

These reasons are not the result of mere contemplation and theorising but are the outcome of practical experience. Every one of them has been proved over and over again in the progress of the work in England, Scotland and in many of the countries of Europe, and in the United States of America. In the city of Ottawa there are five such schools in existence, giving training to over fourteen hundred boys for two hours per week in educational wood-work and there is every prospect of a scheme of cardboard modelling being adopted for the girls and younger boys. To accomplish this, more than seventy teachers are taking a course in this subject which they will afterwards introduce. Over ninety teachers are attending the wood-work classes on Saturdays. One feature of the work is that every pupil must make a working drawing of each model. A training school was opened for teachers desiring to qualify, on April 1st, and a holiday course will be held during the month of July, applications for which may be sent in at once. A cordial invitation is given to any student or others interested in this new educational movement to visit our schools and watch the absorbing interest taken by the boys of the Capital City in this new form of school work.

National Monuments in Canada.

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Perhaps among the signs of the gradual growth of a national sentiment in Canada, there is none more inspiring than the desire that is gaining strength from year to year to illustrate the country's history by memorials of famous men and events. At Lundy's Lane, at Chrysler's Farm, and at Chateauguay, monuments have been erected by the government of the Dominion to recall the valour and patriotism of the Canadian Militia,

who combined with the British regular forces to drive the invader from the land. One of the notable architectural features of the Legislative building at Quebec is the representation of notable figures in the annals of the French province. The tall shaft that rises in what was once the Governor's garden, on the noble terrace of the ancient capital, in honour of Montcalm and Wolfe, will always be a symbol of the unity of the two races who are laboring to build up this new Dominion.

An important event in the history of the past, was marked by the unveiling of a monument at Quebec in 1898 by the Earl of Aberdeen, to Samuel Champlain, the founder of the city. There is no more interesting figure in Canadian affairs than Champlain, for, so far as it is possible for a man, he gave to his work a lasting impression of the dominant characteristics of the age in which he lived. The erection of a monument to a founder, under circumstances similar to those attending the beginnings of the city of Quebec, is but an act of justice at the hands of posterity. Happily in the case of Champlain, it is more than a monument to a founder. It is the tribute of a grateful people to a man of letters, to a soldier, to a navigator, to a man of noble qualities, and also to the first governor of the country.

Let us hope that year by year we shall see other noteworthy examples of the spirit of patriotism that has already raised in public places of our cities monuments to Champlain, Sir George Cartier, Sir John Macdonald and George Brown. Nova Scotia could well honour the memory of a father of responsible government, Joseph Howe, poet, printer and politician; and this mention of a famous name recalls the fact that he was a son of one of those Loyalists who left New England for the sake of a United Empire, and whose memory ought to be perpetuated by the erection of a national memorial. The people of St. John, the most important place they founded,