

decreased 156,000. During the same time the rural population of France decreased 450,000. The authority quoted above says that in France and Germany farms are deserted because they do not pay the cost of tillage.

#### UNITED STATES.

In 1860 the urban population of the United States was 16.1 of the whole population, or 5,070,000. In 1890 the urban population was 29.1 of the total population, or 18,235,000. The urban population increased nearly four-fold while the rural population did not quite double itself. Between 1860 and 1890 the rural population increased 14 per cent. and the urban population 61 per cent.

In Michigan there were 7,419 fewer farmers in 1890 than in 1880 although the population of the State increased 457,000. In the North Atlantic States, viz., Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the value of the farm lands and buildings decreased 9.4 per cent. between 1880 and 1890. In the same period, the decrease in farm lands and buildings in Ontario was 1.33.

#### CONCLUSIONS TO BE DRAWN.

From the foregoing statistics, it is evident that if the School System of Ontario is the cause of the increase of the urban population as compared with the rural, the Schools Systems of other countries are equally at fault. It may be that in Ontario we have not devoted sufficient attention to technical education and to such a diversified course of study as would relate the school work as closely as should be done to the occupations of the people; and yet in Germany, where the School System has been organized with special reference to the occupations of the people, there appears to be an abnormal growth of the urban population. As an instance of this diversified system of instruction, it may be said that in 1891 Germany had 9 technical High Schools, 31 Middle Schools of Agriculture, 15 School of Mining, 15 Schools of Architecture and Buildings, 9 Academies of Forestry and 23 Schools of Art Industries as well as numerous smaller private Agricultural Colleges and Trade Schools. (Statesman's Year Book 1896).

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there was spent in 1895 719,155 pounds sterling for the promotion of Science and Art. In 1894, the number of Science Schools was 2,602 with an attendance of 183,120 pupils. The number of Art Schools and classes was 1,758 with an attendance of 136,324 pupils.