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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW,

FOUNDED 1887.

G. U. HAY, - - - - - Managing Editor.

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THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1907.

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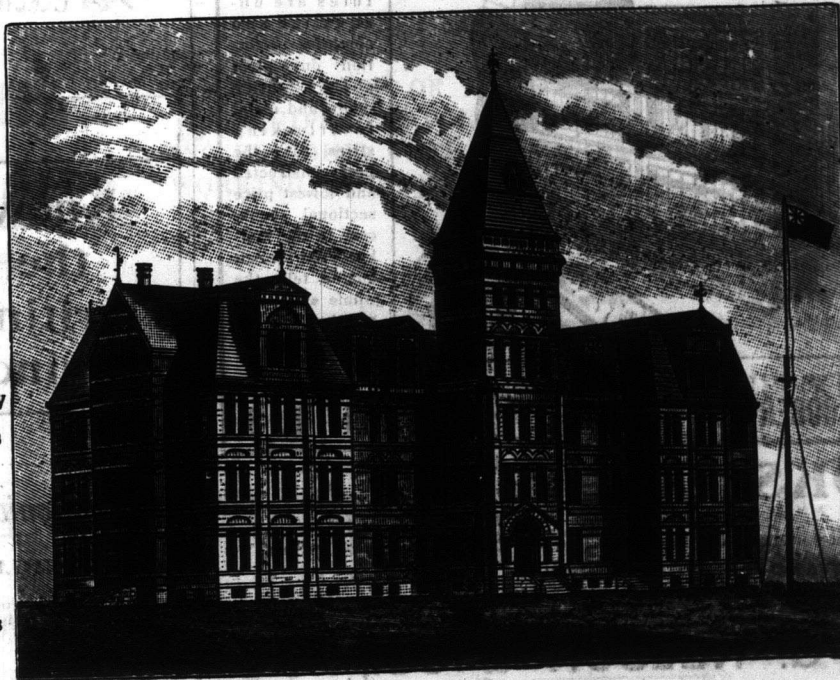
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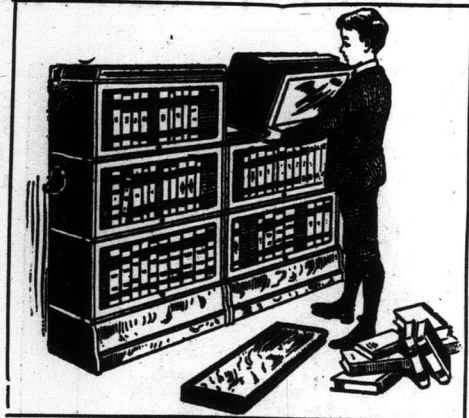
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THE next Academic year begins September 26, 1907, when Fourteen County Scholarships will be vacant. These Scholarships (value \$60 each) will be awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination to be held July 5th, at all the Grammar School centres. The Wilmot Scholarship (value \$300) and an Asa Dow Scholarship (value \$90) will be offered in competition in September. The St. Andrew's Scholarship will be awarded in September by the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew. The Departments of Civil and Electrical Engineering are open to properly qualified students.

Copies of Calendar containing full information may be obtained from the undersigned.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS:—J. & A. McMillan, p. 1; L'Academie de Brisay, p. 2; Francis & Vaughan, p. 2; E. N. Moyer Co., p. 23; Dominion Educational Association, p. 25; Summer Courses Pro- vincial Normal School, p. 27; Home Correspondence School of Canada, p. 27; Maritime Business College, p. 28.	

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THERE will be no issue of the REVIEW in July.

EMPIRE DAY seems to have been generally observed in the schools throughout the Dominion. Many of our local papers drew attention to the principles underlying its observance. In Fredericton, the Mayor gave a brilliant address to the pupils of the high school, and the prize of \$5, offered by the Daughters of the Empire for the best essay on the Life and Times of the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, was presented to Earle Reynolds Macnutt.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY opens the fourth session of the Summer School for Librarians on Monday, June 3rd. The course extends over four weeks, and includes seven hours work daily, except Saturday. Instruction is given in the form of lectures, supple-

mented by practical work in the library, and discussion of assigned readings. No entrance examinations are required, and the fee for tuition is the nominal one of five dollars for the course.

It is hoped that the new scale of allowance to teachers in New Brunswick will come into force on July 1st. The increases given to the teachers under the bill in amendment to the School Act will be based on length of service. Men teachers, first class, for the first two years of service are to receive \$135 per year, the present allowance. After two years and up to the end of seven years they will receive \$150, and after seven years \$175. The corresponding allowances to men teachers, second class, will be \$108, \$120 and \$140; third class, \$81, \$90 and \$100. Women teachers, first class, will receive for the first two years of teaching \$100; after two years and up to the end of seven years, \$110; after seven years, \$130. Women teachers of second and third classes will receive, respectively, \$81, \$90, \$105, and \$63, \$70 and \$80, according to years of service.

ALL teachers of Canadian history are advised to study the valuable article by Professor MacMechan in the *Atlantic Monthly* for February, entitled, "Evangeline and the Real Acadians." This will be especially useful to those whose classes are reading Longfellow's "Evangeline," for every teacher finds it necessary to take pains to correct the false view of the historical fact conveyed by the poem. Professor MacMechan attempts to set forth the story of the Expulsion of the Acadians with accuracy and impartiality, but he says himself: "The clearest demonstration of sober, lazy-pacing history can never oust a pleasing fiction from the popular belief."

THE American Institute of Instruction will hold its seventy-seventh annual meeting in Montreal, July 1st to July 4th. This association has an interesting history. It held its first meeting in Boston in 1830, and only seven times has it met outside of New England. Two of these meetings have been in Canada, one in Halifax, and one in Montreal in

1897, when the attendance numbered over two thousand. The report of the New Haven meeting of 1906 has been published, and presents the well-considered opinions of many practical educationists on the most important educational questions of the day.

THE April *Journal of Education* for the Province of Nova Scotia has been issued, and is of special interest on account of the new course of study prescribed for the provincial high schools and academies. The former high school course has been revised in accordance with recommendations made by the Advisory Board of Education, and, as revised, runs as follows:

Grade IX.—English, Latin, geography, arithmetic, algebra, drawing, botany, physics.

Grade X.—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, history, chemistry, arithmetic, algebra, geometry.

Grade XI.—English, Latin, Greek, French, German, history, physics, practical mathematics, algebra, geometry.

In each year, English and any other *five* subjects are imperative.

The syllabus for Grade XII will be published in October, after a further recommendation from the Advisory Board.

Two other changes are announced: There are to be no optional questions in the examination papers. Heretofore a common practice has been to set six or eight questions, with leave to answer any five. Also, two hours instead of one hour, as formerly, are allowed for each paper, with no proportionate increase in the length or number of questions. The other contents of the *Journal* are, as usual, of much interest, and contain information, hints and suggestions of value to teachers in other provinces, as well as to those whom they chiefly concern.

FOLLOWING close on the Colonial Conference comes the Federal Conference of the Empire on Education, which meets in London from May 24th to June 1st. This conference will be attended by delegates from all parts of the Empire, who have been authorized by their respective governments to represent their educational departments. There will be official conferences of heads of education departments, general conferences of delegates from educational bodies (universities, boards, museums, teachers' associations, etc.), and open meetings. In addition to these, sections will be formed for discussion of special matters of interest. The following extracts from the suggested programme will

give some idea of the nature and aims of the conference:

I.—BUSINESS SUBJECTS.

A.—Scheme proposed by the League of the Empire for Federation of the Empire in Education.

B.—Official recognition of a common central office of Federal Education.

C.—Future Federal Education Conference.

II.—EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

A.—Teachers.

1. Comparison of (a) the provisions for the supply and training of elementary teachers, and of (b) the conditions of their work in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire and Crown Colonies.

2. Similar comparison in the case of secondary teachers.

3. Practicability of temporary interchange between the United Kingdom and other countries of the Empire and Crown Colonies.

B.—The relations between secondary and primary schools in the various countries of the Empire.

D.—Co-operation in educational publications.

F.—School subjects—English, geography, nature study.

G.—Education of non-British races.

All meetings will be held in Caxton Hall, Westminster. The representatives will be entertained by the University of Cambridge on June 5th.

Ian Maclaren.

The death of the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne," which occurred at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on May 6th, caused sincere regret among many to whom he was known only by his books; while to the thousands who flocked to hear him at his Liverpool church, or on his lecturing tours, the loss is severe. Dr. John Watson, though of Scottish parentage, was born in England in 1850. He was educated in Scotland and graduated from the University of Edinburgh. He was licensed as a minister of the Free Church in 1874, and his second charge, at Logiealmond, is said to have furnished much of the material for his pictures of "Drumtochty." He began to publish fiction in 1894, and became at once an extremely popular writer, through his skill in presenting types of Scottish character, and the humour and pathos of his stories. He is also known as a theological writer and lecturer. He paid several visits to America, and had gone to Iowa to lecture to the students of Wesleyan University when he was overtaken by the illness which ended in his death.

Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces.

THE Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces will hold its twenty-first annual session at Riverside, Albert County, N. B., from July 2nd to July 9th. This school, which was organized in 1887 by a little group of earnest teachers, has for its chief aim to exhibit modern methods of teaching, especially in elementary science. Incidentally, it gives opportunities to its students to become familiar with different parts of the three provinces, and creates enthusiasm by bringing together a number of men and women who are keen students of nature. In 1887 the enrolment was 41; in 1906, at North Sydney, it reached 258, a number which has only twice been passed, once at Lunenburg and once at St. Stephen. The school meets for two years in succession in Nova Scotia, then twice in New Brunswick, and once in five years in Prince Edward Island. The tuition fee, which includes admission to all the classes, is \$2.50, and this fee also covers the expense of most of the excursions, which are carefully planned to give the students acquaintance with the more interesting parts of the neighborhood. This year visits will probably be made to the beautiful plaster quarries at Hillsboro and to the famous "rocks" at Hopewell Cape, so well known as the best example of sea erosion on the Western Atlantic coast. Other probable excursions are to Cape Enrage and to the Joggins. The classes are to meet in the building of the consolidated school, which ensures commodious classrooms and modern equipments. The work in geology, botany and zoology is carried on largely out-of-doors, and many useful suggestions are gathered in field work hours. The drawing class has proved to be of inestimable value, especially to primary teachers. In short, attendance at the Summer School has been found to be a true recreation. It is not to be forgotten that in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia teachers attending the session will be allowed (with the consent of the trustees) an extra week's vacation, while Prince Edward Island teachers are allowed an extra fortnight. Information can be obtained from J. D. Seaman, Charlottetown, or from the REVIEW office.

Indications point to a large attendance at the meeting, so it is advisable for students to arrange for board at an early date. All members travelling by the Intercolonial, Canadian Pacific or Dominion Atlantic Railways should purchase tickets either to Salisbury or to Moncton. From Salisbury they can

go to Riverside by the Albert Railway, from Moncton by S. S. "Wilfred C." to Riverside or Albert. A standard certificate should be secured when tickets are purchased. This when properly filled in and signed at the school, will entitle the holder to free return.

Since the publication of the Calendar the Directors have arranged for the following course in Photography.

The course in photography will be both theoretical and practical. The former will consist of short lectures covering the following:

- Choice of apparatus.
- Lenses.
- Plates and films.
- Field work.
- The dark room.
- Development.
- Faults of negatives and how to remedy them.
- Preparation of the negative for printing.
- Printing out papers.
- Toning.
- Developing papers.
- Mounting.
- Copying, enlarging, and reducing.
- Lantern slides and micrographs.
- Orthochromatic photography.

Dominion Educational Association.

We have already drawn the attention of our readers to the meeting of the Dominion Educational Association in Toronto, July 10th to July 13th. We print below the provisional programme. The complete programme, containing all necessary information as to expenses, registration, etc., can be obtained on application to the Secretary, D. J. Goggin, Toronto.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

- Addresses of Welcome—Hon. R. A. Payne, M. D., LL. D.; President Hutton, M. A., LL. D.
- Replies—W. A. McIntyre, B. A., Winnipeg; Supt. A. H. Mackay, M. A., LL. D., Halifax.
- The Nation's Need—President W. A. McIntyre.
- The School and the Making of the Nation—Rev. J. A. MacDonald, Editor *Toronto Globe*.
- Modern Movements in Education—Supt. John Seath, M. A., LL. D., Toronto.
- The Old and the New Training—Chief Inspector J. L. Hughes, Toronto.
- Modern Trend of High School Education—Dean G. H. Locke, Ph. D., Macdonald College.
- The Place of the University in National Development—Prof. H. M. Tory, M. A., D. Sc., McGill University.
- Scholarship and Service as University Ideals—Prof. F. Tracy, B. A., Ph. D., University of Toronto.
- The Making of the Nation—Rev. J. J. MacNeill, Toronto.

The Educational Value, from a national point of view, of the Canadian Archives—Prof. Adam Shortt, M. A., Queen's University.

Address—President Hutton, University of Toronto.

Education for Rural Life in Canada—James W. Robertson, LL. D., C. G. M.

Conversazione—University of Toronto.

HIGHER EDUCATION SECTION.

(President—Mr. R. A. Thompson, Hamilton.)

The Ideal High School Teacher—Principal R. A. Thompson, B. A., Normal College, Hamilton.

The Independence of the High School—Principal F. H. Schofield, B. A., Collegiate Institute, Winnipeg.

The Relation of the High School to the College—Dean G. H. Locke, Ph. D., Montreal.

What is the True Worth of the High School—A. W. Morris, M. A., Collegiate Institute, Hamilton.

High School Training as a Preparation for Life—Principal D. Soloan, B. A., LL. D., Truro, Nova Scotia.

English in the First Year of the High School—Prof. F. H. Sykes, Ph. D., Columbia University, N. Y.

INSPECTION AND TRAINING SECTION.

(President—Mr. S. E. Lang, Winnipeg.)

President's Address—S. E. Lang, M. A., Normal School, Winnipeg.

The Industries in Education—W. Pakenham, B. A., D. Paed., Dean of School of Education, University of Toronto.

Relation of Normal Schools to Inspection and Training—T. E. Perrett, B. A., Principal Normal School, Regina.

The Rural School Problem in Ontario—D. D. Moshier, B. A., B. Paed., Inspector Schools, Sarnia, Ontario.

A Uniform System of Nomenclature for Classes in the Schools of the Different Provinces—A. Melville Scott, B. A., Ph. D., Supt. Schools, Calgary, Alta.

The Teaching of Psychology to Teachers-in-training—A. H. Abbott, B. A., Ph. D., University of Toronto.

ELEMENTARY SECTION.

(President—Mr. Montgomery Campbell, Montreal.)

Foundation work in Primary Education—J. P. Hoag, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Brantford.

Home Economics—Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, Hamilton, Ontario.

Music in Public Schools—A. T. Cringan, Music Bac., Normal School, Toronto.

Practical Manual Training—Chas. F. Errett, Brantford, Ontario.

Art in Public Schools—Miss Jessie Semple, Supervisor Drawing, Toronto.

Influences making for permanent Canadian Nationality—Wm. Houston, M. A., Toronto.

First Essentials in Education—Supt. D. McIntyre, M. A., Winnipeg.

KINDERGARTEN SECTION.

(President—Miss McIntyre, Toronto.)

New Developments in Kindergarten Work—Miss McIntyre, Director of Kindergarten Normal School, Toronto.

Stories and Story-telling—Miss Mary Adair, Girls' Normal School, Philadelphia.

Development of Artistic Expression—Miss Ada Baker, Normal School, Ottawa.

Practical Problems Encountered in Establishing Kindergartens in New Districts—Round Table Conference.

Supervision of Kindergartens and Criticism of Students' Work—Miss Geraldine O'Grady, Supervisor of Kindergartens, Brooklyn.

Address—Miss L. Currie, Supervisor of Kindergartens, Toronto.

(Owing to the kindness of the University of Toronto, all meetings will be held in the University buildings.)

A Famous Botanist.

At the University of Upsala, Sweden, on the 23rd of May, all the universities and learned and scientific societies of Sweden joined in celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Carl von Linne, the father of the modern science of botany. Linne, better known as Linnæus (the Latinized form of his name), was born in the province of Smaland, May 23, 1707, and died in Upsala in 1778. He was a naturalist of the highest rank, and an enthusiastic student and explorer.

The celebration in his honor was participated in by representatives from many universities and scientific societies throughout the world, including the Linnæan Society of London and the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. During the day the Linne monument in the Cathedral of Upsala, where the great botanist was buried, was piled with flowers sent by the leading scientific societies of the world.

Early Birds.

The Rev. G. Eifieg, writing in the *Ottawa Naturalist* for May, comments on the unusually early arrival of the first migrants of this season in spite of our late spring. He accounts for it in the following way:

During the first half of March a wave of hot weather struck that part of the United States which is in the latitude of Washington, New York, and westward to Chicago. Previous to this hot spell there would already be a great number of birds in those regions, their numerous permanent residents and the thousands of winter residents from Canada, *e. g.*, juncos, tree sparrows, song sparrows, etc. Now this warm wave would have the effect of attracting further untold numbers of migrants from further south, which in the normal course of events would have begun their northward move somewhat later. This must have caused a great congestion in the bird life of that section, which in plant and insect life was also not yet sufficiently advanced to supply this teeming bird life. This would, in my opinion, have the effect of inducing the hardest of the northward migrants to leave somewhat earlier than usual.

Among the Lanes and Moors of Devonshire.

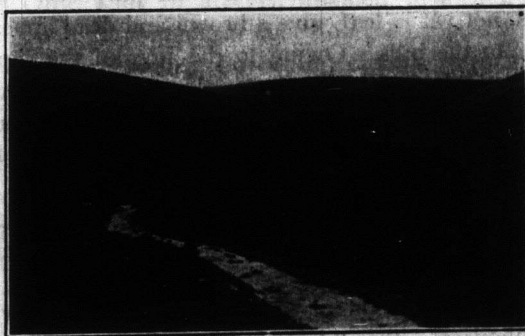
By G. U. HAY.

We had long wished to visit England in the time of primroses, cowslips and daffodils, to listen to the song of the lark and the nightingale, and to see an English spring open. So in early April we took steamer at St. John, N. B., and after an uneventful voyage of about ten days arrived at Liverpool. The trip through Wales and the west of England included a brief stay at the ancient City of Chester, with its old Roman walls and cathedral, and Bristol, from which Cabot set sail in 1497 on his voyage which resulted in the discovery of Canada. A noble monument to the discoverer stands on a height overlooking Bristol channel and the broad Atlantic. As one looks at this testimonial of the citizens of Bristol he thinks of the pittance of a few pounds with which that niggardly monarch, Henry VII, rewarded the brave mariner who gave to England a continent!

Our wish is not to tarry in cities, with their rush and din, but to hie away to some secluded spot, if such there be in this populous England. Hastening through Somerset and Devon, where countless herds of sheep and cattle are feeding upon the downs, we arrive at Barnstaple, and take a narrow-gauge railway (very narrow it is—scarcely two feet between the rails) and winding up through a succession of coombes and tors (narrow valleys and rounded, bare hills) we reach a height of 1,000 feet above the sea, and descend about 300 feet, where our miniature railway ends. We climb *down* to the village of Lynton, occupying a cove-like niche in the hills, the centre of England's "Switzerland." And a grand and beautiful spot it is, embowered with hills, many of which rise over a thousand feet above the sea, with intersecting coombes or gorges, through which descend brawling and impetuous streams, and among scenery that is probably not surpassed in the British Islands. Here we have lingered for two weeks, and are tempted to stay longer, enjoying its bracing air, fragrant with gorse and primrose and wallflower, amid enchanting views and walks.

We are among the scenes of Blackmore's romance of "Lorna Doone," a novel that has pictured the people and scenes of portions of Devon and Somerset, as Sir Walter Scott has done in his poems and novels for Scotland. A tolerably faithful picture it is of the country, too, although Blackmore did not profess to write a historical novel. There are farmers of bulk and substance here who still bear the name of Ridd, descendants, no doubt, of the "girt Jan Ridd," and who still talk to you, in the

quaint Devonshire dialect, of mutton and bacon and butter (but not of that famous dainty, Devonshire cream); there is a Nicholas Snow, Esq., who resides on the ancestral estate, and who scents in every tourist the possible author of "another book of lies," which will bring other swarms of inquisitive people "to overrun the country;" there is the quaint Oare church, through a window of which Carver Doone shot Lorna as she stood up to wed John Ridd; there is the huge ash tree near by, whose giant limbs are said to have been bent by the strength of the redoubtable John as he sought a weapon while in pursuit of the would-be murderer; there is the famous Doone retreat among the Exmoor hills, from which flows the Badgeworthy (pr. Badgery)



A View of Exmoor and the Badgeworthy Waters.

stream; there are the lonely moors, where sheep and ponies still abound, and still wild enough to be peopled by elves and witches; and there is a "Mother Meldrum's Cave" lying amid the Valley of Rocks, with abundance of bracken to feed the fires of the witch's caldron.

And there are the Devonshire lanes! What a charm a walk through them gives. Grassy banks are on either side of you built up with stone and



A Devonshire Lane.

earth, surmounted with a hedge of thorn or May, blossoming in spring or early summer, or yellow in places with the flowers of the gorse or furze, which

covers the hillsides far and near. On the side of the hedge-banks are groups of primroses, wild oxalis, buttercup (Wordsworth's celandine), the cuckoo-pint, and other wild flowers, while scattered about are trees and shrubs—beech, oak, sycamore, larch, holly, thorns, roses, blackberry, hazel and willows. The ivy is present everywhere, coiling over hedges and the stone houses with their thatched roofs and around trees. Another feature of a Devonshire lane is the flocks of horned sheep frequently met, with the shepherd and his faithful dog.

The trees most frequently seen on the hillsides in Devon are the larch and oak. The former is not a native, but is planted. Its wood is extensively used for flooring, doors, gates and other purposes. The oaks, not yet in leaf, give a brown and dead appearance to the hills. Owing to the fury of the capricious winds from the Atlantic that sweep these hillsides, they are so twisted and gnarled as to serve little purpose for building, and are used chiefly for fuel. Singular to say, the larch, which grows in the same places as the oak, is shapely and straight as an arrow. But its stem is more pliant and yielding to the tempest than that of the oak.

We lived for three days in one of those Devon farmhouses—the "Lorna Doone" Farm. The stone house was said to be seven hundred years old. It could not have been John Ridd's home, for a man five feet ten in height could no more than stand upright in the rooms. The walls were of stone, and so was the ground floor. The huge fireplace was the centre of household duties and comfort. Its great cranes creak incessantly over peat fires as the busy house-wife prepares the meals and attends to the other cares of her household, and those huge joints of beef and mutton are well cooked, and disappear with marvellous celerity. "For," as John Ridd says, "we people of Devon are always hungry." One can understand that after breathing their bracing air for a fortnight.

Exmoor has an inexhaustible supply of peat which serves the people of the surrounding country for fuel. The peat is the remains of an ancient forest and the rich vegetation which once covered the country. It is a great tract of land of some 400 or 500 square miles in extent. Scarcely a tree or bush can be seen on its wind-swept hills. Thousands of deer, sheep and ponies are supported on its grass during the summer, and eke out a more precarious subsistence during the winter on the heather and other shrubs. The dry grass is burned every spring to prepare for a fresh crop of herbage.

Between the "Lorna Doone" Farm and the Bristol Channel is a lofty hill, nearly a thousand feet high, called the Countisbury Hill. We toiled up this hill one bleak afternoon and stood looking out on the Channel and the broad Atlantic. Suddenly from the heather almost beneath our feet a bird rose, singing as it went upwards. Mounting higher and higher, and still continuing its song, it became as a mere speck, and was finally lost in the clouds, but we heard its notes some time after it had disappeared. "That is a lark!" exclaimed the bird-lover in ecstasy, "that's worth our coming to England."

The Schoolmaster's Hackneyed Phrase.

An observer in a recent teachers' convention has some amusing comments to make regarding a certain phrase which seems to be peculiar to the teaching profession. Our friend declares that a dozen or more speakers in succession used the same phrase, although each one might have used some other language more elegant and also more definite. The uses made of the phrase are shown in the following quotations:

1. I will give an illustration along this line.
2. As these lines of thought run along they meet and cross each other.
3. There ought to be two lines of suggestions.
4. I will proceed to discuss the subject upon the line suggested.
5. I will discuss the subject along two lines: first, the line of expression; second, the line of acquisition.
6. We cannot be specialists along all lines.
7. Following your lines of development you will learn the following truths.
8. We now proceed to make some investigations along the lines of culture."
9. I will proceed to indicate a line of progress.
10. "The pupils in this school are allowed to follow the line of least resistance."
11. "The line of argument leads us to the following conclusions."
12. "Having found ourselves subjected to certain embarrassment, we looked for a line of aid."
13. "I called the attention of the teachers to child study and found they had done nothing along this line."

Our observer declares that the phrases, "along this line," "along these lines," "on this line," "on these lines," "upon these lines," are heard from about 95 per cent of all the members of the profession in every speech and every paper delivered by them, and that usually the phrase is used because the speaker has on the one hand no definite terms in which to express his ideas, and on the other no definite ideas to express.—*Exchange*.

June Days.

BY ELEANOR ROBINSON.

The month of June is rich both in memorial days of holy men and in anniversaries of famous deeds. On the 9th of June, 597, died St. Columba, the great missionary who, coming from Ireland, converted, with the help of his disciples, all of Northern Scotland to Christianity. On the island of Iona, Columba built a church and monastery, and for thirty-six years he laboured among the heathen Picts of the mainland, preaching and teaching, and by the holiness and beauty of his life winning reverence and love. On the 8th of June he was engaged in making a copy of the Psalter. When he had finished the verse of the 34th psalm, where it is written, "They who seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good," he said, "Here I must stop." He knew that his end was near, and early on the next day, which was Sunday, he passed away gently in his church at Iona.

June the eleventh is St. Barnabas Day. We first read of this apostle in the fourth chapter of the Acts, where it is recorded that he was a Levite, but born in the island of Cyprus; that he received the name of Barnabas, meaning *Son of Consolation*, from the apostles; and that he sold his land and gave the money to be distributed among the poorer disciples. He it was who brought St. Paul, after his conversion, to the apostles at Jerusalem, and he was associated with St. Paul on his missionary journeys for about fourteen years. After this the Bible tells us no more about him, but tradition says that he was stoned to death by the Jews at Salamis. The common belief, that he was a man of majestic presence and commanding countenance, is perhaps founded on the saying of the people of Lystra, who called Barnabas Jupiter (Acts xiv, 11, 12).

According to the old calendar St. Barnabas Day fell at the summer solstice. So we can understand the old rhyme, which ran:

Barnaby Bright,
All day and no night.

Or—

Barnaby bright,
The longest day and the shortest night.

Another rhyming saying was:

On St. Barnabas,
Cut the first grass.

The first Christian martyr on the island of Great Britain was St. Alban, who is remembered on June 17th. St. Alban, a heathen, and, according to most accounts, a Roman soldier, gave shelter to a Chris-

tian priest who was fleeing for his life, during the persecution of the Christians, under the Emperor Diocletian, in 304. The priest instructed, converted and baptized his host, and when, after a few days, soldiers discovered the Christian's hiding place, Alban put on his teacher's cloak and gave himself up in his stead. He was given a choice between sacrificing to idols and suffering a speedy death. As he was steadfast in refusing to sacrifice, he was beheaded on a little hill outside the Roman town of Verulamium. After the departure of the Romans from Britain, Verulamium, which had been their most important city in the south of England, fell into ruins, but in the eighth century an English town grew up a little to the east of the Roman site, and Offa, King of Meccia, founded, in memory of St. Alban, a magnificent abbey on the supposed spot of the martyrdom. Town and church were given the name of St. Albans. The situation is about twenty miles north of London. From the churchyard can be seen some fragments of the wall of the Roman town.

Although the martyrdom of St. John Baptist is one of the four recorded in the New Testament, the day that has been celebrated in his memory since very early times commemorates not his martyrdom, but his birth. It is the 24th of June, often called Midsummer Day. An ancient Christian writer connects this day with the Baptist's own words: "He must increase, but I must decrease;" saying that from St. John's birthday the days decrease, while from our Lord's birthday they increase.

A great many curious customs and superstitions cluster round Midsummer Day, or more especially round Midsummer Eve. Some of these are no doubt closely connected with old pagan observances. In some parts of England it was a custom to wind a great wheel with straw, set it on fire, and roll it about; sometimes it was taken to the top of a hill and rolled down. This signified the sun, which had now reached its highest point in the heavens, and was beginning to descend. Ill-luck was thought to roll away with the wheel. Other ceremonies and beliefs connected with St. John's Eve are much like those of St. Mark's and All Hallows' Eve. And in some places green boughs were gathered and used for adorning the houses, as on May Day. An Irish superstition was that at this time souls are allowed to leave their bodies and wander to the place whence they are to be summoned from the earth. Sir Walter Scott has a grim ballad called "The Eve of St. John," in which he makes use of another form

of this belief. With this was probably connected the custom which prevailed in some English towns in the Middle Ages, of men marching about the town all night with torches. This was called the "marching watch."

It is not to be forgotten that it was on the 24th of June, 1604, that Champlain came to what he describes as "the largest and deepest river we had yet seen." "We named it," he says, "the River St. John, because it was on this saint's day that we arrived there."

St. Peter's Day is the 29th of June. This apostle suffered martyrdom at Rome, in the year 68. The following beautiful story is told of him: He shrank from martyrdom, and was escaping from Rome when, as he was leaving the city, he had such a vision of his Master as St. Paul had on his way to Damascus. St. Peter asked: "Lord, whither goest Thou?" The answer came that the Master must go to Rome and again suffer, since His servants were afraid to die for him. St. Peter turned and went back to his death. He was crucified, but with his head downwards, at his own request, as he considered himself unworthy to die the same death as our Lord had suffered.

The first of June, 1794, was called "the glorious first of June," a day memorable in the naval annals of England. On that day the British admiral, Lord Howe, defeated the French fleet under Admiral Villant Joyense off Ushant. Ten of the enemy's ships were dismasted and seven were taken. This was the first victory of the war which followed the French Revolution, the beginning of that terrible struggle which lasted until 1815. The great and decisive victory of that year, the Battle of Waterloo, with which the contest ended, also took place in June—on the 18th. Six hundred years before, on June 15th, the Great Charter, the first united attempt of the English people to fix the limits of the King's power, was signed at Runnymede, and it was on the 28th of June, 1838, that Queen Victoria was crowned.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Oxford University, in recognition of his efforts to teach the deaf and dumb to speak, as well as for his invention of the telephone. The presentation was made on May 2 last by the dean of the faculty of science, Prof. A. E. H. Love.

Dr. Brittain.

The *Monthly* takes much pleasure in presenting a brief sketch of the life of Dr. John Brittain. His upward climb in the teaching profession, and the force of his influence in educational matters is abundant evidence of his strong character and personality of his energy and ability. Our subject was born in 1864, near Sussex; his early education was in the main privately conducted, and it was in this way that his preparation was made for teaching. And it is true that to the present day Dr. Brittain has always been a student, and especially a student of nature. During the first few years of his teaching he explored almost the entire province in the study of its flora and fauna, making a very complete collection, which is now at the Provincial Normal School. For ten years Mr. Brittain was principal of the superior school at Petitcodiac, and was most successful. His pupils won the reputation of taking a high place for accomplishments in scientific work and in drawing.

It was at the close of this period that Mr. Brittain was appointed instructor in nature work at the normal school, which position he held for fourteen years. Here his work was of the greatest importance and influence toward the introduction and development of science courses in the provincial schools.

His own valuable instruction to the student-teachers, presented in such an interesting manner, with the enthusiasm and devotion displayed, has been a great force and a real incentive to greater undertakings in the way of nature study. None more than the teachers of the province know the value of Mr. Brittain's work at the normal school, the class-room work, which was by no means limited to the lecture, the early morning excursions to the park and hills back of the city, were opportunities of instruction, that are remembered by all as times inspiring and inspiring to a greater devotion in their chosen work.

Mr. Brittain is also the author of some important aids to teaching, as "The Manual of Nature Lessons," "Outlines of Nature Lessons," for the different grades.

In the evolution of educational methods and courses, with which the names of Sir William McDonald and Professor Robertson are so intimately connected, Dr. Brittain was chosen as travelling instructor, dividing his time among several schools in the Counties of Carleton and Victoria. In preparation for the work Mr. Brittain took short courses at

the universities of Cornell, Chicago and Columbia.

For the last two and one-half years Dr. Brittain has filled the chair of chemistry at this university. To the excellence of his work the *Monthly* has referred in previous issues. His work has raised the standard and given a prominence to the subject never attained before. Dr. Brittain was popular and strong in his influence among the students, and his retirement is greatly regretted.

At the enccenia of 1905, Mr. Brittain received his degree of D. Sc. from this university. He now retires from his work in the province to accept the chair of nature study at the new college at St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal. This college, which is being founded by Sir Wm. McDonald, will open in September, 1907.

It is a matter of regret that the services of Dr. Brittain will not be continued in his native province, where all his life he has labored so well in the cause of humanity and of education. The contribution of the man toward the elevation of the educational standard of New Brunswick has been very great.—*University Monthly*.

Louis Agassiz.

BY ELEANOR ROBINSON

This year brings round the centennial of the birth of one the greatest of naturalists, a man to whom all students of natural science owe a debt of gratitude, and from whom all teachers can draw inspiration. While he was yet a youth, he wrote to his father: "I wish it may be said of Louis Agassiz that he was the first naturalist of his time, a good citizen, and . . . beloved of all who knew him." This wish was fulfilled, and not least in its climax, for Agassiz commanded not only the respect and friendship, but the deep and lasting affection of all who knew him.

Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz was the son of a Swiss pastor, and was born at Motier, on the Lake of Morat, on May 28th, 1807. When a little boy he showed great fondness for animals; he had pets of all kinds, and in a stone basin in the garden he kept a collection of fishes which he had skilfully snared in the lake and streams. His mother encouraged his tastes, and throughout all his career was his most intimate friend. He studied at Lansame, Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich, and was very early noticeable for his love of natural science and for the talent he showed in studying it. His family wanted him to be a physician, and he took his medical degree at Munich, but never practised,

preferring to give all his time to his favorite pursuits. When he was about twenty-five he began to publish his great work on Fossil Fishes. It was a wonderful accomplishment for so young a man, and so very costly that he could hardly have finished it without help. Happily he had the encouragement of the most distinguished scientific men of the day, and the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and more especially Lord Frances Egerton, gave him practical aid. In 1840 he began to study glaciers; he had a rude hut built on one of the glaciers of the Aar, and lived there for a time, disregarding the discomfort, that he might study the structure and movements of the ice. He published a finely illustrated work on the glaciers, and was recognized as the chief authority on the subject. In 1846 he came to America to study the geology of the United States, and in the following year was offered the chair of natural history at Cambridge. Henceforth America was his home. He worked hard at his researches in zoology and geology, making several important expeditions, to Lake Superior, to the Bahamas, around Cape Horn to California, and to Brazil. His industry was untiring; he investigated, wrote, lectured, collected, and it is hard to tell which part of his work he did most heartily or with the greatest enjoyment. It has been said that all teachers fall into two classes, those who draw their enthusiasm from their subject matter, and those who are inspired by interest in their pupils. But Agassiz had the powers of both classes, and in an ideal degree. His enthusiasm for natural science was infectious, and he had the utmost confidence in the interest and capabilities of his students. At Harvard he was able to realize one great dream of his whole life, that of founding a great scientific museum. The "Agassiz Museum," as it is commonly known, had humble beginnings, but Agassiz worked and pleaded and lectured and collected until his museum became his proudest monument. In 1873, through the generosity of a New York merchant, he was enabled to conduct a summer school of science on Penikese Island, in Buzzard's Bay; and this was the last and one of the most valuable of his labours. The story of the opening of the school has been told by Whittier in his poem, "The Prayer of Agassiz."

Said the Master to the youth:
We have come in search of truth,
Trying with uncertain key
Door by door of mystery;
We are reaching, through His laws,
To the garment hem of cause.

By past efforts unavailing,
Doubt and error, loss and failing,
Of our weakness made aware,
On the threshold of our task.
Let us light and guidance ask,
Let us pause in silent prayer.

Then the Master in his place
Bowed his head a little space,
And the leaves by soft airs stirred,
Lapse of wave and cry of bird,
Left the solemn hush unbroken
Of that wordless prayer unspoken,
While its wish, on earth unsaid,
Rose to heaven interpreted.

Agassiz planned to carry on this summer school as a practical school of marine zoology, but in December of that same year he died. One of his life-long friends says that the most impressive words to those who knew him, among the many tributes paid at his death, were the following:

We buried him from the chapel that stands among the college elms. The students laid a wreath of laurel on his bier, and their manly voices sang his requiem; for he had been a student all his life long, and when he died he was younger than any of them.

Longfellow's poem, written for Agassiz's fiftieth birthday, says the same thing more beautifully:

HIS FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY.

(Longfellow's Poem, May 28, 1857).

It was fifty years ago
In the pleasant month of May,
In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
A child in its cradle lay.
And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knee,
Saying: "Here is a story book
Thy Father hath written for thee."

"Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untrod,
And read what is still unread
In the manuscripts of God."

And he wandered away and away
With Nature, the dear old nurse,
Who sang to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.

And whenever the way seemed long,
Or his heart began to fail,
She would sing a more wonderful song,
Or tell a more marvellous tale.

So she keeps him still a child,
And will not let him go,
Though at times his heart beats wild
For the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
Though at times he hears in his dreams
The Ranz des Vaches of old,

And the rush of mountain streams
From the glaciers clear and cold;—

And the mother at home says: "Hark!
For his voice I listen and yearn,
It is growing late and dark,
And my boy does not return."

Quotations For June.

Mine is the month of roses; yes, and mine
The month of marriages; all pleasant sights
And scents, the fragrance of the blossoming vine
The foliage of the valleys and the heights,
Mine are the longest days, the loveliest nights,
The mowers' scythe makes music to my ear,
I am the mother of all dear delights,
I am the fairest daughter of the year.

—Longfellow.

June is the pearl of our New England year,
The bobolink has come, and like the soul
Of the sweet season vocal in a bird,
Gurgles in ecstasy we know not what
Save, June! Dear June! Now God be praised for June!

—James Russell Lowell.

Who loves fair flowers,
And shady bowers,
And all the joys a garden brings,
Knows sweet content
And merriment
Far more than happiest of kings,
The whispering trees,
The murmuring bees,
Each flower that nods, each bird that sings,
Are good friends, sent
With sweet content
Unknown to happiest of kings.

—Anon.

O month whose promise and fulfilment blend
And burst in one; it seems the earth can store
In all her roomy house no treasure more;
Of all her wealth no farthing have to spend
On fruit, when once this stintless flowering end.
And yet no tiniest flower shall fall before
It hath made ready at its hidden core
Its tithe of seed, which he may count and tend
Till harvest.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

The Daisies.

Over the shoulders and slopes of the dune
I saw the white daisies go down to the sea,
A host in the sunshine, an army in June,
The people God sends us to set our heart free.
The bobolinks rallied them up from the dell,
The orioles whistled them out of the wood;
And all of their saying was, "Earth, it is well!"
And all of their dancing was,
"Life, thou art good."

—Bliss Carman

The Walker's Song.

Out of the pris'ning house,
Out of the city's tangle,
The library's death and dust,
The market's heat and wrangle.

The cheer of the open road,
The noble lust of travel—
These are goodlier goods of the soul
Than the lecture's froth and cavil.

The spoil of the hard-won hill!
The bare brown miles of heather!
The tang of the salt sea air
And whip of the wet, wild weather!

Shelter from God's own sky?
A straight, cramped yard of breathing?
Who is content with these
With blood in his veins a-seething?

Let prig and precisian skulk
And whine for the lee and the tether,
While we, unfettered and glad,
Shall roam through the earth for ever.

—London Evening Standard.

The Brown Tail Moth.

The appearance of the brown tail moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhæa*) in Nova Scotia is a serious matter, especially for fruit growers, and a general alarm has been sounded, so that it may be hoped that watchfulness and care will reduce the danger to a minimum. Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, has published a special article on the subject in the *Maritime Farmer*. The following is a résumé of his instructions:

The brown tail moth, which has been the cause of enormous loss in Europe and the United States, is undoubtedly established in one locality in Nova Scotia, and probably in several others. It is important to find out as soon as possible the range of infestation, and everybody is urged to send in as soon as possible any suspicious nests of insects, or clusters of leaves webbed together, particularly if they contain caterpillars, if they notice any on their trees.

The collection of the winter nests is the best and easiest means of controlling this insect.

The collection of these nests must be done carefully, with as little handling as possible and all should be burnt at once when cut from the trees.

This work must be done before the buds burst.

Any trees bearing nests of the brown tail moth after the buds have opened must be sprayed with some poisonous mixture for the destruction of the caterpillars. The establishment of the brown tail moth in Canada is a serious matter to everybody in the district where the insects occur.

What is now only a matter of considerable interest, may if neglected become a public calamity.

Specimens for examination may be sent to The Farmers Advocate or to the Entomologist Central Experimental Farm Ottawa. If sent to the latter no postage will be required.

Prof. Melville Cumming has informed us that the presence of the "Brown Tail Moth" is quite serious while perhaps not so bad as some alarmists would make out. It is however so serious that upon hearing the reports of Professors Smith and Sears on their return from Annapolis and Digby Counties, he has decided to place a bounty of three cents on each nest or moth discovered. To recover this bounty, it is only necessary to bring the specimen to the local teacher who will send it to the College of Agriculture and if a genuine specimen the bounty will be paid. So far as the investigation has gone, the moth has shown strongest evidence of a foothold in Annapolis and Digby Counties. Four men, including Profs. Smith and Sears, have been studying conditions for some days and the appearances tend to show that all the specimens so far obtained can be more or less directly traced to two old specimens lodged in Digby County near Annapolis. —Colchester Sun, May 22.

The remains of the late Dr. William Henry Drummond were recently interred on the highest point in Mount Royal cemetery, commanding on both sides a view of scenes amid which he spent his youth. Marking the lot will stand a Celtic cross of grey sandstone. Below the four-foot span, intricately carved, will be a symbolic square of entangled stags, foxes, birds and sheep. The inscription at the base is Drummond's line from "Child Thoughts:"

"The shadows past, I see the light—
Oh! morning light, so clear and strong."

Another fragment, not the Doctor's, but taken from his favorite Irish "Songs of the Glens of Antrim," by Moira O'Neill, was selected for the lower headstone:

"Youth's for an hour,"
"Beauty's a flower,"

"But love is the jewel that wins the world."

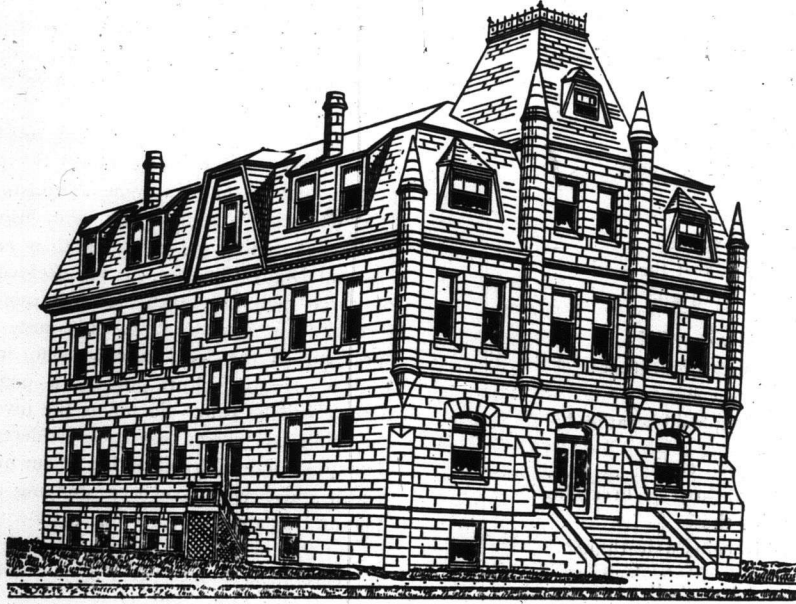
A man and a boy are husking corn. The man can fill a bushel basket while the boy fills a smaller one. But the man can fill the smaller basket twice while the boy fills the bushel basket. What is the size of the smaller basket?

Let x bushels = size of smaller basket.

Then 1 bushel : x bushels :: $2x$ bushels : 1 bushel.

$2x^2 = 1$ and $x = .707$ bushels.

I could not be without the REVIEW, and it grows better every year.—MARION FULTON, Central Economy, N. S.



Maritime Business College, Halifax, N. S.

The REVIEW is always pleased to note forward movements in education, and publishes this month the cut of the new Maritime Business College, Halifax. The old Garrison City seems to be specially favored in the number and quality of its educational buildings.

The situation chosen for the Maritime is excellent, being on College Street, near to Dalhousie University and the Medical College. Formed of hollow concrete blocks, set in cement, the building appears, even to a close observer, to be constructed of roughly hewn stone. It is 100 feet long by 50 feet in width, having two entrances.

The ground floor is used for general and private offices, reception room, shorthand and typewriting. The first floor for bookkeeping and business practice. The second floor will be used as an assembly hall, which has been adapted to meet requirements of lectures and entertainments of various kinds. In the basement are nicely-equipped cloak rooms and a dining room, which will be ready when the school opens for the fall term in September.

A department will be added next year for classes similar in character to those of the advanced grades in the public schools. These classes will be principally for those young men and young women who leave school early, and who later wish to continue their studies and prepare for university matriculation.

The growth of the Maritime has been exceedingly rapid, its enrolment for the past year being considerably over 350 pupils, having been in attendance

from the West Indies, Newfoundland, United States and five provinces of the Dominion.

Calls for Maritime-trained have come from the largest provincial concerns, and pupils have been sent direct from the college to fill positions in Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and the West Indies. The aim of the college is to supply competent office assistants for Nova Scotia. The demand far exceeds the supply.

Pupils are trained so that they can assume positions of responsibility immediately on graduation, without having to undergo a period of office probation at nominal salaries. So thorough has this training been that offers as high as \$1,000.00 per year has been received by the proprietors for their graduates. It is not surprising that many public school teachers have been enrolled and are now enjoying the work and the increased salary in commercial houses.

Those who have used Maritime single entry will be pleased to know Messrs. Kaulbach & Schurman answer by mail any questions in regard to this text, which is in use in the public schools, and the teachers visiting Halifax during Exhibition week will be given personal demonstrations at the college.

The Maritime is probably the largest and finest business college in Canada, and to its enterprising proprietors is due the credit of having helped to place business education on so high a level. And that pupils of the Maritime are so well paid and so eagerly sought for, is Canada's tribute to "The Good School."

Concerning Manners.

A writer in the *Toronto News*, describing his experience among newly arrived immigrants from England, tells in a very entertaining way of conversations held with many families and groups met at the immigration headquarters in that city. Here is one striking sentence:

As for the manners of these English children, if they can only manage to retain the ones they have, and persuade Canadian children to copy them, they will have conferred a great favor on the country at large.

The force of this remark is apparent. Whether it is that we are young yet as a country, or that the new world atmosphere makes us more aggressive, or we have less time to devote to the simple courtesies of family and social life, it is a fact that too many Canadian children lack the old-fashioned virtue of respectful and courteous manners to their elders. The evidence is on every hand, but especially on the street and in places of public resort. The absence of good manners among children is a distinct loss, and cannot but be regarded with sincere regret.—*St. John Times*.

A Man of the Day.

Nova Scotia keeps up her reputation for nourishing college presidents and eminent educationists. It is not yet a week since Dr. Falconer was offered the presidency of Toronto University, and already another flattering appointment has gone to a son of the old Maritime Province. Dr. Albert Ross Hill has been made dean of the Faculty of Arts at Cornell University. Dr. Hill was born in 1869, and was educated at Pictou Academy and Dalhousie University, graduating in 1892. Three years later he obtained his Ph. D. from Cornell, having studied in the meantime at Berlin, Heidelberg and Strasbourg. For two years he held the chair of psychology and education in the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wis., and in 1897 became associate professor, and later professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska. Since 1893 he has been dean of the Teachers' College in Missouri University. It is worthy of note that the president of Cornell, Dr. Schurman, is also a Canadian, having been born at Freetown, P. E. I., in 1854.—*Toronto Globe*.

I find the REVIEW's hints about teaching and governing especially helpful, and it seems to give me a fresh start in my work each month.—SUBSCRIBER.

Dr. Grenfell's Work.**RESULTS OF HIS RECENT TOUR.**

The following summary of the results of Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's winter campaign in Canada and the United States (taken from the *St. John's, Newfoundland, Herald*), will interest Orillians who heard his address in the Opera House here:—

"(1) \$5,000 has been given him towards the Hospital at Harrington, and

"(2) \$2,500 to equip it properly:

"(3) A splendid, newly appointed 10-knot steam yacht, 65 feet long by 10 feet deep, to bring the sick to and from that hospital, has been given him:

"(4) He is also building a 10-knot fast motor boat for St. Anthony, for which the money is given:

"(5) The Dominion Government has given him \$5,000 to start a domestic deer herd at Harrington:

"(6) He has a similar sum in hand to start a domestic deer herd in North Newfoundland or on Labrador:

"(7) He will have, altogether, six doctors and eight trained nurses at work this summer at the four hospitals and on the boats.

"Earl and Countess Grey intend to visit his hospitals this summer, if possible, in the steamer *Minto*; at least two steam yachts—one with Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and another with Commodore James, of the New York Yacht Club—also will visit his stations on Labrador; and Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Reid, senior, hope to pay him a visit on the Labrador coast.—*Orillia Packet*.

College Convocations.**MT. ALLISON.**

Another successful year closed on May 29th. A large number of visitors attended, and there was a noticeable buoyancy and enthusiasm, especially among the younger graduates, who were present in unusual numbers. The class of '97 held a reunion, and made a gift of \$100 toward a piece of scientific apparatus. Two graduates of '04 made a further gift for a similar purpose.

The exercises began on May 24th with a dramatic recital by Mrs. Southwick, wife of Dean Southwick, of the Emerson School of Oratory in Boston. This lady remained through the following days and gave an address to those graduating at the Ladies' College.

The Academy gave no public exhibition. This was due to the funeral of Miss Lavinia Stewart, daughter of Dr. Stewart, ex-Dean of Theology, which was held on Monday afternoon. In any case the exercises might not have been held, since Principal Palmer had not sufficiently recovered from an attack of pneumonia to be able to attend to his duties. He reported, however, through Dr. Allison at the University convocation, that the Academy had been more largely attended than in any recent year. To accommodate the applicants some extra rooms on the fourth story were finished during the

year, and even then they had been cramped for space. The illness of the principal and some other members of the staff interfered somewhat with the work of the term. There was, however, a matriculating class of eleven, six for arts and five for engineering.

Dr. Borden, of the Ladies' College, reported that the attendance had not been quite so large as last year. Twenty-seven students received diplomas or certificates on having completed certain courses. Two graduated in the literary course which admits to senior matriculation in the university, four in oratory, six in household science, eight in piano, one in organ, one in vocal, two in violin, and three received certificates in drawing. The music at the exercises was of a high order—perhaps as good as ever given. The department will this year suffer very considerable loss in the departure of Professor Wilson, the Director, who goes to Toronto, of Dr. Archibald, who goes abroad, and of Miss Webb, whose health demands a change of climate, and who goes to a college in the Southern States. All these, who have been most efficient members of the staff, will leave places hard to fill. Dr. Archibald, especially, has been for so many years connected with the Ladies' College, and has given such good service to the library and the school generally, that his absence will be especially felt. Dr. and Mrs. Borden and daughters leave early in June for Europe with a party of thirty or more, made up largely of former and present students, who travel under Dr. Borden's supervision.

At the University convocation sixteen received the degree of B. A., three of whom took honours courses in philosophy, three in science and one in English. Eight took M. A. in course and two completed the theological course for the degree of B. D. Six received certificates in the department of engineering of having completed the work of the first two years, entitling them to enter on the third year work at McGill. The degree of D. D., *honoris causa*, was conferred on the Rev. William Dobson, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Rev. D. W. Johnson, M. A., of Windsor, N. S., editor-elect of the *Wesleyan*. The valedictory was delivered by Harold G. Black, of Pugwash, N. S., who was also the leader of his class, and had his name put on the Alumni Honors' Roll. Dr. Allison reported about the same total attendance as in the previous year, with 105 boarders in the University residence. He also referred to the losses the University had suffered by death during the year. The most notable among the alumni were perhaps Dr. A. A. Stockton, '64, M. P., and Lieut.-Governor Snowball. Three members of the Board of Regents passed away since the last meeting: J. L. Black, Esq., of Sackville, Dr. M. Sheffield, St. John, and Jarvis Hart, Esq., of Halifax. The last remembered Mt. Allison nobly in his will. Several bequests were made outright, and the University was placed as legatee of a third of his residuary estate. The executors have

not yet completed their task, but it seems as if, by the sums which will come to the Ladies' College and the University, Mt. Allison will get ultimately perhaps \$140,000.

From the students of Mt. Allison, who are passing post-graduate and professional courses, gratifying reports have come. R. R. Gates, '03, has made some important discoveries in the province of biology at the University of Chicago; G. D. Rogers, '04, whom the University appointed Rhodes scholar from New Brunswick for 1907, H. G. Bigelow, '03, and others have done good work at Harvard. Of the men sent to McGill last year by the Department of Engineering, H. W. Read, '05, led the work in civil engineering of the third year, closely followed by H. Bates and G. Killam, '06.

At the meeting of the Board of Regents, Dr. McClung was appointed professor of physics, and will enter on his duties in September. He is a graduate of McGill, and after a brilliant course and work with Prof. Rutherford, to whom he acted as assistant, he spent three years in England at Cambridge University working with Prof. J. J. Thompson. During the past year he has been on the staff at McGill. Dr. McClung was present in the "closing week," and made a very favorable impression.

Among the students, two important projects have occupied attention and seems ready to be proceeded with. The first is the publication of a Mt. Allison song-book. This has been promoted by Dr. Archibald and Miss Hemming, of the conservatory staff, and a committee of the Gurhettian Society. A number of new songs, both music and words, have been prepared by various Allisonians. The other project is in connection with the athletic association. With the help of the board and faculty and alumni, it has got together funds to build a cinder running-track—a quarter of a mile, oval—in connection with the new athletic grounds close beside the University residence. W. Roy Smith (St. John, N. B.), of the junior class, who is the secretary of the committee, expects to have the work undertaken during the summer vacation.

The vacancies on the Board of Regents caused by the three deaths referred to above, were filled by the election of Frank B. Black, Esq., of Sackville, A. M. Bell, Esq., of Halifax, and H. A. Powell, K. C., of St. John.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The closing exercises of the University were held on Thursday, May 30th, and were among the most successful in many years.

In spite of unfavourable weather a large number of visitors gathered in the library at half-past two. The chair was taken by Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie, and after a short speech of welcome from the Chancellor, the address in praise of the founders was delivered by Professor Perrott. The medals and prizes were then presented to their winners as follows:—

The Alumni gold medal for the best Latin essay, to W. C. Machum.

The Douglas gold medal to Miss Clara M. Robinson.

The Brydone-Jack memorial scholarships to Miss Cora Macfarlane.

The Governor-General's gold medal for classics, to Miss Edna Bell.

The Montgomery-Campbell prize, to Miss Edna Bell.

The Ketchum silver medal for proficiency in engineering to C. Donald McCormack.

The degrees were then conferred by Chancellor Jones; and there followed the presentation of honour and class distinction certificates. The graduating class numbered thirty-one.

F. Arnold Jewett delivered the valedictory address for the senior class, and the Rev. Frank Baird, M. A., the Alumni orator, gave an able address on "Literature as a National Asset."

Lieutenant-Governor Tweedie announced that the subject of the next essay for the Douglas medal would be "The Factors in the Growth of the Maritime Provinces."

At the close of the regular exercises, H. A. Carr, on behalf of the students, presented an armchair and a farewell address to Dr. Bailey, who is retiring from the staff after forty-seven years of service. Addresses were also presented to Dr. Bailey, from the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, by Dr. G. F. Matthew, and from the Alumni Society, by B. C. Foster. Dr. Bailey made a graceful reply to each of these addresses, and was heartily cheered by the students.

At the enœnia meeting of the University of New Brunswick Senate steps were taken to fill five chairs in the faculty of the University, four of which will be vacant at the end of the present academic year, and the fifth of which will be founded during the coming summer vacation, and the new department in operation in the fall.

The retiring professors are: Loring W. Bailey, M. A. (Harvard), Ph. D., (U. N. B.), LL. D. (Dalhousie), F. R. S. C., as professor of natural history and geology. Murdock Stewart MacDonald, M. A. (Dalhousie), Ph. D., (Cornell), as professor of philosophy and economics. John Brittain, D. Sc., (U. N. B.), as professor of chemistry. William Horace Salmon, B. A. (Cambridge), B. Sc. London, M. Sc. (Kings), as professor of physics and electrical engineering.

The final decision of Prof. MacDonald was only recently placed before the Senate, and the time has not yet come for definite steps to be taken towards the appointment of anybody to the chair of forestry. The University authorities have therefore not called for applications for these two positions.

For the other three chairs twenty-one applications have been received, several of them being from graduates of the U. N. B.

DALHOUSIE CONVOCATION.

The convocation was held this year in the hall of the School for the Blind. The proceedings were conducted with a decorum that was unusual and to some painful. Excellent addresses were delivered by Dr. Fraser and Mr. McGillivray. Class day proceedings on the preceding Wednesday were unusually bright and attractive. This feature of the closing week is a comparative novelty. About five or six years ago it was introduced as an experiment. The experiment has proved a great success, thanks to the wit, good nature and fun-loving spirit of the student. Around class day and convocation a series of at-homes and entertainments have gathered, and the old convocation, with an afternoon riot, has been transformed into a week of delightful social gatherings.

The work of the session has followed the routine of other years. The principal difference has been the overcrowding of the scientific departments — more particularly those of chemistry and physics. Both the professors are men of unusual capacity for work, but even they recognize that there are limits to what they can do.

This year, for the first time, the degree of Bachelor of Engineering was conferred upon men who have completed the course in civil engineering. Two years ago the first degree in mining was conferred. Three degrees in each branch have been conferred. The engineering school has just got into good shape. At first a number of students who disliked Latin and hard work, and were attracted by the prospect of large salaries, drifted into the engineering courses. Rigorous pruning reduced these numbers by over fifty per cent; and to-day the men who go into these courses are the more brilliant, industrious and serious students.

The recent action of the Nova Scotia government, in undertaking a comprehensive system of technical instruction, has evoked mingled admiration and fear among the colleges. Apparently the government has had three objects in view: (1) The assistance of the miners in securing the coveted certificates required of all applicants for the various positions in the mine. The laws of the province require these mining men, also the engineers in charge of mine machinery, to hold certificates of competency. It is only right that the government should assist them in complying with the stringent conditions attached to the calling in which they earn their bread. This has been done in the past in a more or less unsatisfactory manner. (2) The artisans in the various industries find promotion difficult or impossible because of the lack of instruction in the elementary sciences, and such technical subjects as drawing. The employers, too, believe that such instruction would increase efficiency. For the past three years Dalhousie and Kings have been carrying on this

work in a few centres. (3) The demand for trained men to lead has forced capitalists to import men who are ignorant of local conditions, and too often indifferent; while the lack of facilities for instruction at home have forced some young men to go abroad and others to go into other professions or callings, which in too many cases are now overcrowded. The government school for miners, the local or artisan schools and the technical college are designed to serve these three groups.

The interests of the college are affected by the government college, and in the case of Dalhousie (King's withdrew this year) also by the local and artisan schools. The latter kind of work, like all university extension work, can be carried on at small cost, and is always greatly appreciated by the communities. Acadia and Mt. Allison have provided instruction for two years of the ordinary engineering courses; Dalhousie has provided complete courses in civil and mining engineering; King's and St. Francis have organized courses in the civil and, I think, the mining branches.

The government plan does not contemplate interference with the first two years, but expects the college concerned to make the necessary provision in pure science and the elementary technical branches. But it does expect that the college engaged in purely technical work shall retire. This is a serious matter for Dalhousie. It means the abandonment of the programme outlined four years ago and now successfully carried out. The labor and money expended during the years of preparation are lost to the college, although they have resulted in the successful issue of an experiment fraught with much good to the public.

Still, whatever be the cost to any particular college, it would be a high crime against the public interest were the good of the province, as a whole, to be sacrificed, or even subordinated, to the self-advancement of any college or local institution. The colleges and universities, no less than the churches, should stand for the highest ideals of pure thinking and generous action.

Fifty-five degrees were conferred—thirty-five in arts, one in science, four in engineering, eleven in law and four in medicine. Below are given the names of the prize winners and successful candidates for degrees:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Mary Estella Kerr, Eureka; Barbara Lois Mackay, Dartmouth; Grace Harris Patterson, Truro; Mary Phœbe Payson, Digby Co.; Matthew George Burris, Musquodoboit; Norman Garfield Campbell, Windsor; Rufus Edward Dickie, Stewiacke; George Farquhar, Newport; George Daniel Finlayson, Merigomish; Everett Fraser, North Lake, P. E. I.; William Kenneth Fraser, Halifax, N. S.; William P. Grant, Sunny Brae; Elbridge Archibald Kirker, Quoddy; John Archibald McLellan, Kempt Road, C. B.; Robert William McLellan, Halifax; Frank Thomas McLeod, Burnside;

Hector Francis MacRae, Middle River, C. B.; Allan Fraser Matthews, Alberton, P. E. I.; John Robert Miller, Tangier; James Harper Prowse, Halifax; Alexander Rettie, Pictou Co.; Samuel Rettie, Pictou Co.; Robert Burnley Hume Robertson, Barrington; Athol Wendell Seaman, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; William Henry Sweet, St. Anthony, P. E. I.; Robert Anderson Watson, Baddeck, C. B.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

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In Mining.—Frank Harris McLearn, Dartmouth.

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John Barrett, B. A. (Dal.), Hartland, N. B.; Allan J. Cameron, B. A. (St. F. X.), Heatherton; James Harry Charman, B. A. (Dal.), Wallace; Netson Ross Craig, Shelburne; Donald Maclean, B. Sc. (Dal.), Fourchu, C. B.; Alfred Nevill Morine, St. John's, Nfld.; Clifford Russell Morse, B. A. (St. F. X.), Amherst; Roy Clarke Murphy, B. A. (U. N. B.), Andover, N. B.; William Kent Power, B. A. (Dal.), Halifax; William Charles Robinson, B. A. (King's), North Sydney; C. B.; Hilary Thibault, B. A. (Ste. Anne's), Salmon River, Digby.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF SURGERY.

Peter McFarlane Carter, Antigonish; Hugh Dan Chisholm, Springville, Pictou; Benjamin Amedee LeBlanc, B. A. (Ste. Anne's), Arichat; John Macdonald, Huntington, C. B.

BACHELOR OF ARTS. *Ad eudem gradum.*

William Pollock Fraser, B. A. (Cornell).

MASTER OF ARTS.

Henry Jermain Maude Creighton, B. A.—Ty Thesis: The Influence of Radium on the Decomposition of Hydriodic Acid.

Alexander Ferguson, B. A.—By Examination in Philosophy. George Leonard McCain, B. A.—By Thesis: The Sociological Aspects of the English Reformation.

Angus Alexander MacLeod, B. A.—By Examination in Philosophy.

Hugh Miller, B. A.—By Examination in Philosophy.

Lemuel James Miller, B. A.—By Examination in Shakespeare.

Clarence Leander Moore, B. A.—By Thesis: The Myxomatodes of Pictou Co.

John William Geddie Morrison, B. A., LL. B.—By Thesis: Principles of Taxation.

DIPLOMAS OF HONOR.

English and History—High Honors.—Robert William Maclellan.

Philosophy—High Honors.—William P. Grant. Honors—George Farquhar.

DIPLOMAS OF GENERAL DISTINCTION.

Great Distinction.—Grace H. Patterson, George D. Finlayson, Athol W. Seaman.

Distinction.—Cecil L. Blois.

GRADUATE PRIZE.

Avery Prize.—Grace Harris Patterson and George D. Finlayson—equal.

JUNIOR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

MacKenzie Bursary.—Frank D. Graham, Halifax.

Sir William Young and Professors' Scholarships.—(By Nomination).—James McG. Stewart, Pictou; Thomas M. Hibbert, Truro; Julius R. Cornelius, Halifax; Albert Ross, New Glasgow; Norman C. Ralston, Amherst; M. Lenore Smith, Sydney; John P. MacIntosh, Capé Breton.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Waverley Prize (Mathematics).—James McGregor Stewart.
Mining Society Scholarship (Third Year Mining).—Benjamin W. Hills, Halifax.

Dr. Lindsay Prize (Primary M. D. C. M.).—Percy D. Davis, Clifton.

Frank C. Simson Prize (Chemistry and Materia Medica).—Samuel R. Brown, Shelburne.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The second Russian Duma has already done much for the betterment of conditions in Russia. Some important measures have been passed; and the world has seen that the Russian people are capable of self-control, and ready for representative self-government. There were Russian representative assemblies before the present Emperor of Russia summoned the first Duma to meet for legislative business, and international conferences before the first Hague Conference met; but if these become permanent institutions the Czar Nicholas will go down to history as the one who called them into being when his empire and the world were ready for their coming.

The famous Latin version of the Scriptures which we know as the Vulgate is to be revised, as an outcome of the Biblical Commission appointed by the late Pope Leo XIII.

Sir Eldon Gorst, K. C. B., who succeeds Lord Cromer as British Agent in Egypt, is a native of New Zealand, but has spent nearly his whole life in Egypt. For the last three years he has been in England, in charge of the Egyptian and Central Asian departments of the Foreign Office.

There are about five hundred head of buffalo in the herd which the Canadian authorities have purchased in Montana. A range has been selected for them in Saskatchewan.

Twenty-six nations were represented at the Hague Conference of 1899. Four cases have been decided by the Permanent Court of Arbitration which that conference established. The first was between the United States and Mexico, concerning certain money claims, the second be-

tween Japan on the one side and Great Britain, France and Germany on the other, about certain privileges of the latter nations in Japan; the third between the several nations having claims against the government of Venezuela; and the last between Great Britain and France over their respective treaty rights in Muscat. Fifty-three nations are expected to send representatives to the approaching conference. It is hoped that a permanent international conference or parliament may be established, meeting regularly and systematically; and that both court and parliament will be open to all nations.

A recent international gathering of great interest, because of its meeting in Japan, was that known as the seventh conference of the World's Student Christian Federation. It consisted of over six hundred delegates, representing Young Men's Christian Associations and other organizations in twenty-five different countries. Though assembled in a non-Christian land, it provoked no opposition; but rather was received with the warmest expressions of welcome. A Buddhist conference, meeting in the same city at the same time, sent a deputation to convey a message of profound respect; and a conference of Shinto priests sent a friendly message by letter. Messages of greeting were also received from Japanese officials of high station, one accompanied by a gift of five thousand dollars.

The disturbances in Central America, it seems, are likely to lead to a federation of at least four of the republics—Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador. They have together a population of about four million. Such a confederation, if formed, would in all probability be under the joint protectorate of Mexico and the United States; and may include Costa Rica and Panama.

The Duke of Abruzzi, who succeeded last year in ascending the highest peaks of the Ruenzori Mountains, in Central Africa, anciently known as the Mountains of the Moon, found that the highest peak, which he named Margherita, in honor of the Queen of Italy, has an elevation of 16,810 feet. It is nearly equalled by another peak, which he called Alexandra, in honor of the Queen of England. These mountains are in Kongo territory, and are the highest source of the Nile.

Perhaps nearly every English speaking Canadian, whether he be descended from United Empire Loyalists or not, sometimes indulges in a dream of reunion, when all English America will again be British America. It is none the less surprising, however, to find such a union now suggested by a leading periodical in the United States, as coming within the bounds of probability; the conference of British premiers in London leading to the suggestion. Regarding this conference as an important step towards the Federation of the World, the Independent says: It is no small part of the world which they represent; for they represent all the self-governing portions of the British Empire. That includes half the northern continent of America and Newfoundland. It includes the southern quarter of Africa; and it includes the whole of the continent of Australia with New Zealand added. These are really three great nations; and they meet in the capital of the most powerful nation of Europe, at the invitation of its government and in consultation with it.

That nation, which is really if not nominally a part of the conference, and a dominating part, rules also Egypt in Africa and other considerable possessions, the mighty Empire of India and Burmah in Asia, and in addition the coast of Arabia, and, virtually, nearly all the rest of Asia south of the Himalayas; and it has great possessions in Central and South America and in the islands of the various oceans. And yet this is not all the Federation of the World thus far achieved. Leaving out Canada as thus in the British federation, practically all the rest of the two continents of North and South America are in an American federation, which has its recognized organization and meets regularly for sessions and has its fixed Bureau of American Republics in Washington. Is it too much to anticipate that these two great federations should combine? Here are the United States, the dominant factor in one of them, and Canada, no small factor in the other, in the closest relation with each other. The United States and Canada are each a bond between the two. Stranger things have happened than that the United States should be a member in the same federation with Great Britain, Canada, South Africa and Australia; for already Canada and Australia are to all intents and purposes as independent and self-governing as the United States, and South Africa will be as soon as it can formulate such a union as Canada and Australia have achieved. The English speaking world, at least, might well begin this World Federation.

Mexico is fortifying the terminals of its new railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Recent tests made in Western Australia seem to prove that yate is the strongest wood known. Its tensile strength is equal to that of cast iron.

The highest point of land in the United States and the lowest point are in Southern California, and only seventy-five miles apart. They are at Mount Whitney, 14,500 feet above sea level, and Death Valley, 276 feet below that level. Canada has much higher mountains, but no land below the level of the sea.

Prince Fushimi, of Japan, who is expected to arrive at Quebec on June 7th, will be received and entertained while in Canada with all the honors which would be accorded to a British prince. A special train will convey him to British Columbia, after visiting the principal cities of eastern Canada. From the Pacific province he will go to Seattle, there to take steamer for Japan.

The conference of colonial premiers in London, hereafter to be known as the Imperial Conference, has quietly ended without any great result that can be seen at present; but it has undoubtedly fulfilled its chief purpose in bringing about a mutual understanding between official representatives of all parts of the Empire.

The plague in India is again claiming its victims by thousands and tens of thousands every week. More than half a million people have died of it since the beginning of the current year.

The birth of a son to the young king of Spain is a matter of much political importance, not only because the infant is a direct male heir to the Spanish throne, but also because Queen Victoria of Spain, the mother of the royal infant, is a grand-daughter of the late Queen Victoria

of England, and the little prince is therefore a grand-nephew of King Edward VII. He bears the title of Prince of the Asturias.

Persian is the court language in all the Moslem countries of Asia, as French is in the courts of Europe.

The second international conference at The Hague is to meet on the 15th of this month. What its fruits may be no one can predict, but the very fact of its meeting to discuss matters that the first conference could not settle shows that the world is moving in the direction of universal peace.

The famine in the northern parts of China continues unabated. In the southern provinces, there are local uprisings against the government, due, it is said, to excessive taxation. Foreign residents are, as yet, in no great danger.

It is expected that over a hundred thousand people from the United States will settle in Canada this year; and perhaps twice as many next year. Over sixty thousand came last year, bringing with them property to the value of nearly half a million dollars.

School and College.

Mr. L. S. Moore, M. A. (Dalhousie), has been chosen for the post of supervising principal of city schools at Sydney. Mr. Moore is now science master at Pictou Academy, and has varied experience in teaching. After graduating with distinction from Dalhousie in 1891, he taught on the staff of Kentville Academy, afterwards at Pictou, then at Dalhousie College, and again at Pictou Academy. He resigned from the Pictou staff to study law, was admitted to the bar in 1901, and practised in Sydney for several years, until an attractive offer from Pictou induced him to return there. Mr. Moore has taken post graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, and is an accomplished botanist and biologist, as well as a man of marked executive ability. Sydney is to be congratulated upon its choice of a principal.

The Restigouche Teachers' Institute will be held this year at Dalhousie, June 6th and 7th next. It is expected that Prof. Kidner, director of manual training for New Brunswick, Dr. Brittain, and other leading educationists outside the county, will be present. Thursday evening, June 6th, a public meeting in the interests of education will be held.

Mr. D. W. Hamilton, principal of the consolidated school at Kingston, Kings county, has received the good news that the faculty of the University of New Brunswick has awarded him a Ph. D. degree, which was conferred on encenia day, May 30. Mr. Hamilton's thesis, "The Weeds of New Brunswick," will probably be published in bulletin form by the Department of Agriculture.

In the annual award of scholarships made by the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University to students proceeding to the doctors' degrees, six resident scholarships of value from \$250 to 350 were awarded to Canadians for the term 1907-1908 as follows:

Laurie L. Burgess, Kinsman's Corners, N. S., in the department of chemistry.

William A. Kinread, Brampton, Ont., in the department of classics.

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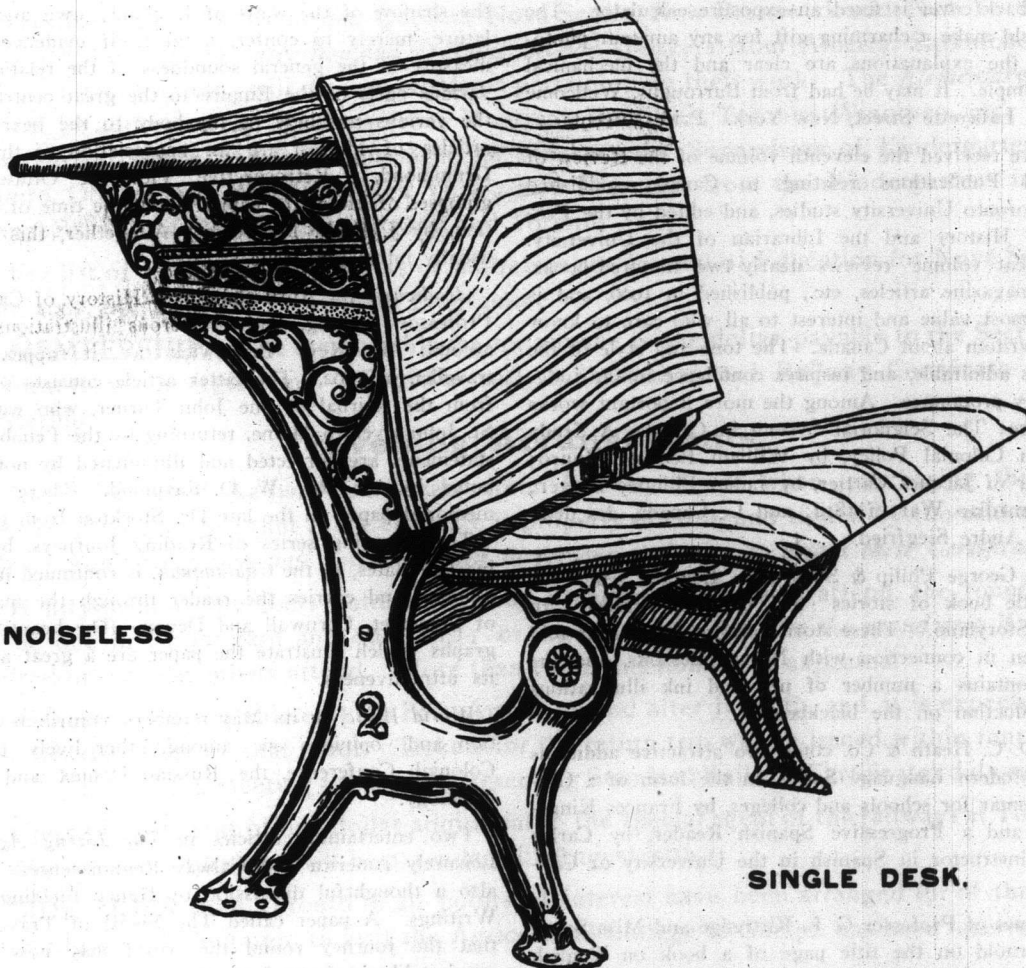
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Everett W. McNeill, Pittsfield, Me., formerly of Lower Montague, P. E. I., in the department of philosophy.

William D. Tait, Halifax, in the department of philosophy.

William F. Tamblyn, Bowmanville, Ont., in the department of comparative literature.

RECENT BOOKS.

We have received a neat and attractive copy of Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary. The book is a compact compendium of information for photographers, besides providing a pocket note book, a diary, and ruled pages for systematic record of exposures. Inside the back cover is fixed an exposure calculator. The book would make a charming gift for any amateur photographer; the explanations are clear and the mechanical devices simple. It may be had from Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., 45 Lafayette Street, New York. Price 50 cents.

We have received the eleventh volume of the Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, published among Toronto University studies, and edited by the Professor of History and the Librarian of the University. The present volume reviews nearly two hundred books, reports, magazine articles, etc., published in 1906, and is of the utmost value and interest to all who care to know what is written about Canada. The tone and style of the reviews is admirable, and inspires confidence in the judgments they pronounce. Among the more important works noticed are: The Seigneurial System in Canada, A Study in French Colonial Policy, by William Bennett Munro; A Memoir of Jacques Cartier, by James Phinney Baxter; Lucas' Canadian War of 1812; and Le Canada, des deux races, by Andre Siegfried.

Messrs. George Philip & Sons, Ltd., London, send us a pretty little book of stories for children, called "In Nature's Storyland." These stories are intended to be told to children in connection with Nature Lessons, and the volume contains a number of pen and ink illustrations for reproduction on the blackboard.

From D. C. Heath & Co. come two attractive additions to their Modern Language Series, in the form of a German Grammar for schools and colleges, by Frances Kingsley Ball, and a Progressive Spanish Reader, by Carlos Bransby, instructor in Spanish in the University of California.

The names of Professor G. L. Kittredge and Miss Sarah Louise Arnold on the title page of a book on English composition are satisfactory testimonials to its worth. With these writers is associated Assistant Professor Gardner, of Harvard, in the production of The Manual of Composition and Rhetoric which Messrs. Ginn & Co. present in an attractive dress. The book is adapted to advanced students, containing, as well as chapters on the forms of discourse, a section on literary criticism. The exercises are plenty and practical. This is a valuable book for teachers of English literature and composition.

RECENT MAGAZINES.

The leading article in the *Canadian Magazine* for May is on the Imperial conference, by F. A. Acland. Written before the conference began, the forecast of the article is as follows: "The conference to which the Imperial government has invited the premiers of the great self-governing colonies, is of a very substantial and practical reality, even though we may not see how, still invested with more than the shadow of authority, it is to accomplish anything in particular. . . . Laboring under the disability of practical impotence, it is still a magnificent object lesson to the world. Though the premiers gathered today at Westminster from the very ends of the earth are able to do little more than talk, their friendly presence there in the shadow of the walls of England's own ancient legislature, merely to confer, is in itself evidence in ample measure of the general soundness of the relations of the various parts of the Empire to the great central core, of the various members of the body to the heart." Other articles of interest are an appreciation of the late Dr. Drummond, a Retrospective View of Ottawa, giving glimpses of life at the capital about the time of confederation, by J. E. B. McCready. Altogether, this is an unusually interesting issue.

Acadiensis for April contains a History of Caraquet, by Professor Ganong, with numerous illustrations, and an account of New Brunswick as it appeared to a traveller in 1802. The latter article consists of extracts from the journal of one John Turner, who went up the St. John river to Maine, returning by the Penobscot. His statements are corrected and illuminated by notes contributed by the Rev. W. O. Raymond. There is also a memorial paper on the late Dr. Stockton from the Editor.

The charming series of Reading Journeys, by Katherine Lee Bates, in the *Chatauquan*, is continued in the May number, and carries the reader through the magic lands of Somerset, Cornwall and Devon. The beautiful photographs which illustrate the paper are a great addition to its attractiveness.

World Wide, in its May numbers, contributes information and opinions on, among other lively topics, the Colonial Conference, the Russian Douma and the New Theology.

Two entertaining articles in *The Living Age* are on Leisurely America and Galway Reminiscences. There is also a thoughtful discussion of Henry Fielding and His Writings. A paper called The Speed of Travel tells us that the journey round the world may now be made comfortably in forty days, the tickets costing about \$325 second class, or nearly twice as much first class. A change, this, which would make Jules Verne stare in wonder.

The Canadian Magazine for June contains an excellent variety of contributions, the ones of most significance being an article by Prof. R. E. Macnaghten, entitled "A Plea for Woman Suffrage in Canada;" "Reminiscences of Tilley and Mitchell," by J. E. B. McCready; "Canada's

Dominion Educational Association

MEETS IN
THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
JULY 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 1907.

The **GENERAL MEETINGS**, held in the evenings and mornings, will be addressed by Ministers and Superintendents of Education from the Provinces, Professors in the Universities, Inspectors, and men prominent in public affairs.

The **SECTION MEETINGS** are held in the afternoons. In the *Higher Education Section* speakers from Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New York will give addresses. In the *Inspection and Training Section* speakers from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, etc., will discuss problems pertaining to their work. The *Elementary Section* will be addressed by speakers from Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Winnipeg, etc. The *Kindergarten Section* will have amongst its speakers the Supervisors of Kindergartens in Toronto, Ottawa, and Brooklyn, New York; also Directors from the Kindergartens in the Normal Schools of Philadelphia, Ottawa and Toronto.

For list of Speakers and subjects of addresses see Journal of Education for Nova Scotia, April, 1907, pp. 94, 95, or Provisional Programme.

MEMBERSHIP—The membership fee for anyone is one dollar, payable to the Secretary in Toronto when registering. Register early. Show Standard Railway Certificate when registering.

Travelling Arrangements.

Get a Standard Railway Certificate from Railway agent when purchasing through ticket to Toronto. See that this Certificate is properly filled in and signed by the said agent. *Reduced Rates for return will not be granted to persons neglecting to obtain these Certificates.*

If fifty or more members holding Railway Standard Certificates attend, the round trip will be one first-class fare and one-third; or *one first-class fare for the round trip* if three hundred or more members attend. More than twice this number is expected.

Tickets will be on sale east of Port Arthur on and after July 6th, and, it is expected, at an earlier date west of that point. Tickets for the return trip will be issued within four days after the close of the meeting to *members* presenting Standard Railway Certificates duly signed.

Upon the payment of one dollar additional to the special agent of the railways at Toronto the time for the return trip will be extended till August 27th.

SIDE TRIPS from Toronto to all points of interest have been arranged for at the best tourist rates. An invitation to visit the Agricultural College at Guelph has been received.

Board.

A list of hotels and boarding houses will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

The completed Programme will be distributed shortly and will contain all necessary information.

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New Cavern World," by Frank Yeigh; and "Plays of the Season," by John E. Webber. The fiction and verse are of a high order. A short story entitled "Over the Tiles to Charlie," is exceptionally entertaining, and at the same time deals with a great problem—the distribution of wealth. Altogether the number contains eleven articles and four short stories, besides the usual departments.

Educational Department New Brunswick.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

Department Examinations, 1907.

(a) *The High School Entrance Examinations* will begin at all Grammar and Superior Schools on Monday, June 17th.

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

(b) *The Normal School Closing Examinations for License* will be held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at the Grammar School buildings, Chatham and St. John, beginning on Tuesday, June 11th, at nine o'clock, a. m.

(c) *The Normal School Entrance Examinations and Preliminary Examinations for Advance of Class, the High School Leaving Examinations and the University Matriculation Examinations* will be held at the usual stations throughout the Province, beginning at nine o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, July 2nd.

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

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

CLOSE OF TERM.

The number of Teaching Days in present Term is 121, except in the City of Saint John, where the number is 120. The last teaching day of the Term is Friday, June 28th.

The First Teaching Day of next Term will be Monday, August 12th, except in Districts having eight weeks' summer vacation, in which Districts the schools will open August 26th.

ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 1907-8.

Grade IX. Selections from Reader No. V, and Scott's *Lady of the Lake*.

Grade X. Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Hawthorne's *Tanglewood Tales*, Part I, Scott's *Ivanhoe* for Supplementary Reading.

Grade XI. Shakespeare's *Henry V*. Milton's *Lycidas*, II, *Penseroso* and *L'Allegro*. Dickens' *Tale of Two Cities* for Supplementary Reading and Essay Work.

The Literature for Grade XI will be used in examinations for Candidates for First Class, Matriculation and Leaving Examinations in 1908.

J. R. INCH,
 Chief Superintendent of Education.

Education Office,
 April 25th, 1907.

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JULY 2 - AUGUST 9.

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J. L. LOVE,
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SUMMER COURSES

AT THE
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During Five Weeks commencing Wednesday, July Tenth, 1907, classes will be conducted in the Natural Sciences and in Language Methods, as follows:-

I.—IN THE NATURAL SCIENCES.

Members of the faculties of the Provincial Normal School and the College of Agriculture will conduct classes in practical chemistry, biology, agriculture and associated studies, nature and school-gardening. The summer term forms part of a fourteen months' course leading to the Rural Science Diploma (displacing the former Agricultural Diploma). Tuition is free to all teachers. No examination tests are required.

Regulations governing the issue of the Rural Science Diploma and an outline of the course of study prescribed are to be found in the *Journal of Education*, April, 1907, page 111.

Teachers attending the summer course may obtain an extra week of vacation without prejudice to the Provincial grant or to the county fund of the school.—See *School Law, Regulation 138*.

II.—IN LANGUAGE METHODS FOR TEACHERS IN ACADIAN SCHOOLS.

A course of instruction in effective methods of teaching English to French children has hitherto been offered annually at the Provincial Normal School during the summer vacation. This year the course will be resumed during the five weeks period, commencing July the 10th. Model classes of French children will be brought to Truro, and a good attendance of Acadian teachers is expected.

Teachers looking forward to attending the language course should obtain the consent of their trustees to re-opening school a week late, as permitted by Regulation 138 of the School Law.

It is desirable that applicants for admission to either the science or the language course should apply as early as possible to the Principal of the Provincial Normal School, Truro, N. S.

The Dominion Atlantic and Intercolonial Railways will grant one-fare rates to students taking any of the summer classes at this school. The intending student should purchase a one-way first-class ticket, at the same time procuring a "standard certificate," which will be endorsed later by the Principal of the Summer School, and will entitle the holder to a free return ticket.

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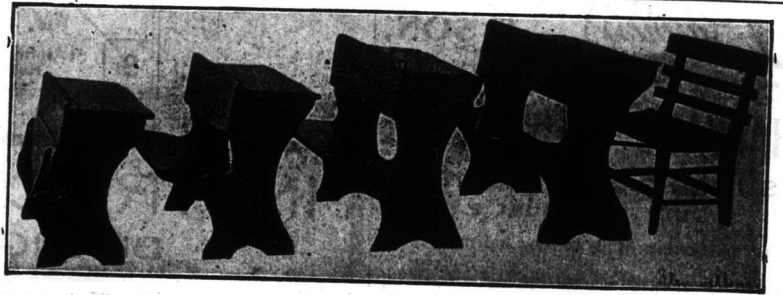
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