

Department, the appointment virtually of a Minister of Education, and the admission that the Education Department is fully as important to the well being of the nation, as necessary to the preservation of its power and prestige, as the War Department or the Admiralty Department. The day may soon come, indeed, when the average Englishman will feel as much enthusiasm for the schools of England as for the Royal Navy.

There followed quickly,—and let me remind you that these steps in advance were due in no small degree to the ceaseless agitation of the teachers themselves, who were ably represented in Parliament by three of their own profession,—the radical legislation of last session, which, though provoking bitter controversy, and of course not meeting every requirement, all things considered, must inevitably lead to good results. The present session will it is expected give the City of London similar legislation.

It is very noticeable also that the great Universities in England, and in Scotland likewise, are adopting their courses of studies to present needs, and new institutions are being founded, well officered and generously equipped, devoting special attention to new courses of studies.

Premier Balfour, to give an example, surrounded by a score of very prominent men, recently opened in the City of Manchester a School of Technology, erected at great cost and adequately equipped for its special purposes; and this is only one of a score of similar institutions in the mother land, opened under very auspicious circumstances for students during the last few years.

In this connection the magnificent benefactions of Mr. Carnegie and Cecil Rhodes, not confined in either case to one continent, are worthy of careful notice.