

ers of eminence were brought from the States to supervise and instruct, and to help to outline the plans for vocational education for the girls of the Province.

The policy of the board will be to open only a few type vocational schools and departments during the coming year. Evening schools and possibly day commercial departments will be organized at St. John, Fredericton and other centres. A full time vocational school will begin at Woodstock in October, operating departments of agriculture, home-making, commercial work, and motor mechanics. This school is designed to serve the whole county of Carleton and is supported as follows: One-quarter of maintenance is paid by the county council, one-quarter by the town of Woodstock, and one-half by the province. The equipment is furnished by the town of Woodstock.

A persistent advertising campaign will be initiated by the vocational board during the fall in order to inform the people of New Brunswick generally as to the value of vocational education and the great progress that it has made elsewhere in the present century.

By A. C. Gorham

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Mr. A. C. Gorham, B. S. A., M. Sc., succeeds Mr. R. P. Steeves as Director of Elementary Agricultural Education in New Brunswick.

Mr. Gorham's qualifications are such as to specially fit him for the work of his Division. He was born in St. John County, was educated at the Public and High schools of St. John. He received his Normal training at Fredericton and successfully taught in the public schools of the Province for three years, paying particular attention to agricultural work. In order to specialize in this work, he enrolled as a student at the Macdonald Agricultural College, Quebec, and received the degree of B. S. A. from that Institution in 1913. After graduation he accepted the position of Assistant Horticulturist on the staff of the Macdonald College, which position he filled until 1918.

During the past year he has been taking post graduate work at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and has just been awarded the degree of Master of the Science of Agriculture from that University.

Mr. Gorham's first work in the Province was the organizing and conducting of the Rural Summer Science Course for Teachers, held at Sussex from July 8th to August 5th. His special training gave him a good grip of the needs of this school and a very successful course is assured.

CURRENT EVENTS

Terms of the Peace Treaty

The Peace Treaty terminating the great war was signed by the representatives of the German Government and the Allied Nations on June 28.

The principal items that Germany agrees to under the terms of the Treaty are thus summarized by the New York World:

Relinquishment of Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland, of part of Schleswig to Denmark, and of 382 square miles of Rhenish Prussia to Belgium.

The Scarre coal basin to be internationalized for fifteen years, pending a plebiscite to determine permanent control, the coal mines going to France.

Luxemburg is freed from the German customs union.

Germany recognizes the independence of German Austria, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia.

Germany loses all colonies and her valuable concessions in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and recognizes the British protectorate of Egypt.

The German Army is to be cut to a temporary total strength of 200,000 men, but ultimately must be 100,000.

The German Navy is limited to six battle-ships under 10,000 tons each, six light cruisers, and twelve torpedo-boats, surrendering or destroying all other war-vessels. She is to have no more submarines. The navy personnel is limited to 25,000.

Military and naval air forces are abolished.

Munitions-factories are to be operated only by permission of the Allies and import or export of war-materials is forbidden.

Heligoland defenses will be dismantled. Fortifications aiming at control of the Baltic are forbidden.

The Rhine and the Moselle are put under the control of an international commission, on which Germany will be represented. The French, Belgians, and other nations may run canals from the Rhine, but Germany is forbidden to do so. German forts within thirty-three miles of the river will be dismantled.

Other great rivers, hitherto German, will be under international control, the Czecho-Slovaks and Poles having free access to Elbe, Oder, and other streams, and the Poles to Niemen.

The Danube will be controlled by an international commission. The Kiel Canal will be open to all nations, and the Czechs get harbor rights at the mouth of the Elbe.

German railroads must be of standard gage, and rights are granted to other Powers to use them. Traffic discriminations against outsiders are forbidden.

Offenders against the rules of warfare and humanity are to be delivered up to the Allies. An international