

money. Large quantities of foodstuffs are required overseas. France, Belgium, and the Balkan States are desperately in need of many of the products of Canadian farms, factories and forests. Unfortunately Great Britain and Europe cannot today pay cash for what they buy although their credit is still good and within a few years will be re-established. Meanwhile, however, if Canada is to export her products she must lend the purchaser the money to buy them.

It will be seen that opportunities for employment depend upon the ability of the Dominion to act as banker and this again depends upon the extent to which the people of Canada lend their savings to the State.

Furthermore, the moneys loaned abroad will be repaid and no permanent increase in our national debt will follow therefrom."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT OF CANADA

An Act for the promotion of technical education in Canada has been very recently passed by Parliament. A striking characteristic of this law is that technical education is limited to the development of technical education applied to industry and the mechanical arts. Agricultural education is provided for by the agricultural instruction act.

The technical education act as presented to Parliament, except to name the Minister of Labor as executive administrator, does not provide for any central organization to carry out its purpose. A few restrictions are placed on the use of money by the provinces and the annual appropriation is named, but salaries and the allotment of the money among the different types of technical education is left to the discretion of the administrator.

The language of the act would seem to be such that it would adapt itself to the demands of the work after it is started and practical problems have to be met. The briefness of its prohibitions and restrictions gives the Minister of Labor scope for broad interpretations.

The technical education act provides for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the promotion of technical education.

The term "technical education" includes any form of vocational, technical, or industrial education or instruction approved by agreement between the Minister of Labor and the government of any province, as necessary or desirable to aid in promoting industry and the mechanical trade, and to increase the earning capacity, efficiency, and productive power of those employed in them.

The Minister of Labor, under whose supervision the act will be administered, is vested with sole authority to judge all questions arising from the act. He must make an annual report to Parliament. Officers and employees

are to be appointed under civil service. No organization is provided for in the act.

The \$10,000,000 is to be expended in graduating amounts, beginning with an annual sum of \$700,000 in 1920, and increasing \$100,000 each year until 1924, from which time to the end of the fiscal year 1929, the sum will be \$1,100,000. The allotments are to be paid quarterly and must not exceed the amount spent for technical education in the province. The sum of \$10,000 will be paid to the government of each province every year, and the remainder of the appropriation for the year will be allotted and paid to the government of the province in proportion to the population of each province respectively, determined by the last Federal census.

There are certain requirements placed upon the provinces such as—use of money must be determined by the Minister of Labor and government of the province approved by the Governor-in-Council; only a certain per cent. of the money can be used for buildings and equipment; the provinces must report annually to the Minister the use of the money.

The editor of the Review is anxious to open a section for High School. The co-operation of the High School teachers of the Maritime Provinces is earnestly solicited. Any suggestions as to the programme to be followed for the year will be welcomed. Any problems which you would like to have discussed may be submitted and the editor will endeavour to find some one competent to deal with them. All papers submitted by Maritime High School teachers will be given first consideration.

NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL FAIRS THIS FALL

(By A. C. Gorham, M. Sc.)

School Fairs have been for the past few years a prominent feature of Agricultural Education in the Rural Schools of the Province of New Brunswick. Each year before school closes for the summer vacation an endeavour is made to have the date set and a tentative programme worked out for the fair in the fall. In this way a schedule may be made, making it possible for the Director or his associates to visit these districts and give whatever assistance he may to make the fair a success, and at the same time have an opportunity of meeting the teachers, pupils and parents.

In many of the more central districts a united fair is held. A number of the surrounding districts come in to form one large fair. Under these conditions the pupil has a chance to see what is being done outside his community and the competitive spirit so widely prevalent in human action affords a healthy means of stimulating interest among children, especially where they have visualized the results of their labors, to teach them to heartily co-operate with each other in effort, to practically incul-