

the staff and the students are thoroughly enjoying the life, the excursions, the cross-country hikes, the games, the swimming pool, etc.

As soon as the students arrived and were settled in their new quarters the management was put under a camp committee elected by the students. This committee co-operated with a chaperon to maintain proper discipline, although the need for action in this regard has never presented itself. A schedule was worked out so that two members of the camp served at each meal. This facilitated matters in connection with the culinary department. This method of living has done all that was expected of it in the way of reducing the cost of living and giving recreation.

The students were "At Home" to their friends at the camp on Friday, July 30th. Tea and ices were served on the lawn at the bungalow which was daintily decorated for the occasion. The guests were shown through the dining room and tents and thus expressed themselves as delighted with the idea of the camp life for the students, and were also pleased with the manner in which the camp was being managed.

The students could not help but feel that their afternoon for the entertaining of their friends was a decided success.

Although much enjoyment is taken out of the camp life, no course of study has been sacrificed to it. Five, one-hour, periods are given each day to both the first and second year classes. The work is being made as practical as possible. Plants are seen and studied in their natural environments. Not only botany is studied, but the best methods of growing and the economic value of the plants and animals are dealt with. Many lessons are given and others suggested for nature work in the rural schools. The principle underlying farm practices are demonstrated and explained. Having acquired this knowledge every teacher must feel herself better equipped to deal with the problems of her school and better able to assist her pupils to understand the reason for the many operations of farm practices.

Every student puts in one or more plots in the garden, does the lining, the cultivating, staking and the sowing of the seed. The garden is a laboratory practice garden where the teacher must do the things she would demonstrate to her pupils.

The instructors are: Nature Study, Wm. McIntosh; Physics of the Farm and Home, Dr. F. E. Toheelock; Cereal Husbandry, O. C. Hicks, B. S. A.; Gardening; A. C. Gorham, Director.

THE VOCATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL AT WOODSTOCK

The people of New Brunswick and indeed the Maritime Provinces do well to be proud of the very unique

and successful Summer School which has been held in Woodstock this summer.

An interest in vocational education is new in these Provinces and in the world generally. The school had four departments, the first being the group of men, nineteen in all, who were training to be local directors of Vocational Schools. These men will co-operate with town committees to organize technical night schools throughout the Province. The second was the group of trades-women, dressmakers and milliners who were studying to prepare themselves to teach these courses in Vocational Night Schools for girls. The other two groups were students of Household Science. Of these, one group was of advanced students preparing to teach Domestic Science courses in the High Schools of the Province, and the other was a group of ambitious, wide-awake rural teachers who are introducing the hot-lunch and rural home economics in rural schools. Many of this last group will continue the work fitting themselves to become economic teachers.

Mr. Peacock had gathered about him a faculty coming from the four points of the compass, Miss Hagerman came from the State Agricultural School, Cobleskill, N. Y., and Miss Coss from the Vocational School, Framingham, Mass; Miss Stewart from the Vocational School, Camalloops, Alberta; Dr. Miller from the Department of Technical Education, Ontario; Mr. Whitman from Newfoundland. To these must be added Miss Mallory, Miss Barnett and Miss Currie from the Home Economics Department of our own Province.

The students spent six hours in the class room each day, of these two hours was spent in the study of theory and four hours putting these theories into practice. One very important factor in the life of the school was the lunch room which was run cafeteria style by the Home Making department. In spite of the high prices domestic economy prevailed, for the twenty-one meals each week were provided at the cost of \$4.04 each person. The editor of the Review recommends very highly the culinary proficiency of these young ladies under the able direction of Miss Hagerman and Miss Barnett.

The social life had not been neglected. A large, comfortable rest room had been provided. The piano and victrola furnished the music for formal and informal dancing and sings. A student committee each week planned a social evening for the school. Moving pictures of an educative sort helped to pass other evenings. Several very excellent lectures were enjoyed by the students. Col. Gill, director of Technical Education for Canada, spoke on the Dominion Technical Education Act; Dr. Miller, assistant director of Technical Education for Ontario, lectured on Teacher Training and Vocational Guidance.

The school enjoyed the hospitality of the local Vocational committee who allowed them the use of their