

ANNUAL SCHOOL REPORTS

The annual report of schools for N. B. for 1917-1918 shows that the year educationally was a good one. The number of schools was about the same as for the preceding year in spite of the scarcity of teachers. The number of pupils enrolled within the year was 71782, a decrease of 199 from the figures of the previous year. Total Government grants to teachers for the year amounted to \$202,855.66—\$1,898.19 less than for the preceding year. The total approximate cost of the public schools for the year, including moneys from Government grants, district and municipal assessments, was \$1,314,746. Teachers' pensions for the year amounted to \$8,775.73. The inspectors refer to the shortage of teachers, caused chiefly by the war taking most of the males, and the exodus to the west, caused by the higher salaries prevailing there.

Chief Superintendent Carter in closing his report, recommends the appointment of Parish School Boards; county funds to be raised from 30 to 60 cents per capita; and a survey of the province for consolidation purposes.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia for year ending July 31, 1918, contains much valuable and interesting matter relating to education in that province, including among others reports of the Director of Rural Science, the Nova Scotia Technical College, School Book Bureau, College of Agriculture, the Victoria School of Art and Science, and twelve school inspectors.

All text books prescribed for use in the Common and High Schools grades of the N. S. Schools are supplied direct from the School Book Bureau. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1918, the receipts from books were \$45,409.11; expenditures \$42,998.73. The largest number of pupils enrolled was 107,930—894 less than for corresponding period of the preceding year. Teachers' salaries on the average showed very slight increases over those of the preceding year. Technical education cost \$54,288.85. Provincial grants to 3,037 teachers of all classes, \$256,970.30. The total Government expenditure for education during the year was \$439,208.68. The municipal rate of taxation has been raised by the legislature from 35 cents per capita to 50 cents.

In closing his report Superintendent MacKay says: "The patriotic tone of the schools as a whole, trustees as well as teachers and pupils, merits acknowledgment. No complaints were heard on account of the extra work thrown upon the schools from the beginning of the war. All threw themselves heartily into the development of a knowledge of the conditions of public affairs with a determination to do the utmost possible to strengthen the cause of the Empire in home and world affairs. They started with the Nova Scotia Belgian Relief fund, followed fast by the other numerous funds in train; led in the glorious cru-

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sade to raise the first Nova Scotian Highland Brigade, and in the Victory Loan drives; excelled in the increased production and food conservation movement; raised the largest percentage of soldiers of the soil; and now are with a swing booming the Thrift cult, studying the economics of War Stamp Savings, and investing to their mutual benefit in the funds of their own country."

A THRIFT PLAN FOR YOUR CHILDREN

Were you ever in possession at the age of six of a penny that you earned? Do you recall what a sacred coin it was? How much more valuable that the penny that was given you? Pass the lesson along. While your children learn thrift, let them earn it. Make it a game. Offer a bonus to the biggest saver every month. Offer to double savings that reach a given amount in a given time. Print the rules on a sheet of paper and post it by the banks. Suggest ways of earning pennies. If your children have allowances, offer to add a specific amount to the sum saved each week—5 cents for the 10 cents saved, 10 cents for 20 cents saved, 15 cents for 30 cents saved, and so on. And keep it up.

THRIFT TEACHES THE VALUE OF MONEY

A dime to many a Canadian child does not mean two nickels, or ten pennies—but two sodas. Money to Young Canada has value only as it buys something—right away. To earn simply to spend is not so wholesome by far as to earn to have. Earn a living and learn to live.—*Official Paper.*

CAN YOU SAY "NO"?

(By Sir Roger Stout, Chief Justice of New Zealand).

There is a little word of two letters that is one of the first words that a child learns to say, and yet at times it is the hardest of all words to say. Is not that curious? The little word is "No." How is that? Any little boy or girl can spell "No" and say "No," but can a boy or girl always say "No" when it ought to be said?

A great number of men and some women come before me in the Court and on the Prisons Board, and most