

groups of pupils. In this first year the attention is devoted to mechanical drawing, the writing of specifications, estimating costs, study of the common applications of power to industrial work, psychology, child study, pedagogy and the history of education. In the second year practice in teaching is the chief work."

There are fifty colleges of agriculture in the United States, not including the separate institutions for colored students. Twelve of these are offering no special courses for students preparing to teach. The others devote more or less attention to this work.

Considerable attention has been paid in Ontario to the training of teachers for agricultural work. The Agricultural College at Guelph has been referred to in our résumé. From Easter until the end of June it maintains courses for teachers in elementary agriculture and horticulture and in the elementary industrial arts. It also conducts summer classes for teachers in nature study, elementary agriculture, art, constructive work, wood work, metal work, mechanical drawing, and household science. Recent legislation has endeavored to improve the qualification of the teacher of agriculture. Prior to the regulation of August, 1912, the county representative of the Department of Agriculture was expected to teach agriculture in the high and continuation schools. Now the University of Toronto has established a new degree—Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. The first two years of this course are to be taken at the University and the last two at the Agricultural College. The Department of Education will accept this degree as the academic qualification for a specialist's certificate in both science and agriculture and for a public school inspector's certificate. Scholarships are given, and every inducement offered to encourage students to take the course. This should provide an adequate supply of teachers for our agricultural schools.

For teachers of domestic science, there is a department of home economics in the Agricultural College at Guelph, where teachers for our public schools are trained in home science. The Household Science Department of the University of Toronto also grants a teacher's diploma at the expiration of a four-years' course.

With respect to some scheme for preparing teachers for supplementary schools connected with the trades, we think our system of schools would help to some extent after being in operation for a few years. For the present a system of evening schools for both the academic man and the artisan would help to improve the situation. Writers on the subject discuss at great length the