

All the instruction is practical and usable. Following is the budget for the fall term:

One Director	\$ 60.
11 Teachers at \$50.....	550.
Light and heat (estimated)	100.
Janitor	30.
Rent of equipment, etc.....	250.
Supplies (books and printing)	70.
Incidentals	20.

Total\$1,080.

CHATHAM NIGHT SCHOOL PROGRAM.

Chatham opened Evening Vocational Classes on November the 25th, with a total attendance of 155. This is a very excellent showing and reflects much credit upon the citizens generally, and particularly upon those in charge.

The classes meet every Tuesday and Thursday from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

The Vocational Committee is composed of the following:

LEGISLATION FOR VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Almost as many Vocational Educational Acts have been written on this continent as there are Provinces and States. Massachusetts took the lead in 1906 in this connection, Nova Scotia following the next year, Wisconsin in 1908. New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ontario, Pennsylvania and Connecticut had all fallen into line in 1913.

In 1917 the government at Washington passed what is known as the Smith Hughes Act, giving Federal aid to various States for the promotion of Vocational Education, on condition that each Federal dollar so used should be matched by a dollar of State or local money or both. Under the stimulus of this Act, almost every remaining State in the Union passed Vocational Education Legislation before the beginning of 1919.

All the State laws referred to are similar in that they provide government assistance to the Municipalities for a Vocational Training Service. Usually this aid is sufficient to meet 50 per cent. of the cost of maintenance.

They differ in the method of organization or control provided for administering this service. Unit control, such as exists in Nova Scotia and Pennsylvania has been adopted in the majority of cases. That is the organization and officials administering General Education have been entrusted with the control of Vocational Education.

Other States, however, like Massachusetts and New Jersey decided that, at the outset at least, the new form

Mr. W. B. Snowball, Chairman.

Mr. W. F. Cassidy.

Mr. W. F. Haley.

Mr. S. A. McCully, Secretary.

Miss Loggie.

Mrs. McNaught.

Mr. F. E. Neales.

Mr Stanley Flieger.

The Director, Staff and subjects of instruction are:

Mr. G. H. Harrison—Director.

Miss Kathleen Leon, Experienced Teacher—Preparatory (Penmanship, Reading, Arithmetic.)

Mr. Wm. Weldon, Expert Garage Man—Motor Mechanics I.

Mr. Niven, Machinist—Motor Mechanics II.

Mr. Findlay, Practical Surveyor—Log and Lumber Surveying.

Mr. Ralph Manzer, Manual Training Teacher—Mechanical Drawing.

Miss Jessie VanWart, Household Science Teacher—Plain Cooking.

Mrs. Niven, Practical Dressmaker—Dressmaking.

of Education should not be placed in the hands of those accustomed to administer the old. Hence a dual control in Education grew up by establishing separate Boards for Vocational Education—both state and local.

By recent legislation, Massachusetts has changed from dual to unit control. In Wisconsin, however, the dual system has proved acceptable and is strongly favored.

In Ontario, while the State Control of Vocational Education is vested in the Minister, the city and town School Boards are required to appoint a special committee to attend to this phase of the communities educational program.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ACT.

The Vocational Education Act of New Brunswick as far as provision for control is concerned is based upon the Wisconsin and the Ontario measures. Like Wisconsin we have a central Vocational Board, appointed by the Board of Education, which administers all government moneys applied to this service. Like Ontario we have provision for local Vocational Committees, appointed by local School Boards. There is a unity of local control preserved however, in that a majority of the Vocational Committee must be members of the School Board and the same man must be Chairman of each body. By including persons other than School Board members, provision is made for the representation of the industrial, labor, and home-making interests of the community on each Vocational Committee.

The New Brunswick Act like most others provides that the government will bear 50 per cent. of the cost