

pupils are able to pass successfully prescribed examinations, is regarded as a success. It is beyond doubt a splendid thing to be able to inspire pupils so that they will by their industry qualify for academic tests, but no teacher, however well qualified to instruct, is a success who does not keep before her high ideals for character building in her pupils.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN N. B.

It is understood that the U. N. B. Board of Education has handed over to the Vocational Education Board the control of Evening Technical Schools and any work of that nature done outside the public schools.

Not very much interest however has been taken in this class of work in the cities and towns in the past. St. John has had a small school giving instruction chiefly in mechanical drawing. Fredericton had a large school during one winter, after which interest seemed to die.

The Vocational Board has had one meeting for organization purposes and its representatives have had conferences with some of the cities and towns. As yet no definite proposals of acceptance have been presented by any community, though the importance and necessity of such education is ardently advocated by a few in each place.

It cannot be denied, however, that up to this time no adequate financial support has been offered from any source, commensurate the high cost of such education.

The cities and towns consider they are already being highly taxed for education. The sum of \$50,000 granted by the Province each year will not go very far to cover the preliminary cost. School Boards defer to the councils, who do not part with the required money, and are not always alive to the importance of the matter.

Federal grants and the most skilled expert direction are needed in addition to Municipal and Provincial grants to introduce and support this work in accordance with its importance. It may also be necessary to do some propaganda work. It is assumed that its introduction will be voluntary, therefore the most progressive districts will first be in line.

WAR SAVING STAMPS.

The boys and girls of Canada and all others who may be able to save small sums are to be given opportunity to buy War Saving Stamps in denomination not less than twenty-five cents.

Everyone cannot buy a fifty dollar bond, but anyone who can fill a card with sixteen stamps costing four dollars, may exchange it for five dollars on January 1, 1924, interest being about five and one-half per cent.

By this plan fifty millions of dollars has been lent

to the Government of the United States, and it is expected a large sum will be loaned in Canada.

The teachers and pupils of our schools should do their utmost in this behalf, not only because the money is needed to bring our soldier boys home, to provide for their comfort and support until they are ready to resume work, and to supply work for them profitable to the state, but because to make intelligent citizens it is most desirable that as many as possible should have a stake in the country in order that there shall be widespread interest in having it carefully and wisely governed.

The boys and girls of to-day will be the citizens and rules of tomorrow. Let us interest them now.

In addition to all this, it is most desirable that the spirit of thrift be inculcated. Saving is largely a habit and if begun in early life will continue in advancing years.

A war book will soon be sent out among the teachers and pupils. The teachers have been authorized by the Board of Education to cooperate with the War Saving Committee. Full information will be contained in the war book when issued.

THE WAR.

The great war which has drenched Europe with blood for more than four years, came to an end with the signing of the armistice by the German representatives on November the 11th. The armistice is for thirty days, but by its terms, which have already been largely carried out by the surrender of a large part of the German surface and undersea fleet, and a large number of guns of all sizes, together with vast quantities of war material and railway stock make it impossible for Germany to continue fighting, even if the army had not been on the point of collapse, and her people starving. The Allies were rapidly advancing to the German border driving the enemy back at every point. The terms of the armistice, given in another place in these columns, show the completeness of the German surrender and the helpless condition in which it leaves them.

In July, 1914, the German Emperor, with an insatiable thirst for power, set out to dominate the world, and we shudder to think how near he came to succeeding. With Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey as allies, with Constantine of Greece a warm sympathizer, he had things pretty well his own way while France and Britain and their allies were preparing to oppose them.

Some of the results of the war are that Emperor William is a fugitive in Holland, having, it is said, abdicated his throne. Emperor Charles has renounced his throne, or the "exercise of his privileges" as a ruler; Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Constantine have been dethroned, and the Sultan of Turkey has been murdered by his own people. Autocracy has had its death blow.