

coming into the same rank as the stately homes of the father land. The Falls of Niagara, the City of Kingston, St. John by the sea, Halifax; all will claim and receive gladly, a sweet place in memory. The Canadian Pacific train, on which the royal party travelled from ocean to ocean, was made in the Company's workshops in Montreal, and was the most magnificent ever seen on this continent or elsewhere. The management and attendance in connection with the train, have received the highest commendation from all parties, a recognition of prudence and ability richly deserved.

Mr. Allan Abbot, a Master in one of the schools in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., approaches in "Education" for September, the question of "Entrance English," to Colleges from a point of view which we have not seen taken by anyone else, viz., the boy's point of view. After considerable enquiry among a large number of freshmen in various colleges in the United States, he is led, guided entirely by the answers received from the under graduates, to the conclusion that the following authors represent the kind of literature which should be selected for the preparatory course for matriculants into colleges, viz., Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Shakespeare, Burns, Emerson. These are the favorite authors, and their works the young desire strongly to read for themselves. A note of encouragement this, to teachers, and a hint to all workers what book to provide for our scholars at the preparatory schools.

In higher grade schools conducted by school boards which comprise a school of Science section, the number of scholars of ten years of

age and upwards in standards, (classes) IV to VII, was 19,774, of whom only 4,043 was in standard VII. The percentage of children of 15 years and over was 2'4.

In the schools of Science conducted by school boards, their course being for four years, the number of scholars was 8,670 of whom only 246 attended the final year, the fourth. Only 2'8 per cent. of the scholars who entered upon the course remained to the finish. Such are the results shown by special reports printed by the House of Commons this year, 1901.

The text book problem has given employment to writers on and in our public press again. It is not the first time that this subject has furnished a theme of debate and from all appearances this is not the last time, it will do so. Seeing that the authorization of books for use in our schools causes such hot discussion and disagreement, the question is not infrequently asked why authorization of school books at all? why not leave to the local board of trustees and the teacher of the school, to select the books required for such school? This is the usual manner in which the government gets rid of any vexation question, which bring difficulty without influence.

There are two reasons, usually argued for the authorization of school books: uniformity in teaching and saving of expense to the parent. In many countries school books are authorized, in many countries, they are not authorized. Confining our attention to English speaking com-