

EDITORIAL.

A recent change in the editorial and managing departments of EDUCATIONAL REVIEW has caused some unavoidable delay in the printing of the August number. Subscribers and advertisers are asked to exercise patience and forbearance if any mistakes are made in the distribution of the journal and in the arrangement of advertisements. All such matters will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the persons concerned in due time.

In the meantime we ask for the co-operation of school officials and teachers throughout the Maritime Provinces in making the REVIEW a bright up-to-date educational magazine such as will be of real value to them and to the teaching profession. Items of interest relating to schools and colleges and educational matters in general are solicited.

Before we again go to press many teachers will be taking charge of schools for the first time. Many problems which, from lack of experience, they will find hard to solve will present themselves. If the REVIEW can be of any help to these teachers its services are placed at their disposal.

KEEP THE SCHOOLS GOING FULL TIME.

There are many war measures of prime importance at present, but none more pressing than keeping the schools in full operation and if possible with added efficiency. Owing to the fact that the first enlistments in Canada were voluntary our best educated young men have gone, many of them not to return. Our colleges and schools have been depleted and it is a matter of the greatest concern to all interested in the future of this country to do our utmost to fill their places from the rising generation.

Food is important, fuel is necessary and labor is urgently needed, but the schools should not be sacrificed nor their standards lowered for any of these causes.

We have all been called upon to make shifts and sacrifices because of the war and we shall loyally respond in the future as in the past, but the schools should be the last institutions to be closed because of fuel shortage and the standing of the boys and girls in their schools is of greater importance even than their work in the fields.

The United States government has recommended

that wherever school boards can find the means the present emergency is an opportune time for readjusting the schools on an all-year-round basis, with a school of forty-eight weeks divided into four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The following is the opinion of some noted educationists:

"The Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior is strenuously urging the necessity of keeping the public schools in full being during the war. The needs of education are to be greater than ever in the years after the conflict is concluded.

"From P. P. Claxton, commissioner of education, comes the following message:

"Every public officer intrusted with the support of public schools should know that Europe's lesson to the United States as a result of the war is to keep the schools going; to make education during and after the war better and more effective than it has ever been. There are before us now just two matters of supreme importance: To win the war for freedom, democracy and peace, and to fit our schools and our children for life and citizenship in the new era which the war is bringing in."

"The message from France, as reported by John H. Finley, commissioner of education of New York is:

"Do not let the needs of the hour, however demanding, or its burdens, however heavy, or its perils, however threatening, or its sorrows, however heartbreaking, make you unmindful of the defense of tomorrow, of those disciplines through which the individual may have freedom through which an efficient democracy is possible through which the institutions of civilization can be perpetuated and strengthened. Conserve, endure taxation and privation, suffer and sacrifice, to assure to those whom you have brought into the world that it shall be not only a safe but a happy place for them."

"From H. A. L. Fisher, president of the English Board of Education, is the subjoined statement:

"At the beginning of the war, when first the shortage of labor became apparent, a raid was made upon the schools, a great raid, a successful raid, a raid started by a large body of unreflecting opinion. The result of that raid upon the schools has been that hundreds of thousands of children in this country have been prematurely withdrawn from school, and have suffered an irreparable damage, a damage which it will be quite impossible for us hereafter adequately to repair. That is a very grave and distressing symptom."