

PAGES

MISSING

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:—

N. B. School Calendar (p. 27); Summer School of Science (p. 4); Imperial Oil Co. (p. 26).

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW is published on the tenth of each month, except July. Subscription price, one dollar a year; single numbers, ten cents. Postage is prepaid by the publishers, and subscriptions may begin with any number.

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Address all correspondence to

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW,

St. John, N. B.

The REVIEW will not be issued in July.

All subscribers whose subscriptions are in arrears are particularly requested to make prompt payment in order that the estate business of the late Editor and Manager of the Review may be settled.

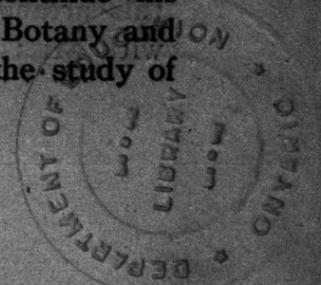
The acting editors of the REVIEW wish to thank those who have contributed to this number, and the many correspondents who have expressed approval of the arrangements that are made for its continuance. They feel assured that under the new management, which begins with the August number, the REVIEW will command the hearty support of teachers in the Atlantic Provinces and elsewhere; and maintain the high standard which it reached and held for so long a time under the editorial management of Dr. Hay.

The teaching profession throughout the Maritime Provinces will be glad to learn that the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW which for so many years was published by Dr. G. U. Hay, will be continued. It is understood that Miss Eleanor Robinson, who for a number of years has been engaged in conducting a private school in the city, will assume the editorship. Miss Robinson is a talented lady and an experienced teacher well qualified to make the REVIEW as valuable and as interesting as Dr. Hay planned it to be. The paper is to continue under the control of Mrs. Hay and Miss Robinson as manager and editor, a combination that cannot fail to be satisfactory to teachers and educationists everywhere.—St. John Globe.

"A Busy Teacher" sends this tribute to the usefulness of our "Current Events" page:

"Recently, while preparing a geography lesson on Tripoli, I was completely at a loss to know where to turn for details about the recent war between Italy and the Turks. A friend reminded me of my old friend and standby, the "Current Events" page of the REVIEW. I was fortunately able to turn to a bound volume of the Review for 1911-1912, and a very few minutes I had all the information I required. I need hardly add that I felt very grateful to those responsible for that excellent and useful portion of your paper."

The "Current Events" department will be carried on next year under Mr. Vroom's able management. Professor DeWolfe will continue his interesting and suggestive papers on Botany and Professor Perry's valuable notes for the study of



birds and insects will be another attraction. There will be special provision for the Primary Department, beginning with a set of lessons on Number Work. Notes for lessons on English History, to accompany and supplement the text-book in the lower grades, are also planned.

It is to be hoped that many teachers will take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Summer Schools. Our readers will find detailed information about the Summer School of Science meeting at Halifax in another column. Three weeks could hardly be better spent than in attendance there. For those who can give a longer time, there is the Rural Science School at Truro. The University of Toronto has a Summer Session from July 2nd until August 8th, including special courses for teachers. The fee for one course is \$10; for three courses \$8.00. Board in one of the University Residences is \$5.00 a week.

The Summer School of Harvard University offers its usual great variety of courses with many attractions in the way of evening lectures, and excursions to interesting places. The minimum expense is reckoned at \$70.00 for the six weeks. This does not include travelling expenses.

The Summer Courses in French offered by McGill University are to be given at MacDonald College.

McGill also has a Summer School for Librarians. June 23rd to July 19th. The estimated minimum expense, not including travelling expenses, is \$35.00.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Future Management of the Review.

It will be exceedingly gratifying to all readers of the REVIEW to know that the paper which for a quarter of a century has been so closely connected with the life and personality of Dr. G. U. Hay, is to be continued under the direction and control of his wife, Mrs. Frances Anetta Hay, whose sympathies and ideals were identical with his own. Closely associated with Mrs. Hay in the administration of the paper will be Miss Eleanor Robinson, of 174 Waterloo Street, St. John, who becomes its new editor and manager. Miss Robinson, both on account of her educational experience and former association with Dr. Hay, is well qualified for this work, and it was the desire of the late editor that this arrangement should be made. Co-operating with Miss Robinson in the general supervision of

the paper, there will be an Advisory Committee, composed of Mrs. G. U. Hay, Mr. J. Vroom, Superintendent A. H. Mackay, Principal David Soloan, Dr. W. S. Carter, Rev. W. O. Raymond and Professor H. G. Perry.

By this arrangement it is assured that the highest interests both of the paper and of education will be fostered and conserved.

F. S. P.

THE RURAL SCIENCE SCHOOL.

The Rural Science School, which meets in Truro, July 9 to August 8, promises to be of more than usual interest. The faculty of the N. S. Provincial Normal College selected over thirty of their most promising nature students in April, and allowed them to begin their Rural Science course then. These students will remain during the present summer course. The presence of such a group will be an inspiration to others who may join us in July.

Teachers of all grades may qualify for the certificate in Physical Training. Those holding Class "A" or "B" License; and those of Class "C," if they have a "B" certificate, may qualify for certificates in Science work which lead to increased Provincial grant.

Anyone wishing to become more efficient as a Nature teacher; or who wishes to know more about Insects, Plants, Birds, School Gardens, etc., will do well to avail herself of all opportunities this Rural Science School offers.

Class work, field excursions and good-fellowship are combined in such proportions as to make the summer a pleasant one and profitable.

There is a probability of the money grants to teachers being increased this year, but that will not be definitely settled for a few days yet.

JUNE.

Sunbeams dancing with the daisies,
South wind swinging in the grasses
Butterflies' bewildering mazes,
Gentle croon,
Where the dimpled brooklet passes—
This is June.

Insects humming in the meadow,
Azure haze where vision closes,
Cloudless light, alluring shadow;
Dreamy noon
Filled with scent of hay and roses—
This is June.

—School Supplement.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES OF THE
WAR OF 1812.

J. VROOM.

XIII. — The Battle of Beaver Dams.

June 24. — Before daylight on the morning of the twenty-fourth of June, 1813, five or six hundred of the invaders, with two field guns, were quietly advancing through the woods from Queenston to attack a British outpost, when they were fired upon by Indians. They kept on for some distance, returning as well as they could the fire of their unseen foes, whose terrifying yells were as effective as their bullets; then a British officer summoned them to surrender, and they obeyed. This is, in brief, the story of the Battle of Beaver Dams. But it leaves much to be explained, and there are two persons connected with the story who should be particularly mentioned.

The first is Laura Secord, whose name is known to every reader of Canadian history. She had already proved herself a heroine. While the United States troops were in possession of Queenston Heights, after the death of Macdonnell and before the final engagement, she learned that her husband had been wounded in the battle. She found him lying on the battlefield, just in time to save him from two of the enemy who would have killed him with their bayonets. Throwing herself upon his body, she protected him until one of the United States officers came up. The officer promptly sent the two men across the river under arrest, and had Secord taken to his home in the village of Queenston. This occurred on the thirteenth of October, 1812. On the twenty-third of June, 1813, Secord was still confined to his house, not fully recovered from his wounds. Two officers who happened to be billeted there were overheard discussing plans for the capture of the nearest British outpost, thirteen miles distant. The husband could not go to warn the British; so Mrs. Secord set out, accompanied by her niece, to carry the message to her brother's house, some two miles away. When they got there, they found the place deserted; and without hesitation, they determined to go on and deliver the message to Lieutenant FitzGibbon, who was in command of the threatened outpost. To avoid the enemy, they chose a long, circuitous route of nearly twenty miles. The story of deceiving the sentries is not true. They succeeded in passing the sentries without being seen. The niece kept up with Mrs. Secord for a time,

but had to be left behind when she could go no farther; and darkness came on before the long journey was ended. Still the brave woman kept on. At last she came upon an encampment of armed men. They were Indians, and with them she found safety and protection. They took her to the house of a friend, where she received good care; and they sent forward the message which she had brought at the risk of her life. Then they prepared for the bewildering attack in the woods by which the battle was won.

Lieutenant James FitzGibbon, to whom her warning was sent, was at the head of a small independent company of skirmishers that had done good service along the Niagara frontier. We are told that he and his men were all Irishmen, speaking the Irish vernacular. When he and his followers arrived at Beaver Dams, he found the invaders willing to surrender to save themselves from the dreaded Indians, by whom they were surrounded, and of whose numbers they were wholly ignorant. He took advantage of the situation, pretending to have the authority of Major de Haren, of the 104th, to receive their surrender; and he delayed over the arrangement of terms, anxiously waiting for someone with real authority to come to his relief. It so happened that Major de Haren himself came up in time to sign the articles of surrender.

This "unaccountable occurrence," as it was called, was a crushing blow to the invaders. The officer in command of the expedition was freed from blame for his loss of half a thousand men; but his superior officer, General Dearborn, who had left him unsupported, and who had already sent in his resignation, was allowed to retire.

To the memory of Laura Secord, a monument, on which her two heroic deeds are recorded, was erected by the Canadian Government last summer on the battlefield of Queenston Heights. The site of the battle of Beaver Dams, at or near where now the railway from Niagara to Hamilton runs under the Welland Canal, might very well be marked by some memorial of James FitzGibbon; who, by his courage and self-possession, sealed and completed the victory of the Indians; and who modestly disclaimed the praise which was due to him, and ascribed to the Indians all the credit.

Traffic is growing faster on our Great Lakes than anywhere else in the world; and there is being constructed there, on the United States side of the Sault Ste. Marie, a lock which will be bigger than the great locks of the Panama Canal.

BOTANY FOR JUNE.

L. A. DEWOLFE.

The "weeding" season is now here. Through long experience the average farmer knows a weed; but he knows it in a negative way. He simply knows it is not one of his cultivated plants.

The farmers of twenty years hence are now in school. May we teach them something about weeds in a positive way?

In early June many baby weeds are just coming up. Others have been growing lustily since March. Still more will come later. How does it happen that all do not come at the same time? If all did come simultaneously, would each have so good a chance to live as under the present order? These habits of season, as well as habits of locality, are worth studying.

Every class of plants suggests a corresponding class of people. Have you ever thought of that? In the plant kingdom are thieves, robbers, monopolists, social strugglers; the meek and the aggressive; the selfish and, one is half tempted to suspect, the unselfish. Unselfishness, however, is only apparent. Are not these characteristics intensely human? Can you think of a human trait that is not duplicated in plant life?

Weeds are monopolists. They are also robbers. They try to crowd out the weaker members of their society and take complete possession of the field. They are extremely aggressive and persistent in their attempts, and are too often successful.

But let us look at some of these pests and how they proceed to carry out their purpose. As soon as growth begins in the spring one will find the garden green with dandelions, daisies, mouse-ear chickweed, yarrow, clover and buttercups. The clover more than pays its way by adding fertility to the soil. If, however, one wishes to have the ground for some other crop, clover is unwelcome. But how is it that these weeds are so large at the end of March, when the ground has not been warm enough to germinate seeds? Are any of our weeds perennial? Evidently they are.

In some of our text books you will find these early weeds classed as perennials, and others as winter annuals. A winter annual is one that scatters its seed in the summer; and this germinates the same autumn, but does not complete its growth until the following spring. Early in spring, therefore, a winter annual is ready to grow, for its start is already made. Perennials, too, grow early, for

they have a reserve supply of food stored in the root or elsewhere, which is used for quick growth. True annuals, on the other hand, are not weeds of early spring. Warm weather must come before the seeds, which have lain in the ground all winter, can germinate.

Children would like to make a list of all the weeds they can find. The value of the exercise is increased by having them classify their list as suggested in the foregoing. Have them also write remarks on the relative abundance of these weeds. Older children could observe which spread most rapidly, and how they spread. In the school garden or home garden, they could learn how to control these pests.

May I suggest one or two experiments for garden work? Taking equal areas of ground — say one square yard — where couch grass is troublesome, try (1) cutting off the grass with a hoe in dry weather, (2) in wet weather, (3) pulling up by the roots and leaving it on the ground, and (4) pulling up by the roots and burning. As soon as each plot is again green, repeat the operation. Continue it even a third or fourth time if necessary. Keep a record of the dates of each weeding. Also note how many minutes it required to do the work in each case. Remembering that time is worth something, which do you consider the most profitable way of clearing land of couch grass? In autumn after the crops are gathered, experiments (1) and (2) could be repeated by digging instead of hoeing. Digging would, on a small scale, correspond with plowing. Which seems better, deep or shallow digging?

Similar experiments should be tried with other weeds. Where the weed persistently grows again try to find out how it manages to do so. With couch grass, especially, examine the underground root stalks to see how hoeing might spread instead of destroy the plant.

As the season advances try to learn the names and the habits of all weeds as they appear. Keep dates of their first appearance, their rapidity of growth, time of blooming, maturing of seed, etc. Make drawings of each weed at different stages in its growth. Collect and label the seeds. What should you do if you found these same seeds among the garden seeds that you buy next spring? A small magnifying glass known as a linen tester would help greatly in studying seeds.

Following are a few of our commonest weeds that every child should know. Dandelion, Fall-

Dandelion, Daisy, Bindweed, Thistles, Wild Buckwheat, Burdock, Shepherd's Purse, Chickweeds, Mustards, Wild Carrot, Caraway, Lamb's Quarters, Cinquefoil, Cockle, Cudweed, Dock, Sorrel, Knotweed, Smartweed, Great Willow-Herb, Goldenrods, Asters, Groundsel, Ragwort, Heal-all, Mayweed, Yarrow, Hemp Nettle, Corn Spurrey, Pepper Grass, Plantain, Purselane and Yellow Rattle.

NATURE STUDY OF ANIMALS.

H. G. PERRY, WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

Bird Observations — Some Spring Migrants.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER: May 24, along Gaspereau River, near Wolfville.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER: May 1, Wolfville; 9, Gagetown, N. B.

BELTED KINGFISHER: May 27, Wolfville; 21, Gagetown. These seem to be late dates.

NIGHTHAWK: May 21, Wolfville; 17, Gagetown.

CHIMNEY SWIFT was reported in last REVIEW, to which we add: May 18, Wolfville; April 24, Gagetown.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: May 23, Wolfville.

KINGBIRD: May 13, Wolfville; 19, Lower Norton, N. B.; 13, Gagetown.

LEAST FLYCATCHER: May 7, Wolfville

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER: May 27, Wolfville.

BOBOLINK: May 13, Wolfville; 17, Lower Norton; April 22, Gagetown.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: May 6, Gagetown; 24, Richibucto.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: April 15, Barrington, N. S.; May 3, Gagetown; see also last REVIEW.

CLIFF SWALLOW: April 18, Barrington; May 6, Wolfville; April 15, Gagetown. See last REVIEW.

TREE SWALLOWS: April 28, Gagetown. See last REVIEW.

BLUE-HEADED VIREO: May 10, Wolfville.

BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER OR BLACK AND WHITE CREEPER: May 6, Wolfville; April 28, Gagetown.

NASHVILLE WARBLER: May 10, Wolfville.

TENNESSEE WARBLER: May 16, Gagetown.

N. B. Bird students should carefully compare these two birds, they are much alike and often cause the beginner some trouble. The adults, however are readily distinguished. The Nashville is distinctly yellow on the breast and the under tail

coverts, the breast of the Tennessee is a greenish yellow and under tail-coverts white.

PARULA WARBLER: May 9, Wolfville.

MYRTLE WARBLER: April 18, Barrington; May 4, Gagetown.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER: May 6, Wolfville.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER: May 24, Wolfville.

BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER: May 4, Wolfville.

OVEN-BIRD: May 18, Wolfville.

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT: May 4, Barrington; 16, Wolfville.

WILSON'S WARBLER: May 25, Wolfville.

CANADIAN WARBLER: May 15, Barrington.

AMERICAN REDSTART: May 25, Wolfville.

HERMIT THRUSH: May 24, Liverpool.

In addition to the foregoing the following are reported:— Gagetown, English or Wilson's Snipe. April 18; Bald Eagle, April 26; Cuckoo, May 6; Whip-poor-will, May 12. The last two are mentioned as not common in that locality.

A report from Dalhousie, N. B., which reached me too late for last issue, mentions the Robin, April 4; Blackbirds, April 5; Song Sparrow, April 7; Junco, April 8; Fox Sparrow, May 19.

Nesting.

With the exception of one report nothing has been sent in regarding the nesting of our birds. I hope our bird students are directing some attention to this phase of the work. It is not enough that we should know the birds, and the time of their return, we should also make careful observations on the building of the nest, the materials used, dates of construction, location, etc., also note the number and size of the eggs, general color, and markings, the period of incubation and the first appearance of young.

A few species should be worked out each year through observation of several nests of each. Do not attempt more than two or three species the first year; these carefully worked out will give better results than a large number but partially observed. You will most likely discover a great number of species in your rambles, these should not be lost sight of, but general notes should be taken on all discoveries.

The following are some extracts from notes on the nesting of birds, Wolfville and vicinity, for the spring of the year. The notes were kindly submitted by a correspondent from Wolfville, a stu-

dent with years of experience in bird study, one of the best authorities in the Maritime Provinces. Hence these extracts are of more than ordinary interest, and will serve as good examples for general notes.

Nesting of Birds, Wolfville and Vicinity.

1913.

- April 18. Discovered three nests of Pine Siskins in state of semi-completion, and one of Golden-crowned Kinglet just started. Saw old and full-grown young of American Crossbill.
- April 21. Saw Sparrow-Hawks preparing a nest. Found nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet.
- April 22. Discovered a nest of Red-breasted Nuthatch.
- April 23. Found nest of a Golden-crowned Kinglet only three feet from the ground.
- April 25. Out to woods 5.30 a. m. Discovered several Golden-crowned Kinglets building. Two were in most unusual places, one being very near the ground in a small bush, and the other a few feet, three or four, from the ground on a lower limb of a big tree, standing in a clearing, one hundred yards from the woods.
- May 4. Found two nests of Red-breasted Nuthatch, and one of the Chickadee. Visited two Kinglets' nests, previously found, each contained three eggs. One of the Pine Siskin's nests discovered April 18, had been robbed by crows.
- May 9. Spent morning on Ridge. Found Myrtle Warblers building, also Acadian Chickadee, excavating hole in rotten stump. Found Junco's nest with four eggs; Crows' with three, and nest of Hairy Woodpecker containing young birds. The birds had used an old nest in a live beech tree, about thirty feet up. The fact that it was not necessary for the birds to drill out a new nest probably accounts for the early appearance of the young. Visited the nest of the Golden-crowned Kinglet, discovered April 21, and found it abandoned.
- May 10. Spent morning on the Ridge. Found three nests of Myrtle Warblers, about completed. Saw a Red-breasted Nut-

hatch carrying lining for its nest. Found the nest of the Sparrow Hawk, mentioned April 21, to contain five eggs, beautifully marked.

Bird Banding.

I wish to call your attention to the work of the American Bird Banding Association. The report of the work accomplished during 1912 has just been issued, and may be obtained by sending your address to Howard H. Cleaves, Secretary-Treasurer Public Museum, New Brighton, N. Y. Properly constructed metal bands may be obtained from the Association, each one bears a number and also instructions for the finder to return it to the American Museum, N. Y. The band is placed on the leg of the bird, and its number, together with the name of the bird, with date and place of banding sent to the American Museum, N. Y.

I quote two cases from the above mentioned report.

BAND NO. 2816, BLUEBIRD.—Banded at West Allis, Wis., by Dr. R. M. Strong, July 5, 1909. Nestling; one of a brood of several. R. M. S.

Recovered at Evansville, Ill., by August Schilling, April 1, 1912. Killed by a Northern Shrike.

You see at a glance how long this bird had been wearing his band.

BAND NO. 5832. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—Banded at Lake George, Yar. Co., N. S. by Howard H. Cleaves, July 27, 1912. Fledgling.

Recovered at Prout's Neck, Cumberland Co. Me., by G. C. Libby, December 6, 1912. Found dead on the beach.

Work of this nature arouses interest in bird life and quenches the thirst to rob and kill and tends to turn North America into one great national museum, with its hosts of banded specimens moving over its surface. The mystery of bird migration interests us, we carefully observe the dates of their arrival and departure, we study closely the paths of their coming and going, but withall, how little we yet know of the movements of individual birds! But this new phase of bird study, beginning in 1908, seems a move in the right direction, we have hope for the future.

Question Box.

I submit the following questions, which have been sent to me, for your solution, and I hope you will make careful observations and report to me by the 25th instant: "Why does the Red-breasted

Nuthatch, which nests in a hole in a tree or stump, daub the entrance with balsam, and is this practise habitual?" One of our best local authorities tells me he has never found a nest without its balsamed entrance, and has frequently seen the bird applying the balsam with its bill during the building season.

The second question refers to the point of entrance to the nest of the Woodpeckers. These birds also nest in a hole in a tree or stump. The entrance is said to be very rarely, if ever, found on the westerly side of the tree. Is this a statement of fact, and if so, why is the entrance given an easterly outlook? Also observe the entrance, and its outlook, to the nests of other birds nesting in holes in trees, e. g., Chickadees. The general nature of nest protection should be carefully studied.

The following is from Principal Allen's report in spring arrivals at Yarmouth, chiefly for the month of May:

- WILLET: av. first appear., four years,—May 2.
 SPOTTED SANDPIPER: av. first appear., three years,—May 14.
 NIGHTHAWK: av. first appear., three years,—May 25.
 CHIMNEY SWIFT: av. first appear., eleven years,—May 15.
 RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: av. first appear., five years,—May 21.
 LEAST-FLY CATCHER: av. first appear., six years,—May 16.
 WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: av. first appear., four years,—May 25.
 CLIFF SWALLOW: av. first appear., ten years,—May 17.
 BARN SWALLOW: av. first appear., eight years,—May 2.
 CEDAR WAXWING: av. first appear., four years,—June 7.
 BLACK AND WHITE-WARBLER: av. first appear., seven years,—May 16.
 YELLOW WARBLER: av. first appear., eleven years,—May 13.
 MAGNOLIA WARBLER: av. first appear., six years,—May 20.
 CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER: av. first appear., five years,—May 27.
 BLACKBURMIAN WARBLER: av. first appear., two years,—May 14.
 BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER: av. first appear., eight years,—May 17.
 OVEN-BIRD: av. first appear., four years,—May 19.
 MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT: av. first appear., nine years,—May 19.
 AMERICAN REDSTART: av. first appear., five years,—May 19.

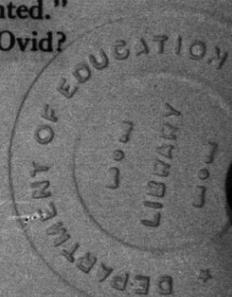
I wish to have reports for the last part of May and for June mailed to me by June 25, from all who have so kindly helped in this work, and we shall be pleased to hear from all others who have been interested in our Nature Study page.

The well known tonic effects of pine forests are attributed by a German professor to ozone resulting from the electricity produced by the needles. He also asserts that the function of the beards of wheat and rye is to generate the electricity needed for the growth of the plants.

QUESTIONS ON THE HIGH SCHOOL PROSE BOOK, PART I, GRADES IX AND X.

MARGARET WINNIFRED McGRAY.

1. Which of the authors mentioned in your book is the foremost English satirist in prose? Who wrote under the mon de plume of "Boz?" "The Great Unknown?" Who is the greatest of English essayists and the forerunner of the great English novelists? Who became the great authority on the rise and fall of the French dominion in America? Who was a great American novelist and American Consul at Liverpool? Who "never married; lived alone; never went to church; never voted; refused to pay a tax to the state; are no flesh, drank no wine, never knew the use of tobacco; and, though a naturalist, used neither trap nor gun."
2. What other voyages did Gulliver make? Why do you suppose this particular journey was chosen? Do you think "Robinson Crusoe" was written before or after "Gulliver's Travels?" Give reasons for your answer.
3. Explain—"make a shift." Quote from "Don Quixote and the Giants." Victuals—Was the singular form ever used? Quote from Tennyson, Longfellow and The Bible. Explain—metropolis, small wine. Pronounce patron, patronage, patent. Name a few "soporiferous medicines."
4. Mention some "grand natural phenomenon." Was the "Great Stone Face" one? Give reasons for your answer.
5. The very image of the "Great Stone Face!" Of whom was this said? Account for the mistakes made. How did each fall short of the ideal? Who was the very image of the Great Stone Face? Were you surprised? How was the likeness discovered?
6. Explain and pronounce: Titan, Titanic, chaotic, toasts, benign, benignant, harbingers, vista, epaulets, truculent, physiognomy, philanthropist. Where is the home of Washington?
7. Which is the most interesting piece in your Reader? The most amusing? The most humorous? The least bit tiresome? The most gruesome? The most conducive to patriotism? The nearest approach to a fairy story? The most pathetic? etc., etc.
8. Write a few lines on the Spectator. Mention other famous English newspapers in Queen Anne's time. In our own?
9. Name some of the whimsical fardels carried by the people on Jupiter's plain. What did they do with them? What was the result of the exchange? What is the moral of the story?
10. How would you recognize Fancy at a carnival or masquerade? Patience? Peter or the Aga? Polly's uncle?
11. Comment on the incongruity of Peter's presents for his sister? What became of these presents? Why did Peter stay away from home for so long?
12. Explain almond-comfits; note or sovereign; indigo planter; rich as a nabob.
13. Who were my garden acquaintances? To whom does the "my" refer? How many are your garden acquaintances? From the title what might one suppose the story to be about? Compare "The Kentucky Cardinal," "Black Beauty," "Beautiful Joe," Have these names any advantage over such names as "Brute Neighbors," etc? Give reasons.
14. Who said—"What's in a name?" Finish the quotation. Do you agree? Who said—"Birds in their little nests agree." Is this true? Explain—"They grew so wonted."
15. Who was Aesop? Emerson? Dr. Johnson? Ovid? Captain Kidd?



16. Bird-nesting is called—what ology? The study of birds? Animals? The human body? Stars? And plants etc., are called by what dignified names?

17. "It is our custom on every Christmas Eve to read one of Dickens' Christmas stories." Whose custom was it? Is it yours? What poem of Milton's is particularly appropriate for Christmas Eve? Name some of Dickens' Christmas stories — which one did they read?

18. Explain sedan, palanquin, bungalow, chibouk, groined roof, swart attendant, swingeing cold, cruel mysteries; nepotism. Where is the House of the Seven Gables? Who wrote about it?

19. What changes did the uncle make? How did this effect Polly? Her husband?

20. Which of the pieces in your Reader are told in the first person? How do you like this style of narrative? Give reasons for and against. Dickens uses it in—. Thackeray in—. Scott in—. Fill in the blanks and mention other examples. Are these books favorites with the general public?

21. Give the duration of the storm. Other storms in literature or real life. Compare this one with those you have mentioned.

22. Explain "Covent Garden;" "box-seat on the mail;" "Great Mogul;" "The ship was in the Roads." How could those on shore tell where the schooner was from?

23. How did the war in America, at the time of Braddock's defeat, differ from the war in Europe? Account for Braddock's defeat. What did this defeat entail upon the provinces? Why?

24. What part did George Washington play in this defeat in the Ohio Valley? Where was Crown Point? Du Quesne?

25. By what act did Thanase diminish his mother's comfort and his father's hope? What might one have supposed he would do?

29. Explain conscript, dragoon, centaur, caleche, creole.

27. How old was Josephine when she began to move in society? How about the girls of to-day? Who was a born lover? From the short extract here given one would suppose the hero of "Carancro" to be—. The villain? The heroine?

28. What does "Walden" mean? Both the "Escape of Roy Roy" and part of "Brute Neighbors" are in the Sixth Grade Reader. Account for their appearing twice on your school course.

29. Which do you prefer "My Garden Acquaintance" or "Brute Neighbors? Give reasons for your answer. Which contains the most humor? The most information?

30. How did Rob Roy escape? How much was offered to the one who secured him? What do you think of Rob's persuasive powers? What are the chances that Ewan escaped? Give Rob Roy's whole name. Why Roy?

31. How much is a guinea? Is there such a coin in use at the present time? What was the "event of the search?" What was the name of the servant of Francis Osbaldistone? Comment.

32. Write notes on Wauchope and Kitchener. Why Chinese Gordon? What other heroes figure in African History?

33. Explain backsheesh-hunters; Dead March in Saul; Khartum; R. N.; A. D. C.; K. R. R.

34. Describe briefly the memorial service in Gordon's garden when he was buried "after the manner of his race."

COLLEGE CLOSINGS.

Kings College.

The Encaenia which marked the close of the one hundred and twenty-third academical year of King's College, Windsor, was of more than usual interest, and signs of renewed life and vigor in the ancient university were seen in all directions. The weather was all that could be desired, and there was a large attendance of the university and others, including nearly fifty of the clergy of the three provinces who had come to be present at the Lectures for Clergy, which were held from May 2 to 6.

These Clergy Lectures were a new experiment, but were so highly appreciated that those attending them expressed an unanimous wish to have a similar course provided next year. About forty of the clergy were quartered in the College building, many of the students voluntarily giving up their rooms to them. They had their meals with the students in Commons Hall, and attended the chapel services and thus were enabled to see something of college life as it is.

The Rev. R. A. Armstrong, of St. John, gave an illustrated lecture on Egypt on the evening of Friday, May 2nd, which was open to the public and was much enjoyed. The first lecture of the course was by Canon Vroom on Saturday at 10 a. m., on Liturgical Principles, treating of the Biblical idea of worship and tracing the development of liturgical worship in the early church. Canon Sisam, of Moncton, followed with an able review of modern Oxford theology as set forth in a recent book entitled "Foundations," by seven Oxford men; and after him came Professor Hunt, with the first of a course of three exegetical lectures on the Book of the Revelation. In the afternoon the Rev. W. S. H. Morris delivered the first of three scholarly and deeply interesting lectures on "The Taking of the Manhood into God," and in the evening Canon Gould, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Canadian Church, lectured on the "Difficulties and Prospects of Christian Work in the Countries under Turkish Rule."

On Sunday, in addition to the regular services in the College Chapel and the Parish Church, there was a missionary meeting for men in the Opera House, which was well attended, and at which addresses were delivered by Canon Lloyd of All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, and Dr. Gould.

Drs. Vroom and Hunt and Mr. Morris continued their lectures on Monday and Tuesday and in addition to these the Rev. C. W. Vernon, of Halifax, gave a very carefully prepared and valuable lecture on the Higher Criticism of the Old Testament, on Monday, and on Tuesday the Rev. R. F. Dixon read an excellent paper on Orders and Unity, and in the evening a conference was held on Parochial Missions, at which the chair was taken by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Bishop of Fredericton was the chief speaker.



Monday evening the annual meeting of the Haliburton Club was held at the College Hall. This society was founded and incorporated in 1884, its object being the cultivation of Canadian literature and the collecting of Canadian works, bearing on Canadian history and literature.

Prominent contributors to the programme were Bishop Richardson, Principal Sexton of the Halifax "Tech," Canon Llwyd, Rev. Dr. Martell, H. P. Scott, Dr. Soloan, of the N. S. Normal School, Canon Smithers and Rev. C. F. Wiggins. "Some Duties of the University Graduates to the Community," was the subject of Professor Sexton's address. Dr. Soloan's scholarly article on Charles Heavysege's "Saul" was much appreciated. Mr. H. P. Scott gave a very interesting paper on R. W. Service.

The match for the Cogswell Cricket Prize was played on Tuesday between the "Three Elms Cricket Club," which has been in existence since 1850, and a team consisting for the most part of visiting clergy. The result was in favor of the visitors and the bats were won by the Rev. W. R. Martell.

The Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association was held on Wednesday morning, the President, Judge Forbes, of Liverpool, in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee referred to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of its secretary-treasurer, R. J. Wilson. W. L. Payzant was appointed treasurer and Rev. C. W. Vernon secretary, in Mr. Wilson's place. Attention was called to the new buildings and the improvements in the old buildings, the great increase in the number of students which is larger than ever before, and the fitting up the buildings of the Collegiate School. A new prize of \$50.00 was established, open to students entering College from the Collegiate School, St. Peter's School, Charlottetown, Rothesay Collegiate School and the Church School for Girls. Dr. Trenaman and the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Vernon and G. M. Ambrose were elected to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee, and Dr. M. A. B. Smith, Walter Allison and Rev. G. M. Ambrose were elected to the Board of Governors. The sum of \$50.00 was voted towards planting new trees in the College Woods.

The Alexandra Society of women workers for the College, which has for ten years paid the salary of one professor, held a successful meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and after an address from Canon Smithers, of Fredericton, it was decided to start a fund to furnish a residence for women students, and the sum of \$200.00 was raised at the meeting.

Thursday, the day of Encaenia, dawned bright and clear, and the morning trains brought a number of visitors. Holy Communion was celebrated in the College Chapel at 7.30 by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by President Powell, and at 10 o'clock the academical procession formed in

front of the College, consisting of the boys of the School in uniform, the undergraduates in order, bachelors and masters in their varied hoods, and doctors in scarlet robes, with the Chancellor (Chief Justice Sir Charles Townshend) bringing up the rear, and marched to the Parish Church, where a full choral service was held, Drs. Vroom and Hunt taking the prayers and Professor Harley and the rector, Dr. Martell, the Lessons. The preacher was the Rev. Robert Johnston, of Philadelphia, and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Convocation met at 2 p. m. in the Convocation Hall, which was filled with a large audience, members of convocation in their robes occupying the platform. The Chancellor presided, being supported by the Bishops of Nova Scotia and Fredericton, the Vice Chancellor (Dr. Powell) and others. The candidates for honorary degrees were the Very Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, Dean of Niagara, who was admitted to the degree of D.D., John Hamilton, Esq., of Quebec, Chancellor of the University of Bishops' Colleges, Lennoxville, the Rev. E. H. Ball, of Tangier, one of the senior clergy of the Diocese, and the Rev. Robert Johnston, of Philadelphia, who were admitted to the degree of D. C.L. These were all presented in sonorous Latin by the Public Orator, Dr. Bambrick, rector of Yarmouth.

Next followed the degrees in course, as below, the candidates for degrees in Arts being presented by Dr. Vroom, and those in Law by Dr. Alward, Dean of the Law School.

M.A.—W. C. Morris, B.A., C. H. Boulden, B.A., B.A. (ad eundem) and M.A.—The Rev. H. L. Haslam, B.A., Toronto.

B.A.—John R. H. Harley, Arthur L. Collett, Thomas Parker, J. Robinson Belyea, Miss Norah K. Porter.

B.C.L. (in absentia).—John D. Falconbridge, LL.B., J. Ogle Carss, LL.B.; Bernard Rose, LL.B.

B.C.L.—Miles B. Innis, Urban J. Sweeney.

The valedictory was delivered by Thomas Parker, B.A., who reviewed the events of the past four years, dwelling with satisfaction on the great success which had attended the football and hockey teams during the past year.

The President then announced the prizes for the year:

Governor-General's Medal — Mr. John Harley, Windsor.

Bishop Binney Prize — Mr. C. A. Simpson, Charlottetown.

Almon Welsford Testimonial — Mr. Sidney Jones, Springhill.

President's Reading Prizes — 1st, Mr. E. Jukes, Trenton, N. S., 2nd, Mr. A. W. Cunningham, Halifax.

McDonald Prizes for General Biblical Knowledge — 1st, Mr. J. H. A. Holmes, Picton, Ont.; 2nd, Mr. D. M. Wiswell, Halifax.

Crockett Prize for Greek — Mr. D. M. Wiswell, Halifax.

The Rev. H. A. Cody, M.A., of St. John, then delivered the Alumni Oration, which was clothed in graceful and poetic language and dealt with "The Wonder-ball of Life," and the necessity of vision, action and production for those who would make a success of their lives.

Brief addresses followed, by the recipients of honorary degrees, after which the President, Dr. Powell, gave a powerful address on the principles of university education. The proceedings closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

University of New Brunswick.

The centennial exercises of the University of New Brunswick were held this year on the fifteenth of May under ideal weather conditions and with a large attendance of graduates and friends of higher education.

Lieutenant-Governor Wood presided, and members of the University Senate and of the Alumni and a number of prominent personages were seated with His Honor and Chancellor Jones upon the platform.

There were thirty-nine members in the graduating class — one of the largest in the history of the institution. They received degrees as follows:— Seventeen in arts, sixteen in civil engineering, three in electrical engineering and three in forestry.

The Douglas Gold Medal for the best essay on the subject "The Development and Value of the Commission as a means of the State's Regulation of Trade and Industry" was awarded to George Brown Carpenter, of Cambridge, Queens County; the Governor General's Gold Medal for the highest standing in the distinction and honour courses in Natural Science and Chemistry during the senior year was won by John Clarence Hanson, of Fredericton; the Kitchen Silver Medal for highest standing in the fourth year of Civil Engineering course, by Frederick Simeon Jones, Queens County; the Montgomery-Campbell prize for highest standing in the Latin and Greek of the fourth year by Arthur Norwood Carter, of Rothesay, who was also the winner of Hon. L. J. Tweedie's prize of fifty dollars for the highest standing in five ordinary subjects of the senior year. The City of Fredericton Gold Medal for the best thesis on the subject "The Professional Forester and What he May Accomplish for New Brunswick," was won by George Payson Melrose, St. John; the Alumnae Scholarship of thirty dollars for the best standing among the young lady students of sophomore year was won by Lowella Bernice McNaughton, of Moncton; the William Crocket Memorial Scholarship of one hundred dollars in gold, which had been established during the year by Dr. A. P. Crocket, of St. John, in honor of his father, Dr. William Crocket, of Fredericton, formerly Chief Superintendent of Education and Principal of the Provincial Normal School, was presented to Murray McCheyne Baird of Freder-

ericton, for the highest standing in Latin and Greek in the freshman year; the new prize this year of twenty-five dollars, donated by Dr. Thomas Walker, for the best term work in English of the freshman year, was won by Melvin B. Dunn, of Harcourt, Kent County; the Alumni Gold Medal was won by John C. Hanson, of Fredericton; the Brydone-Jack Scholarship by Samuel R. Weston. Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Premier Fleming, Dr. Thomas Walker, and J. D. Phinney, K.C.; the degree of B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering was conferred in absentia upon W. Arnold Murray, who was unable to be present at the encoenia.

The following degrees were also granted:— Degree of M.A. in Course, William H. Morrow, Sydney B. Smith, Isabelle A. F. Thomas. Degree of M.Sc. in Course, Clarence McN. Steeves.

The subject of English Essays in competition next year for the Douglas Gold Medal is "The Undeveloped Resources of New Brunswick."

The City of Fredericton Gold Medal next year will be awarded for the highest terminal marks in the Senior year in the subject "Public Water Supplies and Sewerage."

The passage of English prose to be translated into Latin in competition for the Alumni Gold Medal in 1914 will be Meyer's History of Greece, chapter twenty, from beginning to end of words "While the expedition was away."

A scheme is in progress by which affiliation with McGill University for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be arranged, so that students may take the necessary first year instructions at the University of New Brunswick. Affiliation for the Law Course with Dalhousie University has been perfected.

The address in praise of the founders was delivered by Professor John Stephens, M.A., professor of Mechanical Engineering and Drawing. Mr. Justice Barry delivered the address to the graduating class; the Alumni oration was delivered by Dr. H. S. Bridges, and the valedictory by Mr. Arthur N. Carter, who has been recently appointed Rhodes scholar by the University, and will go to Oxford in September next to continue his studies there.

Dalhousie College.

The convocation ceremonies of Dalhousie were noticed in the May number of the REVIEW. An enthusiastic graduate supplies the following additional notes:

There are some who assert that old Sol is a Dalhousian. Whether this be true or not, he, at least, has been present at our Convocation on the last three or four occasions. Perhaps his attendance this year was due either to the fact that Dalhousie was celebrating its jubilee (1863-1913), or that he wished to add his contribution to those of the many who have contributed to the 1912-13 Forward Movement.

The ceremonies took place on April 24th, in the Academy of Music, as is usual. The graduating classes, though small, when compared with those of former years, made up in quality what they lacked in quantity.

After prayers by Ex-President Forrest, President Mackenzie gave his address. It was one full of hope and promise. He told of the raising of \$500,000 during the year that had passed. This had made further expansion possible and heightened the interest of the citizens of Halifax in the welfare of the institution. The new Dalhousie at Studley was now a reality, and only a few endowments, bequests or legacies from the philanthropic rich were needed to complete the work.

The graduating classes in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry then had their respective degrees conferred upon them, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto. Of these, thirty-three graduates received their B.A. degrees, twelve their LL.B., nine their M.B.C.M., four their B.Sc., and one his D.D.S. Three Master's degrees were also conferred.

Notable among the speeches delivered was that of Rev. Dr. Mackintosh, of Edinburgh. Dr. Mackintosh had charmed the ears of many Halifax audiences during that week, but never was he heard to better advantage. His theme was the debt the Canadian graduate owes to the Old Country, and vice versa, the obligation of Old Country graduates to Canadians. Other speakers were Rev. Canon Llwyd, vicar of All Saints Cathedral, and Mr. Geo. S. Campbell, the Chairman of the Dalhousie Board of Governors.

St. Francis Xavier University.

The Commencement Exercises of the University of St. Francis Xavier took place in College Hall on Tuesday, May 13th, with His Lordship Bishop Morrison presiding. A good programme was carried out and the following prizes were awarded: Gold Medal for highest aggregate in freshman year. This prize was equally merited by Archibald Wilkie, Antigonish, and Michael McCabe, Newcastle, N. B.; Gold Medal for Sophomore year to Vincent MacNeil, Big Pond, C. B.; Gold Medal, junior year, to A. L. McDonald, Port Hood, C. B.; Gold Medal, senior year, to J. D. Keane, Newcastle, N. B.; ten dollars in gold for best paper in Zoology to W. F. Chisholm, Cambridge, Mass.; Gold prize for best paper, Sophomore English, to Vincent MacNeil; Gold prize for highest aggregate, Freshman Latin, to Edmund Fitzgerald, St. John, N. B.; Special prize for best essay on "The Future of Canada," to W. F. Lane, B.A., Bayfield, N. B.

The degrees were conferred as follows:— D.Lit. (Honoris Causa), Alexander Fraser, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot, Provincial Archivist, Toronto, Ontario; M.A. (Honoris Causa), Thomas Hanrahan Esq., Superintendent of Education, member of C.H.E., Newfoundland, Harbor Grace; M.A. (Examination

and Thesis), W. F. Lane, B.A., Bayfield, N. B.; D. L. Dwyer, St. Stephen, N. B.

Nine graduates received the B. A. degree.

After the distributing of prizes and conferring of degrees an excellent address on "The Future of Canada" was delivered by Mr. W. F. Lane, M.A., of Bayfield, N. B. Eloquent addresses were also delivered by Dr. Fraser of Toronto and Bishop Morrison, Chancellor of the University. His Lordship congratulated the graduates on the evidence of study and scholarship shown in their addresses and reminded them of their duties and responsibilities after leaving college. The baccalaureate sermon was preached at the cathedral at the close of the exercises by Rev. A. McD. Thompson, D.D.

Mount Allison University.

The closing exercises of Mount Allison this year were of more than ordinary interest, for not only was the graduating class the largest in its history, but it was also the jubilee celebration of its first graduating class of which Rev. Dr. Howard Sprague, dean of Theology of Mt. Allison, and His Honor Lieutenant Governor Josiah Wood, were the members. These two gentlemen graduated from Mount Allison in 1863. Both their careers have been full of the most glorious kind of success, and now that they have come to the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation they are found in labors most abundant. Students past and present wish them new lease of life and usefulness.

Lieutenant-Governor Wood and Dr. Sprague who were on the platform were presented with addresses — that to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Wood by Rev. A. D. Morton, D.D., and that to Rev. Dr. Sprague by Dr. Allison. Governor Wood, in his reply, after paying a glowing tribute to Dr. Charles F. Allison, founder of the institutions at Sackville, and to others who were connected with its early history, referred to the advantages enjoyed by the students of the present day over those available in the days when he was attending the University. Rev. Dr. Sprague, in replying, said:—"Fifty years! What a half century they have made. For truth and facts and laws of nature discovered and used for the material advantage and social good of man, no fifty years since time began has equalled that of which we speak to-day." The speaker, after reviewing in glowing language his college days and paying high tribute to his teachers, closed with the following:—"I must congratulate the University and all who have played a part in its history on the steady development of fifty years under successive leaders, all capable, wise, energetic and faithful. I rejoice that the magnificent progress under Pickard, Inch and Allison is crowned by the success of the endowment movement under President Borden." This movement is a campaign for the raising of \$250,000 as an endowment fund. This amount

has nearly all been subscribed, and the success of the movement seems assured. Sunday morning the annual sermon before the Theological Union was preached in Sackville Methodist Church by Rev. H. E. Thomas, St. John. Subject, "The Bible the Word of God." The union meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. was addressed by Mr. George W. Beck, Truro, N. S., who took for his subject "What is the Best Thing in a Man's Life?" The Charles Fawcett Memorial Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity on Sunday night to hear the baccalaureate sermon, subject, "The Treasures of Knowledge," by Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto.

The University Convocation was held in Fawcett Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme included the conferring of degrees, an excellent address by H. M. MacKay, B.A., B.Sc., Professor of Civil Engineering in McGill University, brief addresses by Dr. Allison, ex-president of the University and by Dr. James Palmer, principal of Mt. Allison Academy. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the members of the graduating class.

M.A. (in Course) — Norman Milligan Guy, Newfoundland.

LL.D.—Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., D.D., Toronto; Snowdon Dunn Scott, M.A., Vancouver B.C.; James M. Palmer, M.A., Sackville.

D.D.—Rev. A. M. Sanford, M.A., New Westminster, B. C.

Certificates were given to the graduates in science and in theology. The Alumni honor prize for the highest average throughout the entire course was given to Miss Mary A. Colpitts, Point de Bute, N. B., who was also the winner of the Sheffield Mathematical Scholarship of \$60. The valedictory address was delivered by Orland R. Atkinson, Sussex, president of the Senior Class, and the successful leader of the debating team. In the Theological department Herbert T. Gornall, London, England, was the winner of the Honorary Life Membership in the Theological Union.

The anniversary exercises of the Ladies' College provided a programme of much interest, including instrumental and vocal music, essays and the conferring of degrees and certificates. The skilful rendering of the musical selections by Miss Grace Farquhar, of Germantown, N. S.; Miss Elsie Tait, of St. John's, Newfoundland; Miss Nan Clarke, of Bear River, N. S.; and Miss Elva Nicholson, of St. Stephen, N. B., were especially well received. The graduates as Mistresses of Liberal Arts are Miss Helen Seelye Clark, St. George, N. B.; Kathleen Allison Elderkin, Parrsboro, N. S.; Amy Gertrude Stevenson, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Owens' Museum of Fine Arts, which is in charge of Professor Hammond, was opened to the public, who were thereby enabled to see the variety and excellence of the work of the several departments, including china painting and leather, brass, copper

and wood painting and sketching. Several of the students have done excellent work in this department. Among them are Miss Dora M. Hewson, of Amherst; Miss Gwendolyn Mews, of St. John's, Newfoundland; Miss Marjorie Ayer, and Miss Marie DesBarres, of Sackville, N. B., and Miss Nellie Williams, of St. John.

The Academy and Commercial College, with Dr. James Palmer as principal, had this year an enrolment of 192 students. There were eleven matriculants to the University, thirty-two graduates in shorthand and typewriting, and several graduates in bookkeeping and penmanship.

The Alumni Society at the annual meeting elected W. B. Tennant, president, and Professor Tweedie, secretary-treasurer; and the Alumnae Society have Mrs. J. Hertz Bell, president, and Mrs. B. C. Borden, Sackville, secretary-treasurer. The graduating class chose officers for the next five years: H. W. Outerbridge, B.A., president; Augusta Daniel, B.A., vice-president; C. G. Mosher, B.A., secretary-treasurer.

Acadia University.

The last week in May witnessed the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of Acadia College. In great numbers the people came from various quarters to share in the interesting events of the time. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. B. W. Lockhart, of the First Congregational Church of Manchester, New Hampshire. Upon the platform with him on that occasion was Dr. J. A. Faulkner, Professor of Historical Theology in Drew Theological Seminary, a Methodist institution in Madison, New Jersey. Both these gentlemen are natives of Kings Co., N. S., and graduated from Acadia in 1878.

Acadia's past year has been, in the different departments, one of activity and progress. Rhodes Memorial Hall, a Manual Training building, was completed and opened for use early in the College year. The gift at the previous commencement of a new observatory from the Class of 1912, was followed up by the Dominion Government in more fully equipping the meteorological station already established here, so that at present this station is one of the best equipped in Canada. The enrolment of students for the year just finished was two hundred and forty in the college, one hundred and eighty-four in the Boy's Academy and two hundred and eighty-four in the Ladies' Seminary. From the College thirty-two graduated in Arts, five received the B.Sc. degree, seven took the M.A. in course, and seven obtained Engineering certificates. Three honorary degrees were conferred: the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. Obadiah E. Cox, of New York, and also upon Rev. Elias W. Kelly, Principal of Rangoon Baptist College, Burmah; and the degree of Doctor of Science upon Edward E. Prince, who is connected with the Dominion public service at Ottawa.

Sixty-three young people finished courses in the Academy and thirty-four in the Seminary.

Urgent appeals are being made to the Board of Governors to erect for the Seminary a much-needed Fine Arts building, and also to rear for the Academy a class-room building thoroughly up-to-date in its character. A fireproof library building is required to ensure the safety of the valuable and rapidly-growing library; and a new residence for college women who come in the near future. Money continues to be given to the institutions, so that the rearing of all these cannot be very far off. Hon. Nathaniel Curry, formerly of Amherst, N. S., but now a resident of Montreal, has just offered the governors one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, provided Acadia's other friends come forward with a like amount. Mr. Curry had previously donated twenty-five thousand dollars. And so well assured is he of the meeting of the condition he imposes in order to secure the much larger sum that he has already paid over a substantial portion of his recent generous offer.

Dr. Tufts has for many years combined under his charge the teaching of History and Political Economy. With the College opening in the coming autumn he will confine himself to History, and a new man, Mr. A. Burpee Balcom, will fill the chair of Economic Science. And Professor Haycock will hereafter have only Geology, Chemistry being taken by a man yet to be appointed. For other departments additional men are to be chosen during the summer, so that the teaching staff for the year 1913-14 will be considerably larger than ever before. Dr. R. V. Jones, for over half a century Professor of the Greek and Latin languages at Acadia, has resigned and retired as Professor Emeritus, in the enjoyment of a pension for the remainder of his lifetime. This scholar and Christian gentleman holds a large place in the affection of hundreds of Acadia's graduates the world over, all of whom wish him a happy eventide after so long a period of faithful and gracious service in the cause of higher education.

R. Y. E.

CARLETON AND VICTORIA COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

More than one hundred teachers from the counties of Carleton and Victoria met in a united Institute in the Fisher Memorial school building at Woodstock, on Thursday and Friday, May 1st and 2nd.

The first session was opened at ten o'clock Thursday morning, with Principal W. T. Denham, B.A., as president and E. J. Alexander, of Hartland, secretary-treasurer.

Inspector Meagher was present, and in addressing the teachers made a strong plea for cleanliness and proper ventilation in the school-room, as most important in their influence on both teachers and

pupils. He urged that teachers and trustees cooperate in making the school surroundings pleasant and attractive to the school children.

Inspector R. P. Steeves of King's County stated that the success of an Institute depended upon the activity shown by the teachers in discussing the subjects under consideration. He emphasized the importance of the development of the reasoning and thinking powers of the pupil. Enthusiasm was very necessary in teaching. He feelingly referred to the loss the teachers and the teaching profession had sustained in the death of Drs. Hay and Brittain.

A paper on "The Very Backward Pupil," by E. J. Alexander, and papers on Nature Study in Country Schools, by Miss G. E. Long, and Nature Study in Town Schools, by Miss Mulherin, were read and followed by profitable discussions.

An address on "Making Effective Our Nature Study and Agricultural Course" was delivered by Inspector Steeves of King's County, and was followed by a brief address on agricultural subjects by H. B. Durost.

A very largely attended public meeting was held on Thursday evening when an excellent musical programme was carried out and several interesting addresses were made. The speakers were President Denham, Mayor Jones, W. B. Belyea, Chairman of the School Board; Inspector Steeves, Fletcher Peacock, Provincial Director of Manual Training; Premier Fleming, and George E. Balmain, of the School Board, and Colonel F. H. J. Dibblee. A feature of the evening's programme was the cadet corps drill, under guidance of Lieuts. Hay and Vince.

On Friday Miss C. P. Fawcett of Sackville, now of Fort Fairfield High School, gave an excellent paper on the "Teaching of Writing." Miss Fawcett would insist that pupils have good writing material. All writing should be supervised by the teacher. The copy should be put on the blackboard by the teacher in presence of the pupils. Make sure that the pupils have mastered the correct position.

The officers elected are: W. T. Denham, President, and E. J. Alexander, Secretary-treasurer.

The Institute next year will be held at Woodstock on the last two days of the school term in December.

A resolution was passed expressing deep regret at the loss, by death, of Dr. John Brittain, Professor of Natural Science in the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and Dr. G. U. Hay, Editor of the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, men whose lives were devoted to educational work, and who were beloved and esteemed by all with whom they came in contact.

A plan to protect a country against hostile airships has been proposed in England. Captive balloons afloat high in the air are to be loaded with explosives which can be set off whenever an enemy's airship comes near them.

SOME RESULTS OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE HUMANITIES.

The following thoughtful article signed "MCR" appeared in a recent number of the Dalhousie (University) Gazette. The arguments advanced for the study of Latin and Greek will always remain sound. The true scientific spirit will be for their retention as studies for culture.

We read with much wonder in these intensely practical and commercial days that Lady Jane Grey was accomplished in the classics. But she was no exception. Many of her contemporaries of both sexes wrote and spoke Latin with ease and grace. Nor was this considered remarkable. The man of education in the days of Erasmus and the Reformation was in no sense a cultured gentleman, if he was not thoroughly versed in both Greek and Latin, while yet in his 'teens. All this is common knowledge to students.

When it became the fashion to write and read in the mother tongue, instead of the language of all scholars — Latin — the classic literature was still studied, still written, but within the Schools, the Universities, the Cloisters, it was no longer the means of communication between scholars of different nations — no longer the medium of conversation between statesmen, diplomats, churchmen in every centre of Europe.

To-day, despite the fierce opposition of many followers of natural and applied science, of most men of business, these superb languages of Greece and Rome are still in the curricula of many colleges and schools. The usual reason for the continuance of these studies is their culture-power, if one may so speak. It is claimed that they beget a style, a power of appreciation, a standard of excellence, a perspicuity, that is admirable. But how few, in these days, we are told, ever pass the stage of syntax, accident, and poor prose composition in these languages! How few can appreciate the beauties, the clear cut logic, the amazing perfection of Greek and Latin! And if students do not ascend to the level of proper appreciation, how much less can these studies beget a style! Appreciation precedes even proper imitation; how much more the many unconscious influences that re-appear in a student's thought and expression. While the average writer or thinker must admit this process of reasoning, the educationalist of prolonged experience may have some facts of observation that should command attention.

It was quite a general practice in Britain a couple of generations ago among educated people, to have their sons taught Latin and Greek at a very early age, as soon in many cases, as these boys began to learn to read and write their mother tongue. What were the unconscious influences and effects of such studies? At the age of ten or eleven, these lads were found to be devouring the novels of Sir Walter Scott with avidity. There seemed to be no question of understanding what they read. They scanned the pages with the eagerness and rapidity of the present day boy that sits down to a Henty story. But the boy of ten or eleven of this generation cannot read Scott's novels. He cannot read them because he cannot understand the words. He

has not the vocabulary. But worse than that, the boys of twelve, thirteen and fourteen years of age, cannot understand the language of Scott sufficiently well to intelligently read any one of his novels from cover to cover. Frequently we hear well read men of the day ask why it is our youths are reading stories so far below the level of the Waverly Novels.

Novelist and story-writers of the standard of Scott combine intense dramatic interest with the richness of historic reference, classic allusion, wealth of vocabulary. And it is just because the present day boy is ignorant of Latin and Greek, even the average Greek and Latin vocabularies of the first and second readers in these languages, that he finds such stories and novels uninteresting. Had he even a three years' acquaintance with the much abused classics, he would understand his own literature much more easily. Indeed he would save far more than the time of these years spent on classics — for he would be spared looking up the works in his own language he did not know, allusions he failed to appreciate, expression and phrases he could not understand. And most words the average man does not comprehend are from the classics. Indeed the major part of illustrations, examples, comparisons, are either from the Bible or the Humanites. If, then, the boys of to-day can bear the weight of Latin (if not Latin and Greek) without much interference with the three R's, they should do so. That they can do so, that they are doing so, in many schools and colleges, cannot be denied.

That such a procedure will save a vast time in later life is self-evident, though this is the smallest reason. If life is more than meat and drink, more than dollars and cents, if, in a word, it is the power of appreciation, then these elements that are embedded in our mother tongue are worth understanding. When a youth of seventeen asked the writer should he take an Arts course, ere he entered on the study of Law, the answer was given:—"It depends upon your standpoint. If you wish but money and success, and rapid advancement, go and study law now; if you wish development of the powers of appreciation (that can only be started on the path of development in youth), if you seek wealth of mind, if you desire to understand the history of your own times, to look into the meaning of existence, and, much more, the mystery, the awesome mystery of life, of God, the world and man, go to your Arts classes, study your classics, your philosophy, and you will in some degree better understand that religious thinker who wrote —

"Life is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Spirit, (may we say, in the Life of the Spirit of the Whole?)."

MCR.

A 6 BY 9 RHYME.

A queer little boy who had been to school,
And was up to all sorts of tricks,
Discovered that 9 when upside down,
Would pass for the figure 6.
So when asked his age by a good old dame, the comical
youngster said,
I'm 9 when I stand on my feet like this, but 6 when I stand
on my head.

RALPH.

THE GRUESOME GIRL.

She was a very nice little girl,
With hair that hung in one long curl,
And she was meek as meek could be.
But when, one day, she came to me,
And said, "I done it," for, "I did,"
Down from my nose my glasses slid,
I opened very wide my eyes,—
I did this to express surprise,—
And said, in voice that gruesome grew,
"This will not do."

She often folded in her lap
Her hands, and like a saint she seemed;
She sat for hours and hours that way,
But when, one time, I heard her say
"I seen it," when she should have said
"I saw it," I just shook my head,
Took my goloshes from the shelf,
And in the rain, walked by myself,
Remarking, "She's not what she seemed,
Or what I dreamed."

Moral.

Oh little girls with yellow hair
And angel looks, beware! beware!
Be very careful what you say,
Nor drive your dearest friend away
By fearful grammar; and when you
Don't know exactly what to do
Or say — say nothing. No real saint
Was ever known to say, "I ain't."

THE SPELLING MATCH.

They'd all sat down but Bess and me
I surely thought I'd win.
To lose on such an easy word,
It was a shame and sin!
We spelled the longest in the book,
The hardest ones — right through,
"Xylography!" and "pachyderm,"
And "gniess" and "phtthisic," too.
I spelled "immalleability,"
Pneumonia" — it was fun! "
"Phlebotomy" and "zoophyte,"
Each long and curious one
Then teacher gave a right queer smile
When Bess spelled "aquarelle,"
And backward quick she turned the leaves
And then she gave out "spell."

I'm sure I never stopped to think
About that "double l."
It seemed like such an easy word;
But one can never tell.
"S-p-e-l," I spelled it —
And how they all did laugh!
And teacher said "I think, my dear
Too easy 'twas by half."

Now Bessie was not proud nor mean
She said "No wonder, Jane;
For we were thinking of big words.
You'd spell it right again."
I'm glad that it was Bess who won,
And not the others. Well!
If I did miss one little word
I showed that I could spell

THE FLAG GOES BY.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums,
A flash of color beneath the sky.
Hats off!

The Flag is passing by!
Blue and crimson and white it shines
Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines.
Hats off!

The colors before us fly;
But more than The Flag is passing by.

Sea-fights and land-fights, grim and great,
Fought to make and to save the State:
Weary marches and sinking ships;
Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Days of plenty and years of peace,
March of a strong land's swift increase;
Equal justice, right, and law;
Stately honor and reverend awe.

Sign of a nation, great and strong,
To ward her people from foreign wrong;
Pride, and glory, and honor — all
Live in the colors to stand or fall.

Hats off!
Along the street there comes
A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums;
And loyal hearts are beating high;
Hats off!

The Flag is passing by!

The death of our honoured friend, Dr. G. U. Hay, for so many years the able editor of the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, will be deeply felt throughout the Maritime Provinces. He was generous in his appreciation of the services of others, forgetful of self, and never failed to give to each the full measure of honour due. The influence he exerted was as kindly and inspiring as it was far-reaching; and many discouraged teachers have been cheered and helped by his suggestions.

C. M. C.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ADAPTED FROM THE MELBOURNE "SCHOOL PAPER."

1. A great American orator, Daniel Webster, once referred to the British Empire "as a power to which Rome in the height of her glory was not to be compared — a power which has dotted over the whole surface of the globe with its possessions and military posts — whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken stream of its martial airs."

2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or, as it may be called, Britain, is the centre of this Empire. From their island home, once divided into four parts hostile to one another, but now happily united under one crown, went forth Englishmen, Welshmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen to people lands across the ocean. Because they and their descendants speak English, they may be called Englishmen, though some prefer the name Britons.

3. It is a well-known saying, "The sun never sets on the British Empire." It is always day in some land occupied by an English-speaking people. King George rules over about 400 millions of human beings — more than one-fourth of mankind.

4. These occupy or control about one-fifth of the land surface of the globe. The extent of this empire is happily brought before us in the following passage adapted from the Life of Queen Victoria (Nelson and Sons):—

5. "Ere the guns of the Tower of London, at noon on the King's Birthday have ceased to thunder forth the congratulations of the nation, all Canada is awake, and the West Indies are in full activity and five or six millions more, who are proud to call themselves British subjects — together, doubtless, with the eighty millions of English-speaking people in the United States — raise the song, 'God Save the King.'

6. Its echoes have not died out in Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, before the colonists of New Zealand take up the loyal cry.

One hour later, the dawn reaches Australia and Tasmania, and there, thousands of loyal hearts are ready to respond to the prayer, 'God Save the King.'

7. Next, it is taken up by the busy merchants of Hong Kong and Singapore, and is passed on by them to the millions of India who own King George as their Emperor.

'Before the day is an hour old at Bombay, it has dawned on Mauritius.

'Next, it awakens the watchmen of Aden. Almost at the same time it flushes the mountains of Natal and Cape Colony, where there are thousands of Englishmen eager to shout, 'God Save the King!'

8. 'Anon, Malta is reached; and, one hour later, the new dawn tells the sentinels at Windsor that the joyous benediction has travelled with the sunlight from meridian to meridian, round the globe.'

9. The Union Jack — the symbol of the union which binds Englishmen all the world over — should be honored and loved by all the subjects of King George.

10. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written a noble poem, from which the following extracts are, with his kind permission, taken:—

What is the flag of England? Winds of the world declare!

The North Wind Blew:—

The lean white bear hath seen it in the long, long arctic night,
The musk-ox knows the standard that flouts the northern light;
What is the flag of England? Ye have but my bergs to dare,
Ye have but my drifts to conquer. Go forth, for it is there.

The South Wind sighed:—

Strayed amid lonely islets, mazed amid outer keys.
I waked the palms to laughter — I tossed the scud in the breeze —

Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,
But over the scud and the palm-tree an English flag was flown.

I have wrenched it free from the halliard to hang for a wisp
on the Horn;

I have chased it north to the Lizard — ribboned and rolled
and torn;

I have spread its folds o'er the dying adrift in a hopeless sea;
I have hurled it swift on the slaver, and seen the slaves set free.

The East Wind roared:—

The desert dust hath dimmed it, the flying wild-ass knows
The sacred white leopard winds it across the taintless snows.
What is the flag of England? Ye have but my sun to dare.
Ye have but my sands to travel. Go forth, for it is there.

The West Wind called:—

The dead, dumb fog hath wrapped it; the frozen dew hath
kissed:

The naked stars have seen it, a fellow star in the mist.

What is the flag of England? Ye have but my breath to
dare,

Ye have but my waves to conquer. Go forth, for it is there.

SUMMER.

The infinite bliss of nature
I feel in every vein,
The life and the light of summer
Blossoms in heart and brain.

—Bayard Taylor.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE.

The steady growth of the League of the Empire since it was founded in 1901 has necessitated a removal to more commodious offices. The Committee have been able to acquire a large house at No. 28 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London S. W., which will in future be not only the recognized headquarters of the League but, through the generosity of Sir Robert Lucas-Tooth, Bart., a Vice-President of the League, will also provide excellent and inexpensive club accommodation for members of the League, whether resident in England or visiting there. Since the inauguration of the League of the Empire much valuable work has been done in furthering imperial co-operation and a close association between the educational authorities and all interested in the work of education throughout the Empire has been effected. The sections into which this vast organization is divided are characterized by very vigorous growth. The Correspondence Branch, for example, numbers 26,000 members, and other interesting branches are proportionately strong. Encouraged by the great success of the Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations convened by the League last year, and attended by over 600 delegates and members fully representing each country of the Empire, the League will now be able to carry out as far as their means will allow the practical suggestions and methods of co-operation then adopted, and to continue the valuable work of the many sections and branches.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

EDITOR OF THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW:

The readers of the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW have already been informed of the twenty-seventh annual session of the Maritime Summer School of Science, to be held at Halifax, July 8 to 29.

Since the publication of the calendar, an addition has been made to the Botany Department, necessitated by the prospect of an even larger attendance, in this course, than in former years. We have been fortunate in securing Mr. W. H. Weston, M.A., Austin Teaching Fellow in Harvard University, who will give the second year Botany Course. As Mr. Weston is a specialist on the lower plants, it has been deemed advisable that the second year course given this summer, should be the one dealing with the structure and activities

of the lower plants, rather than one treating of the general adaptation and distribution of the higher plants as was announced in the tentative schedule in the catalogue.

In the course, representative forms of each of the groups of the lower plants will be studied in the laboratory, with the purpose of giving a fundamental knowledge of the characteristics of their structure and development.

The lecture will take up the lower plants not only from the structural standpoint, but also from the point of view of their bearing on everyday life, special emphasis being laid on their importance in agriculture, forestry, the industries, etc.

On the field trips, the plan will be to gain a familiarity with the appearance and growth of the lower plants that will enable the class to recognize the more common and important fungi, the poisonous and edible mushrooms, the sea weeds, pond scums, mosses and ferns, etc.

The aim will be to present the course in such a way as to render it useful to those who are planning to teach, and wish the aid of a knowledge of the lower forms in so doing.

The first year course as outlined in the calendar will deal with the fundamental reactions of plants. Matters will be considered in general, rather than in detail, with the idea of giving one an insight into how plants grow and reproduce; how the great variety of forms has arisen, and their relations to other natural objects. Observation, rather than theoretical considerations, will be the order of procedure, as far as possible, in the lecture room, field and laboratory.

The secretary, Mr. J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, P. E. I., will send any general information regarding the Summer School, or the writer will be pleased to answer any inquiries concerning the botany courses.

Yours truly,

GUILFORD B. REED,

Botany Instructor,

Plant Physiology Laboratory,

Harvard University,

Cambridge, Mass.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

The Provincial Government has named the examiners for the present year for the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Aubrey D. Johnston, of St. Stephen, was re-appointed, and Mr. Thomas E. Powers, of St. John, was appointed in the place of the late Dr. G. U. Hay.

REVIEW'S QUESTION BOX.

F. LeD.—Would you kindly state in your next issue of the REVIEW the movements necessary for saluting the flag.

The following is from "School Flags" as approved by the Board of Education:

The pupils being assembled in the school room or school yard, the flag to be held aloft by the teacher or senior pupil in a prominent position, the military salute shall be given (bring the right hand, palm to the front, smartly to the right side of the forehead, the elbow kept well back, eyes looking to the flag, then all drop the arms together). The National Anthem may then be sung.

F. P. H.—Please give solutions of the following:

1. A person being asked the time of day replied that one-seventh of the time past noon was equal to one-quarter of the time to midnight.

Required the time.

Let the time be h hours past noon, which is $12-h$ hours to midnight

Then $\frac{h}{7} = \frac{1}{4}$ of the time past noon, and $12-h$

$\frac{h}{7} = \frac{1}{4}$ of the time to midnight.

Hence $h = \frac{12-h}{4}$

$4h = 12-h$, and, clearing of fractions,

$$4h = 12 - h$$

$$\therefore 4h = 12 - h \quad \therefore 11h = 12 \quad \therefore h = \frac{12}{11}$$

Seven and seven-elevenths hours past noon is thirty-eight and two-elevenths minutes past seven.

2. A tree 98 feet high breaks off, and the top strikes the ground 84 feet from the centre of the tree at the ground. Where did the tree break?

Suppose the tree breaks m feet from the ground. Then there is formed a right-angled triangle having a base of 84 feet, a perpendicular of m feet, and an hypotenuse of $98 - m$ feet.

$$m^2 + (84)^2 = (98 - m)^2$$

$$\therefore m^2 + 7056 = 9604 - 196m + m^2$$

$$\therefore 196m = 9604 - 7056 = 2548 \quad \therefore m = \frac{2548}{196} = 13$$

or, the tree breaks thirteen feet from the ground

3. A level reach in a canal, 14 miles 6 furlongs long, and 48 feet broad, is kept up by a lock 30 feet long, 12 feet broad, and having a fall of 8 feet 6 inches. How many barges might pass through the lock before the water in the upper canal was lowered one inch?

The lock must fill and empty to allow a barge to pass through; that is, $80 \times 12 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet

of water must be drawn off the level reach to permit one barge to pass through the lock.

$$80 \times 12 \times 8\frac{1}{2} = 8160 \text{ cubic feet.}$$

To lower the water in the upper reach of the canal one inch, there must be drawn off a quantity of water measuring $14\frac{3}{4}$ times 5,280 feet, by 48 feet, by one-twelfth of a foot; equal 311520 cubic feet.

Therefore, $311520 \div 8160 =$ the number of barges which will pass through the lock = 38; the fraction of water left over being too small a quantity to permit of another barge passing through.

P. G. McF.

A DEAR LITTLE GOOSE.

I.

While I'm in the ones I can frolic all the day
I can laugh, I can jump, I can run about and play;
But when I'm in the tens I must get up with the lark,
And sew and read and practice from early morn till dark.

II.

When I'm in the twenties, I'll be like Sister Jo;
I'll wear the sweetest dresses, and maybe, have a beau,
I'll go to balls and parties and wear my hair up high
And not a girl in all the town shall be as gay as I.

III.

When I'm in the thirties, I'll be just like Mamma
And maybe I'll be married to a splendid big Papa.
I'll cook and bake and mend and mind, and grow a little fat,
But mother is so sweet and nice, I'll not object to that.

IV.

Oh, what comes after thirty? The forties! Mercy, My!
When I grow as old as forty, I think I'll have to die.
But like enough the world won't last until we see that day,
It's so very, very, very, very, very far waaay

CURRENT EVENTS.

An important step towards a solution of the difference between the Balkan allies is an agreement for a meeting of the premiers of the four Balkan states for a discussion of all the questions arising out of the war. Meanwhile a neutral zone has been established temporarily between the Greek and Bulgarian lines of occupation, and the leaders of both armies are endeavouring to avoid further conflict.

There are new threats of a rebellion in Ireland in opposition to Home Rule, and the government has seized a consignment of rifles imported from Germany.

By an agreement with Persia, the whole of Southern Persia passes into the control of Great Britain. British soldiers will guard the trade routes, and British ships will guard the waters of the Persian Gulf.

Compulsory school bathing is enforced in some of the cities of Germany. Children who cannot afford bathing suits are supplied with them by the school.

There are upwards of forty Syrian children living in Sydney,

Cape Breton; and arrangements are being made to bring them together after regular school hours and give them instruction in their mother tongue.

Fur farming is now an established business in Canada. It originated in Prince Edward Island, where black and silver foxes were first bred for their skins; but mink, otter, skunk, racoon and other fur bearing animals, it is said, may be raised with profit.

The King has conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Chief Justice of New Brunswick, who will therefore be known hereafter as Sir Frederick Barker.

There has been an increase of sixty-one millions in the population of India in the last thirty years, according to a recent official report; and there is five times as much land under cultivation there as there is in Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand altogether. The wheat crop of India alone is more than that of all the rest of the British Empire.

Six Marconi wireless receiving towers have been erected at Louisburg, in addition to the plant already in operation at Port Morien, which was not sufficient to take care of all the business offered.

The immigration from Great Britain to Canada has been larger this year than ever before. Three thousand people recently embarked at Glasgow for Canada in one day.

Captain Robert Bartlett, who was sailing master of the vessel that carried Admiral Peary on his last trip to the North, will hold the same position on the Stefanssen expedition, which leaves this month for the Arctic regions. The autumn of 1916 is the time set for the return.

British, Canadian and Australian delegates visited the United States last month to take part in the deliberations of the international committee now planning for the celebration of the century of peace among the English-speaking nations. Among the proposals for a permanent memorial are the following:—A memorial bridge at Niagara Falls; another between Buffalo and Fort Erie; the preservation and repair of battlefields, forts and earthworks connected with the war. One Canadian has suggested that there be five minutes of silence, when all work shall stop simultaneously throughout Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Another suggests the removal of the United States armed vessels from the Great Lakes.

The Panama Canal is nearing completion, and that part of it near the Pacific end which is on a level with the sea has been connected with the ocean by blasting away the restraining dike.

The Danish explorer, Knud Rasmussen, has returned from his three years absence in Greenland, and will probably have found out many things in relation to the Eskimos, whose migrations and traditions were the chief objects of his investigation.

Cuba and Hayti have new presidents, both believed to be men of ability and strength, able to maintain order and lead their people in the paths of peace. The situation in Mexico is not so hopeful. There the rebels have been very successful in the North, and it is not improbable that the country may soon be divided into two republics.

A Cuban aviator has won the \$10,000 prize offered by his government by a flight from Key West to Havana.

The city of Los Angeles, California, has an aqueduct which,

with its five storage basins, is two hundred and thirty-five miles in length. The system comprises the longest aqueduct in the world, and will cost over twenty million dollars.

With brief and simple ceremonies, the keys of the captured city of Scutari were handed over by the Montenegrins to the naval commanders representing the Great Powers, and the last of the Montenegrin regiments withdrew. Scutari will probably be made the capital of the proposed independent state of Albania, the boundaries of which are to be fixed by the powers.

A treaty of peace between the Balkan Allies and Turkey was signed in London on the thirtieth of May, and the war is ended. But there is much reason to fear that another war has already begun. The Bulgarians insist upon a division of the conquered territories in accordance with the preliminary treaty between the allies; the Greeks and Servians ask for a revision of this treaty, and there have been actual engagements between the Greek and Bulgarian troops. Each country accuses the other of demanding too much of the former Turkish territory.

The war in Tripoli has been continued by the Arab tribes, and late news from that country tells of a serious defeat of the Italian forces, which took place on the sixteenth of May.

The gift of three battleships to the British navy, which was agreed to by the lower house of the Canadian parliament, has been vetoed by the senate amending the bill so as to provide that it should not come into force until after the next general election. Nothing more can be done at present; and the three ships which Canada has failed to provide must be provided by the British admiralty.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Professor L. C. Moore who is a native of Colchester County, N. S., and who is of the department of Biology, Dalhousie University, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in recognition of his contributions to science. Professor Moore took honors in Dalhousie and has since taken post graduate courses in Botany at John Hopkins and at Harvard. This is a signal honor, for the membership of the Royal Society of Canada is limited to eighty. In Nova Scotia there are but five:—Mr. Justice Longley, Literature; Dr. A. H. Mackay, Scientific; Principal Mackenzie, Chemistry and Physics; Dr. Arthur Wentworth H. Eaton for Historical Research; and Professor L. C. Moore, Biology. The Royal Society of Canada was founded by Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, to encourage Literature and Science; and its first meeting took place at Ottawa in 1882, Sir William Dawson presiding.

Principal Rev. Dr. McKinnon and Rev. Dr. McIntosh of Pine Hill College recently sailed from Quebec for an extended trip in Europe.

J. D. Tothill, who has been in charge of the Dominion Government work for the suppression of the brown tail moth and other injurious insects, has recently received notice from the Imperial Bureau of Entomology of London, England, that he has been awarded one of the entomological scholarships granted by Andrew Carnegie. This scholarship, valued at \$700, and awarded for successful research, is the first of the kind given in Canada; and in this instance is for the purpose of enabling the possessor to pursue at Cornell

University higher research work along the lines of his special subject. Mr. Tothill, who has been granted leave of absence by the federal department of agriculture, will go to Cornell in October.

The Rev. V. A. Huard, a prominent Canadian naturalist, and curator of the museum of Natural History, and entomologist for the province of Quebec, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

The executive of the Charlotte County Teachers' Institute, N. B., and the Committee of Management of the Washington County Teachers' Association, Maine, recently met in Calais and arranged for a joint Teachers' Convention to be held in Eastport, Maine, on Thursday and Friday of the first week in October.

Professor Gordon of the University of New Brunswick has severed his connection with that institution.

Rev. Albert Morris Sanford, B. A., B. D., a native of Nova Scotia and a graduate of Mount Allison University, N. B., has been appointed principal of the Columbian College, New Westminster, B. C.

Dr. J. B. Porter, head of the mining department of McGill, and two professors, accompanied by a party of nineteen McGill students, are visiting Cape Breton, N. S. The Sydney Post in making reference to the visit says:—"The young men are mining students, and the trip is one undertaken every year, and forms a part of the regular course in mining and metallurgy. It occupies about a month and this year includes visits to the copper and asbestos regions of Quebec, the iron mines at Bathurst, the gas wells near Moncton, the Pictou coal fields, and the steel plant and coal mines of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The Quebec and New Brunswick itinerary is completed having occupied about three weeks. The last week of the trip will be given to visits to the steel plant and some of the collieries."

By the will of the late Dr. G. U. Hay, Acadia comes into possession of his valuable scientific library.

The Nova Scotia Technical College recently closed a most successful year. There were twelve members in the graduating class who received from Principal Sexton their degrees in civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineering. There were present at the closing exercises representatives from King's, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier, and Dalhousie Colleges. Brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Forrest, Rev. A. H. MacKay, President MacKenzie and Rev. Dr. Nicholson, who in their remarks spoke of the excellent scientific education afforded at this institution.

The contract for the extension of the Provincial Normal School building at Fredericton has been awarded to J. Fred Ryan, and already work has been begun. The contract calls for the extension to be ready for occupancy when the Normal School re-opens in September next. The extension will comprise a main building 100 x 77 feet with an annex 20 x 40 feet, both two stories high with a basement. The main building will have on the ground floor a hall for physical drill 40 x 80 feet and two large rooms for manual training with lumber room, office and exhibition room. The second floor will contain four large class rooms, a chemical laboratory, a rest room for the lady teachers and a private room for the principal. The heaters, the blacksmith shop and a room for use in connection with the work of the school garden will be in the basement. The foundation and basement walls will

be of cement with hollow brick walls above. The roof will be flat, covered with felt and gravel, with a narrow slope and overhanging cornice all round covered with galvanized iron.

Mr. W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A., a teacher in the high school, Moncton, will soon leave for Winnipeg, Man., where he has accepted a position on the city school staff at a much increased salary.

The forty-second report of the Halifax School for the Blind gives an interesting account of the work accomplished there. This school is free to all children of school age in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland, the only expense is the paying of the railway fare to and from the school, and furnishing the necessary clothing. Dr. Fraser, who has been engaged in the education of the blind for more than forty years, has been most successful in his management of this school, and several of the graduates are filling important positions. That Dr. Fraser's efforts are appreciated was shown by the Nova Scotia Assembly a short time ago when he was called to the Bar of the House and publicly thanked for what he had done in the interest of the blind.

Professor James Gordon MacGregor, native of Halifax, N. S., and an eminent professor of natural philosophy at the Edinburgh University, Scotland, died recently in Edinburgh of heart failure. He was sixty years of age.

Miss Winnifred Snyder of the town of St. Stephen teaching staff has tendered her resignation to take effect at the end of June.

The following appointments have been made by the Board of Governors of Acadia University for next year: Alfred Burpee Balcom, M.A., Professor of Economics; John Frederic Sievers, M.A., Professor of German; Joseph A. Ambler, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry; Jean S. Haley, M.A., S.B., Instructor in Library Science; Ivan S. Nqwan, B.A., B.Th., Instructor in Education. The new professors in French and Greek have not yet been selected.

Miss L. A. Wilson and Miss Etta E. DeWolfe, teachers of St. Stephen, will be members of the party of educationists from Canada and Newfoundland on the fourth annual visit to the Old Country in the "Hands Across the Seas" movement.

Mr. J. T. Hebert, B. A., principal of the grammar school, Bathurst, has accepted the position of instructor in science and French in the Fredericton High School.

William T. Smith, organist and choir master of Christ Church, Fredericton, has been appointed instructor in music at the Provincial Normal School, to succeed E. Cadwallader, B. A., who recently resigned, after thirty-seven years service.

George E. Carpenter, B. A., a member of this year's U. N. B. graduating class, after the summer holidays becomes principal of the St. Andrews grammar school to succeed William H. Morrow, M. A.

Walter Dailey of Newcastle will assume the principalship of Broadway school, Woodstock, at the re-opening of the schools in August.

Miss May Carter of Sackville has been engaged to teach grade six in the Woodstock schools after holidays.

The Board of Education has made a grant of \$100 to the Dominion Educational Association which will meet at Ottawa August 20th to 23rd. Dr. J. W. Robertson is the president. The Board of Education has been pleased to order that upon application and with certificate of leave of absence from the

. . . PLAN TO ATTEND . . .

The Rural Science School

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Government will pay transportation of those Nova Scotia teachers who regularly attend classes. Extra week's holidays also granted.

For full particulars write either of the Directors:

M. CUMMING, B. A., B. S. A., Agricultural College. L. A. DeWOLFE, M. Sc., Normal College.
TRURO, N. S.

school board and of attendance from the military authorities, all teachers attending military camp be paid three days' government allowance.

Miss Jessie I. Lawson has tendered her resignation as a member of the teaching staff of the St. John High School and will conduct a private school in the city.

Miss Florence E. Robertson, of Hartland, will take a position on the staff of the St. Stephen schools.

RECENT BOOKS.

The books published by Ginn & Co. are always attractive, and generally exceedingly useful, and the new volumes that come from their press this month are quite up to their usual high standard. We heartily recommend the *Pierce Spellers* to teachers who find spelling a hard subject to teach. The suggestions to teachers are full, definite and practical, and, together with rules, exercises and well-selected lists of words, make up an excellent book. (Books I and II in one volume, 131 pages, price 25 cents. Ginn & Co., Boston.)

The Wentworth-Smith Mathematical Series is well known, and the *Academic Algebra* will no doubt meet with a gratifying reception. Some of its prominent features are the clear treatment of negative quantities; the correlation of algebra with arithmetic; the sensible way in which graphic work is introduced, and the common sense nature of the problems. (Cloth, with diagrams, 440 pages, \$1.20. Ginn & Co., Boston.)

From the same firm come two charming readers, edited by Celia Richmond. These belong to *The World Literature Series*, intended to introduce children by means of pictures, and extracts from good books, to the special characteristics of the different nations. We have read the volume called *England and America* with pleasure. The other, entitled *Egypt, Greece and Rome*, is even more tempting, and would be an admirable supplementary reader for classes studying general history. (Ginn & Co, Boston).

The 18th Century is so important in the history of Canada that teachers will find *English History from Original Sources, 1715-1815*, of great use in throwing light upon the statements of Canadian History textbooks, and in giving fresh interest to their lessons. Every teacher should have a set of such extracts, and one can hardly do better than to choose from this series, published by Charles Black, London, at the modest price of two shillings a volume.

Messrs. Black also send a copy of the *Junior Regional Geography of the British Empire, with Its World Setting*. This is an attractive little book with clear maps and diagrams. Many illustrations, and suggestions and questions are at the end of every chapter. (200 pages, price 1s. 4d.)

The *Junior Arithmetic* published by the University Tutorial Press has already been noticed by us. The *Preliminary Arithmetic*, of the same publishers is intended for children from ten to fourteen.

Exercises in Logic, by F. C. Bartlett, supplies sets of typical problems in logic, with answers worked out, followed by

exercises of the same kind. The book may be used with any text book on the subject. For those taking logic for an examination subject it should be very useful. (University Tutorial Press, 25 High Street, London, W.C., price 2s 6d.)

The Gospel of St. Mark is edited for the use of pupils beginning the study of the New Testament. The text is that of the Authorized Version, but with emendations of modern scholars. The notes relate chiefly to matters of fact, or the meanings of words. A map and a geographical introduction are included. (University Tutorial Press, 1s.)

Contes Choisis is the title of a French reading-book containing extracts from Balzac, Souvestre, and de Musset, edited by A. R. Honan. This is one of what are called "Reform Method" French text-books, and seems to be an excellent one of its kind. It has an outline of grammar, all in French, and questions and exercises on the texts, thus making any other grammar or exercise book unnecessary. (Rivingtons, 1s. 6d.)

Messrs. Rivington have also brought out a pretty two-shilling edition of Merimée's *Colomba*. This book has the notes printed in a little pamphlet which slips inside the cover, and can be handled separately—rather an ingenious device. (Rivingtons, 34 King Street, Covent Garden, London.)

In Thompson's *Minimum Essentials* the arithmetic and language facts that are essential have been brought together, graded and tabulated in simple form for study, drill and text. These are excellent helps for busy teachers, emphasizing as they do the points that need constant drill and supplying the form that the drill should take. *Oral Test and Study Papers*, \$1.00 per package of 500 sheets. *Written test papers* 90 cents per package. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

N. B. OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The departmental examinations, including University Matriculation and Normal School entrance, will begin at the various stations on Tuesday, July 1st next.

After the end of the present school year (July 30, 1913) all school boards will be required to provide in their schools the prescribed course of physical training.

Physical training courses will be given during the present year, as follows:

At Fredericton beginning July 8th.

At Shediac beginning July 8th.

At Halifax (Summer School) July 8th.

The usual course will be given in Military Training at Fredericton, beginning July 10th next.

"All applications for Physical and Military Training should be made to the Education Office not later than June 15th, inst."

ORDERED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

That upon application with certificates of leave of absence by the local school board, and of attendance at a Military Camp, during the school time lost, teachers so absent from their schools shall be paid not exceeding three days government allowance.

Education office,
June 2nd, 1913.

W. S. CARTER,
Chief Superintendent.



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