been lower than for some years in the past. Dr. Borden announced that there had been an attendance of three hundred and six students at the Ladies' College, of whom one hundred and sixty-three were in residence.

The University Convocation was held on Tuesday evening, May 16th. In an able and comprehensive address, the President, Dr. Borden, outlined the effect of the war upon the University, showing that while the noble response to the call of the country made by graduates and undergraduates was a matter of thanksgiving, and justified faith and pride in the ideals held up and the principles instilled at Mount Allison, at the same time the withdrawal of so many students left a heavy financial burden upon the management of the University. Fifty-six undergraduates enlisted during the year, and also over eighty of the one hundred and forty present last year, who would, in ordinary times, have continued their course. A new science building and a library building are among the pressing needs that must be postponed. Valuable additions have been made to the gymnasium equipment. Dr. Borden spoke briefly but strongly on the necessity for technical education, and pleaded for the establishment for a chair of agriculture.

The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. Craft. The valedictory address

was delivered by Miss Ada McAnn of Moncton. Addresses were given by Rev. George Steel, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and Hon. Mr. Justice Chesley.

Dr. Borden read the following cablegram from Horsham, England: "Best wishes to you, our classmates, for success in your future life." (Signed) Wm. Best, of Coles Island, Queens County, N. B., and Arthur E. McAfee, Sussex, who would have graduated with this year's class had they not enlisted.

The graduates receiving degrees and certificates numbered forty-five. Professor Wheelock, B. A. (Acad.), Ph. D. (Yale), received the degree of B. A. (*ad eundem*). Rev. George Steel, of St. John, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents a recommendation to centralize the business management of the three Mount Allison institutions was unanimously adopted. The business will be put into the hands of a business manager.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The closing week of the year 1915-16 in the University of New Brunswick was opened by the preaching of the baccalaureate sermon, in the Methodist Church, on Sunday, May 14th, by the Rev. W. H. Barraclough of Centenary Church, St. John. On Wednesday, May 18th, the annual meetings of the Alumni and Alumnae societies were held, and Thursday, May 19th, was the day of the Encoenia.

The exercises took place in the college library, with Chancellor Jones as presiding officer. The Alumni oration, delivered by Rev. A. W. Meahan, D. D., of St. Andrews, dealt with the effect of the war upon Canadian citizenship. Professor A. J. Uppvall, of the University faculty, in his address in praise of the founders, spoke of the career of August Strindberg, the great Swedish writer, and his fearless dedication of his life to truth, as an ideal to all who would give themselves to the service of their fellowmen. Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John, spoke briefly but with great point and force to the graduates, urging them in definite terms to be loyal to their University, their Province and the Dominion. Mr. Fred C. Cronkhite, in the valedictory, outlined the events of the year in the University

and spoke particularly of the foundation of the Officers' Training Corps.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon two graduates of the University, Mr. Wallace Broad, of St. Andrews, and Professor H. M. Raymond, of Columbia University. The other degrees granted, twenty-four in all, were as follows:

Degree of M. A.— Stephen Percy Smith, B. A.

Degree of B. A. (with honors)— Murray McCheyne Baird, Dyson Walker Wallace, Adrian Bradford Gilbert, Fred Clinton Cronkite, Alma Kate Gale, Charles Patrick Inches, James Ewart Porter, James Roach McMonagle.

Degree of B. A.— Ethel Anderson, Alice Ethel Thurrott, Charles Leonard Emerson, Helen Mary St. John Bliss, James Keith Trecartin.

Degree of B. Sc. in Civil Engineering — John Nash Flood, John Patrick Mooney and Reginald Bradman Turner.

Degree of B. Sc. in Electrical Engineering — Ian MacDonald MacLean and Joseph Murray Baxter.

Degree of B. Sc. in Forestry — Colby Hibbert Jones, Leland Stanford Webb, Jas. Edwin Hall and C. E. Maiman.

The Douglas gold medal was won by Mr. Adrian B. Gilbert, of Fredericton; the Montgomery Campbell prize and the Governor-General's gold medal, by Mr. Murray McC. Baird, of Fredericton. The Brydone Jack scholarship was awarded to Mr. Cecil H. Turner, of Meductic, and the Ketchum silver medal, to John N. Flood, St. John. Miss Mary M. Chestnut, Fredericton, gained the Alumnae Society's scholarship prize, and the William Crocket Memorial prize was won by Mr. Lawrence P. Smith. Mr. Ian M. McLean, of Chatham, took the prize in fourth year engineering, Mr. C. E. Maimann, of the 58th Howitzer Battery, the gold medal offered by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor for the best all-round athlete, and Miss Georgina H. Trueman, of Rothesay, the John T. Jennings prize for freshman essays. The Alumni gold medal was not competed for.

At the meeting of the Alumni Society it was ordered that a memorial be drafted in honor of the late Lieutenant Charles M. Lawson, of the 26th Battalion.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The baccalaureate sermon at King's College was preached in the Hensley Memorial Chapel

on Sunday morning, May 7th, by the Archbishop of Nova Scotia.

The Haliburton Club held its annual meeting on Monday evening, when interesting papers were read by Dr. Fraser Harris of the Dalhousie Medical Staff, and Mr. Harry Piers, of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. On Wednesday, May 10th, the meetings of the Alumni, the Alexandra Society, and the Board of Governors, took place. At the business meeting of Convocation the following officers were elected: Chancellor, Sir Charles Townshend; Proctor, Archdeacon Martell; Clerk of Convocation, Canon Vroom; Public Orator, Rev. W. S. H. Morris.

ENCÆNIA DAY EXERCISES.

On Thursday the day's proceedings opened with the celebration of the Holy Communion in the College Chapel at 7.30 a. m., at which the Archbishop officiated, assisted by the President of the College. At 10 a. m. the annual service was held in the parish church. The preacher was the new President, Dr. Boyle, who from the text "Well done, good and faithful servant. Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," gave a thoughtful and helpful sermon on the Christian idea of life as expressed in responsibility.

Touching reference was made to the death of Canon Powell.

The Governors' luncheon was held at noon in Commons Hall. The Archbishop presided. Addresses of welcome to Dr. Boyle were made by Prof. J. H. Young, of Trinity College, Toronto; Canon Simpson, D. C. L., representing Bishop's College, Lennoxville; Rev. J. W. Macmillan, D. D., representing the University of Manitoba; Rev. Dr. McPherson, president and rector of St. Francis Xavier University; and Archdeacon Martell on behalf of the town of Windsor.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The public meeting of Convocation took place at 3 p. m., the Chancellor, Sir Charles Townshend, presiding. The new President was presented by the Archbishop and installed by the Chancellor. The conferring of degrees then took place, those receiving honorary degrees being presented with the customary Latin speech, by Rev. W. S. H. Morris, the public orator; those for degrees in course by Dr.

Vroom. The President, Dr. Boyle, took his D. D. *ad eundem*, and honorary D. C. L.'s were conferred on Dr. W. S. Carter, Chairman of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick; Prof. A. H. Young, Dean and Senior Professor, Trinity College, Toronto; Rev. Dr. H. P. McPherson, President and Rector of St. Francis Xavier University; Rev. B. C. Borden, D. D., President of Mount Allison University.

Degrees in course were conferred as follows:

M. A.—Lionel A. Forsyth, Arthur L. Collett, John R. H. Harley, Arthur C. Wilson, Rev. F. G. Kingston (*ad eundem*).

B. A.—Ethel E. Morse, LeRoy B. Florence, Henry T. Pimm, Harry F. Zwicker, Edwin Jukes, William J. McLeod, Temple W. Maynard, Gordon Thompkins Miller.

B. C. L.—E. H. Henneberry, T. E. O'Leary, J. R. Mooney, L. G. Bell, W. M. Farrar, A. L. Bartelmeh.

The divinity testamur was presented to A. F. Bate, B. A., by the President.

Dr. Willets, the Vice-President, then made the University announcements and presented the prizes as follows:

Governor-General's Medal — Miss E. E. Morse.

Bishop Binney's Prize — Miss E. M. Mason.

Almon-Welsford Testimonial — A. E. Gabriel.

Judge McDonald Prize for General Biblical knowledge — A. F. Bate, B. A., LeRoy B. Florence.

McCawley Hebrew Prize — C. A. Simpson, B. A.

Binney Exhibition — A. E. Gabriel.

Oratorical Medals — W. G. Ernst, W. McLeod.

Harry Crawford Memorial Prize — W. G. Ernst.

DeBlois' Prize for English Essay — LeRoy B. Florence.

Bissett Medal in Athletics — C. E. C. Ratchford.

An excellent valedictory was delivered by H. T. Pimm, A. B.

Canon Cowie gave an admirable Alumni oration in which he emphasized the ideals of the University and its opportunity of service.

Addresses of welcome and felicitations to the new President and the College were given by Dr. Carter, Dr. McPherson, Dr. Borden.

The Archbishop then delivered an admirable

address, and the meeting closed with the National Anthem. — *Abridged from Church Work.*

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

At the Convocation of Dalhousie University, held in the Macdonald Memorial Library, at Studley, Halifax, on Thursday, May 4th, the following degrees were conferred:

Bachelor of Arts — Lily Isabel Bayne, Hillsboro, N. S.; Lois Sutherland Creighton, Halifax; Margaret C. Fraser, Elgin, Pictou Co.; Agnes Fulton Hall, Halifax; Bessie Louisa Hall, Bridgewater; Florence Pearl Malcolm, Halifax; Edith M. Malpeque, Montgomery P. E. I.; Gertrude Lois Palmer, Halifax; Judith Forbes Piers, Halifax; Mary Louise Power, Halifax; Mary Alexandra Ross, St. John; Juanita May Whyte, Truro; Richard F. B. Campbell, Truro; Nathan Lewis Chipman, Yarmouth; Martin Henry Dawson, Truro; Clyde Wallace Holland, Halifax; Harry Austin McCleave, Stewiacke; Roy Douglass MacNutt, Truro; John Patrick Martin, Dartmouth; Arthur Gordon Melvin, Halifax; John A. Nicholson, Valleyfield, P. E. I.; Chester Arthur Pugsley, Amherst; Neil MacLean Rattee, Montreal; James Edward Rutledge, Halifax; Frederick M. Salter, Chatham, N. B.; Ernest E. B. Smith, Calais, Me.

Bachelor of Science — George Piers Brookfield, Halifax.

Bachelor of Music — Evelyn Jean Stewart, Bridgewater.

Bachelor of Pharmacy — Harry Dennis Madden Amherst.

Bachelor of Laws — Ernest Victor Ackhurst, Halifax; Charles R. Barry, Fredericton; Ernest Doiron, Shediac; Gregory T. Feeney, Fredericton; James L. Illsley, Somerset, N. S.; George Manning McDade, St. John; Andrew J. MacDonell, Glace Bay; William Noblett, Preston, England; Frank H. Paterson, Tatamagouche; Lawrence Lee Titus, Westport.

Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery — Louise A. Pennington, Montreal; Karl Kenneth Blackadar, Hebron; James Albert Currie, Port Morien; Alex. T. Godfrey, Brooklyn, Queens Co.; Arthur Hines, Noel; Hartley W. Kirkpatrick, Gaspereaux Station; James Norbert Lyons, Halifax; Robert Harvey Stoddard, Jeddore; Samuel Whitehouse, Baltimore.

Doctor of Dental Surgery — Weldon Roy Fraser, New Glasgow; Gordon Baxter Richmond, Sydney.

Diploma of Licentiate of Music — Evelyn Meredith Crowell, Halifax; Isabel Gatherer McCurdy, Halifax.

Bachelor of Arts (*ad eundem gradum*) — Sister Maura, Mt. St. Vincent, Rockingham.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The closing exercises of St. Francis Xavier were held on April 27th. This early date was set to ensure the presence of the members of the St. Francis Xavier Hospital, as this unit was expecting a summons.

The exercises took place at 3 p. m. in Celtic Hall, when the following received degrees:

B. A.—Cornelius Thomas Sullivan, Arnprior, Ontario; John Joseph Robillard, Ottawa, Ont.; James Alexander McLellan, St. Rose, C. B.; Duncan Joseph Purcell, Sydney, C. B.; John Archibald Walker, West Lake, Ainslie, C. B.; Ronald Archibald McLean, Cloverville, N. S.; Stephen Neil McEachern, Sydney, C. B.; Francis Louis Murphy, Seaforth, Ont.; Pte. Richard Herbert Morrissy, Newcastle, N. B.; Lance-Corporal Frederick Bradley Mahoney, Melrose, N. B.; Lance-Corporal Archibald L. Wilkie, Antigonish, N. S.; Lance-Corporal James Cornelius O'Keefe, Vernon, B. C.; Lieut. Daniel J. McGillivray, Antigonish, N. S.; Sarah Josephine Cameron, Antigonish, N. S.; Catherine Anne McDonald, Baddeck, C. B.; Elizabeth Mary McNair, River Louison, N. B.;

M. A.—Mary Janet Chisholm, Antigonish, N. S.

LL. D.—Hon. P. T. McGrath, St. John's, Newfoundland.

The valedictory essay was read by Mr. John A. Walker, B. A., and the address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm.

Mount St. Bernard College had its closing on the evening of the same day, when the degree of B. A. was conferred upon three young ladies, Miss Sarah Josephine Cameron, Antigonish; Miss Catherine A. Macdonald, Baddeck; and Miss Elizabeth Mary McNair, River Louison. Miss Mary Janet Chisholm of Antigonish received her M. A. degree. Miss Macdonald read the valedictory.

In January last, Mr. Colin McKenzie, barrister, of Sydney, C. B., offered to give three prizes to the students of the Senior, Junior or Sophomore years of St. Francis Xavier and Mount St. Bernard's, who should write the three best essays on certain specified subjects.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

First Prize — Miss Sarah Cameron, B. A., Antigonish, N. S., \$25. Subject of essay "The Stage, the Press and the Platform; their Comparative Influence."

Second Prize — Mr. Isaac McDougall, Strathlorne, C. B. (Sophomore), \$15. Subject of essay, "The Future of the Church in Canada."

Third Prize — Mr. W. James, St. John, N. B. (Sophomore), \$10. Subject of essay, "The Future of the Church in Canada."

The baccalaureate sermon was preached in St. Ninian's Cathedral, by the Right Rev. M. F. Power, Bishop of St. George's, Newfoundland.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

Acadia has had another year of its history in the period of the great war, and like the other colleges of our provinces its attendance has been depleted by war conditions. The enrolment at the Girls' School, and the number of young women taking the College Course has been about as usual; but the number of young men in Academy and College has kept diminishing the year through, as from time to time new decisions to enlist have been reached. Practically all young men fit for military service have now either gone over the seas or are in training camps at home. And this stands to the honor of the schools, since the paramount duty of the hour is to contribute toward establishment of freedom and justice among mankind. Acadia is bent upon doing its part at this critical juncture of the world's history.

The baccalaureate sermon on May 28th was preached by President Cutten, who is himself in khaki and whose example has affected others. The customary address before the College Y. M. C. A. was delivered by Rev. A. F. Newcomb, of Fredericton, N. B. At the Class Day exercises of those going out from college it had to be told that one of their number had given up his life a few weeks before in the cause for which our empire is fighting. At the graduating exercises the day after, four mothers were called forward by Dr. Cutten to receive the degrees for their

sons who were absent for war purposes, one of these sons having been wounded at the front only a few days previously. Another forcible reminder of the terrible conflict through which we are passing appeared in the programme on this last day of the proceedings. Hitherto it has been the custom for three men and one woman of the class to deliver addresses, but this year the thing had to be reversed, three women speaking and one man. Moreover the work of the year just finished has been much broken into because of the unrest created by consideration of the question of duty with reference to enlistment.

The number who took the B. A. degree was thirty-four. Four persons received the M. A. degree in course. One obtained the B. Th. degree, one a certificate for the English course in Theology, and to four were granted engineering certificates. Only one honorary degree was conferred, and that the degree of Doctor of Letters, upon J. Edmund Barss, of the class of 1891, for many years on the staff of Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., a well-known author of books upon the Latin language. R. Y. E.

THE LADDER.

Here is a suggestion for primary reading, adopted from one in *The Teachers' World*. Draw on the board two ladders, meeting at the top. Put a familiar word on each step and on the top step a word that has just been learned. Above the ladders hang a small flag. The game is to climb one ladder, reach the flag, and go down the other ladder. A child begins at the bottom step of one ladder and reads up. When he names the new word the teacher takes the flag. The child reads down the other ladder, and if he says every word correctly, the teacher gives him the flag. He then chooses another child to read and gives the flag back to be put at the top of the ladder again.

THE SOOTHSAYERS.

Down in the meadow the daisies are growing,
Crowded as close as white sheep in their fold;
Down in the meadow are buttercups glowing,
Scattered like little bright pieces of gold;
And down in the meadow the children are going —
There's where a fortune may truly be told.
Daisies just know if your love will smile —
Buttercups tell what is really worth while!
— Grace Edwards Wesson, in the *June St. Nichols*.

THE QUESTION BOX.

L. R. 1. Academic Arithmetic, Exercise 23, No. 19.

Let the cost price be 100%. Then the selling price will be 92.5% of cost. If it had been sold 10% higher means 10% of selling price added; or, second selling price would be 110% of first selling price, that is, $1.10 \times 92.5\%$ of cost = 101.75% of cost. Therefore, if cost is 100% and second selling price 101.75% of cost, the gain would be 1.75% of cost. But gain in dollars is \$56.

1.75% of cost = \$56.00

100% of cost = $\frac{\$5600.00}{175} = \3200 . Ans.

2. Hall & Knight's Algebra, page 97, No. 27.

Let x = distance in miles.

Let y = rate in miles travelled per hour.

Then $\frac{x}{y}$ = No. of hours of travelling.

$y + \frac{1}{2}$ = increased rate.

I. $\therefore \frac{x}{y + \frac{1}{2}}$ = hours at increased rate = $\frac{4x}{5y}$

Clear of fractions.

$5xy = 4xy + 2x$.

Transpose and collect.

$xy = 2x$

$y = \frac{2x}{x} = 2$.

x

\therefore rate is 2 miles per hour.

II. $y - \frac{1}{2}$ = decreased rate.

$\therefore \frac{x}{y - \frac{1}{2}}$ = time at decreased rate = $\frac{x}{y} + \frac{5}{2}$

Clear of fractions.

$4xy = 4xy - 2x + 10y - 5y$.

Collect and transpose.

$2x = 10y - 5y$, but $y = 2$. \therefore by substitution

$2x = 40 - 10 = 30$ $\therefore x = 15$ miles.

Hence the distance is 15 miles.

C. G. Algebra for Beginners, page 181, Nos. 25 and 30.

Let x = No. of lbs. which may go free.

Let y = Cost per lb. on excess in pence.

In first case each passenger has x lbs. to go free \therefore of the total baggage $2x$ will be free of charge. This is an English book \therefore allow 112 lbs. to the cwt. $\therefore 5$ cwt. = 560 lbs.

$\therefore 560 - 2x$ = Amount of excess.

$y(560 - 2x)$ = cost of excess = 62d. + 118d. = 180d.

(1).

In second case only x lbs. go free as all luggage belongs to one man.

$$\therefore 560 - x = \text{excess.}$$

$$y(560 - x) = \text{Cost} = 230d. \quad (2.)$$

$$\therefore 560 - xy = 230d.$$

$$560y - 2xy = 180d. \quad (1.) \quad z$$

$$380y - xy = 90.$$

Subtract the first from the second

$$560y - xy = 230d.$$

$$280y - xy = 90$$

$$\hline 280y = 140$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \frac{1}{2}d. \text{ per lb.} = \text{cost of excess.}$$

Substitute this value for y in equation No. 1.

$$140 - \frac{x}{2} = 90$$

$$280 - x = 180$$

$$x = 100 \text{ lbs. which go free.}$$

Let x yds. per sec. be A's rate.

" y " " " B's "

In first race B runs 1740 yds. and A 1760 yds. and A wins by 30 sec. (that is takes 30 sec. less than B).

$$\text{A's time} = \frac{1760}{x} \text{ and B's time} = \frac{1740}{y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1760}{x} + 30 = \frac{1740}{y} \quad (1.)$$

Second, A runs 1760 yds. and B runs $1750\frac{6}{11}$ yds.

$$\text{A's time} = \frac{1760}{x} \text{ and B's} = \frac{1850\frac{6}{11}}{y} \text{ But B having}$$

a start of 32 sec. takes that much longer than A for his race.

$$\therefore \frac{1760}{x} + 32 = \frac{1750\frac{6}{11}}{y} \quad (2.)$$

Subtract the second from the first.

$$\frac{1760}{x} + 30 = \frac{1740}{y}$$

$$\frac{1760}{x} + 32 = \frac{1750\frac{6}{11}}{y}$$

$$\hline -2 = -\frac{10\frac{6}{11}}{y}$$

$$2y = \frac{10\frac{6}{11}}{y}$$

$$y = \frac{5\frac{3}{11}}{y} \text{ B's rate in yds. per sec.}$$

Substitute this value for y in equation No. 1.

$$\frac{1760}{x} + 30 = \frac{1740}{5\frac{3}{11}} = \frac{1760}{x} + 30 = 330$$

$$1760 + 30x = 330x$$

$$-300x = 1760$$

$$x = 5\frac{8}{11}$$

A's rate in yds. per sec.

$$5\frac{8}{11} \times \frac{3600}{1760} = 12 \text{ miles per hr.}$$

A. R. What o'clock is it when the time from noon is $\frac{9}{11}$ of the time to midnight?

Time from noon to midnight = 12 hrs. If the time from now to midnight be divided into 11 parts, their time from noon to now = 9 such parts. Then the 12 hrs. = 11 + 9 such parts = 20/11.

$$\text{If } \frac{9}{11} = 12 \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{11} \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\text{And } \frac{9}{11} = \frac{10\frac{6}{11}}{11} = 5\frac{4}{11} \text{ hrs.}$$

\therefore present time is 24 minutes past 5. *Ans.*

Time from now to midnight = $12 - 5.4 = 6.6$, that is 6 hrs. 36 min. And $5.4 = \frac{9}{11}$ of 6.6.

C. B. 1. "Hyphenated Americans." A term lately applied to citizens of the United States, born in another country; as Irish-American, German-American. It often implies that the person gives allegiance and sympathy to the land of his birth rather than to his adopted country.

2. The language spoken in Bulgaria is Bulgarian, a language of the Slavonic group, to which Russian and Polish also belong.

3. *Italia irredenta* means unredeemed Italy, and is a term used in speaking of Trieste and the Tyrol which are largely Italian by blood and language, but are under Austrian rule. See Current Events in REVIEW for June, 1915, page 20 and August, 1915, page 44.

4. *Persona non grata*, one who is not in favour; literally, an unpleasing person. *Soixante*, sixty; *quinze*, fifteen; *soixante-quinze*, seventy-five. *Piou-piou*, a French infantry soldier.

C. W. M. See Current Events in this issue.

K. C. George Ridout & Co, 77 York Street, Toronto; The Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

[Several questions requiring answers by mail have had to go unnoticed because the writers omitted to enclose stamps].

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

To be Held at the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Aug. 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday, August 30th.

- 9.00 a. m.—Registration.
 10.00 a. m.—Opening Address by the President.
 Address by R. V. Harris, Esq.—“The Utilization of the School for Social Purposes.”
 Address by Principal Brunj—“Social and Civic Development through the School.” Discussion.
 Choosing of Committees.
 3.00 p. m.—Address by Principal Solon—“A Place for Hygiene in the High School Course.”
 Address by Rev. Father McManus—“The Providing and Maintaining of Parental Interest in the School.” Discussion.

Thursday, August 31st.

- 10.00 a. m.—Address by Inspector Robinson—“Shall High School Grades be allowed to attend Rural Schools?”
 Address by Inspector Campbell—“Short Training Courses for Teachers.”
 Discussion, led by Inspector Phelan.
 3.00 p. m.—Provincial Teachers' Union, President Creelman.
 4.00 p. m.—Election of Teachers' Representatives on Advisory Board.
 Address by Professor DeWolfe—“Science in the Rural Schools.”

Address by J. E. Barteaux, Esq.—“Vocational Education.”
 Discussion, led by Professor Moore.

- 8.00 p. m.—Public Meeting.
 Addresses by President Boyle of King's, President Mackenzie of Dalhousie, Principal Sexton and other prominent men
 Friday, September 1st.

- 10.00 a. m.—Address by Rev. Father O'Sullivan—“The Child's Voice and how it should be managed by the Teacher.”
 Address by A. Roy Williams, Esq.—“On Teaching Music in the School.”
 Discussion.
 Address by Professor Bucknell—“How to teach History in Relation to the War.”
 Address by E. W. Connolly, M. A.—“On Teaching Arithmetic.”
 3.00 p. m.—Reports of Committees.
 Discussion of General Matters of Educational Interest.
 Election of Executive.

Attendance and registration will count as five teaching days for Nova Scotia teachers.

As it is probable that railways will give usual rates, those attending should ask for standard certificates when purchasing tickets.

Address correspondence to G. K. Butler, Acting Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The battle of Verdun still rages, and with renewed possibility of German success. For more than a hundred days the struggle has gone on, sometimes lessening for a while, and then renewed with greater fury. Now the Germans have made a considerable advance, and are within two miles of the city.

There has been another battle near Ypres, in which the Canadians have lost heavily. They were driven out of their trenches on the night of the second of June, but recovered part of the ground next morning. Two generals of the Canadian Division, General Mercer and General Williams, were lost.

The Austrians claim to have taken thirty thousand Italian prisoners, but their advance seems to have been checked. Meanwhile the Russians have taken the offensive against Austria, along a front of two hundred and fifty miles, and have taken forty thousand Austrian prisoners. It is believed that along this front the Russians outnumber the enemy two to one.

Little news comes to us from Mesopotamia and Armenia, and little that is definite from the Balkans. A small party of Russian soldiers from Persia joined the British forces on the Tigris. If not important in itself, this is at least encouraging, as it shows that Persia is quiet. The Serbian army, which is said to number a hundred thousand men, has been conveyed by sea from Corfu to Salonika. The Bulgarians have entered Greek territory and occupied a strong position, apparently with the consent of the Greek authorities. The situation is not reassuring.

In German East Africa the British force from the north-east and a Belgian force from the northwest have made important advances, but they have a long way yet to go before they meet, and still farther to go before they join the British and Portuguese who are supposed to be coming toward them from the south.

India has sent more than three hundred thousand troops to fight in the various fronts, chiefly in Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa. These troops are equipped, trained and kept in the field at the expense of the Indian Government or of the Indian princes.

There are about six thousand men from the United States in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

It is reported that the Hudson Bay Company has placed at the disposal of the Allies its whole fleet of about a hundred and sixty vessels, to be used chiefly in carrying food and munitions from Canada and the United States to Russia, by the Archangel route.

Since the Government has taken over the National Transcontinental Railway, and placed it and the Intercolonial under the same management, they are together known as the Canadian Government Railways. There are now, therefore, virtually three railways running across the continent in Canadian territory, though their branches are so interlocked that it is difficult to follow them on the map. They are the Canadian Pacific, from Vancouver to St. John, or to Halifax; the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Prince Rupert to Winnipeg, where it connects with the Canadian Government Railways; and the Canadian Northern, from Vancouver to Fort William, with connections farther east.

The New Brunswick Government is making a survey of the Crown Lands to secure information for the department. The survey will show where settlement should be allowed, and where the land should be reserved for timber; and will determine as nearly as possible the annual growth of timber on the various areas, and other matters connected with the lumbering industry.

The United States military expedition in Mexico is making no progress, and there is increasing urgency in the Mexican demand for its withdrawal.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who set out in the summer of 1914 to cross the Antarctic Continent, was unable even to reach its shores, because his ship was caught in the ice and finally crushed. His party, after drifting for months on the ice floes, landed on one of the islands of the South Shetland group, where he was obliged to leave some of them while he made his way to the Falkland Islands for help. The Argentine Government is sending a ship to the rescue of the party, but there is little hope of finding them alive.

Yuan Shi-Kai, President of China, died on the sixth of this month, after a few days illness. He passed away quietly in the presence of his wives and others, after making provision for the transfer of authority to Li Yuan-Hung as his successor. His death will tend to allay rather than to increase the disturbances in the southern provinces, for the new president is in sympathy with the demands of the insurgents.

The long expected battle in the North Sea has been fought and won. The full particulars of the battle are not yet known. It began in the afternoon of the last day of May, when a small fleet of British cruisers encountered a German squadron off the coast of Jutland. German battleships soon came up, and the fight continued for six hours, when British battleships appeared and the German fleet fled for safety. A running fight continued through the night; but when morning came not a single German vessel remained in sight. Fourteen British ships had been lost; but the German losses are believed to be much heavier, and the British remain in control of the North Sea. These are the leading features of the greatest naval battle in the history of the world, which will probably be known as the battle of Skagerak. The blockade of the German ports will now be closer than ever, and the coasts of England are for the present safe from German attack.

Nothing since the war began has caused more sorrow throughout the Empire than the news of the death of Earl Kitchener, who perished when the cruiser Hampshire was sunk with all on board, off the Orkney Islands, on the night of the sixth of June. Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia; and, while it is possible that this was known to the Germans and that they planned to sink the ship which carried him, it seems more probable that she struck a mine. A great man has been taken from us, but not before his work was accomplished. He has organized the British army now fighting in Europe, the greatest volunteer army that the world has ever seen. Others will keep up this army until it has finished the work for which it was created; but, as the Prime Minister has said of him, no other man in the Empire could have summoned it into existence in so short a time.

WITH THE MAGAZINES.

The *Canadian Magazine* for June lives up to its name, in that nearly all the articles are about Canada and Canadian affairs. "The Spell of Montreal," "Along the St. John Valley" are descriptive papers, the latter illustrated. "Winter on the Prairie" deals with some of the animals and birds wintering amid the snowfields. "As Others Saw Us" quotes comments on Canada and Canadians, made by visitors, from the Baron de La Hontan and Father Hennepin down to Mrs. Moodie. Dr. George Bryce tells of "Soldiering in Canada Fifty-five Years Ago," and "The Battle of Windmill Point" is an account of an incident in the Rebellion of 1837. There is a pen portrait of General Alderson, Commander-in-Chief of Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and several short stories, current events, and the usual attractive illustrations make up a good number. [The Ontario Publishing Co., Toronto].

The most interesting articles in the June *Century* are those on the prospects for the coming presidential election in the United States. Conflicting views are given by Major Robert McCormick in "The Next President" in which he discusses the effect of the break in the Republican party in 1912, and its effect on the present situation; and George Creel, who answers the question "Can Wilson Win?" thus, "If he goes before the country, taking the people into his confidence, it is not believed that all the millions of the opposition can prevent his re-election." "Our Next Step," by Dr. Vrooman, faces the likelihood of a combination of Germany and Japan to smash the Monroe Doctrine, and looks to an alliance of the United States with Great Britain, France and their Allies, to establish a world peace. Mr. Albert Hickman gives a bright and readable sketch of Sir Alfred Jones, called "A Commercial Sea King." Educational articles are Miss

Vida Scudder's "Academic Freedom," and H. Addington Bruce's "On the Trail of the Dullard."

The War Book, issued by the Department of Agriculture, called "Production and Thrift," is full of valuable information, both for the teacher and the general reader. In its 250 pages are to be found, besides facts and instructions on different branches of agriculture, short articles, extracts from speeches, statistics and advice on the following subjects: The War and Finance, Food Supplies of the United Kingdom, The Necessity for Economy, Women and the War, The Call to the Colours, Patriotic and Relief Work. Useful pages are those giving lists of the bulletins available for free distribution.

FOREST CONSERVATION.

The aggressive educational campaign of the Canadian Forestry Association in the cause of forest conservation has been supplemented by a new issue called "A Matter of Opinion." The booklet is an attractive one and strikes at the subject of forest guarding from a unique angle. Seven characters are introduced — settler camper, banker, railway man, power engineer, fire ranger and tax payer — each telling his personal story of the need for living forests and the increasing menace of burned and wasted forests. The booklet makes easy reading and a mass of information is packed into the twenty-four pages. Copies may be had free by addressing the Association's Office, Booth Building, Ottawa.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The Rev. J. B. Dollard, the well known Canadian poet, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature from Laval University.

Professor E. J. Todd, of Dalhousie University, has gone to Scotland to offer himself for military service.

Mr. Hedley V. Colpitts, Science Teacher at the Fredericton, N. B. high school, has resigned his position and at the close of the term will go to Kingston, Ont., to take an officer's course.

Miss Georgie W. Allan and Miss C. W. Wyman, of the Milton school, Yarmouth, N. S., have resigned.

Yarmouth, N. S., had 209 students in the Local Technical School, the largest enrolment in the province.

The city of Halifax, N. S., some time ago raised half a million dollars for Dalhousie University. In recognition of this, the University now offers three scholarships, annually, to sons of citizens of Halifax, to be awarded by competitive examinations.

On Monday, April 24th, the pupils of the Halifax County Academy celebrated the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death by carrying out a programme of recitations, music and presentation of scenes from the plays. Professor MacMeehan, of Dalhousie, gave an address on Shakespeare.

At the closing exercises of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N. S., Hon. Mr. Justice Chisholm, of Halifax, as a stimulus to the study of local history, offered a prize of \$100 for the best history of Antigonish, his native county.

Mr. Fred J. Paterson, of Hampstead, N. B., has been appointed Science Master at the Fredericton High School

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK Twenty-Sixth Meeting, High School Building, St. John N.B., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, June 28, 29, 30, '16

PROGRAMME

First Session — Wednesday, June 28th.

9.00 a. m.— Meeting of Executive Committee.
 10.00 a. m.— Enrolment, Report of Executive Committee, Election of Secretary, and Nominating Committee, Appointment of Committees.
 Address by the President, W. S. Carter, LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

Second Session — Wednesday, June 28th.

2.30 p. m.— "School Libraries — their Use and Abuses."— Miss Eleanor Robinson, Editor EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.
 3.30 p. m.— "Evening Continuation Schools."— Dr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Nova Scotia.
 8.30 p. m.— PUBLIC MEETING — OPERA HOUSE.
 Dr. W. S. Carter, Chairman.
 Addresses of Welcome.
 "The Citizen and his Schools."— Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Education, Maine.

Third Session — Thursday, June 29th.

9.30 a. m.— "A Prescribed Reading Course for Teachers in advance of Class III."— Dr. H. V. Bridges, Principal Normal School.

NOTE: Each person attending the Institute, and desiring return fare, or at reduced rate, must, when purchasing the going ticket, ask for a certificate that he has purchased such ticket. Then this certificate, when signed by the Secretary of the Institute, will be accepted by the companies issuing it, as a return ticket, except in the case of the Government Railways and the Canadian Pacific. These lines require that the certificate so signed be exchanged for a railway ticket before boarding the train on the return.

10.30 a. m.— "School Playgrounds."— Mr. W. B. Tennant, St. John, NB
 11.30 a. m.— "Sanitation in School and Home."— Dr. G. G. Melvin, St. John, N. B.

Fourth Session — Thursday, June 29th.

2.30 p. m.— "The Ideal School Board."— Mrs. W. G. Clarke, Fredericton, N. B.
 3.30 p. m.— "School Cadet Corps."— Mr. W. McL. Barker, Moncton.

Fifth Session — Friday, June 30th.

9.30 a. m.— "Use and Misuse of Motion Pictures."— Dr. W. C. Keirstead, University of New Brunswick.
 10.30 a. m.— "Schools as Social Centres."— Mr. A. M. Belding, Editor "Evening Times."
 11.30 a. m.— Election of Executive Committee, Representative to the University Senate, Text Book Committee.

Sixth Session — Friday, June 30th.

2.30 p. m.— "The Necessity for Medical Inspection of Schools."— Dr. A. F. Emery, St. John, N. B.
 3.30 p. m.— "The Public Schools in Relation to the Mineral Resources of Canada."— Dr. Philip Cox, The University of N. B.

Unfinished Business.

W. S. CARTER, LL. D., President. GEO. A. INCH, B. A., B. Sc., Secretary.

In case any one does not purchase a through ticket to St. John, it will of course, be necessary for him to secure a certificate with each ticket he purchases.

The Kent Northern will, instead of above, issue return tickets at one and one-third first class fare.

Teachers desirous of securing lodging in advance can get desired information by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B. G. A. I.

in place of Mr. H. V. Colpitts, who has resigned. Mr. Paterson is a graduate of the University of New Brunswick and is at present Principal of the De Lorimer School, Montreal.

Mount St. Bernard's Ladies' College, Antigonish, N. S., has begun the erection of a large new wing to contain a gymnasium, a museum, a library, an auditorium, class rooms, lecture rooms, etc. This addition to the present building is rendered necessary by the increase in the number of students.

We regret to record the death of Canon Powell, late President of King's College, Windsor, which took place in Philadelphia, on Monday, April 24th.

The pupils of the Grammar School, at Chatham, N. B., lately forwarded, through the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, the sum of \$50 to Dr. Murray MacLaren to supply a bed in No. 1 Canadian General Hospital. In acknowledging the gift, Dr. MacLaren said that he was placing at the head of the bed in the New Brunswick hut, a plate with a suitable inscription, and that if possible, this plate would be sent to the Grammar School after the war, to be kept to show the part that the school had taken in assisting the sick and wounded.

Miss Edith M. Hartt, Fredericton Junction, who went west at Christmas has spent the first three months of the term familiarizing herself with the High School and Public School curriculum, both by teaching and observation in the Public Schools of Prince Albert and keeping in touch with the senior classes of the collegiate.

Miss Hartt has now accepted a position as Principal

of the Belgrave School, and speaks enthusiastically of the west.

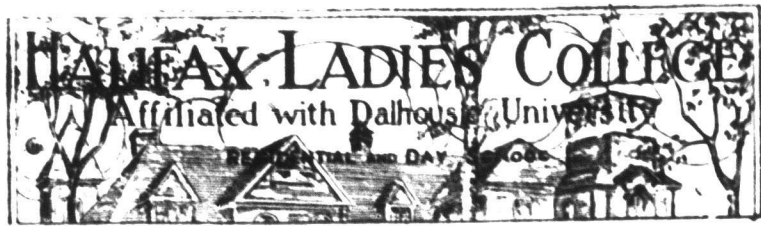
Miss Hartt also attended the convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association, held in Prince Albert during Easter week.

Lloyd T. Carmichael attended the convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association, held in Prince Albert, April 25th, 26th and 27th.

The vacancy in the ranks of Nova Scotia Inspectors of Schools, left by the death of the late L. S. Morse, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Mayhew C. Foster, M. A. Mr. Foster is a native of Annapolis County, and taught for three years at Port Lorne at the beginning of his professional career. After taking his Normal College course he studied agriculture at Guelph. He graduated from Acadia in 1909, and received his Master's degree in 1914. From 1909 to 1911 he was Principal of the Public Schools in Canning, and since then has been in charge of the Parrsboro schools.

The Ontario Department of Education has issued a handbook announcing the summer courses and examinations for teachers for 1916. Courses are given in agriculture, commercial subjects, art, manual training, household science, music, French and physical culture. There are also special courses and examinations for teachers of backward and deficient children and for kindergarten — primary teachers.

The Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, D. D., C. M. G., has resigned the Principalship of Queens University, Kingston, Ont., which has he held since 1902.



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At the Empire Day celebration in the Bathurst, N.B. schools, an important part of the programme was the unveiling of the roll of honor, containing the names of former pupils of the Grammar School, now on active service. Members of D Company of the 132nd, stationed at Bathurst, took part in the ceremony.

The staff and pupils of the Grammar School have raised over \$450 for patriotic purposes.

At a concert held recently in Fair View District, St. John Co., by the pupils of the school, under the direction of their teacher, Mr. Wilfred Fletcher, a considerable sum of money was realized, which is to be used in repairing the interior of the schoolhouse.

The meeting of the National Education Association of the United States will take place in New York City, July 1-8. The general sessions will be held in Madison Square Garden. Among other organizations meeting with the Association are the National Council of Teachers of English, the School Garden Association, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, and the American Home Economics' Association. Every department of school work will be represented. The Department of Higher Education will discuss the effect of the war upon American Educational systems. Opportunities will be offered for visiting teachers to see New York. Full particulars will be given in the June Bulletin of the National Education Association. Mr. Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Secretary.

The following list of New Brunswick teachers who have enlisted is complete, as far as is known, to date:

S. B. Anderson, Irene Arseneau, Arthur Barry, W. Leo Bonnell, Clarence Burden, Hazen Carson, Norman Cass, Geo. W. Chapman, Dean Colpitts, Burwell Douglass, Chester M. Eagles, Theophile Fournier, James Leon Frenette, John R. Gale, Whitfield Ganong, Allen Good, F. A. Good, J. C. Hanson, ——— Hunter, J. Stewart Henry, L. D. Jones, Gordon Jones, Tranquille Landry, Chas. M. Lawson, William Lawson, F. C. Manning, Fred McDonald, Cameron McFarlane, Ralph J. McKenzie, Wesley McNamara, Earle D. MacPhee, George Perry, Leon J. Savage, Leon Savoie, Robert B. Wilson, Ralph C. Gale, Bertram Campbell, Claude Estabrooks.

We will gladly publish additions to this list. We hope to give later a corresponding list from Nova Scotia.

RECENT BOOKS.

Teachers who wish to give their older pupils some idea of the geographical and historical reasons for the present war will be wise to get *A Syllabus in War Geography and History*, by Albert A. Cook. This little book is a guide to elementary teaching in these subjects, and properly used should put new life into revision of history and geography already learned, besides contributing to an intelligent reading of current history. There are seven short chapters, entitled respectively, Problems of the Mediterranean, Teuton, Gaul and Slav, Enter England, The Eastern Question, Growth of the German Menace, Economic World — Problems, Ethical Questions. Books and maps are recommended and suggestions given for using the syllabus. [George Philip & Son, Ltd., 32 Fleet Street, London, E. C. 32 pages. 6d. net].

Longmans' English Grammar is a revision and adaptation of *Longmans' School Grammar*, by George J. Smith of the Board of Examiners, Department of Education, New York City. It seems to fulfil the main requirements laid down for this kind of text book by Dr. Fitch in his *Lectures on Teaching*. That is, it has a good logical arrangement of rules, proper distinction of type between important and unimportant facts, between typical and exceptional rules; and above all, it has plentiful well-arranged and searching exercises. As soon as it has given the student a new bit of knowledge, it calls upon him to use that knowledge, and to show that he has really made it his own. Especially in the early stages, a great deal of simple constructive language work is provided. The notes for teachers are in an appendix, and discuss some disputed points. Teachers of grammar who want to add to their stock of material are advised to get this book. [Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 330 pages. 65 cents].

The Teaching of History in Elementary Schools, by R. L. Archer, L. V. D. Owen and A. E. Chapman. It is a pleasure to come upon a book on teaching, written in an as interesting way as this. And while the style attracts, the excellence of the subject matter confirms us in our first favorable impression.

The book is in two parts. The first part is given to general principles of method, and has chapters on the aims of history teaching, principles of method, choice of material, problems of arrangement, collection of material and the conduct of the lesson. The second part takes up the teaching of particular periods — the British and Roman period, the Dark Ages, later Middle Ages, Tudor and Stuart periods, the eighteenth century, and the recent period. The discussion of "the principles of fullness" in Part I is typical of the good sense and practical usefulness of the whole book. Teachers will get illumination from the suggestions on selection of details to give the right impression of a period, or of a character, e. g. "In how many a lesson on Alfred has the one graphic touch of detail been the eleventh century fiction of the cakes, with the result that children are left without the least impression of Alfred as a wise man, a good man, or a great man, but associated forever with an episode which is mere clowning when it has lost its only point (as it must lose it if Alfred is

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Teachers who prior to 1914 had taken a Course in Agriculture at a School recognized by the Education Department and passed the required examinations, are eligible for second session work.

For calendar containing information regarding Course, allowances for fares, board etc., and for admission, apply to
R. P. STEEVES, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education, Sussex, N. B.

treated as a mere name on which to hang this incident), namely, that the wisest king of England who ever lived might be treated as a fool by one of the most ignorant of his subjects." In the chapter dealing with his time an outline study of King Alfred, for children, is given, and the story of how he learned to read is used to characterize the man. The authors discuss briefly dramatization, and the use of original sources. Very full references to books are provided, yet the teacher who is confined to text books would find much that is useful between the covers of this little volume. We recommend it very strongly to all who are teaching history in our schools, and especially where there has been difficulty in interesting the children in the beginning of history. [A. & C. Black, 4, 5 and 6 Soho Square, London. 263 pages, 3s. 6d.]

What Shall we Play? by Fannie Wyche Dunn. This is a dramatic reader containing arrangements of the stories of the sleeping beauty, Cinderella, Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and other well known stories, eight in all, for grades three and four. The writer says that much of the arranging has been done by her pupils in these grades. It is well done and the language is simple and good, on the whole, keeping close to the originals in the case of classics. A good book for material for Friday afternoon or more formal programmes. [Everychild's Series. 181 pages. The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Toronto. 40 cents].

Handbook of Athletic Games, by Jessie H. Bancroft and William Dean Pulvermacher. This book is intended for players, instructors and spectators of games and claims to be a sort of "Athletic Baedeker." Part I is given to ball games, base-ball, foot-ball (American Intercollegiate and English Association), hockey, lacrosse, lawn and squash tennis, polo, golf, basket-ball, hand-ball and volley-ball. There is no mention of cricket. Part II deals with track and field games and rowing. There is an introduction treating of organized athletics. The book contains an immense amount of authoritative information in small compass, and is admirably arranged and printed, with full index, glossary, clear illustrations and such management

of type and paging as to make its matter most easily accessible. [The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Toronto. 627 pages. \$1.50].

We have already noticed the series of Geographical and Industrial Studies. The latest volume that we have received is *Asia*, by Nellie B. Allen. This is a geographical reader for pupils below the high school, but it may be read with interest by older readers. The aim is to give children who are studying the geography of Asia some sort of sympathetic understanding of the ways of living in eastern countries. The many illustrations are clear and interesting. Each chapter has a list of questions and suggestions for study, which would be helpful to a teacher. Or, the book may be used for reading, simply, and is a good one for the schoolroom table. [Ginn & Co., Boston. 449 pages. 80 cents].

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

All teachers and school boards are again notified that no authorization nor approval has been given to any agent for books or apparatus for the use of the schools of New Brunswick, by the Department of Education or any of its officers.

Teachers are requested not to permit any such agents to solicit during school hours, and to report to the Education Office any infraction of this prohibition.

There will be a Course in Physical Training given in connection with the Nova Scotia Summer School at Truro, beginning July 10th next.

New Brunswick teachers will be admitted.

For further information apply to Capt. H. Robinson Black, The Dennis Building, Halifax, N. S.

W. S. CARTER,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

Education Office,
May 22nd, 1916.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL CAL-
NDAR, 1916-1917.

1916. FIRST TERM.

- July 1 — Dominion Day (Public Holiday).
- July 4 — Normal Entrance and Matriculation Exams. begin.
- July 10 — Date of Annual School Meeting.
- Aug. 2 — Opening of French Department of Normal School.
- Aug. 28 — Public Schools open.
- Sept. 4 — Labor Day (Public Holiday).
- Sept. 5 — Normal School opens.
—Thanksgiving Day (Public Holiday).
- Dec. 19 — Exams. for Class III License begins.
- Dec. 22 — Normal and Public Schools close for Christmas Vacation.

1917. SECOND TERM.

- Jan. 8 — Normal and Public Schools re-open.
- April 5 — Schools close for Easter Vacation.
- April 11 — Schools re-open after Easter Vacation.
- May 18 — Loyalist Day (Holiday for St. John City only).
- May 22 — Exams. for Class III License begin.
- May 23^d — Empire Day.
- May 24 — Victoria Day (Public Holiday).
- May 24 — Last Day on which Inspectors are authorized to receive Applications for Departmental Exams., Reg. 38-6.
- June 3 — King's Birthday observed (Public Holiday).
- June 8 — Normal School Closing.
- June 12 — Final Exams. for License begin.
- June 18 — High School Entrance Exams. begin.
- June 29 — Public Schools close for Term.

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