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MISSING

The Educational Review.

Devoted to Advanced Methods of Education and General Culture.

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW,

St. John, N. B.

The REVIEW will not be issued in July.

Coronation Day—June 22nd—will be observed as a public school holiday.

If you intend to change your school address at the end of this month notify the REVIEW so that no number may be lost.

The usual Picture Supplement is omitted this month. The REVIEW is at present making arrangements for a more attractive series of Picture Supplements than ever for the coming year.

Professor Clarence L. Moore, of the University of Dalhousie, has been conducting the biological courses in the Provincial Normal College, since the beginning of April, when the courses in the University closed.

"I like the REVIEW because it looks cheerfully at things and helps me to enjoy my life as a teacher," says one of our readers. This encourages us to make the REVIEW more helpful from month to month.

Captain Borden, of Halifax, is on a tour of inspection and examination of teachers in physical training in various centres throughout the Maritime Provinces. He expresses himself well satisfied as to results.

The M. P. Q. examinations will be conducted in Nova Scotia in July next, under the new regulations published in the last April *Journal of Education*.

No extra week of vacation is allowed Nova Scotia teachers for attending the Rural Science School, Truro, because minimum travelling expenses are payable to those attending, and they may qualify for a bonus for teaching on account of attendance (See new Regulation 145.)

Some one has suggested that May and June are the proper months for holidays. Certainly, with royal birthdays and other festivities, such as the Coronation, we are having many of them this season. But if they tend to make us better citizens and more loyal and healthy subjects of a good king and queen, the holidays are well spent.

If from any cause you wish to discontinue the REVIEW do not fail to send notice to the office. The REVIEW is always continued to an address unless subscribers have notified us to stop sending at the end of their subscription year. Examine the number on your address.

The system of physical training in schools in operation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, has it is reported, been introduced into every province in Canada.

Be as much in the open air as possible; drink plenty of pure water; take a daily bath; go to bed early and get up early; have regular habits of eating, exercise and rest; and in so doing children will be better physically, mentally and morally.

The new "Manual of the School Law of Nova Scotia" is expected to be published next fall. The Education Act was revised and consolidated during the last session of the Legislature, and has been already printed in the statutes. The common school course of study is now undergoing revision, to be published with the other regulations of the Council of Public Instruction in the Manual.

Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, writes the REVIEW as follows concerning June holidays: "The holiday on the anniversary of the King's birthday, came on Saturday, the 3rd of June. It does not, therefore, affect the number of school holidays. Coronation Day is likely to be proclaimed, in which event it will be the only school holiday in the month."

Dr. J. B. Hall, professor of psychology and civics in the Normal College, Truro, has resigned his position to become a candidate for the local legislature in the approaching provincial election. Dr. Hall is an excellent teacher, a public spirited citizen, and if elected he should occupy a foremost place among the Solons who annually assemble at Halifax.

In Nova Scotia some trustees of County Academies still advertise for "Grade A" teachers. The REVIEW is informed that there never were any "Grade A" teachers within the present century. There are and were "Class A" teachers. But County Academies need "Academic" teachers, a very different Class from that of "A," which is only a superior First Class.

There are two features especially gratifying in the college reports of this year: One is the large number of teachers qualifying for higher work in the schools—and this means a growing number of students in the colleges for future years; the other

is the continually increasing body of students preparing for the industrial as well as the professional duties of life. If these young men and women remain in Canada it means much for the intellectual life and the upbuilding and progress of the country.

The new regulations published in the April *Journal of Education* of Nova Scotia, hold out more liberal money inducements not only to graduates of the Rural Science school at Truro, but to those who successfully complete the work of one session and teach an effective rural school.

The University of New Brunswick made a very appropriate recognition of the worth of Principal Berton C. Foster, M.A., and the good services he has rendered that institution, by bestowing on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Foster is a worthy successor of Dr. Geo. R. Parkin in keeping up the high standard of the Fredericton Collegiate School.

Two noted college leaders have withdrawn from active service this year—President John Forrest, from Dalhousie University, and President David Allison, from Mount Allison University. That they have wisely shaped the destinies of these progressive institutions of learning may be gathered from the good reports of their present standing on another page of the REVIEW.

Suggest to your pupils some little plans before the holidays to make the vacation pleasant and profitable to them. Lend them some entertaining books and make a list of others they can easily procure. Speak of excursions that can be taken to places near at hand, and how important it is to know the valleys, glens and woods near to their homes, and the birds and wild flowers to be found there. The pleasures of these excursions will gladly be recalled in after years. Talk of the studies to be taken up next year, and the names of books of travel and literature that will be useful for them to read as preparation for next year's work.

Many teachers have told us that the month of May this year with its bright days and rapid growth of vegetation was the best season they had ever enjoyed for nature study. The warm weather invited teachers and children out of doors—and Nature did the rest. No one, in this climate, ever saw more rapid unfolding of leaf and flower than during the last two weeks of May.

Summer School of Science.

The opening of the Summer School of Science will take place at Fredericton, July 12. The final arrangements for the teaching staff have been made, and a strong corps of specialists will teach the various subjects. A total of forty-five scholarships will be open for competition by the students, and more are expected before the school opens. These range in value from \$10 to \$20.

The evening popular lectures are a great feature of the Summer School, and an attractive list of subjects and lecturers has been prepared. The following is a partial programme of the course:—

"Scottish Life," Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. John.

"The Preservation of our Historic Memorials,"

Dr. G. U. Hay, St. John.

"Irish Wit and Humour," Hon. Judge Carleton, Woodstock.

"What the Rocks Tell Us," Dr. L. W. Bailey.

Hon. G. E. Foster, subject to be announced.

Hon. Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Education for Maine; Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia; Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education; Mr. J. D. Seaman, Secretary of the School, and others will also give an evening lecture each.

Applications will be received by the Secretary up to the meeting of the school.

The following scholarships are for the candidates from localities named:—

Sir Frederick Borden, \$20, for teachers of Kings County, N. S.; D. D. McKenzie, M. P., for North Cape Breton and Victoria County; J. W. Madden, M. P., for South Cape Breton; E. K. Spinney, for Yarmouth (town), N. S.; E. N. Rhodes, M. P., for Cumberland County, N. S.; The Guardian Newspaper, for Prince Edward Island; L. E. Prowse, M. P., for Prince Edward Island.

Chief Superintendent Dr. Carter calls attention to a mis-statement in the Calendar of the Summer School (p. 17) to the effect that "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick teachers who attend the sessions of the Summer School will be allowed (with the consent of the trustees) an extra week's vacation." Since the lengthening of the holidays in the country schools of New Brunswick to eight weeks, equal to the town schools, no extra holidays may be granted on account of the Summer School of Science. Nova Scotia teachers can obtain an extra week under Regulation 144.

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW]

The Imperial Education Conference, 1911.

The report of the Imperial Education Conference recently concluded has promptly come to hand. It forms a volume of 267 pages. It contains the papers read at the public afternoon meetings; but only the results of the Official Conference which was extended into the second week, with its discussions conducted confidentially. Two papers and the speech of Dr. Viljoen, of South Africa, on the Simplified Spelling movement were ordered to be published *in extenso* in the report, where they appear beginning on page 207. The telegraphic report to the New York papers contained a very important, though evidently, accidental error, which probably accounts for the Montreal *Star's* criticism. Dr. MacKay's comments support the development of a uniform standard pronunciation of English as well as a scholarly simplification of its spelling; and points out briefly, how with the absolute definite standardization of sounds by the phonographs, all teachers in the training schools of English speaking peoples may be enabled to train all English speaking pupils to use standard English (as soon as such a standard can be authoritatively determined and promulgated) in every part of the globe and for ages to come, with practical certainty.

The following are the resolutions of the Conference on the subject:

23. The Conference also discussed the attitude of departments of education to the more important movements in favour of the simplification, improvement, and uniformity of English spelling, an item on the Agenda Paper suggested by the Nova Scotian Government. The subject was opened by a paper by Dr. E. R. Edwards, one of the secondary school inspectors of the Board of Education, on "English Spelling and Spelling Reform," and a paper by Dr. MacKay (Nova Scotia) on the question whether education departments should tolerate any reformed spelling. These papers together with the resumé of a speech by Dr. Viljoen (Union of South Africa), are printed in part II of this report (see pages 207-228).

24. At the conclusion of the discussion on the simplification of English spelling, the Conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

"(XI) That this Conference is of opinion that the simplification of spelling is a matter of great importance in all parts of the Empire, calling for such practical steps in every country as may appear most conducive to the ultimate attainment of the end in view—the creation, in connection with the subject, of an enlightened public opinion and the direction of it to the maintenance, in its purity

and simplicity among all English-speaking peoples, of the common English tongue."

"(XII) That the foregoing resolution be appended with an explanatory note to the printed copies of the papers on the subject read to the Conference on Friday last by Dr. E. R. Edwards, H. M. I., and Dr. MacKay, and be included in the report of the Conference."

Birds.

The Linnet and Swallows.

J. W. BANKS.

The pine linnet (*Chrysometris pinus*) is an irregular summer resident, and rarely seen singly or in pairs. Their instinct of sociability is never overcome, even in the nesting season. They usually nest in communities, high up in the tall spruces. Their flight is wavering, similar to their near relatives, the goldfinch. The pine linnets are very erratic in their movements, failing to make their appearance some seasons where they were abundant the year before. The flocks which make up in the autumn, numbering hundreds of individuals, gather on some sunny hilltop in a dense mass. With some preconcerted signal, the whole flock will instantly rise with perfect evenness, wheel back and forth, front and rear, with wonderful precision, and then the whole flock will drop to the ground for a short breathing spell with the same level formation. This remarkable bird drill is continued for hours. They are seed eaters in the strictest sense. They have a beautiful warbling song. The pine linnet, or pine finch as it is sometimes called, arrives usually the first week in April.

The swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*) is a common summer resident, arriving about the 12th of April, nearly four weeks in advance of the other members of the family. They are not gregarious, and are not depending on man for nesting places. As a rule they still retain their primitive habit of nesting in cavities in trees, or in deserted woodpeckers' nests, but will often gladly accept boxes or bird houses put up for the purpose. Their first aim on arriving in the spring is to visit their last year's nesting places, examine them inside and out, and are seemingly overjoyed at finding them intact. Four or five pure white eggs are laid. Two broods are raised in a season. Their color is lustrous steel-green; breast, pure white.

The bank swallow (*Clivicola riparia*) the smallest of the family, is an abundant summer resident in all suitable situations. Unlike the rest

of the family they have never yielded to the resources of civilization, and still persist in excavating nesting places for themselves in the face of a convenient sandbank. It is astonishing how far the birds will penetrate the firm sandy soil, usually to the extent of eighteen inches. Frequently a stone will be encountered, when the excavation will be abandoned, and a new one begun. Their eggs, five in number, are chalky white, unspotted. Two broods are raised in a season. Their color is greyish-brown; breast, white with a brown neckband. They arrive about the 6th of May.

The cliff or eave swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*) is the most sociable of the family. Their musical twitterings as they fly in and out of their queer bottle-shaped nests is very pleasing. In uninhabited regions these swallows fasten their nests to the perpendicular faces of cliffs. The name of cave swallow comes from the fact of their availing themselves of the nesting sites afforded them under the eaves of houses and barns. Their eggs, usually four in number, are white, with more or less dusky spots. Two broods are raised in a season. Their distinguishing colors are glossy steel-blue patches, throat and sides of the head bright chestnut. They are common summer residents, arriving about the 7th of May.

The barn swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*) is a common summer resident, arriving about the 7th of May. They may be distinguished from the other members of the family by the extra length of the two outer tail feathers. Their colors are glossy steel-blue; breast, brownish-red. Their nest, composed of mud mixed with fine grass, is usually fastened to the side of a rafter on the inside of a barn or shed. Their eggs, five in number, resemble those of the eave swallow, but are smaller. Two broods are raised in a season.

About the last of May the REVIEW received a three dollar postal note from the Sackville, N. B. post office with no name attached. Will the sender kindly forward name so that the money may be properly credited.

Many number lessons are often indefinite because no special point is made prominent. Have a definite point in each lesson and emphasize it.

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.]

Music in the Public Schools of Fredericton.

FRANK W. HARRISON,

Supervisor Public School Music, Fredericton, N. B.

In September, 1907, on the recommendation of the Teachers' Association of the City of Fredericton and several prominent citizens, the school board introduced the study of music in the primary grades, as an experiment. For two years the work was carried on, in this way, in grades one and two. The results proving satisfactory both to the school board and the public, in 1909, the teaching was extended to grades three, four and five, and music was adopted as a regular study on the school curriculum, following in September, 1910.

The plan of work is as follows: Beginning with the first year in school, the elements of time, tune, and notation, are presented and elaborated, grade by grade, through the entire school curriculum. In grades one, two and three the time is spent in teaching all the common scale intervals and reading melodies in rhythms of two, threes, fours and sixes, in which these intervals occur, all the work being done at the blackboard. In grade four music readers are placed in the hands of the pupils. Grade five, two part song is introduced. Three and four part song with all accidentals are taught in grades six, seven and eight. The easier oratorios, part songs, and glees, are taught in the high school.

Such in brief is the outline of school music study in the City of Fredericton.

A public school music course can only be successfully carried out under the direction of a supervisor specially trained for the work. It is useless for any one who has not had special preparation to attempt class teaching, no matter how great the skill in music may be along other lines. The technique of teaching sight reading is as different from the piano as is the piano from the violin. This does not say that no skill in music is required; on the contrary, the better the musician the better the teacher after having had a proper training in school methods.

In a city of any size the teaching must be done by the day school teacher, who receives her instruction from the supervisor. Any day school teacher can learn to teach her own grade with assistance of the supervisor. This is particularly true of

grades one to six. Grades seven and eight and high school should be taught by the supervisor.

It is claimed by many teachers that they cannot sing, but the writer has found the teachers under his direction in the schools of Fredericton, perfectly able to carry on the work after having had the necessary instruction. Many claimed at first that the work would be beyond their abilities, but, with the application of definite principles of teaching, they have succeeded in getting excellent results. The ability to sing to some extent is natural to every healthy child. This fact has been established by supervisors of wide experience. It has also been found to be a fact in the experience of the writer.

It therefore follows that every teacher must have some latent ability to sing. It is most important that the work be carried on by the regular grade teacher, as the pupils of every room should receive one fifteen minutes lesson daily. This would be impossible in a city of any size if the supervisor were left to do all of the teaching.

It is the duty of the supervisor to instruct the teacher in methods, place in her hands the necessary materials for doing the work, assist her in whatever difficulties may occur, and teach the higher grades himself. This plan is being carried out in the City of Fredericton, and the success of the work is due to organization along these lines.

FOR THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.]

Musca.

BY J. VROOM.

There is no greater enemy of man than Musca, the house fly, now sometimes called the typhoid fly. Typhoid fever and other intestinal diseases are known to be carried and propagated by it. Bear your part in the war against it.

Flies live and breed in all sorts of filth. They infect food and drink by germ-laden feet. They should therefore be kept out of dwellings. But there is much more than this to be done in the way of prevention. Flies cannot live without food, and the food they most need is garbage. It matters not whether the garbage is the manure heap about the stable, the basin in the corner of the sink, the unwashed dishes left from the last meal, or the insanitary tubs in which house refuse is kept. Garbage is the food upon which they feed and the breeding place in which they lay their eggs. It

should all be burned or buried before the flies can get at it; or in the case of stable manure, if it is to be used for field dressing, carried far away from the house and so disposed of that it cannot be thus brought back to contaminate your food. Keep the flies out of your dwelling, give them no chance to breed or to feed, and refuse to purchase food in shops where it is not covered to protect it from flies.

This is not pleasant reading. The subject is not a pleasant one to think about. But let your disgust be directed towards the fly and excited by the thought of its touching anything that belongs to you, and try to impress this feeling upon others. Where cleanliness, comfort, health and life are at stake, as they really are, it is not enough to put fly screens in your windows and then dismiss the subject.

Helping to Make Artists.

In a practical talk on landscape painting for boys and girls, in the *June Woman's Home Companion*, the author says:—

If you can study with a good landscape teacher, by all doors, learn to paint. Even though you do not yet draw very well, you may still attempt to work in color, and may learn drawing and painting in the same picture. If you can get the shapes of objects fairly well, and can set them down in their relative proportions, that will do for a beginning.

You may use water-colors, pastels or oils. Oils are by far the best. The great pictures of the world have been done in oils. It is the best medium for students to use, because it requires large and direct handling; faults are more readily seen, and, if you can use oils well, you can paint in other mediums without much trouble.

If you can study with a good landscape teacher, by all means do so. If that is not possible, there is still much that you can do by yourself, for nature is the great teacher, and everyone who wants to paint well goes constantly to nature. Go out into the fields and look and look, and then, with the best skill you have, put down what you see. Every time you look and study, you will paint better for it, and every time you paint, trying carefully to reproduce on your canvas the shapes and colors of nature, you will see more and better.

Two Maritime Province students have recently received honours from leading universities—Francis C. Walker, A. M., son of Dr. Thos. Walker, of St. John, who gained his degree of Ph. D. from Harvard University; and Ronald P. Stockton, son of the late Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P., who received the degree of LL. B., from Toronto University.

College Convocations.

Dalhousie University.

The Convocation of Dalhousie University, marking the close of the session 1910-11, was held on April 27th, and was memorable as the last at which President Forrest will preside. The veteran retiring President has been connected with Dalhousie for upwards of thirty years, and for exactly quarter of a century he has been its head. In his valedictory address, speaking of the growth of the College since he became associated with it, he said: "Today the assets of the College are at least ten times what they were then. The number of students has increased nearly five-fold." This remarkable growth has been very largely due to President Forrest's personal work and influence. He retires, his lifework crowned with success, himself honoured and beloved.

Thirty-nine degrees were conferred in arts and science, one in music and fifteen in medicine. The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. L. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, both alumni of the College. Two notable addresses closed the proceedings, one by the celebrated theologian, Dr. Paterson, of Edinburgh University,—who took occasion to compliment the students on their good behaviour—the other by President Falconer, of Toronto University, on the value of universities to the life of the nation.

A little over twenty years ago Dalhousie College migrated from its original home, a sombre stone building where the Halifax City Hall now stands, to its present quarters, at that time in the outskirts of the city, but now hemmed in on all sides. The big brick structure, it was thought, would provide ample accommodation for the growth of fifty years. But already, in less than half that time, the authorities have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to find room to meet the increasing demands. "The building is congested," a member of the staff wrote in a recent article in the *Montreal Standard*, "from the five-stamp gold mill in the basement to the chemistry store-room in the attic." The great event of the year in the College's history has been the announcement that the governors had taken the first step in a worthy plan to make ample provision for future expansion. This was the purchase of Studley, a beautiful estate of forty

acres, overlooking the North-West-Arm. Here first of all are to be built a laboratory for physics and chemistry and the Macdonald Memorial Library, while provision is to be made in the meantime for a ladies' residence in the fine old mansion now on the estate. Then, as rapidly as may be found possible, the various buildings required for university work and for the social and athletic activities of the students will be erected on the new campus.

Another important advance during the year was the purchase of the Halifax Medical College, an institution, which for nearly forty years has provided the only course in medicine given in the Maritime Provinces. Henceforth a fully developed course in medicine will be given by the University, which is making for this purpose large additions to the equipment of the former Medical College.

Among the recent important gifts have been \$1,000 from James F. Dunn, Esq., of London, Eng., to increase the equipment of the biological laboratory, and upwards of \$2,000 from the Alumni Association for the support of the chair of biology, now filled by Professor Clarence L. Moore.

Owing to the advance in engineering matriculation, equivalent to one year of additional work, which took effect in September, it was anticipated that there would be a decrease in attendance. This was the case, the enrolment having fallen somewhat below the four hundred mark, which had been exceeded in preceding years.

Seventy-seven degrees were conferred in course as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 34; Bachelor of Science, 2; Bachelor of Music, 1; Bachelor of Laws, 22; Doctor of Medicine, 15; Master of Arts, 3.

Two of the graduating class were awarded honour diplomas, namely, A. D. Fraser, Pictou, High Honours in Classics; T. A. T. Weatherbee, New Glasgow, Honours in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

Diplomas of Distinction in the general course for the Arts degree were awarded T. M. Hibbert, Berwick, and Miss Annie S. MacKenzie, Lower Middle River, Victoria Co., N. S.; and a diploma of Great Distinction to Miss Isabel M. Grant, Eureka, N. S.

The following awards of prizes and bursaries were announced: The MacKenzie bursary, an entrance scholarship of \$200 open to general

competition at the Junior Matriculation examination, was awarded to Miss Lillian Boyer, Halifax. The Sir William Young scholarships, each of \$50, and also entrance scholarships, were awarded to Waldron McQuarrie, Prince of Wales College, P. E. I.; George H. Henderson, Pictou Academy; Charles A. MacKay, Truro Academy; and Miss Jean Campbell, Halifax Academy. The Waverly Prize, of the value of \$50, competed for in second year Mathematics, was won by George H. Henderson, Pictou. The Alumnae bursary, of \$60, open to lady undergraduates of the third year was divided between Miss Mary Davidson, Amherst, and Miss Florence Collier, Sydney. The Avery, a graduating prize, was divided between T. M. Hibbert, Berwick, and Miss Annie S. MacKenzie, Lower Middle River. Of professional prizes, the Dr. Birt prize for Medicine was won by T. R. M. Collie, River John; and the First Year Dental prize by C. W. Parker, Belleisle, Annapolis Co.

Kings College Encœna.

The predominant note at King's College Encœna this year was that of optimism, and the outstanding leader in its expression, the new President, Canon Powell. The outstanding feature was the definite launching of the extension movement to raise \$125,000 by a campaign extending over the dioceses of Nova Scotia and Fredericton during the first week of October next.

The annual meeting of the Convocation took place at 2 p. m., Thursday, May 11th, when the following degrees were conferred:

(a) Honorary Degrees: D.C.L., Rev. H. D. deBlois, M.A.; Thomas Trenaman, M.D. (b) Degrees of M.A., Rev. A. W. L. Smith, B.A.; Miss Effie G. M. Waugh, B.A. (c) Degree of B.A., Miss Effie G. M. Waugh, B.A., Toronto, (*ad eundem*); Miss Muriel B. Dudley, Percy G. Cotton, Clifford L. Murphy, E. P. Brown. (d) B.C.L., John F. H. Teed, B.A., Leonard A. Conlon, Charles H. McLean, Horace A. Porter, Bruce S. Robb, Colingwood C. Clarke, L.L.B.

The following prize-winners were announced:—The Governor-General's Medal, Percy G. Cotton, B. A. Akins Historical Prize, "Church Life and Education in the County of Lunenburg," Miss Mabel Creighton. The Bishop Binney Prize, A. L. Collett. The Almon-Welsford Testimonial, D. W.



Wiswell. The McDonald Prizes for General Biblical Knowledge, 1st, Rev. D. C. Haviland, B.A.; 2nd, N. H. Wilcox, B.A. The President's Prize for Reading and Elocution, 1st, L. deV. Chipman; 2nd, C. H. Boulden, A. L. Collett. The Crockett Prize for Greek, C. H. Boulden, B.A. Mrs C. H. Fairweather's Prize for Law, J. H. F. Teed, B.C.L.

The Alumni Orator was Rev. Canon Simpson, whose racy remarks on the constitution of the Alumni Association, elective courses and the value of classical studies were greatly enjoyed.

Bright and practical addresses were also given by the President of the College, the Archbishop of Ottawa, and the Bishop of Nova Scotia.—Condensed from *Church Work*.

Mount Allison University.

This year is important in the history of Mount Allison, since after twenty years of office in this his second term as president, Dr. Allison is laying down his work. How closely he has been identified with the history of the University is evident from the fact, that of the 626 persons who have graduated, nearly 500 have received their diplomas from his hand. His strong personality, virile intellect, wide knowledge, and kindly disposition have impressed successive generations of students and endeared him to all. Hundreds of former students will hear of his departure with regret and pay "the passing tribute of a sigh" that advancing years make such changes necessary. The present students had an address illuminated and presented it with a further gift at Convocation. The faculty, through Dr. Sprague as their spokesman, expressed their appreciation of Dr. Allison's good qualities and presented him with a richly bound set of the twelve volumes of the Cambridge Modern History. Dr. Allison has purchased a house in Halifax and will move there in July.

Two other forms familiar at Mount Allison for many years were missed at the Convocation. Dr. Stewart, the oldest member of the faculty and so long dean of theology, passed away during the last summer vacation. At the New Year Dr. Andrews left to take up his duties as head of the new college in Regina. Dr. Stewart had resigned his active work a few years before his death, and did not leave such a gap in the faculty as that made by the removal of Dr. Andrews. During the half year

Mr. Sumner, a young graduate of Harvard, has been temporarily filling the place of Dr. Andrews. Next year he will be succeeded by Harold E. Bigelow, who this year takes his Ph. D. at Harvard after a residence of several years. Mr. Bigelow is a member of the Mount Allison class of '03, to which belong also Prof. Day of the U. N. B., Dr. R. R. Gates of St. Louis Botanical Gardens, and Lawrence Killam, professor of mechanical engineering at Mount Allison. Mr. Bigelow taught for a few years at Acacia Villa and is now an instructor in chemistry at Harvard. As has been widely announced, Dr. Borden, the Principal of the Ladies' College, is the successor of Dr. Allison as President of the University. He comes to his new office with the enthusiasm and prestige of great success in his former position. It is hoped that under his direction a plan for considerably increasing the endowment may be successfully worked out. More professors are needed, and these changes in the staff will bring some readjustments. Before another year there will probably be an appointment of a professor of philosophy, logic and psychology.

The year has been for the University a very successful one. The attendance has been somewhat larger than ever before. The Residence has been filled and an annex on another part of the campus had to be provided for the overflow. Twenty-one received the degree of bachelor of arts, three of master of arts, eleven obtained certificates in science and eight in theology. No honorary degrees were conferred. One young man in the freshman class—perhaps its youngest member—Wilfred Dawson of Sussex, N. B., illustrated what it is possible for a bright student to obtain in the way of aid during his year. He obtained on matriculating from the Academy, the alumni scholarships amounting to \$50. On his entrance examination he gained one of the J. Wesley Smith bursaries of \$75. At the end of the year he was awarded one of the Fred Tyler scholarships (\$60) for the best average in the year's work, and also a prize of \$10 in physics.

The main change in the Ladies' College is, of course, that due to the resignation of Dr. Borden. Up to the present no principal has been appointed. Miss Baker, Ph. D., the vice-principal, left in March for a prolonged trip to Egypt, Palestine and various parts of Europe. She will return at the opening of the year in September. Professor

Horsfall, who has been for four years head of the conservatory of music, is going to South Carolina on account of the health of his family. In spite of recent additions the Ladies' College has been filled almost to overcrowding. One hundred and ninety-five resident pupils at one time has made a new record. The number of pianos has increased to over sixty, and new accommodation seems necessary for practice-rooms. One project is to provide these by moving old Lingley Hall to a site below Jairus Hart Hall. Others are inclined to maintain that the College is now large enough for effective work and supervision and that it would be better to restrict the number of students and select from those desiring admission. These matters of policy will be somewhat in the hands of the new principal. He comes to a flourishing and well-equipped institution.

The Academy has shared in the general prosperity. Nineteen received certificates of matriculation, nineteen were graduates in stenography and type-writing, and twenty-five received diplomas in the commercial and business department. Some changes in building are contemplated to provide more space for the growing classes and attendance.

The Alumni Society had an excellent attendance at its meeting and pledged its support to the Board of Regents in the endeavour to raise an increased endowment. During the year a branch organization has been formed in Vancouver, of which S. D. Scott, M. A., formerly of St. John, is president. Hon. Mr. Justice McKeown, '81, who was president of the central Society for the past year, is succeeded by Hon. Mr. Justice White, '73.

University of New Brunswick.

The Enceñial exercises of the University of New Brunswick were held in the University on the first day of June, in the presence of a large audience. The graduating class numbered twenty-nine, seventeen taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, eight the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, two the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, two the degree of Bachelor of Science in Forestry.

The Governor-General's Gold Medal awarded to J. B. McNair for proficiency in English and French, was presented by Senator Ellis. The Douglas Gold Medal awarded to H. C. Belyea for

the best English Essay on the Classification and Preservation of our forest lands, was presented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The Alumni Gold Medal awarded to Miss Isabel Thomas for the best translation into Latin of a portion of one of Macaulay's essays, was presented by Dr. W. C. Crocket, the President of the Alumni Society. The City of Fredericton Gold Medal awarded to G. S. Grimmer for proficiency in Hydraulics and for the best essay on the Purification of Water Supply, was presented by Mayor Thomas. The Ketchum Silver Medal awarded to J. B. Palmer for proficiency in the subjects of the Engineering Course, was presented by Principal Myles, of the St. John High School. The Montgomery-Campbell prize of classical books awarded to Miss Isabel Thomas for proficiency in Latin and Greek, was presented by Dr. W. O. Raymond, of St. John. The Brydone-Jack Scholarship awarded to W. H. Teed for proficiency in Physics, was presented by Dr. Thomas Walker, of St. John. The Lieutenant-Governor's prize of \$50 awarded to J. B. McNair for the best standing in five ordinary subjects of the Senior Year, was presented by Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. W. S. Carter, who also announced that His Honor offered the prize for another year on the same conditions. The Alumnae Society Scholarship of \$30 awarded to Miss Mildred Wallace for the highest standing in the ordinary subjects of the Freshman Year, was presented by Miss Thompson, Principal of the Charlotte Street School, Fredericton.

Chancellor Jones opened the ceremonies of the day with a brief address of welcome, a few words of farewell to the graduating class and an expression of satisfaction in the increase of grant voted this year by the legislature of the Province, which he said would make it possible for the University to retain the services of professors who might otherwise be called away from the university by other institutions. The address in praise of the founders was delivered by W. B. Cartmell, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering. An eloquent and graceful address to the graduating class was delivered by Dr. W. W. White. The address on behalf of the Alumni was written by Dr. A. H. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Fredericton, but owing to Dr. Smith's illness, it was read by Rev. J. H. McDonald.

W. B. Cartmell, Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering; H. Geoghegan, Professor of

French and German, and E. A. Stone, Professor of Civil Engineering, have severed their connection with the University. The Senate appointed Professor A. J. Uppvall, to the Chair of French and German. The other chairs will be filled, it is said, at the special meeting of the Senate called for June seventeenth, when the question of increasing the salaries of members of the faculty will also be taken up.

The Valedictory address, delivered by J. B. McNair, in behalf of the graduating class was admirable. McNair was recently appointed Rhodes scholar by the University and will go to Oxford next September to continue his studies there. He has received word from Dr. Parkin, of the Rhodes Commission, that he will be entered as a student at New College, which, by the way, was "new" some hundreds of years ago.

The M. A. degree in course was conferred upon Miss Edith Allen, Miss Edith Davis, Mr. Locksley McKnight and Mr. H. R. McGill. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Principal B. C. Foster, of the Fredericton High School, as a recognition of his long service in the cause of education and his high standing and reputation in the teaching profession.

Acadia University.

The Commencement Exercises of Acadia College and affiliated institutions began with Baccalaureate Sunday, June 4th, and closed on Wednesday evening of the 7th. This year the weather was nothing short of perfect from start to finish, and the enthusiasm of the College community and the visiting friends ran high.

The year just closed has been marked by some memorable features. The total registration in the College has been 230, or 29 in excess of all previous records. The graduating class numbered 35, of whom 26 graduated in Arts, 9 took the Bachelor of Science degree, and 5 were granted Engineering certificates. Six received, in course, the degree of Master of Arts. Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws upon E. D. King, Esqr., K. C., of Halifax; and upon W. E. Roscoe, Esqr., K. C., of Kentville, N. S.; the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. J. H. McDonald, of Fredericton, N. B.; and the degree of Master of Arts upon Mr. E. C. Spinney, of Chicago, Ill.; upon Mr. Lenfest Ruggles, for the

past year house master at Horton Academy, but now about to take the principalship of the McDonald Consolidated School at Middleton, N. S.; and upon two women of literary fame, Mrs. Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, of Amherst, N. S., and Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, author of "Beautiful Joe." This giving of honorary degrees to women is an agreeable innovation in Acadia's history.

The registration at Horton Academy has been 158, or 31 beyond any preceding year. The Senior Class numbered 46. Mr. A. DeW. Foster has been made house master in the place of Mr. Ruggles; and Mr. A. G. G. Hirtle, who has been Principal of the Schools at Lockeport, N. S., has been added to the teaching staff. The graduates from the Ladies' Seminary were 36. Work at this school was broken in upon by sickness about Easter time. Seldom indeed has there been occasion to make reference to any such interference as this, so notably healthy is the locality of the Wolfville Institutions. It is with regret that Mrs. Redden's resignation has had to be accepted as Vice-Principal of the Seminary.

The early part of the college year was signalized by the formal inauguration of President Cutten. Leaders in educational work and in the government affairs of the Maritime Provinces, were present and shared in the events of the day. An address was made by Professor George T. Ladd, of Yale, upon "The University and the State," and Dr. Cutten delivered an inaugural, setting forth the function and importance of such an institution as that over which he had been called to preside.

The year 1910-'11 will be especially remembered as the one in which the so-called "Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Fund" was realized. The task, undertaken ten months ago, was this: To obtain from Acadia's friends, by June 1st, 1911, pledges to the amount of \$150,000 (to be paid in by June 1st, 1913), and thus to secure \$50,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. To many this undertaking seemed impossible of fulfilment, and as the expiration of the time for obtaining the pledges drew near, it looked as though the effort must fail or an extension of time be granted. But on the 30th of May, when \$21,400 was yet necessary, a generous friend came forward with the requisite amount. Of course, President Cutten, after his splendid activity, made this public announcement with satisfaction, and no wonder that it was

received by the people with great enthusiasm. The \$100,000 obtained previously by Dr. Trotter, and known as "The Second Forward Movement," came from rich and poor alike, 5,000 persons contributing toward it, while this sum of \$150,000 was pledged by the more wealthy people, to the number of 130. Certainly it was the earlier giving that developed readiness for the later and more abundant generosity. In referring to this latest achievement, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Governor MacGregor, who was present at the closing exercises, made comparison of this financial advance with what had been done by the founders of these schools, quite truthfully affirming that great as was this which had just been brought to pass, it was relatively less than what was long ago wrought in the days when the College was founded. And so the men of the present are summoned to still larger things by the memory of what their forefathers did.

One of the first demands upon the increased financial resources will be the rearing of a library building. It is felt that the valuable college library ought not to be exposed to the risk of remaining in a wooden structure. It is therefore expected that before long a modern and suitable library building will stand a little east of the recently erected Carnegie Science Hall. It may be noted that in the year gone the library, with its 16,000 volumes, 1,500 of which have been added during the year, has been made more fully available for the students. There has been incitement to wider reading and more careful research.

It should be remarked that work in the Science department has been much strengthened by the two Professors who have closed their first year at Acadia, Professor H. G. Perry and Professor P. W. Durkee. The present equipment and teaching force in this department are such as strongly to attract young people who are seeking an education.

One hour after the *Conversazione* on Wednesday evening, when all were remarking upon the grand closing of the year's labors, the alarm of fire was sounded, and shortly the flames broke forth from the roof of Chipman Hall, the residence of the College men. Through the excellent work done by the fire department of the town, with the energetic help of the students, the flames were stayed; but so serious was the damage to the building, which has been the home of young men since 1875, that it is a question whether the edifice should be renovated

or displaced by a new one. That matter will shortly be settled so as to have adequate provision for the needs when the opening of another college year comes around. Recovery will soon be made from the only thing that has marred the fine Commencement of 1911.

R. Y. E.

June 9th, '11.

N. B. Normal School Closing.

The public closing exercises of the New Brunswick Normal School, Fredericton, took place June 9th. The number of student teachers in the various classes—about 280—has taxed the accommodations of the building to its limit. The year has been a highly satisfactory one, and both faculty and students are pleased with the results. The principal, Dr. H. V. B. Bridges announced the winners of the Governor General's silver and bronze medals,—Miss Louise Farris, of Waterville, Queens County; and Miss Lillian Fleet, of Nelson, Northumberland County. The Lieutenant Governor's prizes of \$30 and \$20 for the highest general scholarship were won by Miss Frances K. Smith, of Elgin, Albert County; and Miss Olive S. Wright, of Shannonvale, Restigouche County, respectively. His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, presented the Governor General's medals, and Dr. Carter, Superintendent of Education, the Lieutenant Governor's prizes. Chancellor Jones, of the University and the Rev. Dr. MacDonald also made appropriate addresses.

The Coronation Chair at Westminster.

When Edward I was called upon to decide between the claims of John Balliol and Robert Bruce for the throne of Scotland, he gave his decision for Balliol. But the latter had soon cause to regret the over-lordship of the English King, which up to this time had been only a name, but with Edward it was real. He claimed that Balliol was his vassal, and when the latter said he would no longer be Edward's vassal, the English King invaded Scotland, appointed governors to rule over the country and carried Balliol to London, and with him what the Scots prized still more—a rough block of stone, on which from very ancient days the Scottish Kings had sat when they were crowned at Scone.

Some people believed it was the very stone which

Jacob used for a pillow the night when he dreamed that he saw angels moving up and down the ladder between earth and heaven; but it is now thought that it is only a very ancient stone of Scotland used for a long time at the Coronation of the Kings.

Edward had the stone enclosed in a chair, and set it in Westminster Abbey, where it now is, and on which all the Kings have set to be crowned since the days of Edward I.

The Scots had a saying that wherever that stone was found there Scottish Kings would reign. This saying came true three hundred years after Edward's time, when James the sixth of Scotland became also King of England. And George V is a lineal descendant of James.

Consider the Wild Flowers.

It is surprising that church decoration displays sometimes so little "consideration" for the lily of the field. The beautiful red lily of July, for instance, growing at the roadside, is pulled by the hundred by ruthless hands for the purpose of beautifying the church. Often the tiny bulb is dragged out of its sheltering crevice, and so is lost to all the summers to come. Picked thus, in great, tight bunches, and crowded into vases for altars or communion tables, it can hardly glorify God or be enjoyed by man.

The effort to protect our native wild flowers may well begin in the church, taking as the text that we are to "consider the lily," not in large and meaningless bunches, not in the passing beauty of its violent death through careless human hands, but we are to consider the lily of the fields, "how it grows."—*Margaret Deland.*

It might be well for those who gather showy wild flowers in great masses for decoration to consider that these might better be left to beautify the wayside. Cut flowers from the garden or conservatory are appropriate decorations for a church; it gives the opportunity for many to see and enjoy them who would not otherwise do so, and they are a charm and give a welcome to the church-goer. But the wild flowers are disappearing so rapidly from their haunts near our cities and towns that it is well to consider if we should not spare them to beautify the wayside for the traveller.

What a much pleasanter world this would be if we walked more in the pure air and sunshine, if we talked more of our blessings rather than of our ailments, if we let no day go by—as is the creed of the boy scout—without a pleasant word or a good deed to somebody.

How Morning Glory Climbed.

A little Morning-Glory lay all winter snug and warm in the arms of Mother Earth. Then one day Spring called, "Come out, little Morning-Glory!"

Mother Earth gave her a gentle push and said, "Go, my child!" Morning-Glory put up two tiny green hands and looked about her. It was quite dark; a broad leaf above her head shut out the light. In the darkness beneath it crawling things moved about: black ants, a long earthworm, and an earwig on his many legs. At sight of these, Morning-Glory's tiny green hands shook with fright.

When a cold, biting wind came by, she would have fled into Mother Earth's arms if she could. But she could not. When Mother Earth's children leave her, they cannot go back.

"Climb, little one, climb!" said the dear old mother. "By and by you will get into the light where the winged things live." So Morning-Glory threw out a hand and seized the green stalk of a shepherd's purse. By that she climbed till she came to a level with the leaf. There it was a little lighter, but still the shadows were deep.

"Climb, dear child, climb!" said Mother Earth. Then Morning Glory seized a stout milkweed, and up that she climbed. When she reached the top, a single ray of sunlight touched her. It warmed her to the heart. It was like a golden spear.

"Climb, dear child, climb!" said Mother Earth. "By and by you will come where the sun's golden spears fall like showers of rain." Little Morning-Glory threw out both hands. She seized upon a slender daisy that, like herself, was climbing to the light. Up the daisy stalk she ran, and came to a sweetbrier bush. In the middle of the bush there was a sparrow's nest with four birds in it ready to take wing.

"Haste, haste, my child!" said old Mother Earth. "that the sparrows be not there before you."

At that, Morning-Glory made still greater haste. For now, through much climbing, she had grown strong and fleet. She ran swiftly up the slender sweetbrier stems. When at last she came out on top, she saw above her the beautiful blue sky, and in its midst was the shining sun. As she tossed her hands in joy at the sight, from each hand swung a lovely pink bell. All around her the sun's golden spears fell like a shower of rain. And a lark sang in the beautiful blue sky.—*Frank Pope Humphrey*
—*Jones Third Reader.*

Questions on Macaulay's Essay on Addison

ELEANOR ROBINSON.

1. Give the dates of Addison's life, and name six contemporary writers.
2. What were Addison's chief works, and what are (briefly stated) the chief characteristics of his style?
3. Write a paragraph on Addison's travels, 1699-1703, naming all the important cities he visited.
4. "All his (Addison's) prospects were for a time darkened by the death of William III." Why?
5. Name some of the "faults of omission," in Addison's "Travels in Italy."
6. What public offices were held by Addison? What reasons does Macaulay give for his climbing so high in the state by means *merely of literary talents*?
7. Write a paragraph on each of the following topics:—
 - (a) Addison's conversational powers.
 - (b) His political friends.
 - (c) His university life.
 - (d) The "Spectator."
 - (e) The play of "Cato."
 - (f) The quarrel between Addison and Pope.
 - (g) The relations between Addison and Steele.
8. Explain: (a) "The great satirist—who effected a great social reform."
- (b) "Lycidas, a name of evil omen for a swain just about to cross St. George's Channel."
- (c) "The services of Marlborough had been so splendid that they were no longer necessary."
9. What papers in the "Spectator" does Macaulay especially commend?
10. What great events occurred during Addison's public life?
11. What paragraph in the Essay is of interest in connection with the present state of English politics?
12. Write brief notes on:—Isaac Bicherstaffe; Tickell; The Campaign; Boileau; the Kit-Cat; Will Honeycomb; Sacheverell; Stella; Gulliver the Newdigate; Magdalene College.
13. With the humour of what two writers does Macaulay compare that of Addison?
14. What was the occasion of this essay, and where was it published?
15. In what tone does Macaulay speak of the Tories?
16. Give examples of Macaulay's use of balanced sentences; metaphor; illustration; comparison; extravagant or sweeping statements.

The following is a provision of the school laws of Arkansas:

"School directors are hereby prohibited from employing any person as teacher in the public schools, related to either of them by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth degree; unless two-thirds of the patrons of a public school should petition them to do so. Any director or directors of the public schools violating this section shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall be suspended from office."

For Friday Afternoons.

Farmer Nick's Scarecrow.

Out in the cornfield, grouped together,
A flock of crows discussed the weather
Observing them, thrifty Farmer Nick
Declared the crows were "gettin' too thick."
"I must have a scarecrow—that is true;
Now would not that old umbrella do?"
So into the house the farmer went
And away to the field the umbrella sent.
One rainy day the farmer went out
To view the cornfields lying about:
He neared the umbrella; looked inside,
And what he saw made him laugh till he cried.
For in there, out of the rainy weather,
A dozen crows were huddled together!
So the farmer, laughing as farmers should,
Said, "I fear my scarecrow did little good."

—Selected.

An Invitation.

Miss June presents her compliments, and heartily extends
A cordial invitation to her very dearest friends
To spend a whole long month with her—full thirty happy
days—

When she will entertain you all in lots of different ways.
She'll give you lovely roses, and daisies by the score,
With pansies and forget-me-nots, and oh, so many more;
And if you're fond of music—a concert she will plan,
For she can summon songsters that no other hostess can.
Her feathered prima donnas are the finest ever heard—
The orioles and robins, each happy singing bird.
And if you are artistic, she has pictures large and small,
Whose subjects are so varied, she can surely please you all.
A landscape bathed in sunshine or moonlight on the sea,
Some sleepy cows in pasture, or a sturdy chestnut tree.
Whenever you are hungry she can give you lots to eat—
And isn't cream and strawberries a most delicious treat?
So write her your acceptance and be sure to send it soon,
And then I know we all will spend a lovely month with
June!

—St. Nicholas.

Look About You.

Did you ever see a pigeon hopping along the path?
Did you ever see a sparrow walk to his outdoor bath?
Did you ever see a pigeon's nest that had three eggs, or
more?
Did you ever see a snow-white colt on any hill or shore?
Do you know what letter you may find on every leaf of
clover?
I mean the little meadow kind that grows the whole world
over.
Did you ever see two four o'clocks were colored just the
same?
Or two variegated flowers alike, of any size or name?
What animal sleeps standing? You may meet him in the
street?
How many toes has Pussy on all her little feet?
If you can tell me all these things,—and I must confess I
doubt you,—
You may say you've learned the lesson well, to observe
small things about you. —Youth's Companion.

Bobby's Question.

The scholars were standing in two little rows;
 The sun through the windows shone bright,
 While soft little airs on the tips of their toes
 Came tripping with April delight.
 And Bobby looked up as they gently went by;
 They told him a tale of the spring,
 And talked of the clouds in the happy blue sky,
 And all that summer would bring.
 He heard not the voice of the teacher at all,
 His thoughts had gone out with the sun;
 He stood with the others, his back to the wall,
 Absorbed till the lesson was done.
 "Now ask me some questions," the teacher had cried,
 "Just any that chance to occur."
 Bobby's fingers went up, and he solemnly sighed,
 "How long till the holidays, sir?"

—*Cassell's Little Folks.*

Vacation Time.

All the world is set to rhyme
 Now it is vacation-time,
 And a swelling flood of joy
 Brims the heart of every boy.
 No more rote and no more rule,
 No more staying after school
 When the dreamy brain forgets
 Tiresome tasks the master sets;
 Nothing but to play and play
 Through an endless holiday.

Morn or afternoon may all
 Swing the bat and catch the ball;
 Nimble-footed, race and run
 Through the meadows in the sun,
 Chasing winged scraps of light,
 Butterflies in darting flight;
 Or where willows lean and look
 Down at others in the brook,
 Frolic loud the stream within,
 Every arm a splashing fin.

Where the thorny thickets bar,
 There the sweetest berries are;
 Where the shady banks made dim
 Pebbly pools, the shy trout swim:
 Where the boughs are mossiest,
 Builds the humming-bird a nest;—
 These are haunts the rover seeks,
 Touch of tan upon his cheeks,
 And within his heart the joy
 Known to no one but a boy.
 All the world is set to rhyme
 Now it is vacation-time!

—*A Boy's Book of Rhyme.*

There's a little bit of a fellow whose name you all know
 well,
 Who has a pitiful grievance of which I wish to tell.
 He makes but little pretension, is satisfied all the while,
 To linger around the ends of things and finish them up
 in style,

But plenty of boys and girls, he says, and folks much
 older, too,
 Seem often bent on slighting him in a way they shouldn't
 do.

They're cuttin' him off and shuttin' him out and snubbin'
 him, one by one,
 Till he really can scarcely hear himself from morn till
 set of sun.

Dressin' and eatin' and drinkin'—they're always keepin'
 him down,
 While talkin', too, and studyin', too, or goin' about the
 town.

Now I want to put it before you, the boys and girls and all,
 If it isn't mean and unfair and hard to crowd against the
 wall

And shove him out of his proper place—set him off on a
 shelf—

A wee little modest fellow who can never help himself.
 And the worst of it all is coming, that, when this wrong
 you do,

It is not only bad for him, but very much worse for you.
 So now, young friends, with your dainty ways, who always
 wish to please,

Don't let your tongue do careless work, but try and mind
 your g's.

—*Youth's Companion.*

Rural Science School.

The next session of the Rural Science School will be held in Truro, from July 11th to August 11th, 1911. This school is in affiliation with the Provincial Normal and Agricultural Colleges, and all the laboratory equipment and resources of these institutions are available for the work of the school. The facilities for scientific study are, therefore, exceptionally good.

The Rural Science School is under authority of the Council of Public Instruction, the only appropriate source of Rural Science Diplomas and Certificates qualifying for additional Government grants.

The course of study extends over three sessions and leads to the R. S. Diploma. A student, however, who attends for one session and passes the examinations and tests on the subjects of study for the term is eligible for an additional Government grant of \$15 for the following school year—(see *Journal of Education*, April, 1911, page 43, Reg. 91). This means that every student, who attends the school for one year, may obtain the equivalent of, at least a \$15 Scholarship. Besides, the Government will pay transportation of all Nova Scotia teachers attending the school.

Under the revised regulations (April *Journal of Education*, page 43), the holder of a R. S. Diploma may obtain an additional grant of \$30 per annum, whether or not the school section furnishes a school garden, provided other conditions are satisfied.

The course of study has been arranged as follows:—
 First Term.—Nature Study, Botany, and any two of "A."

Second Term.—Horticulture and School Gardening, Physics, and any two of "A" not previously elected.

Third Term.—Geology and Bacteriology and remaining two of "A."

"A."—Chemistry and Soil Physics, General Biology, Birds, Insects, Agriculture, Mechanic Science.

Equivalent work done in Colleges, High Schools, or Summer Schools may exempt students from attendance in any of the above classes, but the examinations and tests of the R. S. School must be passed before any Certificate or Diploma is awarded.

Instructors in Physical Drill will be furnished by the Department of Militia and Defence, so that attending students may qualify for the Grade "B" Certificate required of all teachers above Class "D."

Tuition is free. Railways grant single fare on the Standard Certificate Plan.

With the liberal provisions that have been made to encourage teachers in the teaching of Rural Science, it is hoped that as many as possible will embrace the opportunity offered.

For further information regarding boarding houses, etc., address M. Cumming, B. A., B. S. A., Director.

Review's Question Box.

F. J. H.—Would you kindly answer the following questions in the next REVIEW? 1. What crops are native to this country? 2. What plants have been brought in? By whom? 3. The history of the cabbage worm.

1. Indian corn or maize forms by far the largest cereal crop of the Western Hemisphere. The native home of maize was tropical America. Long before the arrival of Columbus the culture of maize had spread from Mexico as a centre into the temperate regions of North and South America. Columbus and his followers on their return home took seeds of the Indian corn with them, but its value was appreciated very slowly by Europeans outside of Spain and Portugal. It is found at the present time in the East Indies among savage people, who have no history or tradition of how or when it was brought there. Indian corn is the only cereal native to this country.

The potato came from Chile. It is native in the mountains as far north as Colorado.

The tomato is native to the warmer regions of the American continent.

The pumpkin is probably a native of Tropical America. It is not known in the wild state.

Timothy was named after Timothy Hanson, who in 1720 took the seed from New York to the Carolinas, and thence into England.

2. Barley was cultivated in ancient Egypt (Exod. ix, 31) by Greeks and Romans. It has been found in lake dwellings of Switzerland in deposits belonging to the Stone Age. One of the sacred books of the Chinese claims it was grown in China 2000 B. C. It grows wild in Western Asia. Introduced into America by the early colonists.

Buckwheat was a native of Asia. The Moors introduced it into Spain; and from Spain the Spaniards brought it to America.

Wheat has been so long and so widely cultivated that the question of where it first grew wild is one very difficult to answer with entire certainty. It is thought that the native home of wheat was in the region of Mesopotamia. Botanists believe that wheat was first cultivated in the fertile valley of the Tigris and Euphrates. In Palestine and in Egypt wheat was cultivated long before the dawn of history, and in very early times its culture had extended eastward to Persia, India and China; westward to Greece and Rome, and northward in Central Europe. Wheat was first brought to the New World soon after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The oat does not ripen its kernels well in regions as far south as the Mediterranean Sea, where wheat seems thoroughly at home. From these and other facts botanists conclude that the original home of oats was probably in central and eastern Europe. The cultivation of this grain first began in middle and northern Europe, long after the introduction of wheat, but before civilization was established. It is not mentioned in the Bible, and seems to have been entirely unknown in ancient Assyria and Egypt. Brought to America by the early European settlers.

Rye is believed to have been native to mountainous or dry localities in the south of Europe and extending to Central Asia. The cultivation of rye first began in Southern Russia and Siberia, whence it extended to other parts of Europe during the Christian era. From Europe it was brought to America by the early colonists.

Red Clover is native to Europe and Northern Asia. It has been grown in England for over 300 years. Alsike was introduced into England from Sweden in 1854. Dutch or white clover is a native of Europe, Siberia, and perhaps of America.

The cabbage is native to Europe. The principal varieties have existed as far back as the 16th century.

The carrot, a native of Europe, is a troublesome weed upon poor land. The cultivated varieties were derived from Holland prior to the 16th century.

The beet has been in cultivation since 300 B. C. The sea-beet, regarded by De Candolle as the original type, grows wild in sandy soil near the sea in Europe and Western Asia.

The parsnip is a native of Western Asia and adjacent Europe, where it was cultivated before the Christian era.

The pea is native to Western Asia and adjacent Europe. Its seeds have been found in Egyptian tombs. It has been cultivated since very early times.

The cucumber, a native of Southern Asia, has been cultivated since early historic times and in Egypt (Num. xi, 5).

The vegetables and grains were brought to America by the early European colonists.

3. The green caterpillars that eat cabbage leaves and heads are hatched from eggs laid by the common white cabbage butterfly. The butterfly is seen in gardens and fields. The male has one black spot on each fore wing; the female has two. The eggs are laid upon the leaves, and soon hatch out into small larvae called caterpillars, which feed voraciously and grow rapidly. When the green caterpillar has attained its full size, it stops feeding and seeks out a sheltered place in a wall or fence. Silken threads are given off until a little heap of silk is formed into which the hooked end of the abdomen is fixed. By a girdle of silk attached to the wall the animal is supported in an upright position. The larval skin splits and is peeled off and the pupa or chrysalis stage is entered upon. At last the new organs are ready for their work, the pupal skin cracks, and the perfect insect or butterfly emerges. The common species of cabbage butterflies spend the winter as pupæ; the perfect insects emerge in spring, lay their eggs, and then die. The caterpillars pupate and a second generation of butterflies appears, their offspring reaching the pupa stage about the end of autumn. If plants are not heading spray with paris green; if heading, apply hellebore.

D. W. H.

E. R.—1. What is the straggling shrub in our woods with flowers like a glorified bunch-berry blossom—the involucre dead white? Is it the flowering dogwood?

2. How many native birches have we? and what is the black birch? Is the (a) white, (b) canoe, or (c) paper birch all one?

We have had about thirty different flowers for study in our botany class since the first of May, and we are trying to learn our native trees.

1. The straggling shrub, whose blossoms enlivened our woods during the last few weeks of May is the hobble-bush or moose wood (*Viburnum alnifolium*). The flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) is not a native of the Maritime Provinces.

2. There are at least three native species of birch trees, and two shrub birches. The black birch is called also the sweet or cherry birch. Its bark and young twigs have a strong aromatic taste, like wintergreen. It is doubtful whether the black birch (*Betula lenta*) is a native of New Brunswick, although it regularly appears in our list of native plants. The so-called black birch is probably a mature form of the gray birch (*Betula lutea*). The white, canoe and paper birch are all the same (*Betula alba*, and its numerous varieties). Its bark splits into paper-like layers. Another white birch whose bark does not so split is the gray or old-field birch with shining triangular leaves.

A. M. J.—What is the original meaning of the word Petitcodiac?

Petitcodiac is from the Micmac *Pet-koat-kwee-ak*. Rand gives *Pet-koot-kwe-ak*, meaning the river bends round in a bow. There can be no doubt that this is the correct origin. It is popularly derived from the French words *Petit Coude*, meaning Little Elbow, referring to the bend at Moncton, though it is not explained how *Coude* becomes *Codiac*; nor did the French use this form in any of their records, and, without doubt, it represents the effort of the English to restore a French form to a word supposed to be of French origin.—From *Ganong's Place Nomenclature of New Brunswick*.

C. W. M.—Could you give any suggestions which would be helpful in studying Macaulay's Essays on Addison? What are the important parts? Kindly give a list of questions which are important enough for an examination.

See numbers of the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW for November and December, 1910, which contain suggestions on the Essay. A list of questions is given on another page of this number.

C. E. M.—Please send me the name and address of the person to whom I could send specimens of the supposed browntail moth for identification.

Send to Wm. McIntosh, Curator of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, St. John.

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CURRENT EVENTS.

The Canadian Parliament has adjourned without approving the treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and the United States Senate is still debating the question of its ratification, with the possibility of a very small majority for or against it when it comes to a vote.

President Taft's proposal of an unlimited arbitration treaty with Great Britain has met with very general acceptance. Ex-President Roosevelt furnishes a notable exception, averring that no self-respecting nation could agree to arbitrate questions of national honor. He quite ignores the fact that such an agreement exists between Norway and Sweden, between Chile and Argentina, and between Denmark and Holland, Denmark and Italy, and Denmark and Portugal. In England, men of both the great political parties have welcomed the proposal, believing it to be sincere; and both France and Germany have asked the United States to extend to them a like proposal for diplomatic consideration.

The Dominion Government will establish experimental farms along the shores of Mackenzie River, chiefly for the purpose of showing the northern Indians how men live in a civilized community.

The war in Mexico has ended in the triumph of the revolutionists. President Diaz, himself a revolutionist of other days, but who had been for the eighth time elected chief magistrate, and had given his people a stable gov-

ernment for more than a quarter of a century, has resigned his office and fled from the country. It is little more than eight months since the Mexicans were celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their independence, and the aged President was the idol of the hour. But the uprising was even then predicted; and conditions which in our country would have given rise to a vote of want of confidence have driven him from power.

Instability and uncertainty, the evils which belong to a republic, are at present seriously affecting business conditions in the United States, and are largely responsible for the increased emigration to Canada.

The first general election has taken place in the new republic of Portugal. The monarchists refused to recognize it, and remained away from the polls; but they have, as yet, made no attempt to overthrow the republican government.

French forces have reached Fez, the beautiful city in the interior of Morocco where the Sultan was besieged by hostile tribes.

Other things besides law and order sometimes claim the attention of rulers in dealing with their own people. The government of France is about to confer honours upon a popular negro clown, who is retiring from public life with the understanding that he shall be allowed to amuse sick children in the public hospitals as long as he is able to work. His life-long efforts to do good in his own way are thought worthy of recognition.

China is rapidly moving in the adoption of popular government. A national assembly, which was promised for 1917, has actually begun its work; and the old Grand Council of the Empire has become a constitutional cabinet. The suppression of the opium traffic, which also was fixed for completion in 1917, but which many thought would never be accomplished more fully than the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors in our own land, has made such progress that it is confidently expected an earlier date will see it a thing of the past. The importation of the drug from India is to be curtailed as fast as the native production is lessened, and a new treaty to that effect has been concluded with Great Britain. At the same time a new banking system has been introduced, the government has undertaken the construction of railways, and a new public school system has been adopted which is much like our own.

A national committee on celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent has been appointed in the United States, and will undertake to arouse sentiment in favor of the celebration in Canadian border cities.

The census enumerators are at work all over Canada, except in the unorganized territories. There, for the most part, the work is already done. The population of the west coast of Hudson Bay is found to be about one thousand eight hundred, of whom two hundred are whites. The chief census officer estimates the population of the Dominion at something over eight millions, an increase of about sixty-five per cent. over the figures of the last census.

It will surprise many of us to learn that Siberia has a population of nearly fifteen millions, and that new settlers are pouring in by thousands from European Russia. There is no other part of the world so much like Canada in soil, climate and productions. Agriculture has progressed so far that thousands of tons of butter are exported, some of it to Germany, Holland and England. The country, like our own, is beautiful and healthful, and will soon be thickly peopled.

It is proposed to build a railway from Quebec to Cape Sir Charles, Labrador, connecting there with a new line of steamers for Liverpool. This would reduce the sailing distance by about a thousand miles, and shorten the time of the journey from Quebec to Liverpool by about twenty-four hours, as railway travel is so much more rapid than steamship travel.

A wireless telegraph message from Cape Breton was sent direct to the Eiffel Tower, Paris, and there relayed to Dakar, on the coast of Western Africa, within one hour.

New Canadian postage stamps, bearing the portrait of King George will probably be issued before the end of the month.

It is estimated that new settlers coming into Canada from the United States this year will be nearly a quarter of a million. Canada has received nearly two million immigrants in the last ten years, of whom approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand were from Great Britain and seven hundred thousand from the United States.

The Imperial Conference is now in session in London, Canada being represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others. Though the conference has no legislative powers, many questions of importance will come up for consideration, and important conclusions may be reached.

One of the most interesting meetings to be held in London this summer is that of the first Universal Peace Congress, which will take place in the last week of July. Its object is to bring about closer relations and more friendly feeling between the peoples of the West and those of the East. Representatives of the different races will meet to further the causes of mutual trust and respect.

The Festival of Empire, at the Crystal Palace, London, has been opened by the King, and will continue open through the summer. The oversea dominions of the Empire have erected large and handsome buildings in connection with the exhibition, the Canadian building being a reproduction of the House of Parliament at Ottawa. Fifteen thousand performers will take part in the pageants, in which historical scenes will be reproduced to illustrate the history of the Empire. Among these will be enacted the battle of Chateauguay, in which three hundred and fifty Canadians put to flight a force of three thousand five hundred American invaders; an event which one of our historians has called the most glorious victory in a war that brought much glory to our arms.

The Canadian soldiers who are to take part in the festivities in honor of the King's coronation have reached England, or are now on the way. To the Canadian mounted troops has been assigned the highest military honor. They will furnish the personal escort to His Majesty as he rides through the line of sixty thousand soldiers and marines from all parts of the Empire, on the day after the Coronation. A special steamer will be provided to enable the Canadian military contingent to see the great naval review at Spithead on the following day; which, next to the Coronation itself, will be the most notable event of the week.

It is proposed that the Colonial office shall announce by telegram to every part of the Empire the exact moment when the crown is placed upon the head of the King in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 22nd; so that the shouts of "Long live the King!" as they resound through the Abbey, may find an echo in the most distant parts of the world. The time, it is expected, will be within a few minutes of two o'clock at Westminster, which with us would be ten o'clock, Atlantic Standard time. If this plan is not carried out, our local celebrations of the event will probably centre about a salute to be given at mid-day, local time.

The German Emperor met with a most enthusiastic reception in England last month, when he came to be present at the unveiling of a statue of Queen Victoria, he being her eldest grandson.

For the safety of the public, a special law has been passed by the British parliament forbidding airships to pass over certain areas where great crowds will be gathered to witness the coronation ceremonies. A recent accident in France, by which the minister of war was killed and the premier seriously injured, has led to this precaution.

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SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

The Empire Day Concert given at the Fredericton, N. B., Opera House, on the evening of the 23rd May by the pupils of the public schools under the leadership of Professor F. W. Harrison, was triumphant evidence of the wisdom of introducing music in the schools. The sight reading and singing tests were given with ease and correctness, and such choruses as "Sweet and Low" and "Rule Britannia" rendered with fine effect. The concert was entirely satisfactory to the lovers of good music and showed the progress that is being made in the cultivation of the voices of the children.

The Teachers' Institute, of Charlotte County, N. B., will meet at St. Andrews on Thursday and Friday, September 28th and 29th.

The biennial Normal Institute for the teachers of the six eastern counties of Nova Scotia will be held this year at Baddeck, C. B., beginning on Monday evening, September 25th.

The Campbellton, N. B., school is working under some difficulties. The temporary building erected to replace the one destroyed by the great fire is overcrowded and most of the grades can only get a half day session. The new school building will probably not be ready for occupation before the first of January next.

Miss Clara B. Hay, of the Sussex, N. B., staff of teachers, has resigned her position much to the regret of the school board and the public.

The annual Convocation for the conferring of degrees in the faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, was held June 5th. The gathering was a notable one. Earl Grey was the guest of honor, and there were many distinguished graduates present. It was announced that Lord Strathcona had donated \$100,000 for the completion of the equipment of the new million dollar medical building.

Dr. Fred W. Kelley, who has been teacher of English literature and history in the Montreal high school has resigned after thirty-six years' service. Dr. Kelley is a Nova Scotian, and has usually spent his vacations in the land of his birth, gathering fresh inspiration and strength from its invigorating sea breezes and healthgiving resorts.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, former government supervisor of manual training for Nova Scotia, and for the past six or seven years occupying the same position in New Brunswick, has been made director of technical schools in Calgary.

Dr. and Mrs. Soloan, of Truro, have returned from their trip to Bermuda greatly benefitted in health.

RECENT BOOKS.

A seasonable and useful book is the *Fundamentals of Agriculture*. The list of authors includes a very large number of specialists, each of whom has written authoritatively upon the subjects best known to him. The range of topics includes all of those of interest and value to those who till the soil in farm or garden, who raise fruits or vegetables, or animals, and also gives definite directions for the control of plant diseases, the building of roads, planning for the health of the country home, and upon scores of other subjects of practical interest. The book is adapted to all sections of the country, and may be used either for reading and instruction or as a reference book. (Cloth; pages xiv-492; price, \$1.20. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston.)

Education as Growth; or the Culture of Character is a book for parents and teachers and bears evidence of careful and thoughtful preparation. It is optimistic in tone, fitted to inspire young people with a desire for happy and useful living. It applies the latest results of study in psychology to the problems of home and school education of the young. (Cloth; pages, 275. Ginn & Company, Boston.)

School Organization is a fine presentation of educational methods pursued by the best English teachers. Sir James Yoxall contributes an introduction in which he claims for the elementary school its proper place in a system of national education. Although prepared for student teachers in training, it presents us with the best thoughts on the English methods of education at the present time. (Cloth; pages xxxii-373; price, 3s. University Tutorial Press, Burlington House, Cambridge, England.)

In Black's admirable series of Regional Geography, the attempt is made to familiarize students with the chief physical features and to show the home environment of different countries. In *Europe and the Mediterranean Region* the text descriptions of places are in clear type, and the pictures are especially appropriate to a book on geography. (Cloth; pages 184; price, 1s 4d. Adam and Chas. Black, London.)

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We would like to republish Dr. J. W. Robertson's virile words in his *Conservation of Life in Rural Districts*, an address recently delivered before the Y. M. C. A. of New York. It is an earnest plea in well chosen language for better rural conditions that will uplift humanity and cause man to be a conscious partner with God in making this earth more beautiful and fertile.

Two addresses delivered at the recent meeting of the Commission of Conservation held at Quebec are reprinted. These are *Agricultural Work in Ontario*, by Prof. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and *Unsanitary Housing* by Dr. Chas. A. Hodgetts. The latter is timely, recalling the addresses recently given in Canada by Henry Vivian, M.P., through the auspices of His Excellency Earl Grey, in which were pointed out the fact that slums exist in the principal cities of Canada, scarcely less degrading than in the great cities of Europe.

RECENT MAGAZINES.

The June *Century* is an Anglo-American number. It has four pages in color, with several articles of timely interest on both sides the Atlantic by prominent English and American writers.

Railway Construction Up to Date is the title of an article by Cy Warman in the June *Canadian Magazine*, describing the work done so far on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The article on Britain and Her Offspring, with which *The Living Age* for June 3 opens, is by Andrew Carnegie, and is reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century and After*. It is a brief but effective comparison of the political institutions of Great Britain and her colonies, with the aim of showing how, in most particulars, the colonies have followed the example of the American republic rather than that of the motherland. Incidentally it suggests that proposed modifications in the British system are directly in line with colonial practices.

In *The Chautauquan* for June, there is a group of articles descriptive of the activities of the Chautauqua Institution, which is doing so much for popular education by its numerous branches and by its beautiful summer home on the borders of Lake Chautauqua.

N B. School Calendar, 1910

- June 10th—Normal School Closing.
- June 14th—Final Examinations for License begin.
- June 30th—Schools close for the Year.
- July 11th—Annual School Meetings.

N. S. School Calendar, 1910

- June 27 Regular Annual meetings of School Sections.
- June 29 County Academy Entrance Examination begins.
- June 29 Provincial Normal College closes, Truro.
- June 30 Last authorized teaching day of school year.
- July 4 Provincial Examination week begins.
- July 7 Last day for Annual School Returns to be received.
- July 12 Openings of Summer Schools at Halifax, Truro and Liverpool. (Respectively, the Military, Rural Science, Bilingual and Summer Schools).
- Aug. 1 Next School year begins.
- Aug. 29 Regular opening of Public Schools, First Quarter.
- Aug. 31 Provincial Educational Association meets, Truro.
- Sept. 15 Normal College opens at Truro.

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upon satisfactory evidence of the truth of the charges made, may cancel or suspend the license of such teacher, or order his re-examination at the next regular examination of candidates for Teachers' License.

NORMAL SCHOOL MANUAL TRAINING COURSES

Training courses for teachers desirous of qualifying as licensed Manual Training Instructors will be held at the Provincial Normal School during the session of 1910-11 as follows:

Short Courses.—September 12 to December 15, 1910.
January 9 to April 10, 1911.

Full Course.—January 9 to June 16, 1911.

The short course is intended to qualify teachers for the license to teach Manual Training in Rural Schools. Candidates for admission must hold at least a Second Class Provincial License, and be prepared to furnish evidence of their teaching ability.

The full course is intended to qualify teachers for the license to teach Manual Training in Town Schools. Candidates for admission should hold a First Class License, but teachers holding a Second Class License, and having a good teaching record, may be admitted on their merits. In addition, a limited number of young men who have passed the Provincial Matriculation Examination, not below the second division, will be admitted to the full course. Such students will be required to enter on September 12 and remain until June 16, 1911, taking, in addition to the Manual Training Course, certain subjects of the general Normal Course.

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

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

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

TEACHERS ATTENDING PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE

Teachers who attend the Provincial Institute and who do not require to take the whole or part of Monday, June 27, for travelling to St. John, may teach on Saturday, June 25, instead of the Monday following.

Notice is hereby given that the date of the Annual School Meeting has been changed to the Second Monday in July. The next Annual School Meeting will accordingly be held on Monday, July 11th, 1910.

Instead of two weeks, the time given for auditing the accounts before the Annual Meeting heretofore, the time has been changed to *six days*.

Upon application to the Inspector at least one month before the date of any school meeting, he may grant permission to hold it in the evening at half past seven of the same day.

(For full text of amendment see Royal Gazette.)

PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING.

Beginning July 12 next, courses in Military and Physical Training will be given in Fredericton, and in St. John if the number of applications warrants.

The course in Physical Training consists of approximately thirty lessons of one hour each. No expenses will be paid for this training. All applications must be made before July 10th at the Education Office.

After four years all schools will be required to provide this training by qualified instructors. In future all teachers will require a certificate of competency to instruct in physical training before receiving a license, and after the end of the present school year all applicants for advance of class must also be possessors of this certificate.

The Physical Training course may be obtained at the Summer School of Science, to be held this year at Liverpool, N. S., beginning July 13th next.

For full particulars re Physical and Military Training see Royal Gazette, May 11th and 18th.

After the beginning of the present year and until further notice, Gage's Speller will be the only authorized text in spelling.

Teachers are requested to take notice that the time for sending drafts to teachers is from August 10th to August 31st. They will be sent as early as possible, but this year they are likely to be later than usual, owing to the fact that the final examinations come on later and the returns correspondingly delayed.

REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

RE TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

- (1) All pensions under Chapter 17, Edward VII., 1910, shall be payable half-yearly, at the end of the school terms.
- (2) Every applicant for a pension under this Act must lodge with the Chief Superintendent of Education satisfactory proof by affidavit or solemn declaration of having taught 35 years in the public schools of New Brunswick before the time at which such pension is claimed, under a regular and valid license issued by the Board of Education.
- (3) With each application for a pension must be filed a copy of the registry of birth of the applicant, certified by a clergyman, or in the absence of such church record, a certificate signed by a clergyman and a magistrate, or by two responsible persons, giving the date of birth of the applicant, or such other proof as may be satisfactory to the Board of Education. (Form of certificate will be supplied by the Education Department.)
- (4) Each person entitled to a pension must write to the Chief Superintendent at the close of each school term, in June and in December, over his or her own signature, which signature must be witnessed by a clergyman or by the local postmaster officially, giving the post office address to which draft should be mailed.
- (5) In order to entitle an applicant to a pension, no