

of these soils; (2) The mathematics of the farm, which should include land measurement, laying out the farm into fields, measurement of solids, surfaces, hay in mows so as to estimate the weight, grain in piles and in bins so as to estimate the quantity, of cattle so as to estimate their weight; a full set of accounts, or more properly speaking, a complete system of farm book-keeping; mechanical drawing with use of instruments, so as to be able to prepare a working plan for any ordinary building; (3) The breeding, rearing, feeding and care of all classes of live stock found on the farm, together with the symptoms and remedies of the more common diseases from which live-stock suffer; and (4) Literary work, which should include the critical reading of some standard English author, composition, correspondence, and practical English. It remains now to determine how these schools are to be supported. This can be done by the Legislature giving a fixed grant to each school that has been kept open during the time fixed by the law, as it does to County Model Schools, and High Schools. This grant should be supplemented by a similar grant from the County Council. In addition to these fees should be charged, and the balance paid from township funds.

"In all our schools, both public and high, the course of study should be practical, and so prepared that the knowledge received and the instruction given should be along the line of life which the student purposes following. An ideal education can only be given to those who have the time to devote to it, and possess the means to carry it fully out. But for those who are compelled to leave school before they are sixteen years of age, and battle with the realities of life, to provide themselves with food and raiment, a more practical education is required. What is wanted is such training and such knowledge as will assist them in their daily struggle for a living. To such an ideal education is positively injurious, since it practically unfits them for becoming breadwinners, because they have neither the time nor the means to pursue it sufficiently far to make it valuable, and they find themselves with only a partial education that has not fitted them to face life's difficulties. The writer is strongly of the opinion that something in the line of practical and industrial education will have to be grafted upon our present system, before it will be complete, and serve the purpose for which it was designed. We have not made progress in this direction. Our system is a most excellent one, and one that we should all feel proud of, and doubtless do, but there is room for improvement, and we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that the line we have marked out is the line in which these improvements must come.