

PAGES

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

THE SALARY QUESTION.

That the salary question is foremost in the minds of teachers throughout the Maritime Provinces at the present time, is strongly demonstrated by the action being taken in various centres. In St. John, the female teachers, having formed a strong union,

have taken action, and petitioned the local School Trustees for an increase of \$200, with the result that it has been agreed that an increase of \$100 be allowed, instead.

In other parts of the provinces, whilst there has not been any combined action, the feeling is that an increase must be forthcoming, if the teachers are to be induced to continue their profession in these parts. The call of the west, with its higher wages, has already proved too strong for many, and a steady stream continues to respond.

Although it is to be regretted that the St. John teachers have not been granted the full \$200, which would only have been a fair increase considering the present conditions, we trust that they will not make the mistake of refusing the \$100, and take drastic action. Public opinion would hardly stand for such, and their support is essential if ultimate success is to be expected.

Our candid advice to the teachers of St. John is to accept the amount proffered of \$100, with a clause to the effect that they do so under protest, feeling that their first request for \$200 was little enough under the circumstances.

Then let the members of the teaching profession throughout the province of New Brunswick completely re-organize their union, with strong branches in such centres as Moncton, St. John, Sussex and Fredericton. By the formation of such an union not only would their hand be stronger, but more sound judgment would be guaranteed. Instead of there being a danger for any small body to act on their own initiative, with a somewhat limited vision, there would thus be that sound judgment in all cases, as the result of a broad outlook on the situations which may arise. As such a body they could then approach the Provincial Government for a reasonable increase in the yearly grant.

The EDUCATIONAL REVIEW urges the teachers of New Brunswick, and those of the other Maritime Provinces to UNITE, and will be pleased to help in whatever way possible, not for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a Maritime Union among the teachers so that school boards, both local and provincial, could thus be approached on matters both unwise and out of order, but rather

Continued on page 343.

☸ COLLEGE CONVOCATIONS ☸

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX.

The University had two Convocations this year, one on May 9th for the faculties of arts and science and of law, and on May 30th for the faculties of medicine and dentistry. In former years but one Convocation was held for all faculties, but the sessions of the faculties of medicine and dentistry began two or three weeks earlier than those of arts and law. This year all faculties began work together.

The speaker at the first Convocation was President T. Stannage Boyle of King's College, and at the latter, Col. Croll, who had been Chief Surgeon of No. 2 Canadian General Hospital at the front.

An interesting event at the earlier Convocation was the presentation by the Hon. R. M. MacGregor of a photographic portrait of the late Professor J. Gordon McGregor, for many years Professor of Physics at Dalhousie, who left to succeed Professor Tait at Edinburgh University.

In his address, President Mackenzie referred to the fact that this was the Centennial year of the University, it having been founded in 1818 by Lord Dalhousie, then Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Lord Dalhousie's enlightened conception of the idea of a free, untrammelled college was to be open to all sects of religion, to all classes that the University which he was founding should be absolutely democratic in form and in spirit, and was to be open to all sects of religion, to all classes and to all occupations. Dalhousie adopted not merely the name, but the liberal spirit of its founder and dedicated itself to the cultivation and propagation of the higher learning in absolute freedom and without thought to class or creed. The President referred with pride to the fact that the college had not proved faithless to the trust it undertook and that learning, scholarship and freedom of thought have ever been fostered and guarded by the successive generations of those who had the University's guidance in their keeping, with the result that this insistence upon high standards has conferred incalculable benefits on the province. It had been intended that this great event in the history of the University should be celebrated this year in a fitting manner, but on account of the war, when the very existence of the empire was at stake, it was felt that the commemoration should be delayed for a time.

The centennial year of Dalhousie has, however, already been commemorated in a striking and thoughtful manner by the gift from Senator and Mrs. William Dennis of \$60,000 to form a memorial to their son Eric, who lost his life at the taking of Vimy Ridge, and who, although almost yet a boy, had distinguished himself as a soldier and won the Military Cross. This gift is to found a Professorship of Government and Political Science, and Senator Dennis stated in his deed of gift that he was prompted to make this offer to the University on account of the fact that the University "has always been on the side of sound learning, liberal and progressive thought, democratic ideals, and a wholesome patriotism. . . Dalhousie and the other colleges in the Maritime Provinces have been to an important degree the inspiration to the public service and patriotism which are the proud record of our people during their testing period in our history." It is intended that the teaching from this Chair shall in the most practical way create an interest in the public life of Canada, and inculcate amongst the youth of our land the highest ideal of public service. This is the first Chair devoted especially to the Science of Government to be established in any University of Canada. By this notable benefaction, given while they yet live, Senator and Mrs. Dennis have shown an insight into educational opportunities, and a munificent generosity in meeting a special need of the time.

The President also announced a gift of \$1,000 for the Arts library from a donor who desired that his name be not made known.

Reference was also made to the fact that in a most sympathetic and generous way the Carnegie Corporation of New York had undertaken to meet the full expense of repairing the damage done to the University buildings by the great explosion on December 6, 1917.

One of the notable events of the year among the students was their raising of the magnificent sum of \$7,600.00, one-half from the students and one-half from the staff, for the overseas Y. M. C. A. Fund. This contribution was to go to the Prisoners of War section of that Fund. It is, as far as known, proportionately the greatest amount raised by any University.

Two members of the staff left to join the fighting

forces of the Allies — Professor C. H. Wooddy, of the History department, having joined the American army, and A. D. Fraser, instructor in Classics, the 10th Seige Battery.

The President gave the following figures in connection with the University's roll of honour. They speak for themselves and show what a wonderful contribution Dalhousie has made to the fighting forces of the Empire and the striking number of men who have received the Military Cross and other decorations.

No. of students who have gone direct from the college halls into military service.....	261
No. of pre-war students actually known.....	284
No. of the staff doing military duty.....	31
	576

This number has been greatly increased since the closing of the session.

Moreover, the number of old students is far greater than stated and it is probable that the number of Dalhousians who have joined the military or naval service is between 750 and 800. The number of Dalhousians who have lost life in the service is sixty-three; decorated for meritorious service, twenty-seven, including —

Distinguished Service Order.....	3
Military Cross.....	20
Distinguished Conduct Medal.....	2
Military Medal.....	2

The total attendance during the session 1917-18 was 292, including women. The attendance was divided as follows:

	Men	Women
Arts, Science, Engineering and Music.....	77	91
Pharmacy.....	8	
Law.....	16	
Medicine.....	78	
Dentistry.....	22	

The enrolment in Medicine and Dentistry was larger than usual, due to the fact of the great demand by the army for men in these services, the Government, until the late order, not allowing students in these professions to enlist. The great falling off, due to the war, in attendance of men in the faculties of Arts and Science and Law will be seen from the following figures:

No. of men in Arts, Science and Engineering in 1913-14.....	181
and is now.....	77

The corresponding numbers in Law are seventy-eight and thirteen, and these numbers include all those under age or suffering physical disabilities.

LIST OF AWARDS.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP (in order of merit): Jean Katherine Grace Dunlop, George H. Campbell Memorial Scholarship; Jessie Mary Creighton, George H. Campbell Memorial Scholarship; Hazel Marguerite White, George H. Campbell Memorial Scholarship; Andrew Ducette, Leo Frame, Rita Chisholm, equal, Sir William Young Scholarship; Anna Sutherland MacKenzie, MacKenzie Scholarship; Arthur Middlemas Marshall, (resigned), University Scholarship.

Halifax City Free Scholarship: Ada Victoria Tyler.

First Year Scholarship: Rita Chisholm Frame, George H. Campbell Memorial Scholarship; Ruth Wallace Ross, George H. Campbell Memorial Scholarship;

Special Prizes: Waverley Prize, (Mathematics), Kenneth Norman Buchanan; North British Society Bursary (highest student in second year Arts), Horace Vivian Darrell Laing; National Drug Co. Gold Medal (highest standing in Pharmacy qualifying Course), John Edgar Surette.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES ON UNDERGRADUATES.

Bachelor of Arts: Katherine Lillian Campbell, Halifax, N. S.; Ethel May Chisholm, New Glasgow, N. S.; Mary Josephine Dence, Halifax, N. S.; Anna Gwendolyn Sarah Fraser, Halifax, N. S.; Marjorie Claudine McDougall, Kentville, N. S.; Dorothy Mary Estelle MacKay, Stellarton, N.S.; Christine Anna May MacKinnon, Louisburg, N.S.; Jessie MacLeod, Point Tupper, N. S.; Velma Jane Moore, Economy, N. S.; Sara Margaret Morash, Dartmouth, N. S.; Sarah Dorothy (in absentia), Newcastle, N. B.; Irma Claudina Noiles, Springhill, N. S.; Elsie Louise Philips, Truro, N. S.; Jean Lindsay Ross, Lunenburg, N. S.; Christens Beryl (in absentia) Saundersland, Pictou, N. S.; Annie Katherine Tattrie, River John, N. S.; Blanche Janet Urquhart, Stellarton, N. S.; Sister Marie (in absentia), Mt. St. Vincent Academy; Sister Mary Berchmas (in absentia), Mt. St. Vincent Academy; Sister Marie Agnes (in absentia), Mt. St. Vincent Academy; John Campbell (in absentia) Distant, Halifax, N. S.; Ernest Parker Duchemin, Sydney, N. S.; Gerald Joseph Foley (in absentia), Newcastle, N. B.; Claude James-William Kedy, Mahone Bay, N. S.; Donald Gordon MacGregor, Amherst N. S.; John Hanlon Mitchell, Halifax, N. S.;

Bachelor of Law: Frances Lilian Fish, Newcastle, N. B.; John Robert Howard, Harley, B. A. (Kings), Windsor, N. S.; Augustine McGillivray,

Glace Bay, N. S.; Clovis Thomas, Richard, College Bridge, N. B.; James Glen Allen Robertson, Barrington Passage, N. S.;

Bachelor of Engineering: Thomas Woodburne Hardy, (in absentia), Ottawa, Ontario.

Bachelor of Science: Robert Alexander Ross, (in absentia), St. Peters, N. S.

Diploma of Licentiate of Music: Elsie Alma Campbell, Halifax, N. S.; Mary Rede Campbell, Sawyerville, Quebec; Frances Dorothy Higgins, Dartmouth, N. S.; Florence Natalie Littler, Halifax, N. S.;

AWARD OF GRADUATE HONOURS, DISTINCTIONS AND PRIZES.

Diploma of Honour: English and History — High Honours — John Hanlon Mitchell.

Diplomas of General Distinction: Great Distinction — (Christine Anna May MacKinnon; Claude James William Kedy); Ernest Parker Duchemin.

Distinction — Velma Jane Moore; Jean Lindsay Ross.

Graduate Prizes and Medals: Avery Prize — Christine Anna May MacKinnon; Claude James William Kedy, (equal).

Governor-General's Gold Medal — John Hanlon Mitchell.

Alliance Francaise Bronze Medal (Proficiency in French Language), Mary Katherine Sutherland.

CONFERRING OF HIGHER DEGREES.

Master of Arts: Merle Perry Colpitt, By examination in Physics; William Thomas Townsend, by Examination in Tennyson.

Master of Science: Hubert Bradford, by Research and Examination in Chemistry.

ROTHESAY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, ROTHESAY.

A large number of people were present June 21 at the closing exercises and sports held at Rothesay Collegiate School. Weather conditions were ideal and the event will go down as a memorable one in the annals of the institution. In the morning and afternoon the finals of the field day sports were run off, and as on the first day were a credit to the participants. At the conclusion of the sports the spectators retired from the athletic field and gathered in front of the main building. On the balcony were assembled Bishop Richardson, Rev. W. B. Hibbard, Principal of the school, Rev. G. A. Kuhring, Rev. G. F. Scovil, Rev. Canon Daniel, Rev. Canon Armstrong, Mrs. Richardson,

Mrs. Hibbard, L. P. D. Tilley and the staff of the school.

Bishop Richardson then gave a short opening address.

After making a brief reference to the boys overseas, who were former pupils, he called upon Rev. Mr. Hibbard to read his yearly report, which was in part as follows:

"The presence of many of the boys' parents and of other friends of the school at the close of the school year gives me an opportunity of briefly reviewing the year and enumerating some of its outstanding features.

"Altogether on our honor roll we now have 174 names, of whom eight are former masters and 166 are former pupils.

"Last year I read a long list of military honors which have been bestowed upon our former members. Since then military distinctions have been gained by the following: Major Alexander McMillan, Major Cecil Porter and Major Malcolm McAvity have won the D. S. O., Lieutenant Jack Fairweather the M. C. and Sergeant (now lieutenant) Jack Harrison the D. C. M.

"During the year the following old boys have died in the service of their country: Privates Jasper Andrews, Stewart Burchill, Lawrence Wilkinson, Arthur Thornton, Sergeant Heber Daniel and Lieutenant Vernon Hatch.

"The fifth or highest form of the school was this year composed of thirteen members, of whom one left at Easter. Of these, four have taken the McGill matriculation examination, three part of the same, four the school examination and one the R. M. C. entrance. Two also took the King's College examination as well as the McGill. Results from the outside examination have not yet been obtained.

"Every boy in the school has been made a member of the Dominion Marksmen Association and over 12,000 rounds of ammunition have been used by them.

"William E. Rogers, who joined our staff last September and who took a great interest in the activities of the boys, has resigned his position. I also regret that Miss Alice MacKeen, B. A., who for more than a year has done most excellent work in teaching, besides cheerfully undertaking and accomplishing much other work in connection with the school, is leaving us this term. On the other hand, I am pleased to be able to report that L. S. H. Bent, M. A., who was a member of our staff for two years, is returning to us in September."

At the conclusion of Rev. Mr. Hibbard's address

he announced that the scholarship prizes would be awarded. He asked Rev. Canon Armstrong to officiate, and the latter upon accepting took the occasion to congratulate the boys on their excellent showing during the scholastic term.

NETHERWOOD SCHOOL, ROTHESAY.

The Netherwood school closing exercises and out-of-doors entertainment which took place at Rothesay, June 21, were held under favorable weather conditions and were attended by a large number of visitors. The Bishop of Fredericton distributed the prizes and addressed the scholars in the Rothesay Consolidated School and afterwards a very prettily arranged and well executed pastoral entertainment was given by the students in the school grounds. The dancing of the pupils was worthy of the highest praise and the exercises were well performed.

Rev. A. W. Daniel acted as chairman and he referred to the individual interest and care which characterized the methods of Netherwood school. The exercises consisted of the following programme:

- "Heavenly Father Send Thy Blessing.".....School Prayer.
 - "Sweet and Low".....School
 - Piano Solos,.....Mona Snowball and Elsie Lee
 - Valedictory.....Dorothy Fortier
 - Presentation of Certificates.....Rev. A. W. Daniel
 - Presentation of Prizes.....Bishop Richardson
 - "The Wandering Miller".....School
 - Address.....Bishop Richardson
- God Save the King.

Bishop Richardson declared himself to be a particular friend of Netherwood, which he had been interested in for twenty years. Its success was proclaimed by the character of the girls who were trained in it. He reminded the girls that the object of their education was not to have some new things impressed upon them but to bring out of them themselves the very best that was in each one. He advised them to take as their standard in life simplicity, sincerity and service. He then wished them all very happy holidays.

A. C. Skelton and Dr. Walker made a few brief remarks in awarding the prizes presented by them.

Refreshments were served to the guests at the close of the entertainment.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Encaenia of the University of New Brunswick were held on Thursday, May 16. The Sunday proceeding, the Baccalaureate sermon was



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preached in the St. Paul Church by the Rev. J. A. MacKeigan, of St. David Presbyterian Church, St. John, N. B.

Hon. William Pugsley, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, presided, and those to occupy seats on the platform included members of the senate, officers of the alumni, and other prominent educationalists. A large number of relatives of the students and friends of higher education were present, from outside points, and the scene in the old library was a brilliant one.

The annual address in praise of the founders of the university, which was an able effort, was delivered by Dr. C. S. McGinnis, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering.

LIST OF HONARARY DEGREES.

Included in the lists of honorary degrees and in the higher degrees were the degrees of LL. D conferred upon Lieut.-Governor Pugsley, and a M. A. upon W. McL. Barker of the Moncton High School.

DEGREES IN COURSE. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEGREES.

M. A. degrees in course — Lemuel Allan Gilbert, 1914; Emerson Clarence Rice, 1914; Alonzo Roland Stiles, 1915.

B. A. Degree with Honors. Frances Louise

Scott, Fredericton, Latin and Greek, Class I.
John Forbes McIntosh, St. John, Natural Science and Chemistry..., Class I.

Mary Morley Chestnut, Fredericton, Philosophy and English, Class I.

Minnie May Miller, Fredericton, English and French, Class I.

Russel Leigh, Snodgrass, Young's Cove, mathematics and mathematical physics, Class II.

B. A. Degree. Second division — Marian Anderson, Fredericton; Melvin Barker Dunn, Harcourt; Grace Davis, Sussex; Bessie Jane Robinson, Sussex.

B. Sc. Degree in Electrical Engineering. Second division — James Campbell Carney, Fredericton, Joseph Kaye Oldham, Fredericton.

B. Sc. in Civil Engineering. Unclassified on account of absence on military service — George Lee Miller, Tracey's Mills.

B. Sc. in civil engineering on completion of engineering camp — Harold Evans Barnett, Moncton; Chas. Alexander Drury McAllister, St. John.

SENIORS. GRADUATION HONOURS.

Latin and Greek, Class I — Frances Louise Scott.

Natural Science and Chemistry, Class I — John Forbes McIntosh.

Philosophy and English, Class I — Mary Morley Chestnut.

English and French, Class I — Minnie M. Miller.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, Class II — Russel L. Snodgrass.

Class Distinction. Natural Science, Class I — Marian Anderson.

PRIZES, ETC., AWARDED.

Douglas Gold Medal, John F. McIntosh, St. John; Montgomery Campbell, Miss F. L. Scott, Fredericton; Governor-General's, Miss M. M. Chestnut, F'ton. City of F'ton, Miss M. M. McMonagle; Alumnae Scholarship, Miss M. L. Friel, Moncton; Miss E. G. McLeod, F'ton, tied. \$20 to be given to each lady instead of the \$30.

William Crocket Prize, J. W. Sears, Fredericton.

Dr. W. White Prize, Miss K. M. Jarvis, Woodstock.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Gold Medal, J. Carney; Purvis Loggie School, S. T. McCavour, St. John; W. T. Whitehead School, C. R. Christie, Fredericton.

The address of Hon. William Pugsley to the graduation class, and the Alumni oration of

George H. Locke, M. A., Chief Librarian of Toronto, were then delivered.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association met at the Provincial Normal School. The officers elected for the year are: Pres., A. S. MacFarlane, Fredericton; Vice-Pres., Wm. Brodie, St. John; P. J. Hughes, Fredericton; Sec'y-treas., Dr. H. V. B. Bridges; Council, Dr. Thomas Walker, H. H. Hagerman, J. F. Owens, C. D. Richards, Ea. McKay, Dr. Philip Cox, Dr. B. C. Foster, J. T. Jennings, of Fredericton, and J. M. Robinson, of St. John, were re-elected representatives to the Senate and they with Dr. H. S. Bridges, St. John, and Dr. B. C. Foster of Fredericton, constitute the Alumni representatives on the Senate.

THE ALUMNAE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Alumnae Society of the University of New Brunswick was held at the residence of Mrs. H. F. McLeod, with the president, Mrs. C. McN. Steeves, in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Miss E. Hunter; vice-president, Miss E. Hazen; second vice-president, Miss Louise Kinghorn; secretary-treasurer, Miss Grace Flemming; assistant secretary, Mrs. John E. Page; members of the Council, Mrs. C. McN. Steeves, Mrs. H. G. Chestnut, Mrs. H. F. McLeod, Miss E. Jewett, Miss Mary Williamson.

The scholarship which is given annually by the Society was tied for by Miss McLeod, of Fredericton and Miss Louise Friel, of Moncton (N. B.) It was decided to give each competitor \$20 instead of the scholarship.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

The closing of the Prince of Wales College for the summer vacation took place on May 10th with appropriate exercises. A number of the citizens were present.

Hon. A. E. Arsenault the Premier, occupied the Chair and with him on the platform were the Principal, Dr. S. N. Robertson and staff, Prof. H. A. Shaw, Acting Superintendent of Education, Mayor Wright, and Hon. D. A. McKinnon, ex-Governor.

The Premier, after a few introductory remarks called upon Dr. Robertson, who gave an interesting outline of the year's work.

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS.

Then followed the presentation of the Premier of the medals, prizes and diplomas as follows:

Following is the Honor List: Medals and Prizes. The Anderson Gold Medal, Janet Moase. The Governor-General's Silver Medal, William Spindle. The Governor-General's Bronze Medal, Neil MacLeod. The D. A. MacKinnon Prize, Dorothy Duchemin. The John Caven Prize, Chas. Vickerson. The T. A. LePage Prize, Ruby Dennis.

Honor Diplomas—Janet Moase, William Spindle, Gladys Sullivan, Edward Aitken, Dorothy Duchemin, Melville Aitken, Ethel Enman, Aggie Goodwin, Hatfield Dymont,

Second Year Certificates—(in order of merit)—Charles Vickerson, Ina Phillips, Amy Linkletter, Mary MacDonald, Jean Tait, Myrtle Stewart, Cecilia MacDonald, Clara Murphy, Horace Walsh, Nellie Bernard, Hilda Gillis, Homer Norton, Adele MacPherson, Lowell Compton, Louise Dunn Francis Nelligan, Alba Shaw, Hodgson Morrissey, Annie MacIntyre, Vernon Smith, William Wallace, Harold Cain, Francis Schurman, Laura Driscoll Bernice Rodd, Ruth Beaton, Arthur Boates, Edison Wright, Elenor Lowe, Florence Craswell, Midred Conrad. First Year Certificates (order of merit)—Ruby Dennis. Nina Waldron, Grace Dockendorff, Edgar Webster, Helena Monaghan, Cecilia Cullen, Berrtram Moore, Agatha Monaghan Maude Ching Isabel Bourke, Annie Chaisson, Belle Bruce, Ethel Messervy, Clara Fraser, Neil McLeod, Helen MacKinnon, Adelaide Humphrey, Loretta MacDonald, Walter Darby, Miller MacFadyen, Ruth MacArthur, Bruce MacKenzie, Mamie Sutherland, Ruby Grigg, Jennié Doiron, Annie Cole, Emily Miller, Ella Warren, Myrtle Ross, Lethe Laird, Catherine MacPhee, Mildred Rose, May MacKenzie, Aubin Gallant, Florence MacCarville, Charlotte Munn, Kathleen Brown, Florence Hughes, Raymond Barrett, Gregory Gallant, Harrison Bell, Margaret MacCormack, Lucy MacInnis, Evelyn Mellett, Richard Anderson Dorothy Winchester, Hope Howatt, Sara Matheson, Mary W. MacDonald, Mary MacAdam, Marjorie Peake, Clare Cahill, Florence Ings, Genoa Lewis Corinne Arsenault, John Wright, Elenor Dymont, Ruth Matheson, Alice Lacey, Margaret Nicholson. Lumena Gaudet, Sadie Bisson, J. Frank MacMillan, Susie Delorie, Catherine Murchison, Aggie Burch Oledine Wood, John Keays, Alberta Rose, Leona Cameron, Catherine MacDonald, Annie Smith, Constance Whear, Maisie Cruwys, Mary MacQuaid, Vera Coslain, Myrtle

O'Brien, Bessie Barrett, Marguerite Driscoll, Nancy MacLeod, Rita Cullen. Celesta Dunbar, Alban Farmer, Katie Coyle, Mary Jones, Marie R. Arsenault, Mabel Jenkins, Thomas Campbell, Elvira Campbell, Helen MacCarville, Ruth Cameron, Mary Wedge, Leo Doyle, Dorothy Nicholson, Vera MacMillan.

The Principal next read a list of those who had won Palmer Certificates for Penmanship.

Premier Arsemault followed with an address to the graduates, whilst the valedictory was read by Mr. William Edward Aitken of Charlottetown.

Other speakers who were listened to with much interest were His Worship Mayor Wright, ex-Governor MacKinnon and Prof. H. H. Shaw, who all warmly congratulated the students and extended good advice and best wishes for their future success.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Following is a list of the medals and prizes awarded at St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, May 14th.

One hundred dollars donated by Hon. Senator Crosby, awarded as follows: \$25 highest aggregate first year arts, to Leonard McDonald; \$25 highest aggregate second year to J. J. R. Hughes, Philadelphia; \$25 highest aggregate third year to James Boyd, River Rougeois (N. S.); \$25 highest aggregate fourth year to T. H. McEvoy, B. A., Dalhousie (N. B.)

Ten dollars donated by Bishop Morrison, to W. S. Daley, Elgin (N. B.) as second prize in aggregate of second year arts.

Gold medal presented by Mr. Justice H. Y. McDonald, Regina, for philosophy, awarded to Blase Campbell, Victoria Mines, (N. S.).

Governor-General's medal, for senior and junior English, equally merited by Jerome Chisholm, Port Hood, and Anthona Traboulee, Glace Bay.

Ten dollars, presented by Dr. G. H. Murphy for biology, to Blase Campbell.

Ten dollars for excellence in chemistry during three years, to Donald McNeil, Sydney, (N. S.).

Ten dollars for New Testament Greek, equally merited by Joseph McCarthy and Leo McKenna, both of Sydney,

Prize for Sacred Scripture to T. D. Sullivan, Fredericton Road (N. B.).

Ten dollars for Economics II, donated by Bishop Morrison, to Isaac McDougall, Strathlorne (N. S.)

Medal for highest standing in engineering department, to Everrt Donal Nelson (N. B.)

Francis Xavier's College.etc., Continued.

Medal for freshman physics and chemistry, to D. Louise McDonald, Port Hood, (N. S.)

Medal for freshman Latin, to Duncan McLellan, Judique (N. S.)

Ten dollars for freshman mathematics, to Joseph Webb, Harbor Bouchie (N. S.)

The Salutatory was read by T. H. McEvoy, Dougall, of Inverness, N. S. A learned essay on member of the college debating team; the valedictory to the class was delivered by Isaac D. McDougall, of Inverness, N. S. A learned essay on the progress of science was read by David McIntyre, of Dorchester, Boston.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, SACKVILLE.

The anniversary exercises of Mount Allison Academy were held May 20th. The Alumni scholarship for the highest standing in mathematics was won by David Duff, Harbor Grace, Nfld; alumni scholarship for highest standing in English, Otto Miller, St. Martins, N. B.; highest standing in commercial was won by Weldon K. Carvell, Lakeville, N. B.

Dr. Palmer, Principal, reported as follows: Enrollment, 180, as compared with 120 in the previous year. Of these, 145 took full course and the remaining thirty-five partial courses; forty-three in academic course, thirty-one in book-keeping, seventy-two in shorthand and typewriting. This is a record in the history of the academy.

Charles Fawcett Memorial Hall was well filled in the evening with a large audience to witness the anniversary exercises. The programme opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Barraclough, Moncton. The address was listened to with close attention. The closing number by the choral class and orchestra under the direction of Prof. Fritz Read was magnificent. Miss Kathryn Thompson, Hillsboro, was soloist.

ALUMNI SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Society this afternoon the following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. E. Bigelow, Sackville; first vice-president, J. Clarence Webster, M. A., Chicago; second vice-president, Miss Ada McCann, Moncton; third vice president, Rev. H. S. B. Strothard, St. Stephen, N. B.; secretary-treasurer, Prof. W. M. Tweedie, Sackville; assistant secretary, R. Trites, Sackville; auditor, Dr. J. M. Palmer, Sackville; ; members of council, Prof. S. W. Hunton, Miss Gladys Borden, Rev. Dr. Morton, Col. Black (Sackville), A. V. Smith (Dorchester), Hon.

C. W. Robinson (Moncton), and Mayor R. B. Hanson (Fredericton), were elected alumni representatives on the board of regents.

ALUMNAE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Mount Allison Alumnae Society the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Charles Huestis, St. Stephen; first vice-president, Mrs. Cranswick Jost, Bridgetown (N. S.); second vice-president, Mrs. J. W. S. Black, Middle Sackville; third vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Sackville; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. B. C. Borden, Sackville; members, Mrs. J. Wood, Mrs. Mrs. S. W. Hunton, Mrs. Desbarres, Mrs. F. T. Tingley, Mrs. H. Sprague, Mrs. H. M. Wood and Miss Bessie McLeod, Sackville. Mrs. J. Wood was elected alumnae representative on the board of regents in place of Mrs. Charles Pickard, deceased. Mrs. Howard Sprague was elected alumnae representative on the board of regents, term of office to begin, January, 1919.

Resolutions were passed respecting the lamented death of four members of the society during the year, viz., Mrs. Charles Pickard, Sackville; Mrs. Mrs. Willard Clark, Bear River (N. S.); Mrs. James E. Hartt and Mrs. Dr. Sheffield, Halifax.

PRINCIPAL WIGGLE'S REPORT.

Principal Wiggle, in his report, said the total registration is 316—203 of whom are resident students, the remaining number are day pupils. The annual financial statement is not yet prepared, but we are in a position to announce that there will be at least no deficit in the year's business. This has only been made possible by the action of the Board of Regents in raising the price of board for the term just ending.

He also paid a warm tribute to Dr. Borden and said in part; To fail to do honor to one who had so much to do in establishing this seat of learning would be an unpardonable thing. There is hanging in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, a tablet to the honor of the architect, Sir Christopher Wren, which reads: "If you want to see his monument, look around you." Every window in this pile of stately buildings bears testimony of the long, faithful and successful work of Dr. B. C. Borden.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

King's College Encaenia this year was in many ways a most successful one. It was marked amongst other things by the fact of the success which is attending the Advance Movement, the amount subscribed to date being over \$60,000—a

larger amount than was ever subscribed to the work of the College in any previous year of its history. The Encaenia sermon by Canon Armstrong and the Alumni oration by Rev. G. F. Scovil, both struck a note of progressiveness which may be taken as one of the most hopeful signs of the times respecting King's College.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HALIBURTON CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Haliburton Club of King's College was held in the Haliburton Room, the President, Prof. McCarthy, in the chair. Dr. Blackall, of St. John's Newfoundland, and Rev. W. W. Judd, Headmaster of King's College School, were elected members.

The first number on the programme was an article by Major C. H. Morris, C. A. M. C., being a summary of three years service in the great war entitled, "Care of the Sick and Wounded During a Campaign." Major Morris was, owing to press of work in Halifax, unable to be present to deliver his paper and Mr. Cribb, Historian of the Club, was asked to read it.

A paper by Capt. L. deV. Chipman, a former student of the College, wounded overseas and now convalescing in Canada, on the causes leading up to the founding of King's College, followed.

The last number on the regular program was a most instructive and entertaining address by Dr. Blackall, Superintendent of Education in the Old Colony, Newfoundland, on the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland.

Upon the conclusion of the program the meeting adjourned to Commons Hall where, after a most bounteous repast the following toast list was honored:

- The King.
- Our Allies — Capt. Chipman.
- Our Guests — Hon. Mr. Justice Russel.
- Our Native Land — Hon. Mr. Justice Longley.
- The Graduates — Proposed by T. B. Wintle, Rev. Canon Vroom.
- Sister Universities — Mr. Sangster.
- English Literature — Dr. Blackall.
- The Haliburton Club — Proposed by Mr. Justice Longley, Prof. McCarthy,
"Auld Lang Syne."

ANNUAL MEETING OF ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The Alumni of King's College held a successful annual meeting in Convocation Hall, Windsor, the day before Encaenia. The President of the Association, Dr. J. Walter Allison, occupied the

chair, and those present included the Bishop of Fredericton, President Boyle, Ven. Archdeacon Forsythe, Judge Savary, Canon Vroom, Canon Harris, Canon Vernon, Canon Cowie, Canon Smithers, Rev. W. W. Judd, Rev. Noel Wilcox, Rev. T. H. Hunt, Rev. W. S. H. Morris, Rev. Prof. A. W. M. Harley, Rev. A. F. Bate, Rev. C. O. Farrar, Messrs. J. F. H. Teed, Prof. L. A. Forsyth, Prof. McCarthy, R. L. Nixon, W. L. Payzant, A. B. Wiswell, Capt. L. deV. Chipman, Dr. M. A. B. Smith.

The Committee noted with regret the deaths of the following members of the University: Rev. Charles Bowman, D. D., who took his B. A. in 1852, and was thus the oldest living graduate, having proceeded to the degree of D. D. in 1875; Col. Charles James Stewart, the Right Rev. Llewellyn Jones, Bishop of Newfoundland, and Lieut. Colin Palmer, M. C., Sergt. Lawrence Tremaine Wilkinson, M. A., Lieut. Basil Helbert, Pte. Geo. Stuartt Burchill, Lieut. James Gibson, Laurier Fraser, all of whom fell in the great war for freedom and liberty; and of the Associated Alumni, H. D. Holloway. Suitable tributes were paid to the memory of the late Dr. Bowman by Canon Vroom and Judge Savary, the latter of whom is now the oldest living graduate of King's.

Brief addresses on the Advance Movement and its progress were made by Canon Vernon, President Boyle, Dr. M. A. B. Smith, Canon Vroom, Canon Cowie Dr. J. W. Allison and others.

The Treasurer of the Alumni, Mr. W. L. Payzant then presented his annual report, which showed a balance of cash on hand in the general account of \$378.70 and in the prize fund account of \$260.62.

The Alumni Association decided to offer a prize at the Rothesay Collegiate School.

The officers of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. J. W. Allison; Vice-President, Canon Vroom; Secretary, Canon Vernon; Treasurer, W. L. Payzant; additional members of the Executive, Judge Forbes, Prof. L. A. Forsyth, Dr. M. A. B. Smith, A. B. Wiswell, Rev. Noel Wilcox.

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS ELECTED.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Vice-President of the Board of Governors: The Bishop of Fredericton; Vice-President of the College: Rev. Dr. Willets; Treasurer: Capt. R. V. Harris; Acting Bursar of Collegiate School: Rev. W. W. Judd; Librarian: Rev. Canon Vroom.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALEXANDRA SOCIETY.

The Alexandra Society of King's College met in annual session at Haliburton Hall. The delegates from branches included Mrs. W. L. Payzant, Halifax, Mrs. Smith, Dartmouth, and Mrs. Blackall, St. John's Nfld. The officers re-elected for the ensuing year were: Miss Gena Smith, Edgemoor, President; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Moody, Yarmouth; Mrs. Hodgson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Mrs. R. W. Hewson, Moncton. Mrs. H. B. Tremain, Windsor, Recording Secretary, Miss M. A. Johns, Halifax. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. J. Hunt, Windsor, Treasurer.

Canon Armstrong, St. John, addressed the society on the important part women have had and are today having in the life of the nation.

PROCEEDINGS OF ENCAENIA DAY.

The proceedings of Encaenia Day at King's College opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Hensley Memorial Chapel at which the Bishop of Fredericton was celebrant, assisted by the President of the College, Dr. Boyle.

The Encaenia service was taken by Canon Vroom, the Lesson being read by Canon Cowie, and the concluding prayers and Benediction by the Bishop of Fredericton, who was attended by his Chaplain, Canon Smithers. Dr. Willets presided at the organ.

The special preacher at the Encaenia service was the Rev. Canon R. A. Armstrong, who took for his text, Isaiah 54,2, "Spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes." The sermon was a splendid appeal for broad vision and progressive policy. The preacher applied the prophetic words of Isaiah to the Church, to the King's College and to the individual life.

At the conclusion of the service, the visitors were entertained at luncheon at Convocation Hall, the President, Dr. Boyle, in the chair. Brief but interesting addresses were made by Judge Savary, the oldest living graduate of the College; Rev. W. B. Armstrong, the oldest living graduate in New Brunswick; the Chancellor, Sir Charles Townsend; and J. W. Hugill, of Calgary, who formerly studied at the Collegiate School and was here to take his D. C. L. degree in course.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

The annual meeting of Convocation for the conferring of degrees was held at Convocation Hall at two o'clock, the Chancellor, Sir Charles Townsend, presiding, supported by the Bishop of Fredericton, President Boyle and the Doctors and Masters of

the University who were present. The candidates for honorary degrees were presented in neatly phrased Latin speeches by Dr. Hunt. They were Ven. Archdeacon Forsyth, who has had a long career of useful ministry in the Diocese of Fredericton; Rev. Canon Wilson of Springhill, who, by the establishment of the Cottage Hospital and his work for All Saints Cathedral and the Diocesan Mission Board, has made some most valuable and permanent contributions to the province and the Diocese; and Mariner G. Teed, K. C., a leading member of the New Brunswick Bar, who has just been appointed Chancellor of the Diocese of Fredericton. The candidates for the degrees in course were presented by Canon Vroom, Clerk of Convocation, who made a point which greatly pleased the Convocation when he described the candidates for M. A. who were present on military service as "pugnantes adversus barbaros," "Fighting against the Barbarians." The degrees conferred were as follows:

D. D. in course — Rev. H. St. G. Buttrum, B. D. (St. John's Coll. U. of Man); Rev. R. F. Lau, B. D. (G. T. S.)

D. C. L. in course — Bernard Rose, B. C. L.; J. W. Hugill, B. C. L.; J. O. Carss, B. C. L.

D. C. L. honoris causa — Ven. David Forsyth M. A.; Rev. Canon W. C. Williamson; M. G. Teed, K. C. (in absentia.)

M. A. ad eundem — Rev. W. Netten, M. A. (Dunelm).

M. A. in course — Rev. J. M. C. Wilson, B. A.; Rev. A. F. Bate, B. A.; Rev. J. H. A. Holmes, B. A.; Rev. Thomas Parker, B. A.; Capt. C. A. Simpson, B. A.; Rev. S. S. Hardy, B. A.; Rev. E. Hailstone, B. A.; Rev. L. R. Bent, B. A.

M. A. (on military service) — Lt. George Harley, B. A.; Pte. W. A. Lauther, B. A.

B. A. — Miss E. M. Mason, Miss R. Blackall, Miss E. B. Clarke, Rev. D. H. Loweth, Mr. E. S. Lord, Mr. R. W. Hewson, Miss D. L. Owen. B. C. L. — R. S., Stephenson, Ed. V. O'Toole, W. E. McMonagle.

The President then made the following University announcements:

Governor-General's Medal—Miss E. M. Mason. University Medal — Miss R. Blackall.

Crawford Memorial — T. B. Wintle.

Jackson Exhibition — A. G. B. Cribb.

Binney Exhibition — Miss A. E. Miller, Miss H. E. Warneford.

DeBlois Prize for English — T. B. Wintle.

Almon-Welsford Testimonial — D. Adams.

The Valedictory was delivered by Miss E. B. Clark, of the graduating class.

The Alumni oration, one of the best we have heard was delivered by the Rev. G. F. Scovil, rector of St. Jude's, St. John.

At the close Dr. and Mrs. Boyle were "at home" to a large number of visitors at the President's residence and all enjoyed the kindly courtesy of the popular host and courteous hostess.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

The eightieth anniversary of Acadia occurred this year at the usual time, the last Wednesday in May. The young men desiring to render national service by aiding in food production were allowed, by special arrangement, to leave a little earlier. The total number in attendance at the three schools during the year was six hundred and eighty-nine, of whom three hundred and fifty-four were in the Ladies' Seminary, one hundred and eighty in the Boys' Academy, and one hundred and fifty-five in the College. The College graduating class numbered but thirteen, of whom only three were men. The class presented the College with a military service flag with twenty-five stars upon it, indicating that this number of men had gone forth from the ranks to enter service to their King and country.

The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. George E. Horr, of Newton Theological Institution, who also delivered the Sunday evening address. The number of visitors in attendance at the closing exercises was of course much reduced but the smallness of the graduation class and other conditions produced by the war. Nevertheless, there was a fair degree of enthusiasm. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. McCallum Grant, was present and made a brief address. This gentleman's father-in-law, the late Hon. Dr. Parker, was long a firm and generous friend of Acadia. Three honorary degrees were conferred, viz., the degree of D. C. L. upon two New Brunswick men, Mr. A. A. Wilson, High Sheriff of the County of St. John, and Sir Ezekiel McLeod; and the M. A. degree upon Newton M. MacTavish, of Toronto, who has been editor of the "Canadian Magazine" since 1906.

During the year gone, two well-known Professors, Dr. R. V. Jones and Prof. Haycock, have been removed by death. The former, greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends, was a member of the faculty for over half a century. The latter, who was taken in the prime of his manhood, gave

about twenty years of valuable service to his Alma Mater.

Two professors are granted leave of absence for next year, the whole year, or in part, Prof. Ramsay, of the Department of English, and Prof. Perry, of the Department of Biology. The latter is well known to the readers of "The Educational Review" through his very interesting and informing articles.

Quite recently Acadia has been further favored by some handsome financial gifts. Definite publicity will be given later in reference to the amount, the source, and the purpose of these liberal donations.

The cause of education in Canada has just met with a great loss in the death of Dr. Thomas Trotter, Professor at McMaster, Toronto, a former President of Acadia University. For about ten years he was at the head of Acadia, not only greatly strengthening its financial position in that period, but so developing the liberality of Acadia's friends that the still larger giving of more recent times has been considerably the product of his wise and energetic efforts. Dr. Trotter is known throughout Canada, East and West, as a fine public speaker, a man of remarkable executive ability, an inspiring teacher, and a cultured gentleman. Beyond the limits of the schools and the religious denominations with which he had been connected his demise will be sincerely mourned.

R. Y. E.

CAMPERS CAUSE CONFLAGRATIONS.

Terrible Consequences of Abandoned Camp Fires in Eastern Canada.

Some of the worst forest conflagrations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this year have been traced to unextinguished camp fires. In two instances, parties of picnickers cooked their tea on blazing fires carelessly built on dry twigs and pine needles, instead of on rocks or gravel. Having enjoyed themselves, the campers returned home without any thought of the smoking embers left behind. Within two days, the Province of New Brunswick had lost \$60,000 because of those two camp fires. Many settlers sacrificed their barns and hundreds of workmen were taken from their regular employment and hired at public expense to put out the flames. The "deadly camp fire" is one of the worst menaces with which the fire ranging staff of this province has to deal this summer. The directions are so simple that no child could fail to understand them and no patriot could fail to put them into effect:

1. Build a small camp fire; a small fire cooks better.
2. Build it on rocks or gravel, never on leaves or needles, never on a dry bog, never against an old tree.
3. When through with the fire, put it out completely with two or three pails of water or a few shovels of earth.
4. Look out for lighted tobacco and matches. They don't look dangerous but they cost Canada millions of money and many lives every year.

OUR INDUSTRY---The Making of a Stetson Hat

SPECIAL TO THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

THE average wearer of Stetson hats has but the lightest, if any, conception of the vast amount of work entailed in their manufacture. He knows they are made of fur, but of the kind, how it is handled and the many processes it undergoes he has but the remotest idea.

The furs used in making Stetson hats are beaver, otter and muskrat from United States and Canada, nutria from Argentine Republic, hare from Saxony, and coney from Scotland and England.

The beaver, otter, nutria and muskrat are aquatic and it

is necessary to wash them thoroughly in a strong solution of whale oil soap and water to remove the scum and dirt with which the fur fibres are encrusted. The hare and coney do not require this preliminary washing in preparation for the first treatment.

Hare and coney skins are received at the Stetson factory with the hair removed, but the beaver, otter, nutria and muskrat skins, after being washed and dried, are brushed by machines and the long, coarse guard hairs are plucked, leaving the smooth, soft fur.

CHEMICAL TREATMENT.

The first process applied to the fur is that technically known as carrotting. The object of this is to add to the felting properties of the fur fibres and make them mat more readily. Under a microscope the fur fibre is seen as a barbed shaft with scales. Carrotting causes these scales to open, and they interlock when the fibres are brought together.

The carrotted skins are now taken to the fur cellars, to be stored for use as required.

FUR REMOVED FROM HIDE.

The skins remain in the cellars sometimes for many months before they are taken to the fur-cutting department. Here they are dampened and thoroughly brushed by machinery.

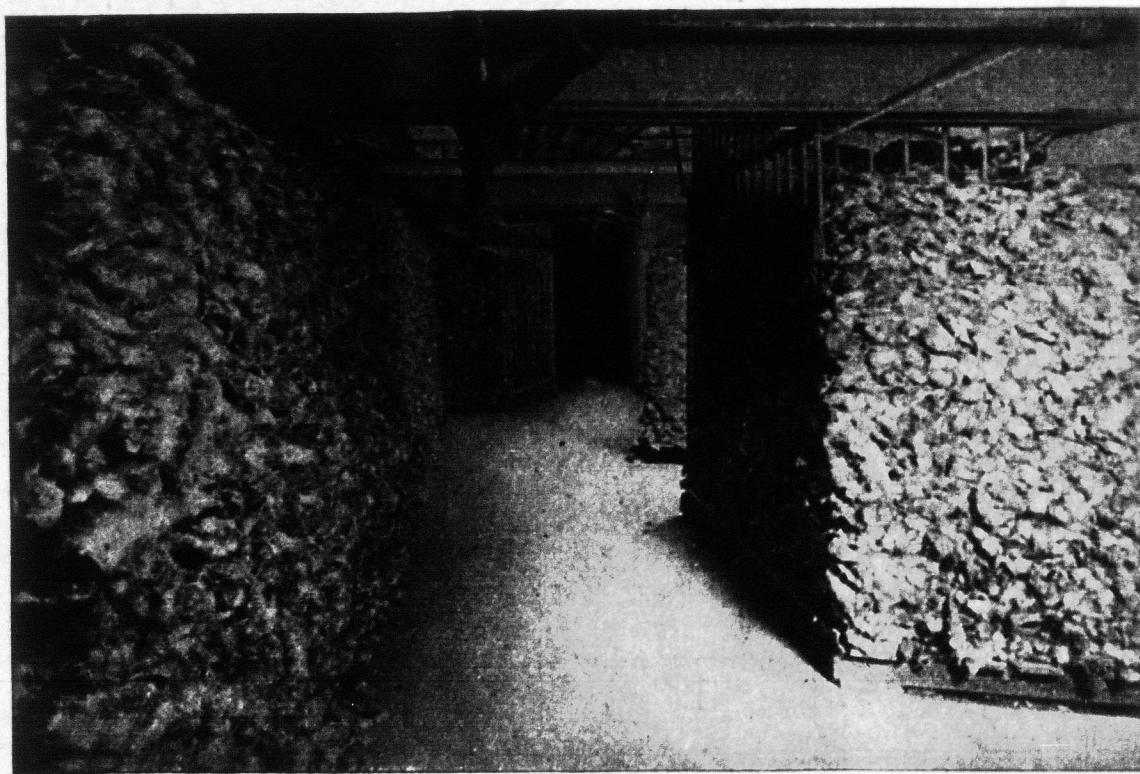
They are then fed into a machine which cuts the hide into short strings resembling shredded wheat, the fur emerging on an endless belt in apparently the same form in which it entered

SORTING FOR GRADE AND COLOR.

As the fur comes from the machines it is passed to experienced sorters who carefully separate it for color and quality. The most valuable fur from the water animal is that from the under part of the body, while from the hare and coney the best fur is taken from the backs. The graded fur is now placed in five pound paper bags and sent to the fur storerooms.



CUTTING FUR FROM SKINS



FUR CELLARS

CUT FUR IS BLOWN, MIXED AND CLEANED.

In the blowing department the fur is automatically fed into large machines in which the fibres are torn apart by revolving cylinders bearing thousands of steel teeth or pickers. The fur rises and passes through the several compartments of the machine, while the hair, being heavier, falls to the bottom.

THE PRIMARY FORM.

Now begins the transformation of the fur into the hat body. At one end of the forming machine the blended fur is weighed in a quantity dependent upon the character of the hat to be made. It is fed into the machine and projected into a chamber containing a minutely perforated copper cone about three feet high. As this cone revolves, the myriads of mist-like fur particles are drawn by suction to its damp outside, forming a thin covering of felt. The cone and felt, protected by flannel wrappings and a metal covering, are immersed in hot water, after which the formed body is removed.

When the bodies leave the cones they are extremely delicate, and to prepare them for their subsequent rough handling they are placed in a machine containing cylinders bearing hard rubber rings which kneed the bodies, causing the fur fibres to knit more closely.

SYSTEMATIC SHRINKING.

One of the most interesting and important branches of hat-making is sizing. It consists of systematically shrinking the bodies to proper size, considerable skill and close attention being necessary in the process.

Drying then follows.

It is really a fine art to distribute the shrinking fur properly in the body, so that it is lightest in the tip gradually increasing in thickness down to the brim.

DYEING.

If they are to be colored the bodies are now sent to the coloring department when they are placed in dye-baths of different combinations of anthracene or alizarin dyes suited to the different mixtures of furs. Stiff hats remain in the baths more than two hours and soft hats about three after which they are thoroughly rinsed and dried. They are then ready for the stiffening department.

HOW INDIA HELPS.

In this department, if the body is intended for a soft hat, the brim is dipped in a preparation of shellac, water and other ingredients and run between steel rollers, tip end first. This forces the stiffening into the felt and expels any surplus. In the case of stiff hats, the shellac — dissolved in alcohol — is applied to the brim by an automatic machine, being brushed into the crown by hand. After it has set, the bodies are placed in steam, to soften the shellac and promote penetration, and are then dried.

About one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of the finest shellac produced in India and more than forty thousand gallons of alcohol are consumed annually.

Continued on page 343



FINISHING STIFF HATS



PULLING OUT CROWNS AND BRIMS

Your Hat, Sir!

THE makers of **Stetson Hats** have a reputation to maintain. If you will remember **that** when you buy a hat you are certain to be more satisfied with the service you secure.

On pages 336 and 337 of this issue we tell you how **Stetson Hats** are made, that you may get better acquainted with these hats.

STETSON HATS

cost more than inferior merchandise, naturally. But remember, they wear much longer and retain their original smart appearance throughout their lifetime.

We guarantee **Stetson Hats**, so sure are we of their qualities.



This is **Stetson's** Trade Mark—It's a small thing to look for in a hat—a big thing to find.

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63 KING STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

DR. W. S. CARTER, AND THE BONDING OF N. B. TEACHERS.

[Fredericton Gleaner.]

Speaking of teachers' salaries recently, Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, said that while he would like to see salaries increased, he thought it was up to the districts, especially in the country places, to make the increases the same as is being done in St. John, Moncton, Sussex and other places. He says that in the past, whenever a government made an increase in grants to certain districts, it was followed by a corresponding diminution in local aid.

Dr. Carter said that the matter of bonding teachers was to be regretted, that it was necessary and was along the lines of similar plans being followed by other provinces of the Dominion. The supply of teachers, at the present time, is not up to the demand by a long way, and the outlook for the future is far from promising. Many districts, are finding it impossible to secure licensed teachers, though up to the present school year the Normal School has been taxed to the full with students. The reason for this is that teachers go from year to year to the west.

In order to provide relief for this, the age of Normal School entrance has been lowered by one

year and the first three years of teaching is required to be given to this province, which has been put to the expense of teaching these young men and women for their life work.

The number of teachers leaving this province, says Dr. Carter, is increasing each year and each year an increased number of teachers leave without teaching a day in this province after completing their normal training.

"There has been for years a moral obligation imposed on student teachers to refund to the province \$20 if he failed to teach three years after graduating. This was hardly, if ever, enforced. The students attending the Normal School receive a maximum of \$24 travelling expenses each.

"While our teachers are enticed to the West by the offer of large salaries, this province as one of the original partners of Confederation and therefore entitled to a share of school lands of an estimated general value of one hundred million dollars, is contributing a share of the money which enables these provinces to take away our best teachers for the West without any return.

The teachers will not have to put up the money for their bond, but will simply have to have some one go bondsman to the extent of \$100. It may not be necessary to exact the penalty, as the teacher may decide to remain here, concluded Dr. Carter.

A TIMELY BOOK

A NEW BOOK

Our Schools in War Time—and After

By ARTHUR D. DEAN

Teachers' College, Columbia University

The title is a true index of the content and point of view of the book, which tells concretely what the schools of France, Germany, England and America are contributing to war service. The book is full of patriotism, thrift, vocational training, health education, farm service of boys, community work of girls, and the whole spirit of the relation of education to life and of life to service.

335 Pages - \$1.25

Bringing the War into the Schools
War and Community Uses of Our Schools
The Field for Industrial and Trade Schools
Our Colleges and Technical Institutes
The Opportunity for Manual and Household Arts
The Work Impulses of Youth

Organized Boy Power vs. Military Drill
Red Cross and Other Community Work
Re-education of the Disabled Farm Cadets
The Organization of a Cadet Camp
Summarized Program of Action

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NATURE STUDY AND SCHOOL GARDENING.

Special to the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.
(Continued from February)

Nature Study deals with facts and principles on which the systematic study of agriculture should be founded. It does for agriculture what manual training does for technical and industrial education. Because all school training in observing, investigating and recording, should include lessons in reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic and composition, nature is closely correlated to the other subjects of the curriculum. To none is it more closely connected than geography, especially to physical geography.

These facts were known to you; what you expect I presume is a discussion of the leaflet.

In all suggestions that I offer, let these facts stand forth. Choose the subjects that are best suited to the season, and the child's environment. For instance, here in St. Andrews, the beach will furnish much material for work in nature. All her industries are associated with the sea, as are those of the islands, and coast villages. In St. Stephen the key-note is manufacturing. When I first went to St. Stephen I was much surprised at the list of industries furnished me by the class. That year we made a study of the history and importance of the cardy industry. Governor Ganong furnished me with facts, and the children brought in much information. Last year we made a study of the industry as carried on by Haley & Son. A delegation of about twelve pupils went to the mill, where Mr. Haley explained the processes to them, taking them to the section in which each was conducted. An outline was put on the blackboard and these children furnished the information. A description was afterwards written by each member of the class.

In St. George the Granite Works would supply material; in Milltown, the Cotton industry. In farming sections, the study of farm machinery, the yield per acre of crops, their value, the importance of raising stock and the value of the same, the poultry question.

In teaching the subjects, children may be divided into three divisions: First, from five years until eight; second, from eight years until twelve; third, from twelve—

In instructing all grades we must consider: First, the matter of study and how to obtain it; second, the teacher's work; third, the pupil's work.

In the first stage that only is taught with which the pupil can and do come in contact.

Through all the grades, and for all months, the course prescribed is divided into four subjects: Plants, Animals, Physical Nature and Environment. This gives one week for each subject. The directions are given very explicitly, the fault being there are often too many topics to cover in one week. In this case the sensible thing is to select one or more of the more important from each.

Plant Study is taught through the following headings: Where it was found and description of place; part above ground; part underground; fruit.

In the higher grades the flower may be introduced; also the seed and manner of dispersal. From Grade IV on, drawings of the parts are made; the plants studied, mounted; the seed collected, cleaned and bottled. The uses or destruction of the plant touched upon. Means to preserve the useful, and get rid of the injurious.

In Grades VII and VIII work should be done on germination. To provide work in germination line an ordinary glass tumbler with blotting paper and put pebbles enough in the glass to hold the paper in place. Between the glass and blotter paper place a bean, a pea, a corn seed, a radish seed, and a seed of oat. Pour in water enough to cover, and

FOOD STUDY

A new high-school textbook and laboratory manual in the study of foods and home management. A book of adequate dietetic content.

By Prof. Mabel T. Wellman.

Head of the Department of Home Economics in Indiana University; formerly Instructor in Dietetics and Household Chemistry at Lewis Institute, Chicago.

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keep the blotter damp by adding water when necessary. Write the date on a slip of paper and place on top of the glass, place the glass in a warm place, and examine to discover how many days before the seed sprouted. The number of days will be the germination energy of the seed. After the seed has sprouted make a drawing to show each change in the growth. Name the parts. If the seed fails to sprout call the attention of the class to it, and question to bring out the advantage of knowing this. A lesson on the importance and manner of seed testing will follow.

For seed testing, if the seed is large, as the bean, corn, etc., select five, after the seed has been thoroughly mixed; if the seed is as the radish, select ten, and if small, as the carrot, select twenty. I have a plate for the different size seed. Cut two discs of blotting paper to fit each plate. On one of each of these pair of discs draw as many circles as you have varieties of seed, the size of the circle depending on the seed to be placed within it. Put the blotter with the circles drawn on it, on the plate, with the circles up. Place the seed of one kind in the same circle and when all the seeds are placed cover with the other disc, pour water over the whole, and set in a warm place. Be sure to keep the blotter damp. Examine each session to ascertain what, and how many seeds have sprouted; that will sprout; find the percentage of germination. For instance if you tested five seeds and four sprouted the percent germination is eighty; if seven out of the ten selected sprouted, the percent is seventy. For class work, each row has a plate of seed for which each pupil in the row is accountable. For home work each child will test a sample of all seed planted. These exercises aid in convincing them that this work is practical. One year one of the girls in Grade VII transplanted the corn and got four ears of corn from the plant. This year another girl reported she had transplanted a Kentucky Wonder Bean, and corn, and obtained green beans enough for her dinner and five ears of corn.

In taking plant study with children under nine years of age, select simple plants, and large specimens.

Under the heading "Where Found," these questions may be used: What part of the plant grows above ground? Where found? Did it grow in sunlight or shade? In dry, moist, or wet soil? How many grew? Were any eaten by animals? Any insect near the flower? What were they doing? Part above ground: How high does the plant grow? Are there any bran-

ches? What color? What odor? How many flowers on each? Are all open at once? Part

Part Underground: Is there a main root? Any branches? What do the fine roots do for the plant? Fruit: what shape is it? Is it good to eat? Do animals eat it? How many seed are there in it?

Passing on to work on animals. In this section you will find Animals, Birds and Insects. Animals are studied from the following outline:

Home:

When seen, (meaning what season)

Movements:

Food: How obtained:

Calls:

Parts:

What are its enemies?

What are its means of defence?

Is it of value to man?

Birds: In teaching birds give instruction on the classes, and how to distinguish them, so that a child may know a percher, a wader, or a swimmer as soon as she sees one. Select the birds that have been seen by the children. Encourage the boys and girls to build feeding tables for winter and erect bird houses for summer. A piece of suet tied on a tree will bring the winter birds. Try this on a tree near your school. One of our boys built a bird house for us. It is on a tree near our class-room. It was a double tenement, and both have been occupied each season since being there. This year he had sale for six or seven houses and

OFFICIAL NOTICES

Orders of the Board of Education

Student-teachers shall be required hereafter, at the time of their admission to the Normal School, to give a bond with an approved surety in the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to His Majesty the King, that they will give three years' service in the work of teaching in the public schools in the Province, before engaging in that occupation elsewhere.

Beginning with the next school year, and continuing until the end of the war, the age of admission to the Provincial Normal School shall be sixteen (16) years.

Authorization has been given to use the public school rooms on the day designated for purposes of Dominion Registration.

For those teachers who may attend the Maritime Teachers' Convention at Moncton, beginning Tuesday, August 27th, 1918, the teaching days in the week beginning August 26th of that year, shall be allowed.

W. S. CARTER,
Chief Sup't of Education.

Education Office, May 17th, 1918.

I believe he had as many designs. Each year we have an Audubon Bird Society and take one period a month for a bird meeting. The officers are members of the class, and they conduct the meeting. The bird leaflets are very useful.

Points to be noted are:

Class:
Size:
Plumage:
Flight:
Song:
Nest:
Eggs:
Food:

Is it of use to man or not?

Keep a bird calendar.

Insects: Food:
Home: Color:
Movements: Stages:

If injurious, in what stage does it do the damage? What remedy is prescribed? If beneficial, in what stage is it of use? Pupils over twelve years should learn the difference classes of insects and how distinguished. Also insect collections should be made. Caterpillars brought in in the fall, Make a case by removing the cover from a chalk box and covering with netting. See that the caterpillar is kept in fresh food. Sprinkle the leaves. After the cocoon or chrysalis is formed keep a piece of dampened cotton in the cage. Make a study of the emerging butterfly or moth. A cyanide bottle is made by covering the bottom of a bottle with potassium cyanide, pouring in water enough to dissolve the cyanide, and then adding Plaster of Paris to absorb the water. Allow the bottle to remain uncorked until the paste hardens, after which cork tightly.

Physical Nature: Under this comes the heavenly Bodies, conditions of the weather and soil. I shall outline a few soil experiments: Soil should be stored in the fall for use in the winter.

Plant seed in crushed stone, slay, sand, humus and loam to determine which is the earliest, which the most productive, which produces the healthiest plant.

Put a quantity of loam in a glass, pour in some water, stir thoroughly. Watch the soil settle. What is on the bottom? What next? What next? Then loam in a mixture of what? The loam is named after the largest quantity.

For a particular analysis. Weigh a quantity, heat moderately to drive out the water, weigh several times or until the sample ceases to lose

weight. The loss in weight is the weight of water. Heat strongly, weighing at intervals until the sample ceases to lose. The weight lost is the weight of the humus. The clay and sand are separated by water, allowed to settle and to dry thoroughly, and afterwards weighed. Other experiments show the capillarity of soils, the passage of water through soils; the effect of mulching soil; lime on clay soil, test for soil that is acidic.

Environment: Under this head comes first, the natural features of the home district. Is there a river? Has it branches? What is the slope? Are there hills? Is there any definite arrangement? What is the appearance of the place? Has the location anything to do with the industries? Of what benefit are the industries to the people? What are the products? Where are the markets? How shipped?

In farm districts, farm machinery; arrangement of buildings; beautifying home and surroundings; springs and wells.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW SUBSCRIBER WRITES FROM FRANCE.

We have received the following suggestion from Pte. C. D. Jones, who is now on active service in France.

FRANCE, May 29, 1917.

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.

St. John, N. B.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit the enclosed as a contribution to the Primary Work department of your magazine.

Yours respectfully,

N. 1003599.

C. D. JONES.

SOME DEVICES IN PRIMARY WORK.

In teaching the simple arithmetical operations to a primary class, it is sometimes a good plan to have the children themselves cut white paper into small pieces. On these, they write easy questions, such as "4+7, 8-3, 7x3," and hand their work to the teacher. When the class is called, the teacher holds up one of the white pieces, such as "8+4". The child who first says "12" gets the paper or card. The teacher holds up another card, which is won in like manner. The pupil who has the most cards at the end of the game, wins.

For teaching new words, it is sometimes a good plan to represent them as giants to be overcome. The pupils can pretend that they are knights who are to fight with the giants. If a child fails to name a word, he is beaten. As a rule, children like to win in contest of this kind.

THE MAKING OF A STETSON HAT

Continued from page 337

The surplus shellac on the surface of the stiff hat bodies must now be removed. They are dipped in boiling borax water and the softened shellac is scraped from the inner and outer sides, after which they are placed in clear, cold water. This operation clears the shellac from the surface and leaves the stiffening only in the center of the felt. Soft hat bodies require no clearing.

THE END OF THE CONE SHAPE.

In the pulling-out department the body begins to resemble the familiar hat shape. It is plunged in boiling water and stretch on a skeleton block of metal in a machine that pulls out or flattens the crown, so that the body has the appearance of an inverted flower pot. Another machine pulls out the brim.

The body now goes to the blocking department. Here it is worked in hot water on a wooden block of a shape and size corresponding to the hat when ultimately completed, and the brim is pulled and stretched until it is perfectly flat, making a sharp angle with the crown. After being dipped in cold water, the hat is taken from the block and dried. Ordinarily, curling the brim of a soft hat is one of the final operations.

SEPARATION OF SOFT AND STIFF HATS.

The progress of the soft and stiff hat bodies up to this stage has been in the same departments, but from now until completion the work is carried on in separate departments for each class, the soft hats going to the pouncing room while the stiff hats are turned over to the press room.

CURLING THE BRIM.

The next step toward completion is to curl the brim. The edge of the brim is dampened, and turned up with a small heated iron, and the hat is adjusted on a hollow wooden form, the brim fitting on a rim or flange of the desired shape. A huge bag of heated sand is mechanically lowered on the form and in a few minutes moulds the brim to the exact shape of the flange.

PRESSING AND FINISHING STIFF HATS.

In their course from the blocking department stiff hats pass through a greater number of hands than soft hats, their character necessitating many more subordinate operations.

After several preparatory operations in the press room, such as singeing, brushing, and cutting the brim to required width, the hat is softened in an oven. The limp body is quickly adjusted in an iron mould to which is fitted a bronze templet, or form for the brim, and it is placed in a hydraulic press. A pressure of two hundred and forty pounds forces a heavy rubber bag inside the crown and around the brim, perfectly shaping both. An automatic machine then planes the turned edge of the brim to the desired contour. There are hundreds of moulds and templets of the different head sizes for the endless variety of blocks and curls.

Before the hat reaches the trimming room it is sent to the stitchers, who machine-stitch one edge of the binding to the brim. The partially bound hat is then passed to the stiff

hat trimming department, where the trimming is completed by hand.

Finally, in the curling department any variation in the curl is accurately adjusted to conform to pattern, and the hat is packed.

THE SALARY QUESTION

Continued from page 325

that there may be more real understanding on the vital questions which effect the everyday life of the average teacher, and the mutual benefit such an union would bring about.

Teachers, do not be tempted to take any action even for the purpose of securing that increase in salary to which you are entitled—that would lower the dignity of your profession and calling, but in unity and wise judgment let your strength be found. The Board of Education at Fredericton is not blind to the salary question and the reasonable claims from the teachers for an increase.

TRUE PATRIOTISM AND FALSE PATRIOTISM

There are false forms of patriotism; for example, talking patriotism instead of practicing it; being a "slacker" or a shirker, and then shouting and wearing a flag in one's buttonhole is not being patriotic, but the reverse. So also is being callous or selfish, unwilling to make sacrifices or surrender something when our nation requires that we should; so is insisting on our own privileges when our brothers are enduring untold hardships for us on the high seas and in the trenches; spending money recklessly or unwisely, when, to help our country, we should be careful and economical and thrifty. All conduct of this sort is not loving our country, but indulging our own selfishness. Intemperance is unpatriotic as well as wasteful and harmful. Our country requires that we should show our patriotism by giving up things, not standing out for more things; but each of us saving for the hard times that are coming. Self-sacrifice is the true foundation of all true patriotism. All true patriots should aim at being "Warriors in the service of Humanity and Goodness and Truth."

Our own Department of Education is enlisting "Soldiers of the Soil" to assist farmers. Children too young to work on farms can do much, however, with their own small backyard plots. To be an *owner* of a garden means more than to be a *worker* for someone else. Last year, over 4,000 children made gardens in Nova Scotia. Why not make it 20,000 this year? Only one thing stands in the way. That is the teacher. *Don't be a slacker! Be a recruiter and a leader.*—N. S. Rural Science Bulletin.

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CURRENT EVENTS

May 1.—London reports that tremendous artillery fire is resumed all along the battle-front in Flanders.

The French report artillery actions in the Villers-Bretonneux region, on both banks of the Avre, and in the region north of Montdidier.

An important conference of Premiers, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando, with the representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States, in the Supreme War-Council opens in Versailles.

May 2.—London reports that during April 585 airplanes were downed. The Allies claim 470 and the enemy 115. The total for March was 1,059.

An official report from Berlin announces that Sebastopol, the great Russian fortress in the Crimea, has been occupied. This gives Germany possession of the base of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. It is also announced that the German have established military rule in Kief, the Ukrainian capital, and members of the government, including the Minister of War, have been arrested as "too weak to maintain law and order."

May 3.—London dispatches state that the French in a brilliant offensive take important positions between Hailles and Castel at the point of the Somme salient, where the Germans had approached nearest to Amiens.

May 4.—The French report heavy bombardments in the neighborhood of the Avre. Several French raids were made near the Oise and Ailette Rivers and west of La Pompelle, a number of prisoners being taken. There was no infantry fighting. Paris reports that news has been received from the Front that a French gun made a direct hit on one of the German long range guns putting it out of action.

A Washington dispatch states that the British Mission estimates the British casualties in the Western drive so far as approximately 250,000.

May 6.—London reports that the British Colonial forces took the offensive in Flanders and Picardy, the Australians and the Canadians making gains in vital sectors near Morlancourt, between the Ancre and the Somme, making the total for two days 3,500 yards at one point penetrating to a depth of more than a third of a mile. The Canadians struck in the Arras sector.

A London dispatch states that the British, in the course of operations east of the Jordan between April 30 and May 4, captured one German and 49 Turkish officers, forty-two Germans and 843 Turks, twenty-nine machine guns, and six motor-lorries.

May 7.—A Paris dispatch states that Premier Clemenceau, returning from the front, declares that American troops are continuing to arrive in force. He believes the entente forces to be invincible.

May 8.—An official British statement received in Washington states that more than forty German warships have been successfully attacked and that the "enemy now rarely allows his above-water craft beyond the confines of his harbors.

The British official statement on aerial operations states that on May 7 twelve hostile machines were brought down

in air-fighting, eight of them being accounted for in a big engagement near Douai. A German observation balloon is reported to have been brought down in flames. None of the British machines are missing.

A dispatch from Washington states that news received from Switzerland reports serious disturbances among the crews of the Austro-Hungarian Fleet, which were put down with difficulty and have caused changes in the high command.

May 9.—Paris reports that within five minutes on May 7 Sublieutenant Nungesser brought down his thirty-third and thirty-fourth German airplane and damaged another.

May 10.—The British Admiralty reports that the operations designed to close the ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge were completed yesterday when the obsolete cruiser *Vindictive*, filled with concrete was sunk between the piers at the entrance of Ostend harbor. The British light forces are reported to have returned to their base with the loss of one motor-launch.

May 11.—The French officially report violent artillery preparation by the enemy followed by attacks by special assault troops on the French positions in the Bois la Caune. The enemy was driven out after gaining a footing.

Washington announces that more than 1,300,000 men have thus far been called in the draft and are either in France, in camp, or under call for service before June 1st.

May 12.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Italian Army states that after a long period of inactivity owing to weather conditions, a brilliant operation was executed on the night of May 10, capturing the dominating position of Monte Corno, destroying an elaborate system of enemy defenses, and taking 100 prisoners and a number of guns and material.

Vienna dispatches state that a supplementary treaty has been concluded between Roumania and Austria-Hungary by which Roumania pledges for five years the Roumanian bank balances at the German Reichsbank. A similar treaty is concluded with Germany.

May 13.—A London dispatch states that the Associated press is officially informed that the statement is an error as sent out from Ottawa attributing to the War Committee of the British Cabinet the announcement that the American Army would not be used on the Western Front until it became a complete and powerful force. Both secretary of war Baker and the Earl of Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, denied the report.

May 14.—The Italian War Office announces that attempts to renew the attack on Monte Corno, and to approach the Italian lines as Dosso Casina and in Balcino and Ornic valleys, fail with heavy loss to the enemy.

James Gordon Bennett, owner and director of the New York Herald, dies at his residence in Beaulieu, France. He was seventy-seven years old on May 10.

May 15.—Paris reports that a loyal Russian regiment on the Picardy front delivered a heavy attack on the Germans, recapturing the village of Billers-Vretonneux.

Washington hears from Switzerland that at the recent conference between the German and Austrian emperors a treaty of alliance for twenty-five years was fixed upon. A Vienna dispatch, however, states that no agreement was signed, as the time was not opportune.

A dispatch from Italian headquarters in northern Italy states that the enemy continues its attempts to approach Monte Corvo and re-open the line of advance through the Val Arsa, but is repelled by the Italian batteries.

May 16.—A Paris dispatch states that two distinct attempts to reach Paris were made during the night by two groups of German planes. They were driven off without doing any damage in the city, although a few bombs were dropped in fields.

The British Admiralty announces that the Russians before retreating from Hango, Finland, last April blew up their four American submarines. Seven British submarines were also destroyed to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Germans.

May 17.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that the German Food Department has ordered a reduction of the daily flour rations to 5.6 ounces per capita. The department states that while the promised grain supply from the Ukraine may be reckoned upon it is uncertain whether sufficiently large supplies will reach Germany before this year's harvest.

May 18.—The British Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk on May 14 and two men killed.

A dispatch from Moscow states that German troops in Esthonia have mutinied and several officers have been killed.

A London dispatch announces that following a proclamation by Lord French of the existence of a German-Sinn-Fein

plot in Ireland, at least 500 prominent Sinn Feiners are arrested. The men arrested include De Valera, the president of the organization; Arthur Griffiths, vice-president; Wm. Cosgrove, M. P., and the Countess Markiewiez. No specific charges have been made public as yet.

May 19.—London dispatches state that fourteen persons were killed and more than forty injured during the Allied air raid on Cologne.

Moscow dispatches state that Mussulmans and Bolshevik forces are engaged in a deadly conflict at Baku on the Caspian Sea. It is said that 2,000 have been killed and 3,000 wounded. German troops have occupied Bjorko, an island in the Gulf of Finland, thirty miles northwest of Petrograd.

May 20.—The British report that the hostile artillery has shown activity with gas shields north of Bethune. French troops carry out successful operations east and northeast of Locre, gaining all their objectives on a 4,000 yard front and taking 400 prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy north of Hinges is repulsed with heavy losses.

A London dispatch states that during a German air raid on the city last night four Gothas were brought down by the British barrage. Another machine is reported to have fallen flaming into the sea and two others lost. The British casualties were 37 killed and 161 wounded. Fourteen of the killed were women and five children.

An official statement issued in London, states that since the beginning of the German offensive two months ago, 1,000 German air planes have been brought down or driven out of control and 1,000 tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines.

May 21.—Washington reports that U-boat menace is being curbed. The last record of tonnage sunk in a month

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according to a statement of the Navy Department, was 25 per cent. less than during the preceding winter months. The figures showed that only 220,709 tons of British shipping and 84,393 tons of other Allied and neutral shipping were sunk during the past month.

May 22.—London dispatches announce that while waiting for the German drive, which is believed to be imminent, the Allied forces are becoming more and more aggressive in minor attacks and raids.

May 23.—A dispatch from the British Army Headquarters in France states that German airmen heavily bombed British hospitals behind the lines killing and wounding hundreds including patients.

May 24.—In an address in Edinburgh Premier Lloyd George states that Germany is straining every nerve to strike a decisive blow before the full force of the American armies can be brought into the field.

May 25.—A dispatch from Mexico City confirms the report that Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba.

May 26.—A dispatch from Geneva states that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in a Strassburg hospital suffering from typhoid fever and that his condition is critical.

London reports that on May 25 more than 300 bombs were dropped on billets near Armentieres and Merville an ammunition dump at Varsenaere and the Bruges docks.

May 27.—London reports that the great German offensive is resumed on practically the entire front. Terrific blows were struck on Flanders and on the Aisne. Heavy bombardments and gas attacks are reported from other points. The Allied line was generally intact.

May 28.—London reports that the great German offensive made rapid progress during the day in the Aisne sector and at night continued apparently unchecked. The enemy crossed the Vesle River at two points and gained wide stretches of territory on either side. Numerous towns have been taken by storm and Berlin claims the capture of 15,000 prisoners. The French and British are retiring steadily but giving battle for every inch of the ground.

May 29.—London dispatches state that an enormous number of fresh troops thrown into the German lines extended and widened the drive on the Aisne front pushing the point of the new salient five miles farther south, making the maximum penetration of the enemy for the three days seventeen and one-half miles.

May 30.—London dispatches state that the Allied reserve are apparently in action as the army of the Crown Prince has failed to gain any considerable ground, and on the flanks of the forty mile fighting front the Allies refuse to give up further territory despite the persistent enemy attacks. In the center, about seven miles north of the Marne, the French reserves have checked the German thrust toward Chateau Thierry.

May 31.—The French report that the enemy who succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sempigny was repulsed on the right bank of the river. Despite vigorous counter attacks the enemy wins some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, having passed Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchyle-Chateau. Weak German forces reach the north bank of the Marne between Charveves and Jaulgonne. The position remains unchanged in the northwest and to the north of Rheims.



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MARITIME EDUCATION CONVENTION

P. E. I., N. S. and N. B.

Aberdeen School Building, Moncton, 27th, 28th
and 29th August, 1918

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

TUESDAY, 27th.

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.00 a. m. Registration.
10.00 a. m. Opening Addresses—
Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Sup't Education
N. B.
Dr. A. H. MacKay, Supt. of Education,
N. S.
H. H. Shaw, Acting Chief Supt. of Edu-
cation, P. E. I.
11.00 a. m. "The Government of Children,"
Dr. H. S. Bridges, LL. D., Supt. of
Schools, St. John.
11.30 a. m. "Can our Teacher's Pension System be
Improved?"
Principal Creelman, Sydney, N. S.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. "Maritime Reciprocity in Teachers and Text
Books,"—
Inspector W. R. Campbell, M. A., Truro.
3.30 p. m. "Woman's Share in the Thrift and Production
Campaign,"
Miss Jean Peacock, Provincial Normal
School, Fredericton.
Miss Jennie Fraser, College of Agriculture,
Truro, N. S.

EVENING SESSION.

- Address of Welcome.
Mayor J. B. Toombs, Moncton, N. B.
8.00 p. m. "The Claim of the Maritime Provinces for
Federal Subsidies in lieu of Western
lands."
Hon. O. T. Daniels, Atty.-Gen. of N. S.
Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton.
Dr. David Solon, Principal Nova Scotia
Normal College, Truro.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.00 a. m. "Public Health."
Hon. Dr. Roberts, St. John
Miss Winnifred Read, Public School
Nurse, Halifax.
Dr. Rose L. Blackadar, Port Maitland,
Yarmouth County, N. S.
11.00 a. m. "Musical Notation in Schools and the Ex-
amination of Teachers."
Mr. Frank W. Harrison, Fredericton, N. B.
Supervisor E. J. Lay, Amherst, N. S.
Miss Catherine Robinson, St. John.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. Provincial Educational Associations meet
separately to organize and elect officers
for next year.

EVENING SESSION.

- 8.00 p. m. "Maritime Union."
Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, St. John.
Mr. Hance J. Logan, B.A., LL. B., K. C.
Amherst, N. S.

THURSDAY, 29th.

MORNING SESSION.

- 9.00a. m. "Vocational Education."
Mr. Fred Magee, M. L. A., N. B.
Prof. F. H. Sexton, Director Technical
Education, N. S.
Mr. W. R. Reek, Secretary of Agricultur-
ing Federation.
11.00 a. m. "Education for retarded pupils."
Mrs. Sarah Houston, Halifax.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. "The French Language in Canada"
Rev. L. Guerton, P. H. D., D. D., Vice-
President University of St. Joseph
College.
Addresses from distinguished visitors; Reso-
lutions, Discussions, etc.

NOTICE.

- (1) All teachers will buy ordinary return tickets as Standard Certificates are unobtainable this year.
- (2) Registration will be made with secretaries of Provincial Institutes of the respective provinces, Mr. Geo. Inch, Sec'y. Educational Institute for New Brunswick. Mr. G. K. Butler for Nova Scotia.

(3) All teachers expecting to attend must send in their names not later than August 15th, to Mr. S. W. Irons, Moncton, N. B., Secretary of the Local Commission. Board and Lodging will cost in the neighborhood of \$2.00 or \$2.25 per day. Teachers will kindly state whether they wish board and lodging together or whether they are willing to take them separately. The local committee is making every effort to make the visiting teachers comfortable but as hotel accommodation is limited, it will be absolutely necessary for them to know in advance how many to expect.

N. B. teachers who attend will be allowed all the teaching days in the last week in August.

(4) Teachers of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, should procure from their own Educational authorities any forms which they are accustomed to using in making returns for attendance at Education Associations.

(5) All communications for the General Secretary should be addressed,

St. Martins,
St. John Co., N. B.

after July 5th, 1918.

WM. MCL. BARKER,
General Secretary.

COURAGE OF A TEACHER IN FRANCE.

A woman who defied the German army to save the archives of her commune was recently awarded the Cross of War. She is a school teacher in the Marne district, a Mme. Fiquement. Her citation reads as follows:

"A woman of the highest courage, brave, and devoted among all, at Taisey, during the German occupation, had the power, by her noble and energetic attitude, to impose her personality upon the occupying forces by refusing, even under the most brutal menaces, to give up to them the archives and the maps of the commune. In spite of the incessant bombardment undergone by a village now almost leveled to the ground, she continued up to the very hour fixed by the military authority for total evacuation to administer, all by herself, the affairs of the commune. With a courage and abnegation above all eulogy, she rendered the very greatest services to her fellow citizens, giving to all the beautiful example of energy and of never-failing devotion."

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

Misses McLaughlin, Weatherall, Harrison and McDonald, teachers in the Truro schools, have resigned, and the following new teachers have been appointed: Miss Olivia J. Fulton, of North River, now principal of Shubenacadie school; Miss Marjorie McCully, of Truro, and Miss Mineola McKay, Truro, June 6.

Dr. George R. Parkin, administrator of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund, and who has had the task of working out the conditions under which this Scholarship shall be awarded, was in St. John, N. B., recently.

The Protestant committee of the Council of Public Instruction at a meeting at Quebec, May 17, received a resolution from the Association of School Trustees for the province asking that compulsory education be applied to Protestant schools.

On account of the large number of teachers serving overseas it was decided to suspend the summer school at MacDonald College for the year. A change was made with regard to the designation of schools, and those, known as elementary, model and academic, will in future be called elementary, intermediate and high schools.

The closing of St. Dunstan's College took place on May 15. The board of Governors decided on this date in order to permit the young men of the college to go home on the farms to take part in the greater production movement.

At the Normal School, Fredericton, May 2, Dr. W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education, presented to Miss Annie F. Baird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baird of Fredericton a £5 British war loan certificate which was awarded by Major Wendall B. Shaw, a former student at the Normal School but at present in British Columbia, for the highest standing in any class in the Christmas examinations.

A very successful concert was held in Pisquid West School, P. E. I., May 15, in the presence of a large attentive audience. Mr. Allan J. MacDonald acted as chairman.

At the request of the principal, the entire Mount Allison Ladies' College student body, comprising more than 200 girls, met to discuss the question of greater production during the summer of 1918.

The scheme of the Mount Allison girls is to hire out during the summer, or during any particular season of the summer, in groups of two or three or as many more as may be wanted, to those farmers either in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, who actually need their services.

New York, May 29.—The board of education voted unanimously to discontinue teaching of German in the public schools for the duration of the war.

Mr. R. P. Steeves, director of School Gardens for New Brunswick, addressed the students of the Provincial Normal School, recently. He pointed out to the young men and women, who are about to become teachers, that it was a patriotic duty, at the present time, for them to take an agricultural science course at one of the Rural Science Schools, either at Sussex or at Woodstock. He said that a certain allowance would be made to them in the way of travelling

News has been received that Lance-Corporal Robert Thornton Mack had been wounded in the right thigh. Lance-Corporal Mack was principal of Bridgewater school before enlistment.

expenses, and as grants, and as a salary bonus, if they decided to carry out the plans which he outlined. Mr. Steeves says that through the efforts of Principal W. M. Burns, of the Model School, school and home garden plots have been started and are carried on with much success by the pupils of that school. Mr. Steeves addressed the public school at Marysville and will have a school garden plot started in connection with that school. It is also aimed to have school gardens at the Kingsclear, New Maryland and Doak Settlement Schools, and in this connection it is aimed to have a big exhibition of the products of these school gardens, as well as of the work done inside the schools. This exhibition will probably be held in Fredericton some time in the fall. The Fredericton School Board is to be asked to donate prizes in connection with this exhibition.

The application of the following for places on the teaching staff were received and placed on the application book by the St. John School Trustees recently: Misses Bessie Wright, Hazel E. Belyea, Julia T. Crawford, Marion Caswell, Ena Higgins, Mary M. Chaisson and Mary Blanchard.

Supt. Bridges reported that the returns for the S. P. S. from the schools were: Winter Street, 11; King Edward, 13; Alexandra, 16; High School, 20; Albert 3; Centennial, 3; King George, 1; St. Malichi's, 1; St. Peter's Boys, 1—69 in all. At the Y. M. C. A. over one hundred had enrolled, making the total for the city about two hundred.

The Teachers Convention at Murray River, P. E. I., recently, was well attended. Some of the Montague folks, interested, motored down after work, to be in attendance at the evening session. As autos do not run here on Friday, a special permit was granted for the trip.—T.

In going about the country it is noticeable that on school houses public halls and private residences the Red Ensign is nearly everywhere displayed. This is not as it should be, and it appears to take a long while to educate people to the fact that the Red Ensign is intended for ships and to be flown at sea. The Union Jack is the only proper flag to fly on shore. School Commissioners and others should take notice of these facts and have the school children taught to hoist the Union Jack.—Yarmouth Herald.

Mr. W. McL. Barker, of Aberdeen High School, has accepted the offer of the principalship of Sussex High School and has tendered his resignation from the local staff to take effect July 1st. It is understood that the new position commands a much higher salary than the one Mr. Barker has been filling on the local staff. During his term of service in Moncton Mr. Barker has proven himself a most capable and efficient instructor and deeply interested in all movements tending toward the general well being of the city.

Gifts of moneys direct and in scholarship funds, amounting to nearly \$80,000, signalized the most outstanding feature, in the announcements by President Cutten, at the 80th anniversary of Acadia University celebrated last month.

Classified Advertisements.

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book catalogue free; new phonograph, \$12; 100 postcards, 25c.; 1,000, \$2; 1,000 letterheads; \$2; McCreery's Printery, Chatham, Ont.

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PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Departments of Agriculture and Education, Rural Science
Schools for Teachers at Woodstock and Sussex
July 10 to August 8, 1918.

The full course of study in the Rural Science Schools occupies two summer sessions with an interim Winter Reading and Experimental Course. It includes (1), Chemistry of Soil, Plants and Animals; (2), Physical Nature and Environment; (3), Nature Study of Animals; (4), Plant Life and School Gardening; (5), Methods of correlation and study in the public schools with the regulations dealing with the work. No. options. (See Regulation 50 in the Nature Study and Agriculture Course.

Satisfactory completion of the Course entitles teachers to receive certificates of competency.

In naming the school an applicant wishes to attend, the

principle of readiest accessibility from home should govern.

Teachers actually engaging in the public schools of New Brunswick are eligible for admission free of charge.

Both Schools open at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of July 10th.

Teachers who propose to attend for second year classes are requested to present themselves at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for examination on the Winter Reading and Experimental Course.

As no standard certificates are issued by the Railways this year students will purchase return tickets with receipts for amount paid for same. Cost of transportation from home to school (the one way) will be paid on condition stated above.

For further information and for admission apply to

R. P. STEEVES,
Director Elementary Agricultural Education,
Sussex, N. B.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

June 7, 1918.

To Public School Trustees and Teachers, Province of Nova Scotia.

For quite a number of years back, even before the beginning of the war, the cost of living has been advancing very materially; but during the last four years this advance has assumed such proportions as to make it a matter of serious concern to people of small or even moderate means. To meet this condition of affairs practically all classes of wage earners have demanded, and have been awarded large increases in their wages, so that some classes are actually receiving at the present time more than double what they were receiving only a few years ago.

In this improvement in remuneration which has been so general in other employments, those engaged in the important work of teaching the youth of our province have participated either not at all or to such a limited extent as to be almost negligible. That the work of the teachers in other countries and in other provinces of the Dominion is more adequately appreciated is shown by the fact that much larger salaries are paid, and many of our most promising teachers are thus being attracted away with results that are very injurious to this province. Others are leaving the profession altogether to enter more lucrative employments; and others now in our High Schools and Colleges who with brighter conditions existing in the teaching profession might have been counted upon to join

the teacher's ranks, cannot be induced to regard the possibility of becoming a teacher in Nova Scotia. One result of this condition of affairs is that even our High Schools and Academies are likely soon to be left without male teachers.

To arrest the general movement to the Western Provinces of our best teachers where better salaries are paid, to prevent the depletion of the teachers' ranks by the greater financial inducements offered in other callings, and to attract into the profession our more gifted students, the betterment of teachers' salaries is absolutely imperative.

Therefore the Council of Public Instruction has made the following regulation, and whilst this regulation is not compulsory, till August First, 1919, all sections whose Annual Meetings are held in June are earnestly urged to adopt and to make provisions for the carrying out of the said Regulation during the forthcoming year.

As the Legislature of our Province has enacted at its last session a statute increasing the amount of the Municipal Fund apportioned to each school or department of school, from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars, the increases contemplated in the said Regulation cannot be considered burdensome.

The seemingly drastic action of suspending the licenses of teachers violating this Regulation is obviously for the protection of the profession from the degrading practice of "underbidding."

It is clearly manifest that the salaries indicated in the Regulation are to be regarded merely as minimum salaries.

REGULATION — TEACHERS' MINIMUM SALARIES

(1) From August 1st, 1918, the minimum salary to be paid by any section to a teacher shall be based on the average annual salary paid by that section from its sectional funds for the five years ended July, 1917.

(2) That is to say, where the said average annual salary was \$200 or less, from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be fifty per cent more than that average salary.

(3) Where the average annual salary was from \$200 to (and including) \$300 from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be forty per cent more than that average salary.

(4) Where the average annual salary was from \$300 to (and including) \$400 from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be thirty per cent more than that average salary.

(5) Where the average annual salary was from \$400 to (and including) \$500 from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be twenty per cent more than that average salary.

(6) Where the average annual salary was from \$500 to (and including) \$750 from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be fifteen per cent more than that average salary.

(7) Where the average annual salary was over \$750 from the sectional funds, the minimum salary from the said funds shall be ten per cent more than that average salary.

(8) The license of any teacher engaging to teach in any section at a less salary than that defined above shall be at once suspended, and if any section engage a teacher at a less salary than the above specified, such section shall forfeit its share of the municipal fund and shall not be regarded as having a legal school.

The two branches of the Legislature last spring unanimously charged the Council of Public Instruction with the responsibility of this regulation which has had also the unanimous approval in detail of the Advisory Board of Education and other most competent representatives of the varied interests of the province.

(Signed) A. H. MacKay,

Secretary, Council of Public Instruction.

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T. G. LOGGIE,

Deputy Minister.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
 FREDERICTON, N. B.,
 May 27th, 1918.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

New Brunswick School Calendar.

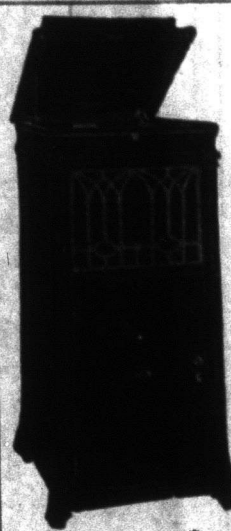
1918 — 1919.

1918. FIRST TERM.

- July 1 — Dominion Day (Public Holiday).
 July 2 — Normal School Entrance and Matric. and Leaving Examinations begin.
 July 8 — Annual School Meeting.
 Aug. 7 — French Department of Normal School opens.
 Aug. 26 — Public Schools open.
 Sept. 2 — Labor Day (Public Holiday).
 Sept. 3 — Normal School opens.
 ? — Thanksgiving Day (Public Holiday).
 Dec. 10 — Normal School Entrance Examinations for French Dept. begin.
 Dec. 17 — Third Class License Examinations begin.
 Dec. 20 — Normal and Public Schools close for Xmas Holidays.

1919. SECOND TERM.

- Jan. 16 — Normal and Public Schools re-open after Xmas Holidays.
 Apr. 17 — Schools close for Easter Holidays.
 Apr. 23 — Schools re-open after Easter.
 May 19 — Observed as Loyalist Day in St. John Schools only.
 May 23 — Empire Day.
 May 24 — Last day on which Inspectors are authorized to receive applications for July Examinations.
 May 26 — Observed as Victoria Day (School Holiday).
 May 27 — Class III License Examinations begin (French Dept).
 June 3 — King's Birthday. (Public Holiday).
 June 6 — Normal School closes.
 June 10 — License Examinations begin.
 June 16 — High School Entrance Examinations begin.
 June 27 — Public Schools close.



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