

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

To be Held at the Nova Scotia Technical College, Halifax, Aug. 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st

PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Wednesday, August 30th.

- 9.00 a. m.—Registration.
 10.00 a. m.—Opening Address by the President.
 Address by R. V. Harris, Esq.—“The Utilization of the School for Social Purposes.”
 Address by Principal Brunt—“Social and Civic Development through the School.” Discussion.
 Choosing of Committees.
 3.00 p. m.—Address by Principal Sloan—“A Place for Hygiene in the High School Course.”
 Address by Rev. Father McManus—“The Providing and Maintaining of Parental Interest in the School.” Discussion.

Thursday, August 31st.

- 10.00 a. m.—Address by Inspector Robinson—“Shall High School Grades be allowed to attend Rural Schools?”
 Address by Inspector Campbell—“Short Training Courses for Teachers.”
 Discussion, led by Inspector Phelan.
 3.00 p. m.—Provincial Teachers' Union, President Creelman.
 4.00 p. m.—Election of Teachers' Representatives on Advisory Board.
 Address by Professor DeWolfe—“Science in the Rural Schools.”

Address by J. E. Barteaux, Esq.—“Vocational Education.”
 Discussion, led by Professor Moore.

- 8.00 p. m.—Public Meeting.
 Addresses by President Boyle of King's, President Mackenzie of Dalhousie, Principal Sexton and other prominent men
 Friday, September 1st.

- 10.00 a. m.—Address by Rev. Father O'Sullivan—“The Child's Voice and how it should be managed by the Teacher.”
 Address by A. Roy Williams, Esq.—“On Teaching Music in the School.”
 Discussion.
 Address by Professor Bucknell—“How to teach History in Relation to the War.”
 Address by E. W. Connolly, M. A.—“On Teaching Arithmetic.”
 3.00 p. m.—Reports of Committees.
 Discussion of General Matters of Educational Interest.
 Election of Executive.

Attendance and registration will count as five teaching days for Nova Scotia teachers.

As it is probable that railways will give usual rates, those attending should ask for standard certificates when purchasing tickets.

Address correspondence to G. K. Butler, Acting Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The battle of Verdun still rages, and with renewed possibility of German success. For more than a hundred days the struggle has gone on, sometimes lessening for a while, and then renewed with greater fury. Now the Germans have made a considerable advance, and are within two miles of the city.

There has been another battle near Ypres, in which the Canadians have lost heavily. They were driven out of their trenches on the night of the second of June, but recovered part of the ground next morning. Two generals of the Canadian Division, General Mercer and General Williams, were lost.

The Austrians claim to have taken thirty thousand Italian prisoners, but their advance seems to have been checked. Meanwhile the Russians have taken the offensive against Austria, along a front of two hundred and fifty miles, and have taken forty thousand Austrian prisoners. It is believed that along this front the Russians outnumber the enemy two to one.

Little news comes to us from Mesopotamia and Armenia, and little that is definite from the Balkans. A small party of Russian soldiers from Persia joined the British forces on the Tigris. If not important in itself, this is at least encouraging, as it shows that Persia is quiet. The Serbian army, which is said to number a hundred thousand men, has been conveyed by sea from Corfu to Salonika. The Bulgarians have entered Greek territory and occupied a strong position, apparently with the consent of the Greek authorities. The situation is not reassuring.

In German East Africa the British force from the north-east and a Belgian force from the northwest have made important advances, but they have a long way yet to go before they meet, and still farther to go before they join the British and Portuguese who are supposed to be coming toward them from the south.

India has sent more than three hundred thousand troops to fight in the various fronts, chiefly in Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa. These troops are equipped, trained and kept in the field at the expense of the Indian Government or of the Indian princes.

There are about six thousand men from the United States in the Canadian expeditionary forces.

It is reported that the Hudson Bay Company has placed at the disposal of the Allies its whole fleet of about a hundred and sixty vessels, to be used chiefly in carrying food and munitions from Canada and the United States to Russia, by the Archangel route.

Since the Government has taken over the National Transcontinental Railway, and placed it and the Intercolonial under the same management, they are together known as the Canadian Government Railways. There are now, therefore, virtually three railways running across the continent in Canadian territory, though their branches are so interlocked that it is difficult to follow them on the map. They are the Canadian Pacific, from Vancouver to St. John, or to Halifax; the Grand Trunk Pacific, from Prince Rupert to Winnipeg, where it connects with the Canadian Government Railways; and the Canadian Northern, from Vancouver to Fort William, with connections farther east.

The New Brunswick Government is making a survey of the Crown Lands to secure information for the department. The survey will show where settlement should be allowed, and where the land should be reserved for timber; and will determine as nearly as possible the annual growth of timber on the various areas, and other matters connected with the lumbering industry.

The United States military expedition in Mexico is making no progress, and there is increasing urgency in the Mexican demand for its withdrawal.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, who set out in the summer of 1914 to cross the Antarctic Continent, was unable even to reach its shores, because his ship was caught in the ice and finally crushed. His party, after drifting for months on the ice floes, landed on one of the islands of the South Shetland group, where he was obliged to leave some of them while he made his way to the Falkland Islands for help. The Argentine Government is sending a ship to the rescue of the party, but there is little hope of finding them alive.

Yuan Shi-Kai, President of China, died on the sixth of this month, after a few days illness. He passed away quietly in the presence of his wives and others, after making provision for the transfer of authority to Li Yuan-Hung as his successor. His death will tend to allay rather than to increase the disturbances in the southern provinces, for the new president is in sympathy with the demands of the insurgents.