

**PAGES**

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# The Educational Review.

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## THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

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

The REVIEW will not be published in July.

The New Brunswick Educational Institute will meet at Fredericton June 26, 27, and 28. It is expected that Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, will be present. Teachers should note that those who find it necessary to lose a whole or half day to be present at the Institute will, according to regulation, be allowed the time.

## The Rhodora.

(The Rhodora, or as it is sometimes called the Wild Asclea, blooms with us early in June, and its rose-red flowers may now be seen brightening swamps and waste places.)

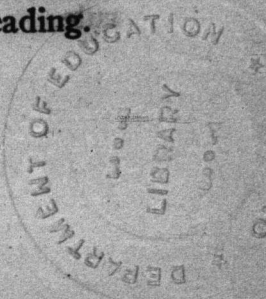
In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,  
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,  
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,  
To please the desert and the sluggish brook;  
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,  
Made the black water with their beauty gay;  
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,  
And court the flower that cheapens his array.  
Rhodora! if the sages ask thee why  
This charm is wasted on the earth and sky,  
Tell them, dear, that if eyes were made for seeing,  
Then beauty is its own excuse for being.  
Why thou wert there, O rival of the rose!  
I never thought to ask, I never knew;  
But in my simple ignorance suppose  
The selfsame Power that brought me there, brought  
you. —RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

In future would it not be a good plan to have Empire Day on the 24th of May instead of the 23rd as at present. This would celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday fittingly without interfering with work. With June 3rd the birthday of King George V as a holiday, the schools have had too many holidays this year and it is a serious interruption to the work of the term. Let us celebrate Victoria Day and Empire Day as one—the 24th of May.

Schools close for vacation June 28. In New Brunswick, for those who attend the Provincial Teachers' Institute, the closing day will be June 25, except in the City of St. John where the schools close on the 21st June.

Those who failed to get the May or Twenty-fifth Anniversary number of the REVIEW containing the portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught should send to us for a copy.

Parents, teachers and students will find the "College Convocation" pages instructive reading.



The University of Manitoba recently conferred on Daniel McIntyre, the Superintendent of Winnipeg Schools, the degree of LL. D. Following this the school board of that city presented Dr. McIntyre with the academic robe of his degree accompanied with a congratulatory address. Dr. McIntyre is a native of Dalhousie, N. B., a graduate in arts of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and was superintendent in the town of Portland, St. John, for several years. For the past twenty-five years or more he has been superintendent of the schools of Winnipeg, the duties of which position he has discharged with such faithfulness and ability, that these schools are today second to none in Canada.

The Nova Scotia government has done a wise and generous thing by increasing the pensions of teachers. The particulars will be found on another page. It is gratifying to find among those who come in for recognition the name of Principal Lay, of Amherst, for many years the head of the Academy in that town, and who a few weeks ago was made supervisor of its schools. At the public educational meeting a few evening ago Dr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Amherst school board, gave a public tribute to Mr. Lay as a teacher and a citizen, one who had never received remuneration in proportion to his faithful services. It is pleasant to record this as an instance of the recognition of the value of a tried and earnest teacher.

Mr. Guilford B. Reed, B. S., will be the instructor in Botany at the Summer School of Science at Yarmouth. During the past two years Mr. Reed has been conducting a course similar to the work required at the school under the auspices of the Boston Natural History Society, for the benefit of teachers of Boston and vicinity. He is a diligent and enthusiastic student of plants and will prove a worker in the classroom and field.

Miss Iva A. Baxter, of the New Brunswick Normal School, a teacher of large experience, will be the instructor in manual training.

Principal Wetzel, of the Trenton, New Jersey, High School, has issued an order that no girl graduate's gown shall cost more than \$10. No diploma will be given to a pupil who disobeys the rule.

### The Review and Its Friends.

The editor of the *Orillia Packet*, Mr. George H. Hale, hastens to congratulate the editor of the REVIEW on the attainment of its Twenty-fifth Anniversary. He says: "The EDUCATIONAL REVIEW is a credit to Canadian journalism and both an influence for a higher educational standard and a wise guide, philosopher and friend in its attainment. May the REVIEW continue to grow in influence for good, and may you be spared to guide it." We thank Mr. Hale, with other good friends, for his kind wishes.

But Mr. Hale thinks the REVIEW is not always consistent in spelling the King's English, or in advocating "one flag" for the Empire. In regard to the spelling it must be confessed that it is not always possible to preserve uniformity; but it may be broadly stated that there is only one national flag for British subjects everywhere, the Union Jack. Whether there should also be a local flag for each Dominion is, of course, a matter of opinion. There is such a flag duly authorized for Canada, and known as the Canadian Ensign; but it is properly a sea flag. It is not allowable for any private individual or corporation to use the Union Jack at sea; though it is the flag, and the only flag, which all British subjects have a right to use on land. It has been said that the Red Ensign and the Canadian Ensign, being sea flags, are as much out of place on shore as a sailor's dress would be in the pulpit. Perhaps that is a good way of putting it. It is a matter of good taste, and not a question of right and wrong. Our educational authorities at one time advised that either the Union Jack or the Canadian Ensign be used as a school flag. Now their recommendation is that whenever a new school flag is bought it should be the Union Jack. In Manitoba, the Union Jack is the flag required by law on every school house in the province. The REVIEW, while it would not have the Canadian Ensign replace the national flag on the school house or elsewhere, sees no harm in having all the sea flags of the Empire, or any of them that may be at hand, used on land as flags of secondary importance. They are all British flags.

By a recent despatch received at Ottawa from the British Government, the announcement is made that the national flag of Canada, as of all other parts of His Majesty's dominions, is the Union Jack, and that the proper flag for Canadian merchant vessels is the Red Ensign with the Canadian Coat of Arms.

## Notes on High School Literature.

ELEANOR ROBINSON.

## A Note on the Style of "Lorna Doone."

When at the age of fourteen I first read "Lorna Doone" and delighted in it, I used to dwell with pleasure on the metrical passages. Particularly, there used to run through my head the lines at the end of the chapter called, "A Long Spring Month."

"All the beauty of the spring went for happy men to think of;

All the increase of the year was for other eyes to mark;"

Just as I was haunted by the ending of a chapter in "David Copperfield:"

"Never more, Oh God forgive you, Steerforth,  
To touch that passive hand in love and friendship,  
Never, never more."

In my recent re-reading of the book, I was surprised to find how often such metrical passages occur. But this time, they gave me annoyance instead of pleasure. After reading

(a) "With that chill and dread upon me  
And the sheer rock all around;"

(b) "Though the cliffs were black above us  
And the road unseen in front

And a great white grave of snow might at a single word come down;"

(c) "For a brisk south wind arose  
And the blessed rain came driving,"

the involuntary effort to scan every sentence in the paragraph became irksome, and I found that this intrusion of metrical form seriously interfered with my enjoyment of the passages of really beautiful prose in which Blackmore's work abounds.

It is to be regretted that the editor of "Lorna Doone" in "Macmillan's Pocket Classics" draws attention to this metrical writing as a merit. It is, on the other hand, condemned as a serious fault by most critics who speak with authority. For instance, Mr. Gissing, in his book on Dickens says, "The gravest of his faults, from 'Oliver Twist' onwards—and he never wholly overcame it—is the habit of writing metrically.

After naming some other writers who have fallen into this trick and quoting a metrical passage from Richard Jefferies he goes on to say, "This, of course, betrays an ear *untrained in the harmonies of prose.*"

This brings us to my object in drawing the attention of teachers of literature to this defect of Blackmore's prose. For I need hardly say that

mere fault finding has no place in studying a book. That object is to urge the necessity of distinguishing between "poetic prose" and "metrical prose" which are different things. That will be a step in training our ears in "the harmonies of prose."

The editor, in his introduction, does not make this distinction. He confuses the words "poetic" and "metrical." Now metre, (that is, "*recognized and expected bars*" as Mr. Theodore Watts puts it) is a part of poetry, but not all of it. Moreover, it is the part of poetry that is *distinctive*. That is, it belongs to poetry *alone*. Prose, like poetry, may appeal strongly to the imagination and to the feelings; it may use the same words that poetry would use. But the minute that metre is introduced, then it ceases to be good prose.

Illustration is easier than definition. Take Hamlet's speech:

"What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason!  
How infinite in faculties! In form and moving how  
express and admirable! In action, how like an angel! In  
apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world!  
the paragon of animals!"

Or the speech of Elspeth of Craighurnfoot to Lord Glenallan:

"And now, heir of Glenallan, can you forgive me?"

"Ask forgiveness of God, and not of man," said the Earl, turning away.

"And how shall I ask of the pure and unstained what is denied me by a sinner like myself? If I hae sinned, hae I not suffered? Hae I had a day's peace or an hour's rest since those lang wet locks of hair first lay upon my pillow at Craighurnfoot? Has not my house been burned, wi' my bairn in the cradle? Have not my boats been wrecked, when a' others weathered the gale? Have not a' that were near and dear to me dree'd penance for my sin? Has not the fire had its share of them—the winds had their part—the sea had her part, and oh," she added, with a lengthened groan, "O that the earth would take her part that's been lang, lang wearying to be joined to it!"

These are examples of "poetic prose." But there is no hint of metre.

In "Lorna Doone," because of the author's intimate and impassioned love of nature, the nearest approach we get to this kind of writing is in descriptive passages. A collection might be made of those which may fairly be called "poetical" as distinguished from "metrical" in expression.

Study, for instance, the description of the October sunrise in the first seven paragraphs of chapter 33. There are only two very short passages in this description that are marred by metrical

division. Study also the description of spring in the chapter called "A Long Spring Month;" and the paragraphs about the sky in "Lorna Gone Away," beginning "And the changing of the sky is half the change our nature calls for." Notice how the vigorous and clear description of the melting of the snows (Ch. 46) is broken into by the artificial

"Under white fantastic arches  
And long tunnels freaked and fretted,  
And between pellucid pillars jagged with nodding  
architraves."

Does anyone believe for a minute that Jan Ridd talked in this fashion? Put beside these lines the sentences:

"The drifts that had been so white and fair looked yellow and smirched and meedy, and lost their graceful curves and moulded lines, and airiness—" or the following. "For the East Lynn (which is our river) was ramping and roaring frightfully, lashing whole trunks of trees on the rocks, and rending them, and grinding them."

Look for clearness, force and sincerity in all these passages, and discuss whether these qualities are found in the metrical lines. Go further, and see if you can discern any principle on which Blackmore uses metre; or if it is the expression of any one particular feeling.

A book with the great and obvious merits and the undeniable quality of charm possessed by "Lorna Doone" can well afford to part with a false and misleading claim to admiration.

Seventy-two scholarships making a total of \$1,135 are now open for competition in the Summer School at Yarmouth. Additions to the list which was published in the May REVIEW are as follows, giving the name of the donor and solicitor: A. T. Eaton, \$25, and S. B. Chute, \$10, by Mrs. Nina E. Davidson, Berwick, N. S.; Mr. Sangster (Wind-sor, N. S.), \$20, by Miss Gladys Marsters; Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Minister of Works and Mines, N. S. \$10.

Since June 10, 1886, the N. B. Journal of Education at first, and then the REVIEW has come regularly to our Institution each month of the school year. The magazine has steadily grown in educational value during all these years, and as it stands today on the threshold of a new era of education, I gladly wish it "ad multos annos."—Sister Walsh, St. Michael's Academy, Chatham, May 13, 1912.

### "The Lady of the Lake."—Canto VI.

M. WINIFRED McGRAY.

1. Find and explain: Caitiff, gyve, troll, wot, barret-cap, glee-maiden, unhasp, leech, prone, erne, battalia, tangled ground, reflux, linn, brooked, Bothwell's lord, requiem, Breadalbane's boast, storied pane, menial train.

2. In Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth" there is a description of a glee-maiden. Find it.

3. How is sleep described? Other sleep quota-storied pane, menial train.

4. What foreigners were to be found at Stirling? What were they doing there? Explain the peculiar fitness of the adjectives applied to each.

5. Why "merry England?" They say, "gay Paris." Other examples of adjectives applied to countries and cities.

6. With what arms did the soldiers fight? Draw the arms mentioned (a) on a soldier, (b) off a soldier.

7. How did Ellen calm the rough men in the guard-room? With what word is plaid made to rhyme?

8. "Nor wore he yet the spurs of knight"—Who is he? Where would he wear them? How did knights sometimes win their spurs?

9. Account for the change in his behaviour after seeing the ring.

10. What present did Ellen give to the soldiers? How was her courtesy repaid?

11. Write a few lines on the relation between Allan the Minstrel and his Master. What were Allan's duties? Other famous minstrels.

12. How was the guard-room lighted? Describe the passing of Allan and Brent from the guard-room to the prison-room. What kind of a light did they carry? Tell what they saw and heard as they passed along. Describe the places through which they passed.

13. Account for Brent's mistake. What may have been Scott's object in having Allan shut up for a few hours with Roderick Dhu? What do you think of it? Has he done anything like this before? If so, where?

14. Where did we last see Roderick? What has happened in the meantime? Roderick alone, tossing on his bed of pain is compared to what? Is this a good or bad comparison? Give reasons for your answer. Other ship similes in the poem.

15. What questions did Roderick ask? How did Allan answer them? Account for Allan's feelings.

16. Thy stately pine is yet unbent  
Though many a goodly bough is rent.

What figure of speech is this? Explain. Examples from this poem of each of the important

figures of speech. Take as many as possible from Canto VI.

17. The dagger-crest of Mar,  
Moray's silver star.

What other crests are mentioned in this poem? Who have crests? What do they do with them? Has the Duke of Connaught a crest? If so, what is it? Other interesting or important crests.

18. Describe the arrangement of the Saxon army. Where did the battle take place? What happened to the archers?

19. Draw a plan showing the position of the spearmen as they awaited the onset.

20. What part did the barbed horsemen take in the battle? What are barbed horsemen? In verse seventeen does the rhyme serve any purpose?

21. How might the day have been saved for the Highlanders? Quote two lines from Whittier which apply here. Compare Whittier's rhyme with that in lines five and six of verse twenty-four.

22. Describe the last event of the battle. Where have we heard of Duncraggen's widow? What put an end to the strife?

23. How did Roderick receive the news?

24. There breathes not clansman of thy line  
But would have given his life for thine.

Find an example of this in Scott's "Waverley."

25. How had Ellen been spending her time in the meanwhile? Why did she turn so hastily from the window when Fitz-James entered the room?

26. At what time of the day did the king hold his court? Describe Ellen's feelings as she and Fitz-James took their way towards the court-room. How did James comfort and cheer her? Through what rooms did they pass?

27. What impression did the court-room make upon Ellen? How did she discover the king? Was she surprised? Were you? Collect all the hints scattered throughout the poem that Snowdon's knight was Scotland's king.

28. What three requests had Ellen to make? How was each one answered?

29. Collect the different names James gives to Ellen and explain their fitness.

30. If you were an artist how would you show on canvas the scene described in the last four lines of verse twenty-nine. Be particular about the grouping of the characters.

31. Who is the hero of the poem? Give reasons for your answer.

32. What do you think of the concluding lines? Compare with the opening lines.

33. Select a dozen examples of lines worth remembering. Why did you select these?

34. Scott's dates? Date of the publication of "Lady of the Lake." How long would it take a poet to write a poem like this? Was Scott a slow

or a rapid writer? How long was he writing "Ivanhoe?" "The Bride of Lammermoor?" How long was Gray writing his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard?" Account for the difference in time.

35. What was going on in the world when "The Lady of the Lake" was published?

36. Name some of Scott's friends. His contemporaries. Find out some interesting facts about his home. Who lives there now? What relation is she to Scott? What has she written?

37. Give a short sketch of Scott's life. Where is he buried? Make a list of his novels.

### Botany for the Public Schools.—XI.

L. A. DEWOLFE.

"What is so rare as a day in June!" Our earliest spring flowers have gone. Did we make the best of them while they were here? I hope no one missed the opportunity of seeing those magnificent beds of adder's tongue lily, dutchman's breeches, or blood-root. Have we seen the white, blue and yellow violets? How many kinds of white and blue violets did you see? Did you ask the gold thread why it looked so different from many of its brother *Ranunculaceae*?

By the way, has it occurred to you why a columbine, a larkspur, a gold thread and a buttercup could be so different from one another, and yet be put in the same family by botanists? The characteristics of a few common families of plants should be well known. Then one would not make the mistake of classifying plants by such variable factors as size or color. The novice puts cinquefoil among the buttercups. Structure compels the botanist, however, to put it among the roses. Compare a cinquefoil with a strawberry blossom, and then with a buttercup. Which two have a similar structure?

More interesting than family resemblances, however, is the adaptation of individual species of the same *genus* to insect pollination. Examine the foregoing flowers to see how they are pollinated. Possibly the peculiar shapes will explain themselves when you know that every irregularity probably helps, in some way, to bring a visiting insect in contact with the pollen and with the stigma. Are you sure that you know the petals of the gold thread? They are modified into nectar sacs; and the sepals are the showy flags which do the work ordinarily done by petals.

Among our interesting June flowers are the

clintonia, trilliums, smilacinas, jack-in-the-pulpit, twisted stalk, and many others that form one society, growing on moist shady banks. It is worth much to know where and when to look for any given flower. The making of a flower book, with dates, localities, drawings, notes, and poetical references would be valuable.

I meet many teachers who are much confused in their common names for common flowers. For example, the laurels and rhodora are not well known. Sheep laurel and lambkill are two names for *Kalmia angustifolia*; but neither of these names should be applied to rhodora. Pale laurel, which grows in peat bogs, is not well known to many of our teachers. Again, twisted stalk, bellwort, solomon's seal and *smilacina racemosa* are much confused.

Another interesting plant is the mitrewort (*Mitella nuda*). Very few, however, have seen it. The feathery, greenish petals on the long, naked stalk mark it as something out of the ordinary. It is common on wet, mossy banks of brooks where the ground is shaded by evergreen trees. Associated with it are such mosses as Schreber's, shaggy, and hair-cap.

Would it not be wise, at this season, to distinguish between the gold thread and star flower? Neither the blossoms nor the leaves are much alike. The yellow root of gold thread makes identification easy.

The pigeon berry is worth examination. Its four white involucre leaves have been modified into flags, with which it signals to friendly insects "Here is nectar." The small greenish flowers in the centre produce the cluster of red berries that has suggested the name bunch-berry.

The hobble bush is another common shrub with showy "flags" round the outside of the hydrangea-like cluster; while the perfect flowers are inconspicuous. The name "hobble bush" is said to have been given on account of the spreading habit of the stems, making a net-work which would trip one when walking among them. It is apparently, therefore, one of our most up-to-date plants.

A good school exercise would be to observe what parts of plants are devoted to advertising. Merchants have learned that a dress marked "\$2.98," will bring a lady customer into the store where she will probably leave fifteen or twenty dollars. Similarly, the sepals of the gold thread, the petals of a clover, the involucre of a dogwood, or the neutral flowers of a hobble bush lure the

insect to the flower, where it finds something better than the show-window article; and, during its explorations, it scatters the precious pollen.

One word in the last paragraph reminds me that, too often, the mountain ash is called dogwood. Try to distinguish between these. I also hear the hobble bush occasionally called moosewood. Since one species of maple is oftener called moosewood, or moosewood maple, would it not be wise to confine the name to the latter?

Wild lily-of-the-valley is also a common name that means different things to different people. Very many apply this name to *smilacina bifolia*. Fully as many apply it to the pyrola. Do we all know the pyrola? There are two common species. The leaves are evergreen, and are often mistaken for mayflower leaves.

Other common plants worth looking for now are baneberry, herb Robert, buckbean, partridge berry, twin flower, fly honeysuckle, bush honeysuckle, meadow rue, etc.

A little later in the season, we have several orchids, the Indian cucumber, St. John's wort; and still later, the great willow herb, the asters and the golden-rods.

It is not too late yet to watch the young leaves coming up; and to try to identify plants without waiting until they bloom. Study also the flower of the partridge berry to discover the meaning of the two "eyes" on the red berry when it matures. This plant is also interesting on account of long stamens and short pistils in some flowers, while in other specimens the reverse is true. Try to learn how this arrangement favors cross-pollination.

In short, this article is merely an appeal to our teachers to go out and get acquainted with our wild flowers. A few have been named. If any one knows all of these, look for strange ones; but do not lose interest in the old friends. If I have named plants unknown to any reader, I trust they will not remain unknown.

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The formal closing of the New Brunswick Normal School took place June 7, Principal Bridges presiding. The following were the prize-winners: Governor-General's Silver Medal, Miss Hattie Milner, West Sackville, Westmorland Co.; Governor-General's Bronze Medal, Miss Irene Dickson, Jubilee, Kings Co.; \$30 for highest general standing, Miss Hilda Stewart, Dalhousie, Restigouche Co.; \$20 for highest general standing among second class students, Miss Mabel Woods, Newnorth, York Co.

### College Convocations.

#### KING'S COLLEGE ENCOENIA.

The University of King's College, Windsor, has just completed a most successful and encouraging year. King's was founded in 1789, and received a royal charter in 1802, and consequently is one of the oldest universities on the continent.

There may have been stormy and depressing times in the history of the College, but now the rising tide is carrying the old University along and brighter and more prosperous days are at hand. Although increased accommodation for ten men in residence was added during the past year, yet all the available rooms were taken so that again it becomes necessary to add a new building. The Board of Governors has let the contract for a wing to the present College, which will accommodate some twenty men, to be completed in September.

The Forward Movement, begun in October, has been by no means barren of results, and already a far greater interest is being manifested throughout the Maritime Provinces, and both men and women are rallying to the support of the College.

At the time of the Bi-centenary celebration in Halifax, in 1910, a special Convocation was held at Windsor, when such men as the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Glasgow, the Bishop of Philippine Islands, the two Archbishops of Canada and other distinguished men were granted honorary degrees.

At the recent Encœnia proceedings Chief Justice Sir Charles Townshend was installed by the President as the new Chancellor of the University, in place of the late Mr. Justice Hodgson. One of his first official duties was to confer the honorary degree of D. C. L. upon Col. Sir Henry Pellatt. The Convocation took place at two o'clock, the regular Encœnia services having been held in the morning, when the Rev. Dr. Macklem, Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, preached the special sermon.

In August the University will confer the degree of D. C. L., *honoris causa*, upon His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, while in Windsor on his tour through the Maritime Provinces.

These and many other distinguished Alumni bring credit and honour to their alma mater, but the true strength of every university lies in its ideals, its principles, its constant, eager, penetrating search after truth, the resolute stand it takes for the good, the pure, the true.

It is the constant aim of the authorities of King's College to give all things their due proportion and thus balance the education of the students. It is well that there are institutions that do not hesitate to put the claims of God and religion first. Too frequently everything is valued from a material and monetary standpoint, and when this is the case, universities must bring forcibly to the minds of

students the difference between the finite and the infinite, the temporal and the eternal.

Twice each day service is held in the college chapel and God is recognized as being the Creator and the Preserver of all. The atmosphere, besides being spiritual and moral, is intellectual. Cleverness and mental agility are not undervalued. Each man, if he uses his opportunities, may gain the basis of a good, sound education, which will fit him in after life for those positions of trust and influence which await the man of culture and refinement. There is an incalculable advantage in a small college from the fact that each student is personally known to the various professors and may gain from personal contact with them that tone and bearing which fit men and women for the duties and amenities of life.

Education must also be social and physical if it is to be complete. Here again, in a college of limited size, where each man is under the supervision and influence of the president and professors, the residential system brings men into constant fellowship, and students often widely different in opinion and disposition grow to respect the rights and feelings of one another. He learns also while expressing his views with conviction and moderation to submit to constituted authority, and himself in turn to exercise it wisely. His physical being is not neglected, for the gymnasium and the campus invite him to feats of agility and strength.

King's College is doing her best to make a true and lasting contribution not only to the life of the Maritime Provinces, but to the cause of the nation as a whole, and she merits the support of those who wish to see young people trained to be strong, straight, broad-minded, God-fearing men and women.

#### DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

The annual Convocation, which marks the close of the academic year in Dalhousie University, was held in the Academy of Music, Halifax, on the afternoon of April 25th. The circumstance that this was the first Convocation to be presided over by the new President, Dr. Mackenzie, lent additional interest to the proceedings, and the audience taxed the capacity of the theatre to the utmost.

The chief interest of Convocation exercises centres, of course, about the graduates. There were sixty-nine degrees conferred, of which forty-two were in Arts and Science, twelve in Law, ten in Medicine, three in Dentistry, and one each in Music and Engineering. The last named was notable as being probably the last degree in Engineering which the University will confer, for the Faculty of Engineering was discontinued on the opening of the Nova Scotia Technical College. The degree was granted a former student of the Civil





Engineering department, now a successful engineer in Western Canada. The degrees in Dentistry, on the other hand, were the first to be conferred in that Faculty, which was established only four years ago.

Recent Convocations have been made the occasion of notable announcements regarding the progress of the University. This year it was possible to report exceptional progress both on the academic and on the financial side. Not only has there been a considerable increase in attendance, but—a matter of more significance—the scope of University work has been largely extended. On the closing of the Halifax Medical College in 1911, the University took up the serious task of making suitable provision for all instruction, professional as well as scientific, required for a five years course leading to the medical degree. The medical staff has been strengthened by the addition of two specialists, a lecturer in Bacteriology and Pathology, and a professor of Physiology; and modern laboratories in these sciences are being installed. A further extension has been effected by the amalgamation of the University with the Maritime Dental College, a well equipped institution providing professional instruction in Dentistry. Accordingly the University has now four fully developed teaching faculties, namely, in Arts and Science, Law, Medicine, and Dentistry. In addition to this it will co-operate henceforth with the Nova Scotia College of Pharmacy to give a course for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy.

That Dalhousie is to become a residential College was perhaps the most radical change foreshadowed in the President's address. A residence for women students, of whom there are now about a hundred in attendance, will be opened next autumn; and it was intimated that the plans for the new building at Studley include residences not only for women but for men as well.

In November a campaign for the purpose of increasing the endowment of the University was opened by a preliminary canvass of the city of Halifax. Mr. G. S. Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Governors, reported on the progress of this movement and outlined plans for the future. He stated that in ten days \$100,000 had been subscribed in Halifax, that in two days \$25,000 had been obtained in New Glasgow, and that, although the campaign had only been begun, subscriptions amounting to \$160,000 had already been secured. This announcement was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

The work of providing the University with a new and worthy home, giving adequate accommodation, is to begin during the present summer. The planning of the new campus on the beautiful Studley estate has been entrusted to an eminent landscape architect, and plans are now nearly com-

pleted. The first buildings to be erected will be a laboratory for Physics and Chemistry and a University library building, to be known as the Macdonald Memorial Library, in memory of the late Professor Macdonald, whose sound scholarship, broad culture, and strong personality were for nearly forty years a determining factor in moulding the traditions of the University.

Convocation proceedings closed with two short but inspiring addresses: One by the Rev. A. B. Cohoe, the eloquent pastor of the First Baptist Church, much frequented by students; the other by Professor Johnstone Ross, late of Montreal, whose brilliant and impressive addresses to Halifax audiences during his brief stay here were greatly appreciated.

#### ENCOENIA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The University of New Brunswick celebrated its Encoenia this year on the sixteenth of May. This early closing is due to the fact that the University Senate in response to a representation from the Faculty decided last May to change the time for beginning and for ending the college year. Henceforth the University will open in the fall about the middle of September and close in the spring about the middle of May. The new arrangement has two obvious advantages. The Christmas vacation will divide the year almost into halves and the work of the two terms will thus be hereby equalized in amount. This will be to the advantage of both teachers and taught. Then again, undergraduates who spend the summer in working at money-making occupations will be able to get away earlier without doubling the examination work of the College.

The last year was a very successful and satisfactory year for the University. The graduating class is the largest that has ever passed through its courses. Thirty young men and ten young women were capped by the Chancellor. Of these twenty-two graduated in Arts, and eighteen in Engineering or Forestry.

The Douglas gold medal for the best essay on the subject "British Essayists," was awarded to Earle R. Macnutt, of Fredericton; the Governor-General's gold medal, given this year for the highest standing in the Senior class in Latin and Greek, was won by Miss Jessie W. Currie, of Campbellton; the Montgomery-Campbell prize, consisting of twenty dollars worth of books on classical subjects and given in the Senior class for proficiency in Latin and Greek, was won by Miss Anna C. Kelley, of Fredericton; the Ketchum silver medal for highest standing in Civil Engineering in the senior year was won by Charles S. Bennett, of St. John; the Hon. L. J. Tweedie's

prize of fifty dollars for highest standing in five ordinary subjects of the senior year was won by J. T. Hebert, of Dorchester; the City of Fredericton gold medal for Laboratory course and thesis on "The Chemistry of Soils and Fertilizers" was won by Ralph A. Tapley, of Marysville; the Alumnae Society's scholarship for highest standing among the young lady students of the sophomore year was won by Miss Mildred E. Wallace, of Fredericton; the Alumni Society's gold medal for the best translation into Latin of a passage from Merivale's History of the Romans was won by A. N. Carter, of Fair Vale, Kings County; the Brydone-Jack Scholarship for ordinary and honour Physics of the junior year was won by George R. Carpenter, of Gagetown.

Ten members of the graduating class won first-class honours as follows:—Jessie W. Currie in Latin and Greek; Anna C. Kelley in Latin and Greek and also in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; William H. Teed in Latin and Greek and also in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics; Saidee W. Fish in Natural Science and Chemistry and also in English and French; Elizabeth W. McIntosh in Natural Science and Chemistry; Ralph A. Tapley in Natural Science and Chemistry; Arthur E. Floyd in Philosophy and Economics; J. T. Hebert in Philosophy and Economics and also in English and French; Greta M. Robinson in English and French; Earle R. Macnutt in Economics and English.

On the Tuesday evening before Encœnia the graduating class had a class dinner at the Queen Hotel, to which the Chancellor and Mrs. Jones were invited. On the Wednesday evening the regular graduation dance, if one may so speak, was held in the University gymnasium. On the night of Encœnia the Bicycle and Boat Club of Fredericton gave a dance in honour of the graduating class, and the Alumni Society gave a dinner at the Queen Hotel. At this last function the chief feature was the speeches made by the Hon. G. E. Foster, the Hon. J. D. Hazen and Senator Ellis.

At the Encœnia proper Dr. Carson delivered the address in praise of the founders on behalf of the Faculty, the Hon. G. E. Foster delivered the Alumni oration, J. T. Hebert the valedictory in behalf of the graduating class. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon His Honor, the Honorable Josiah Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and also upon the Rev. T. W. Street, the oldest living graduate of the University.

The Chancellor announced that the Highland Society of Miramichi had established a scholarship in the University to aid needy Scotchmen, and that the Hon. L. J. Tweedie would give his prize of fifty dollars again next year.

## MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY.

Mount Allison has had this year new heads of two of the three branches of the Institution. Both Dr. Borden, as President of the University, and Dr. Campbell, Acting Principal of the Ladies' College, have been most successful in their administration. At the meeting of the Board of Regents Dr. Campbell was appointed regularly Principal. Since their duties would prevent him and Dr. Borden from taking as active a part as was thought desirable in the canvass for increase of endowment which was formulated a year ago, it was decided to secure an agent who will devote his entire attention to the work. During the year about \$94,000 have been added to the Endowment Fund, and the aim is to increase that amount to \$200,000 by the end of the next collegiate year. That will be a somewhat special occasion, for in 1913 the University celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the first B. A. class. The class consisted of only two members, both of whom are still living—His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Wood and Rev. Howard Sprague, D. D.

In the Academy there has been about the average attendance, and work has gone on quietly and regularly. Twenty-nine finished the Commercial and Shorthand courses, and ten received certificates of matriculation. Some considerable changes in the teaching staff are in prospect for next year.

The Ladies' College programme contained some brilliant violin work by the orchestra and Miss Lennie Lusby, of Amherst, N. S., who has this year been assistant in this department and took a post-graduate honor diploma. She leaves early in June to spend a few years of study in Germany. Professor Pickard, of Leeds, England, who has been for two years teacher of the pipe organ, is returning home. Professor Brunton, the director, who has left to spend the summer in England and Germany, will during his trip secure a successor. The graduates numbered twenty-three, spread over a variety of departments—literary work, household science, violin, organ, piano, vocal, drawing, and arts and crafts. The last form of work is of the practical sort which appeals to this age, and the students in that department had a most interesting exhibition of wood carving, leather tooling, jewellery and designing, the products of their skill. A fancy cover for the Christmas *Argosy* was designed by a member of the class, and another for the *Argosy* about to appear was selected from several submitted in competition.

At the University Convocation fifty-three received degrees or certificates in arts, science and theology. William H. Irving, of Moncton, N. B., who won the Alumni Life Membership as having made the highest general average throughout his course, delivered a very impressive valedictory address. Norman M. Guy, of Newfoundland, who

was the leader of the debating team that won the intercollegiate debate with Acadia in March, gave an address on Canada's Debt to the Empire—a *resumé* of the naval question. Frank Smith, of St. John, N. B., a member of the graduating class, has been selected as the Rhodes Scholar from New Brunswick for 1912, and will join Exeter College, Oxford, in October. Eleven received certificates admitting them to the third year of applied science at McGill, or the N. S. Technical College. Word was once more received from McGill as to the noteworthy success of the Mount Allison men in the courses there. Beginning with next year the University will offer the degree of Bachelor of Music, in connection with the Conservatory of Music, which will call for literary qualifications as well as a theoretical and practical knowledge of music. A course for the degree of B. Sc. will also be announced in the new calendar. This will run for four years with modern options in place of ancient classics and with choice of special work in engineering, mathematics, chemistry and physics.

During the year a system of student government has been successfully worked out in the University Residence. Control has been in the hands of a students' council made up of representatives from the different classes. The young men have shown skill and determination in meeting the many problems which arose, and have received a valuable training in system and diplomacy. The end of the year sees the method well established and succeeding years will reap the benefit of the experience and work of this year.

Old Lingley Hall which stood so long neglected in front of the Ladies' College was, during the year, taken to pieces and removed. It is in course of reconstruction as a gymnasium on the slope below the Residence. Its pillared front, facing the athletic grounds, will be a considerable addition to the general view. Twenty-five feet have been added to the length, so that it will have a floor space considerably larger than any other gymnasium in the provinces. Ultimately it is hoped to have it fitted with a winter running-track, shower baths, etc.

The Alumni Society meeting and banquet were presided over by Mr. Justice White, '73. There was some frank discussion of Mt. Allison's lost and possible opportunities. Support was given to the increasing of endowment, and methods were suggested for making the work and advantages of Mt. Allison better known. The graduating class offered a contribution of \$575 to the endowment fund, payable during the next five years. A. P. Bafnhill, D. C. L., '85, of St. John, was elected president for the coming year.

Prof. Hunton—and possibly also Prof. Tweedie—will represent Mt. Allison at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire to be held in London in July.

## ACADIA UNIVERSITY.

The anniversaries of the Institutions at Wolfville, N. S., began with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, May 26th. This sermon was preached by Rev. W. A. Cameron, of Toronto. The Sunday evening address, before the college Y M C A, was delivered by Rev. A. K. Foster, of Worcester, Mass. The number of visitors was this year unusually large, partly because the graduating class was the largest in the history of the College, and partly because of two other things, viz., the Jubilee of Acadia Seminary and the laying of the cornerstone of a new manual training building. The weather was the choicest and the country around was in the glory of its bloom and fragrance.

The attendance at the boys' school has been about two hundred. This school, known since its founding in 1828 as Horton Academy, is to be known hereafter as Acadia Collegiate and Business Academy. Sixty-five young people have this year been granted diplomas and certificates. The house-master, Mr. Joseph Howe, after some years of excellent service, has accepted a more lucrative position in Montreal. The vacancy thus made has been filled by the appointment of Mr. C. W. Robinson, a recent graduate of Acadia who has been studying at Yale University.

At Acadia Seminary the attendance has been nearly three hundred, and the graduating class had thirty-one members. There were special exercises commemorating the completion of a half-century of history. The first lady principal, Mrs. Alfred Chipman, nee Alice Shaw, was present at this Jubilee, and her portrait, representing her as she was fifty years ago, was donated to the school. A fine historical outline, prepared by Mrs. Irene Elder Morton, a sister of the late Professor William Elder, was read by her niece, Mrs. Grant, one of the Seminary teachers. The present principal, who has filled that place for eleven years, is urging the constituency to provide for a pressing need, by the erection of a Fine Arts Building. Some funds for this purpose are already in hand but hardly enough to warrant immediate entrance upon the undertaking. It is hoped that this Jubilee year may be marked by the rearing of this building. The Principal's report to the Senate asked for approval of an advanced musical course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music.

The total number in the college classes for the year has been two hundred and thirty-eight, the largest registration yet reached. The graduating class numbered forty-eight, or six in excess of any previous year. Of these thirty-six received the B. A. degree, nine the B. Sc. degree, and three the B. Th. degree. Ten took the M. A. degree in course. Five men graduated with honors: Roy I. Balcom, of Paradise, N. S., in Economics; Roy T. Bowes, of Dorchester, N. B., in Physics;

Austin A. Chute, of Wolfville, N. S., in Classics; Harvey T. Reid, of Hartland, N. B., and Joseph E. Touch, of Granville Centre, N. S., in Mathematics. Mr. Reid is Acadia's Rhodes Scholar for 1912.

Six gentlemen had honorary degrees conferred upon them: Rev. C. H. Day, of Watertown, Mass.; Rev. W. C. Goucher, of St. Stephen, N. B.; Rev. Prof. F. A. Starratt, of Colgate Theological Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y.; and Rev. A. Chipman, of Berwick, N. S., were made Doctors of Divinity. Hon. J. N. Armstrong, of Sydney, and Mr. Nathaniel Curry, of Montreal, received the D. C. L. degree.

The graduating class of the College has outdone all predecessors in their parting gift to their alma mater. They have had a brick Observatory erected at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The building was formally presented to the University as the closing part of the Class Day Exercises. On a height above all the other buildings this Observatory stands as a monument to the generosity of the Class of 1912.

The laying of the corner-stone of Rhodes Hall followed the granting of these degrees. Two addresses were delivered in connection with the event, the first prepared by Rev. Dr. Steele, of Amherst, and read in his absence by Rev. Dr. Manning, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and the other by Prof. F. D. Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Science in McGill University. The building is to be wholly the gift of one person, Mrs. Rhodes, of Amherst, widow of the late Mr. N. A. Rhodes, for years on the Governing Board of Acadia. The stone was formally laid by the son, E. N. Rhodes, M. P., who graduated at this Collège in 1900.

At the graduating exercises President Cutten called special attention to two things urgently needed at this time on the Hill in Wolfville, viz., a residence for College women, and a central heating-plant for all the buildings. It is expected that these will soon be secured. The new library building, the President also said, may be begun in a few weeks, for the safe housing of the valuable library, which is at present in danger from being within a wooden structure.

Some changes have taken place in the College Faculty. Dr. L. E. Wortman, after twenty-four years of valuable service, has retired from his work as professor of Modern Languages, followed by the esteem and affection of his colleagues, his students, and the community in which he has lived so long. His place has not been filled. Prof. Durkee has been absent since Christmas owing to ill-health. His classes have since been in charge of Prof. Howe, of Dalhousie. It is unlikely that Prof. Durkee will be able to return. Mr. Archibald, of the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. has received the appointment of physical director for next year.

Acadia has the strong support of its constituency. The year just gone has been a good one, and the plans which are laid, or now in process of fulfilment, are full of promise for the time to come.

R. Y. E.

### Teachers' Institute at Amherst, N. S.

"Busy Amherst" is the placard that greets the visitor on entering this enterprising town; and justly so according to report which states that there is more capital invested in manufacturing in this town than any other of its size throughout Canada. It is enterprising also in education. It has progressive schools and teachers and has recently erected one of the finest school buildings in the Atlantic provinces—the West Highlands School. It has led other towns in being the first to adopt medical inspection for its schools and its citizens and school board are ambitious to be in the van of educational progress.

The Cumberland County Institute which met at Amherst May 21st and the two days following, enrolled 175 teachers, bright young men and women, who discussed educational questions and methods with a clearness and vigor that augured well for their skill in the conduct of the schools, and these teachers could enjoy themselves socially in the "off hours," as was proved at the evening "At Home" tendered them by the school board and citizens of Amherst.

The president of the Institute, Inspector Craig, has a genius for organization which was shown by the excellent and varied character of the programme and by the large and representative attendance. Inspector Craig is untiring and unselfish in his efforts to advance the educational welfare of his district. His faithful work was recognized during the course of the Institute by the presentation by Principal Morehouse on behalf of the teachers of an address of appreciation and the gift of two beautiful morris chairs for himself and Mrs. Craig.

After the formal opening of the Institute on the afternoon of May 21, addresses were given by G. U. Hay on the Teacher and Pupil as Co-workers, and by Principal W. E. Brannen on the Boy and the School, both of which were freely discussed. The former referred to the stimulating effects produced by the Amherst *Daily News*, in offering prizes for essays on local history. A resolution, on motion of Principal Lay, was passed asking to have these essays printed in pamphlet form and distributed. Miss Laura Evans, of the Amherst Academy staff, conducted very skilfully an outline lesson on Drawing.

Among the excellent papers and addresses at the remaining sessions of the Institute were the following: Geography in Grade IX, a study of natural and climatic features and commercial products of the continents, by Principal M. C. Foster, of Parrsboro; Can the High School Course be made

More Practical, by Miss Viola B. MacLean, of the Pugwash high school; English in the Common School, by Principal E. C. Leslie, of the Wallace schools; Practical use of Health Readers and Physical Drill, by Miss Helen C. Gunn, principal of River Hebert school; Penmanship, by Miss M. L. Benjamin, of Pugwash, a skilfully conducted lesson with excellent results to a class, brought from Pugwash in automobiles; Noblesse Oblige—an inspiring address on the ethical contact of teacher and pupil, by Mrs. W. H. Rogers (Grace Dean McLeod), one of Amherst's most gifted ladies; Music in Public Schools, by Miss Elizabeth Smith, vice-principal of Amherst Academy; Civics, by Principal R. D. MacCleave, Port Greville; Primary Reading, a lesson by Miss Cora B. Ward, of Parrsboro; and a talk on Nature-study, by Professor DeWolfe.

The public educational meeting on the evening of the 22nd May was presided over by Inspector Craig and was enthusiastic and notable for the inspiring addresses delivered by Superintendent Dr. A. H. MacKay; Dr. D. Solon, principal of the Normal College; Professor DeWolfe, of the Normal College; E. N. Rhodes, Esq., M. P., and Dr. J. G. McDougall, Chairman of the Amherst School Board.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that the *Packet* congratulates its good friend Mr. G. U. Hay, of St. John, N. B., upon the completion of the twenty-fifth year of publication of THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, established by him in June, 1887, and continuously under his management and editorship ever since. The REVIEW has high ideals and lives up to them. Originally intended for the Maritime Provinces, its purview has broadened with the growth of national sentiment, until it is now as wide as the Dominion. Nay, more, it is an exponent of true imperialism. It would be good if the REVIEW were read by every teacher and educationist "from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen north to the great lakes."—*Orillia, (Ont.) Packet, May 16.*

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, the excellent monthly paper edited and published by Dr. George U. Hay, has completed its twenty-fifth year, and record is made of the fact in an interesting manner in the May number. Dr. Hay is to be congratulated on the success he has achieved. While he has had the assistance of other talented writers, the burden has been mainly borne by himself, and the REVIEW has been made practically indispensable to a large class of readers in the Maritime Provinces. The public will hope for its continued success.—*St. John, N. B., Globe.*

The second paper of Mr. Vroom's series on the War of 1812 is unavoidably held over from the June to the August REVIEW.

### Review's Question Box.

A. D.—Please send me a list of plants of the Maritime Provinces, which has just been prepared.

Why are there fewest large bays on the western coast of Canada?

The list is not yet ready for distribution. The REVIEW cannot undertake to send copies. When published it will announce how copies may be obtained.

The main reason is the barrier of mountains along the western coast.

E. M. H.—I would like to know the following bird: Small, grey bird; back and head white, heavily streaked with brown; a red tuft on top of head; wings, greyish-brown, wing coverts tipped with white; throat and breast, greyish-white, dotted here and there with brown; tail, forked.

The description answers most nearly to the chipping sparrow.

B.—I saw a sparrow that had a white throat, yellow line over each eye. Is this the white-throated Sparrow?

Probably it is, but your description is very meagre.

L. J. S.—Would you please tell me where the following places are: Maritzburg, Fiume, Merville and Havre de Grace?

Maritzburg (Pietermaritzburg is the Capital of Natal, South Africa; Fiume (pr. fee-oo'-may) is a town in Austria-Hungary; Merville, in the north of Ireland on Lough Foyle; Havre de Grace, city near the head of Chesapeake Bay, Maryland.

F. E. M.—1. Where is Blenheim

2. Why are the counties of Quebec on the north of the St. Lawrence larger than those on the south?

3. Why are there more bays on the east than on the west coast of Canada?

1. A small village of Bavaria near the Danube, near which the Duke of Marlborough won a decisive victory over the French and Bavarians, August 13, 1704. The name Blenheim is also given to the estate at Woodstock, Oxfordshire and the palace given by the parliament of Great Britain to the Duke of Marlborough as a reward for his victory.

2. The territory of Quebec on the south side of the St. Lawrence is much more restricted than on the north side. This may be—but we would not like to say that it is a reason—that the counties on the north side are larger.

3. See answer to "A. D." above.

M. E. F.—Kindly answer the following questions:

1. Name three great transcontinental lines of railway and the chief cities through which they pass.

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "*vice versa*"
3. Which is correct, and why? "The bread did not *rise*;" or "The bread did not *raise*."
4. What part of speech is "*like*," in each of the following sentences?

His plans soared up *like* fire.

Approach thy grave *like* one, etc.

She is *like* him.

5. Who attacked Blucher before he came up with Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo?

1. In Canada the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern, the two latter in course of construction. These may be traced on any recent map and the cities through which they pass noted.

2. Each word in two syllables, thus, *vi-ce, ver-sa*, with accent on first syllable of each.

3. Rise is correct because the intransitive form is required.

4. In the first two sentences "*like*" seems to be an adverb because it modifies the verbs in each. In the third it is an adjective qualifying "*she*."

5. Marshal Grouchy and Napoleon himself at Ligny, June 16, two days before Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo.

B. A. B.—Kindly answer the following questions:

1. How many states are there in the United States?
2. Which of the following are now states: Arizona, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma?
3. Does Tasmania form a part of Victoria, Australia?
4. In what year was the Alaskan boundary dispute settled?

1. Forty-eight.

2. All are now states, which entered the union in the following order: Oklahoma (including all or the greater portion of Indian territory), New Mexico, Arizona. There is now no more territory north of Mexico, except Alaska, of which to make new states.

3. No.

4. In 1903.

### Abbie Ben Adams.

Abbie Ben Adams, may her life be spared,  
Awoke one night and felt a trifle scared.  
For on her shirt waist box, crosslegged, sate  
A Vision writing on a little slate.  
Exceeding nervousness made Abbie quake,  
And to the Vision timidly she spake:  
"What writest thou?" The Vision looked appalled  
At her presumption, and quite coldly drawled:  
"The list of Our Best People who depart  
For watering-places, sumptuous and smart."  
"And am I in it?" asked Miss Abbie. "No,"  
The scornful Vision said. "You're poor, you know."

"I know," said Abbie. "I go where it's cheap;  
I can't afford mountains or prices steep,  
But, ere you leave, just jot this item down,—  
I never leave my cats to starve in town."  
The Vision wrote, and vanished. Next night late,  
He came again, and brought his little slate,  
And showed the names of people really best,  
And, lo, Miss Abbie's name led all the rest.

—Carolyn Wells, in *Practical Ideals*.

### Twenty Froggies Went to School.

Twenty froggies went to school,  
Down beside a rusty pool.  
Twenty little coats of green,  
Twenty vests so white and clean,  
"We must be on time," said they,  
"First we study, then we play;  
That's the way we mind our rule,  
When we go to school."

Master Bullfrog, grave and stern,  
Called the classes in their turn,  
Taught them bravely how to strike,  
Likewise how to leap and dive;  
From his seat upon the log,  
Taught them how to say "Kerchog,"  
And from sticks that bad boys throw  
How to dodge the blow.

Twenty froggies grew up fast;  
Bullfrogs they became at last.  
Not one dunce among the lot,  
Not one lesson they forgot;  
Polished in a high degree,  
As each bullfrog ought to be;  
Now they sit on other logs,  
Teaching little frogs.

### June.

Whether we look, or whether we listen,  
We hear life's murmur, or see it glisten.  
Every clod feels a stir of might,  
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,  
And, groping blindly above it for light,  
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;  
The cowslip startles in meadows green,  
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,  
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean  
To be some happy creature's palace;  
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,  
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,  
And lets his illumined being o'er run  
With the deluge of summer it receives;  
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,  
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;  
He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest:  
In the nice ear of Nature, which song is the best?

—From "*The Vision of Sir Launfal*."

## CURRENT EVENTS.

The triumphant march of the rebel forces in Mexico under Orozco has been checked by the Federal troops, and the insurgents are retreating toward Chihuahua. The smaller band under Zapata is still active in the south. A British gunboat has gone to the west coast to pick up refugees.

The revolution in Cuba has assumed such serious proportions that the United States is preparing for intervention if need be. Ten or more battleships are supposed to be assembled at Key West for that purpose; and President Gomez, of Cuba, has made a strong protest.

The only other American war now on seems to be in Santo Domingo, where the revolutionists have recently won in two battles with the Government troops.

The government of the United States of Colombia has never acknowledged the independence of Panama since President Roosevelt, as he has frankly said, took it and made it nominally an independent state. Now it is said that the Colombian government is ready to acknowledge the sovereignty of Panama, and that the United States of America will pay to the United States of Colombia an indemnity of thirty million dollars—that is, if the congresses of the two countries will agree to the arrangement.

There have been very serious uprisings against the French in Morocco, particularly at Fez and along the Algerian frontier.

The Italians have occupied a number of islands along the coast of Asia Minor, and the Turks are fortifying both sides of the Bosphorus. These are disquieting events, for they show that the war between the two nations is no longer to be confined to Africa.

Kenotoxine is the poison which a German scientist has found in overfatigued animals. Its antidote has also been found, and may be made to serve a useful purpose.

International regulations to prevent the extinction of the whale are now proposed. Over twenty-two thousand whales were killed last year, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere, and this year's take is expected to be larger.

Two men attached to the Royal Observatory at Mount Vesuvius have descended the crater to the depth of a thousand feet and returned in safety, though at times almost overcome by the poisonous fumes.

The accuracy of scientific measurements is almost beyond belief. A balance has been constructed which will weigh to the fifteen thousandth part of a grain; and a thermometer of such delicate movement that it can record the change in the temperature of the sea, due to the presence of an iceberg so far away as to be out of sight. It is hoped that the latter instrument may be so developed as to be of practical use in navigation.

King Frederick VIII. of Denmark, died suddenly in Hamburg, on the night of May 14th. He is succeeded by his son, who will rule as Christian X. The late king was a brother of Queen Alexandra, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia and the King of Greece.

Reports from China tell of terrible sufferings from famine in some of the provinces, and in some districts many are dying for want of food.

Immigration from the United States to the Canadian West has been very heavy this year, most of the new settlers taking up land in Alberta or Saskatchewan. The attention of British immigrants is being directed to the Eastern Provinces more than in former years.

The government steamers Minto and Arctic, will both leave this month for the work of thoroughly exploring Hudson's Bay. One will examine and report upon the harbors of Churchill and Port Nelson, while the other will study the magnetic conditions and other features of Hudson's Bay and Hudson's Strait, and bring back definite information as to the length of the season of navigation on our inland sea.

Wireless stations are to be erected in the far north, through which explorers can make report direct to Ottawa, if the present plans of the department are carried out. The proposed stations will include one or more along the northern edge of Ungava, one near the mouth of Mackenzie River, and one on Great Slave Lake.

To protect and purify the French language is one of the objects of a large convention of French-speaking people recently assembled at Edmonton, Alberta. They will send delegates to the French convention which is to be held at Quebec on the twenty-eighth of this month.

Imperial Federation seems no longer a thing of the far distant future, when a responsible minister of the Crown has publicly stated that Canada is ready for it now. Under our system of government, politicians do not make idle statements, at least not when they are in power; and we may therefore expect soon to see some movement in that direction.

Under a new system of defence, the destroyers of the British fleet have commenced a continuous patrol of the coasts of the United Kingdom. Of the the four active flotillas, two will have their base at the new naval headquarters at Rosyth, on the east coast of Scotland, the third at Harwich, another east coast station, and the fourth at Portland, on the English Channel. There are four other flotillas in reserve, making in all one hundred and sixty-five destroyers in the new organization, besides fast cruisers and submarines.

The act extending the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba was put into force on the fifteenth of May.

The colours of the five-striped Chinese flag are thus explained: The red is for China proper, the yellow for Mongolia and Manchuria, the blue for Turkestan, the white for Thibet, and the black for the semi-independent tribes of the western highlands. These people of the mountain regions are the descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of China, and have their own language, or rather their own languages, their own dress and customs, and to some extent their own laws and rulers; but are hereafter to have equal rights as citizens of the new republic, and presumably are to be deprived of any special privileges which they enjoyed.

## Authorized Music Readers.

We desire to announce that we have published a Canadian edition of the New Public School Music Course which has recently been authorized by the Board of Education for use in the Schools of New Brunswick.

The Series consists of the following:—

First Reader.....	30c.
Second " .....	30c.
Third " .....	30c.
Fourth " .....	30c.
Fifth " F Clef for Boys and Girls Classes	30c.
Fifth " G " " Girls Classes.....	30c.

Teachers should arrange with local dealers to have a sufficient quantity on hand to supply requirements of the schools.

## Mental Arithmetic.

"THE MODERN MENTAL ARITHMETIC."

160 pages (large 8vo) Cloth Bound—Price 50c. Postpaid on receipt of price. By William Scott, B. A., Principal Normal School, Toronto.

This book consists of two parts.

Part I is designed for Grades 5 and 6.

Part II " " " " 7 and 8.

The exercises in both parts are so arranged that they can be readily adapted to any syllabus.

"IT IS THE BEST TEXT ON MENTAL ARITHMETIC YET PRODUCED."

## Nature Study and Agriculture.

BY JOHN BRITAIN, D. SC., MACDONALD COLLEGE, Q.

New Brunswick Edition with a section dealing with fruit raising in N. B. Price 75c. Postpaid on receipt of price.

"A BOOK INVALUABLE TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS ALIKE—IT IS SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE WORK OF GRADES 7 AND 8 OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, GIVING A COMPLETE TWO YEAR COURSE IN NATURE STUDY."

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### SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Forty-five out of forty-nine Atlantic Province students in the class of medicine '12 at McGill have been granted their M. D. degrees, including: D. F. Freeze, Sussex, N. B.; L. G. Houle, J. E. Jenkins, J. S. MacLeod, L. W. MacNutt, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; F. H. MacKay, Mt. Stewart, P. E. I.; L. H. McKim, Wallace Bridge, N. S.; J. R. Gulston, Lorneville, N. S.; H. S. Steeves, Hillsboro, N. B.; F. S. Swain, North Eastern Harbor, N. S.; A. V. Webster, Marie, P. E. I.

Miss Agnes Dean Cameron, who died at Victoria, B. C., May 13th, at the age of forty-nine years, was formerly principal in one of the schools of that city. More recently she had been a lecturer and writer of distinguished ability. Her book "The New North," describing a trip from Chicago to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, attracted much attention both in Great Britain and Canada.

Mr. Leslie T. Allen, of Kentville, N. S., after a three years' course, has graduated from the Baltimore Dental College, winning the University gold medal and the highest honorary diploma among a class of two hundred students.

Mr. C. M. Lawson, A. B., teacher of classics in the Fredericton, N. B., high school, has been granted an increase of \$100 salary.

Principal Smith, of the Victoria School of Art and Design, Halifax, has resigned, and Mr. Geo. Chavignaud, of Toronto, has been appointed in his place.

Miss Gwendolin McAdam, a successful teacher of Fredericton, has resigned to take a position in the West.

Nearly three hundred student teachers in the New Brunswick Normal School, will be examined for license, beginning Tuesday, June 11th.

The closing exercises of the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, took place on Thursday, May 23rd, in the presence of a large audience, among whom were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier of Nova Scotia; Dr. Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, and other distinguished educationists. The following were the graduates: Civil Engineering—D. R. McKeen, Lockepont; Ronald McKinnon, Glace Bay. Electrical Engineering—G. S. Simson, Halifax; G. V. Boone, St. John's, Nfld. Mining Engineering—J. W. Morrison, Oldham; C. G. Mackenzie, Springhill, G. C. North, Hantsport.

The forty-first report of the Halifax School for the Blind has been published. During the past year 152 blind persons have been under instruction, of whom 80 were males and 73 females. Of these 18 graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered December 1st, 1911, 135, of whom 70 are males and 65



## THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

females. The school is doing a noble work in the number of blind people who are being educated and rendered self-supporting.

The closing exercises of Acacia Villa School, Hortonville, N. S., took place on the 22nd of May, and proved very interesting to the large number of visitors assembled to witness them. The school has had a long and excellent record, and the past year has been one of the most prosperous in its history. Mr. A. H. Patterson is the principal.

Miss Margaret Belyea, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick in 1910, and since that time principal of the superior school at Gagetown, has won a scholarship in the University of Chicago.

By an amendment to the Educational Act of Nova Scotia, the pensions of school teachers, especially those of the academic class, have been greatly increased. The amendment provides that teachers of the academic class shall receive an annuity equal to *double* the average annual provincial aid they were regularly entitled to draw during the last ten years of their service; but every academic teacher who has served as inspector of schools shall be entitled to receive as an additional annuity after retirement \$20 for each year of inspectorial service; and everyone who has also been for at least fifteen years the principal of the schools of the section and in receipt of an average salary of at least one thousand dollars during the last five years of his or her service shall receive an additional annuity of eighty dollars; but no teacher's annuity under this act shall exceed six hundred dollars. At present there are two teachers eligible for the maximum pension, Principal Lay, of Amherst, and Dr. McLellan, of Pictou Academy, and possibly ex-principal Dr. Calkin. The \$500 pension will include principals Kempton, of Yarmouth; Smith, of Windsor; McKittrick, of Lunenburg, and a few others. More will receive \$420, \$360 and \$300.

Miss Margaret S. McNabb, teacher at Dumbarton, Charlotte county, after seven years of efficient service, has tendered her resignation, which the trustees have declined to accept.

Mr. R. B. Masterton, principal of the school at Centreville, N. B., has resigned his position.

Mr. Francis M. Dawson, instructor in civil engineering at the Nova Scotia Technical College, has won the McGray fellowship at Cornell University, the only fellowship in the department of civil engineering in that University, and granted for research work in some branch of that subject.

Congratulation to L. S. Morse, M. A., inspector of schools for Annapolis and Digby counties, who has completed forty-two years of service in that inspectorial division.

Prof. Aaron Perry, M. A. (Acadia, 1901), has completed his postgraduate work in English language and literature at the University of Chicago, and resumed his work as Professor of English in Okanagan College, Summerland, B. C.

Jos. E. Howe, M. A. (Acadia, 1900), who has filled the

position of physical director of Acadia University and house-master of the Academy during the past year, will relinquish that work and enter upon postgraduate studies at Yale in the autumn of this year.

C. W. Robinson, B. A. (Acadia, 1911), now of Yale University, has been appointed to the position of house-master of Horton Collegiate Academy, in succession to Mr. Howe.—*Acadia Bulletin*.

### RECENT BOOKS.

In Frye's *Leading Facts of Geography*, the aim is to present such as have led to the location and growth of countries, states and cities. The central thought is the earth as the home of man, and the text emphasizes the leading places he has chosen as centres of industry and trade. For purposes of location the maps are abundant and clear, the printing of important places on them in capitals or black-face type, making ready reference easy. The illustrations are attractive, most of them from real photographs, and the text is of that clear and attractive character so well known in Ginn & Company's publications. (Cloth 12½ x 10 inches. Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass.)

In the *Selections from Chaucer*, by Professor Child, of the University of Pennsylvania, the author gives us a volume not designed primarily for those who wish to use the text of Chaucer as an introduction to the study of Middle English, but for those who wish to read and enjoy his verse as literature, a desideratum that editors of Chaucer have too often overlooked. "Why study Chaucer?" the author asks; "Because everyone has in him the capacity to care for the brightness and beauty of the world, for varied aspects of life and human nature, moving and diverting, as noted by a most keen and sympathetic observer, as pictured with unfailing art by a poet of rare dramatic power, and phrased in verse which is exquisite music." The work is evidently a labour of love with the author, who carries the reader with him in his illuminating introduction, the Prologue, and the few selected tales. The book is well fitted to arouse a fresh interest in Chaucer and the perennial charm of the *Canterbury Tales*. (Cloth; 259 pages; price, 75 cents. D. C. Heath & Company, Boston, Mass.)

In these days, when so much attention is being given to Sanitation, one welcomes authoritative books on the subject. Such a one is that recently published, entitled *A Textbook of Hygiene For Teachers*, by Dr. Robert A. Lyster, B. Sc. (Lond.). It is an excellent book, well arranged, neatly printed, copiously illustrated, and designed especially for parents, school trustees, teachers and scholars. It deals with the site, construction, ventilation and sanitary appliances of schoolhouses; what children should know and practice in order to preserve health; and medical supervision of school life. It lays special stress on the fact that teachers and children should be educated in the matter of health in order to heartily co-operate and sympathize with medical men and school medical officers where they exist. The author is such an officer, and provides a thorough course in practical school hygiene.

(Cloth; 496 pages; price, 3s 6d. University Tutorial Press, W. B. Clive, London.)

Readers of Shakespeare have been interested in the "Tutorial Shakespeare Series," now being issued, which for arrangement and accurate scholarship seem to leave nothing desired. In textual excellence, introductory treatment, and scholarly notes, the edition of *Macbeth*, just received, should meet with the fullest appreciation of Shakespearian students, especially the passages quoted from Holinshed's Chronicle. (Cloth; 157 pages; price, 2s. The University Tutorial Press, London.)

Bible students will be interested in two small volumes, with introductory notes and maps, of the *Gospel of St. Mark*, and *The Acts of the Apostles*. Price, 1s 6d each; published by The University Tutorial Press, London.

A few well chosen fables of Le Fontaine, written in the purest and simplest French prose, forms the school edition of *Pour Chanter Nos Petits*, by Mlle. M. Capus. The text is graduated throughout, with illustrations specially designed. The language exercises at the end of each story are of value in aiding the pupil to acquire an active working vocabulary, and to teach him how to express himself in the French language. (Cloth; 118 pages; price, 50 cents. D. C. Heath & Company, Boston, Mass.)

Aspinwall's *Outlines of the History of Education* has been prepared as a guide to the study of the history of education, to enable students, especially those working by themselves, to pick out essential facts, and follow these up in their reading of suitable reference books. The book is not in any sense a text book, but an outline, indicating what may be sought for and studied in the wide field of the history of education.

### OFFICIAL NOTICES.

The Annual School Meeting in New Brunswick is held on the Second Monday in July in each year. The next Annual School Meeting will fall upon July 8th, 1912.

After the present year, male teachers applying for the Cadet Instructor's Course, will be required to have a Grade "B" Certificate in Physical Training.

Beginning on or about July 9th next, Physical Training courses will be given at Fredericton, Bathurst, Richibucto and Edmundston. Teachers should make applications to the Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton, not later than June 10th next.

A Physical Training course will also be given in connection with the Summer School of Science, at Yarmouth, N. S. For this course apply to J. D. Seaman, Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Education Office,  
Fredericton, N. B.,  
April 29th, 1912.

W. S. CARTER,  
Chief Superintendent Education.

### Mental Arithmetic.

The Second Edition of the Mental Arithmetic, by Inspector O'Blenes, revised and enlarged by the addition of numerous exercises, is now ready. Price, postpaid, 30 cents. Can be had at the leading bookstores or from the author.

AMOS O'BLENES, Moncton, N. B.

## Dust spreads disease

There are quantities of dust floating in the air of the ordinary school-room, brought in from the streets and raised from the floor by the constant movement of the children's feet.

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- V Elocution:**—The School of Expression also connected with the college gives an extensive and thorough training in this useful art.
- VI Date of Re-Opening:**—The college re-opens Wednesday, 11th September.

For Calendars, and Information Address:

**REV. ROBERT LAING, - HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.**

## New Brunswick School Calendar 1912-1913

- 1912.
- July 1. Dominion Day.
- July 2. Departmental Examinations begin.
- July 8. Annual School Meetings.
- Aug. 7. Normal School opens for French Candidates.
- Aug. 26. Schools open.
- Sept. 2. Labor Day.
- Sept. 3. Normal School opens. Thanksgiving Day (date unknown).
- Dec. 17. Examinations for III Class License.
- Dec. 20. Schools close for Christmas vacation.
- 1913.
- Jan. 6. Schools open after Christmas vacation.
- Mar. 20. Schools close for Easter Vacation.
- Mar. 26. Schools open after Easter vacation.
- May 18. Loyalist Day (Holiday in St. John City).
- May 23. Empire Day.
- May 24. Victoria Day.
- May 27. Examinations for Teachers' Licenses, III Class.
- June 1. Last day on which Inspectors are authorized to receive applications for Departmental Examinations.
- June 3. King's Birthday.
- June 6. Normal School closing.
- June 10. Final Examinations for License begin.
- June 16. High School Entrance Examinations begin.
- June 27. Schools close for year.

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

## Nova Scotia School Calendar, 1912

- The full number of legal teaching days in the half school year to the end of June is 103 days. School year, 206 teaching days.
- June 24. Applications for admission, Rural Science School, Truro.
- June 24. Regular Annual Meetings of School Sections.
- June 27. Provincial Normal College closes, Truro.
- June 27. County Academy Entrance Examinations begin.
- June 28. Last authorized teaching day of school year.
- July 1. Dominion Day.
- July 2. Provincial Examination begins.
- July 6. Last day for Annual School Returns to be received.
- July 10. Openings of Summer Schools at Halifax, Truro and Yarmouth (respectively the Military, Rural Science and Summer schools).
- Aug. 1. Next School Year begins.
- Aug. 26. Regular Opening of Public Schools, First Quarter.
- Aug. 27. Provincial Education Association opens.
- Sept 2. Labor Day (Holiday).
- Sept. 19. Normal College opens at Truro.
- Oct. Dominion Thanksgiving Day.
- Nov. 11. Second Quarter of School Term begins.

## Educational Institute of New Brunswick. Twenty-fourth Meeting, Normal School Building,

Fredericton, N. B. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 26th, 27th and 28th, 1912.

### PROGRAMME

#### FIRST SESSION—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26TH.

- 9.00 a. m. Meeting of Executive Committee.  
 10.00 Enrolment. Report of Executive Committee. Election of Secretaries and Nominating Committee. Appointment of Committee on Resolutions, etc.  
 11.30 Address by the President, W. S. Carter, LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

#### SECOND SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. "Rewards and Punishments," by H. V. B. Bridges, LL. D., Principal of Provincial Normal School. Discussion opened by W. A. Cowperthwaite, M. A., Moncton High School.  
 3.30 "A Study in Mental Development With a View to the Solution of School Problems," by C. J. Mersereau, M. A., Principal Chatham High School. Discussion opened by Prof. W. C. Kierstead, Ph.D., University of N. B.

#### PUBLIC MEETING.

- 8.30 p. m. Chief Superintendent of Education, Dr. W. S. Carter, Chairman.  
 Addresses of Welcome.  
 Address: "Tuberculosis," by Dr. David Townsend, Superintendent Jordan Memorial Sanatorium.  
 Addresses: "Medical Inspection of Schools," by Dr. Geo. G. Melvin, St. John, N. B., and Dr. A. B. Atherton, Fredericton, N. B.

#### THIRD SESSION—THURSDAY, JUNE 27TH.

- 9.30 a. m. "School Gardens," by D. W. Hamilton, Ph.D. Discussion opened by F. B. Meagher, M. A., Inspector of Schools.  
 10.30 "Household Science," by Fletcher Peacock, B. A., Provincial Director of Manual Training and Household Science. Discussion opened by Miss May Chute, Teacher of Household Science, Acadia Seminary, Wolfville, N. S.  
 11.30 "Manual Training," by Jas. A. Starrak, Teacher of Manual Training, Chatham, N. B. Discussion opened by J. C. Pincock, M. A., Mechanical High School, Winnipeg.

#### FOURTH SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. "Does Our School System Meet Modern Industrial Needs," by John T. Hawke, Chairman Moncton School Board. Discussion opened by H. S. Bridges, M. A., Ph. D., City Superintendent of Schools, St. John, N. B.  
 3.30 "Industrial Continuation Schools," by Prof. H. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education, Halifax, N. S. Discussion opened by Geo. J. Oulton, M. A., Principal Moncton High School.

#### FIFTH SESSION—FRIDAY, JUNE 28TH.

- 9.30 a. m. Election of Executive Committee. Election of a Representative to the University Senate, and General Business.  
 10.30 "The Teaching of Civics in Public Schools," by R. B. Wallace, Esq., Chief Clerk Education Office, Fredericton, N. B. Discussion opened by H. H. Stuart, Esq., Newcastle, N. B.  
 11.30 "The Montessori System of Primary Education," by Mrs. John M. Lawrence, St. John, N. B. Discussion opened by Edna L. Golding, B. A., Model School, Fredericton, N. B.

#### SIXTH SESSION.

- 2.30 p. m. "Disability Clause in the Pension Act," by W. J. S. Myles, M. A., Principal, St. John High School. Discussion opened by R. E. Estabrooks, Esq., Woodstock, N. B.  
 3.30 Unfinished Business.

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

#### NOTICE.

The usual transportation arrangements will be made. Teachers must obtain from the Ticket Agent, with each First-Class Ticket purchased, a Standard Certificate, in order to secure reduced rates for the return trip. The Standard Certificate must be signed by the Secretary of the Educational Institute.

For information about rooms, board, etc., write to Inspector R. D. Hansen, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, Fredericton, N. B.

W. S. CARTER,  
President.

D. W. HAMILTON,  
Secretary.

## Nova Scotia Provincial Educational Association.

### [PROVISIONAL PROGRAM.]

The Provincial Educational Association of Nova Scotia will meet in Halifax on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August, 1912.

#### TUESDAY 27TH.

- 9.00 a. m. Enrolment.  
 10.00 Opening Address by Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education.  
 Appointment of Committee on Resolutions.  
 [Subjects not on the Program may be presented through this Committee for discussion by the Association.]  
 11.00 a. m. Proposed Course of Study for Elementary Schools submitted by Dr. Soloan, Chairman of Committee.  
 2.00 p. m. Discussion on the Proposed Course of Study, introduced by Principal Butler, Halifax, and Professor DeWolfe, Normal College.  
 8.00 p. m. Conversazione. Addresses of Welcome by Dr. Blackadder, Chairman Halifax School Board, Commissioner Harris, and Principal Sexton, Technical College. Replies by Inspector Macdonald, Principal Brunt and Dr. Soloan. Refreshments.

#### WEDNESDAY 28TH.

- 9.00 a. m. How to Improve the Professional Standing of Teachers and Retain them in the Profession. Discussion.

Colleges, School Boards and Teachers' Institutes are invited under the School Regulations to send Delegates.  
 The usual railway reductions may be expected.

Halifax, April 29, 1912.

- 10.30 a. m. Humanistic Culture through English Literature  
 11.30 a. m. Meeting of the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union  
 Principal Creelman presiding.  
 2.00 p. m. Discussion on the Elementary Course of Study (continued.)  
 8.00 p. m. Public Meeting. Speakers: His Grace Archbishop McCarthy, President MacKenzie of Dalhousie University, Principal Cumming, Agricultural College, Chairman Robertson of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, Rev. Mr. Cohoe, Halifax.

#### THURSDAY 29TH.

- 9.00 a. m. Teachers' Salaries, Inspector MacIntosh. Discussion, Principal Brunt, Principal O'Hearn and others.  
 10.30 a. m. Vocational Education, Chief Superintendent Carter, N. B. Discussion, Dr. J. W. MacMillan, Principal Sexton and others.  
 2.00 p. m. Election of Executive Committee and Representatives on Advisory Board. Report of Committee on Resolutions. Discussion.

**A. MCKAY, SECRETARY.**

. . . PLAN TO ATTEND . . .

## The Rural Science School

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NOTICE is hereby given that the Council of Public Instruction of British Columbia has decided to admit to the teaching staff of this Province for the school year beginning July 1st, 1912, teachers from England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and from the several Provinces of the Dominion, who hold First Class Professional Certificates, and to grant them Certificates of the First Class, valid for life, in British Columbia. In case of teachers from the Province of Quebec, the McGill Model School Diploma only will be accepted as proof of the required professional training.

This applies to all teachers who have the necessary non-professional standing (First Class) and who have received professional training at a Normal School, Teachers' College, or College of Preceptors, or who have completed the prescribed course as pupil-teachers.

Applicants for this concession should forward not later than 30th June, 1913, to the Superintendent of Education, for inspection, their diplomas or certificates, together with the usual fee of \$5.00.

Education Department,  
Victoria, British Columbia,  
May 3rd, 1912,

ALEXANDER ROBINSON,  
*Superintendent of Education.*