

The supply of teachers is increasing. The number of temporary certificates has greatly diminished. The number of professional certificates issued to Public School teachers in 1904 was 1,423. The number of certificates in 1913 was 2,108. The number in 1913 accordingly exceeded the number in 1904 by 988. But the improvement of the grades of certificates of those now teaching is still more marked, and demonstrates clearly the growing success of the scheme.

GRADES OF CERTIFICATES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	1904	1907	1909	1910	1914
First Class.....	625	711	786	814	761
Second Class.....	4,032	3,719	4,455	5,167	6,245
Third Class.....	3,288	3,347	2,755	1,942	1,797
District and Old County Board..	(No record)	551	454	298	236

Such scarcity of teachers as exists, and it must soon disappear, is due chiefly to several causes: firstly, the national prosperity which attracts our bright young men and women into other occupations. Secondly:—the Western Provinces are drawing upon Ontario's supply. It is estimated that between May, 1909, and May, 1914, at least 1,185 Ontario teachers have gone to the two Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan alone. Thirdly:—the school attendance is increasing. In 1904 there were 396,814 pupils, requiring 8,610 teachers; and in 1912, 405,725 pupils, requiring 9,520 teachers.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Two important steps forward have been taken in agricultural training. A special course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has been provided free for Normal-trained teachers who possess at least one year's teaching experience, who complete their Normal studies in April, and who may then go to Guelph for the three ensuing months. The travelling expenses and board of these agricultural classes are paid by the Department of Education.

This reform is intended to provide the rural schools with teachers possessing some insight into agricultural methods and a sympathetic interest in farm work. A good beginning has been made in this work. Now there are 32 schools with elementary classes in agriculture, whereas there were only 8 in 1904. Moreover, the grants to these classes are now five times as large as they were in 1904.

By setting up agricultural departments in a number of High Schools throughout the province, the Government has laid the foundations for a complete system of technical training for the agricultural population. Already 37 of these departments have been created. The teachers of these classes are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. The Government grants to each of these departments \$1,200 to \$1,500, and the county in each case grants \$500. The Legislative vote for this purpose in 1913 was \$43,200. Short-term courses are given at some of the High Schools and at other convenient centres throughout the county. The field work is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture. The work of these teachers is everywhere greeted with enthusiasm, and the results have already been highly successful and important.

In order also to stimulate the movement, the Government appointed a special officer, a Director to take charge of the elementary agricultural education of the province. His work is already showing good results.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The Government has taken steps to develop a system of technical and industrial education. The Superintendent of Education was sent to investigate and report upon the latest methods in vogue in the best technical schools of Great Britain, the Continent of Europe and the United States. A report, valuable and complete, was the result. Acting at once upon this report the Government passed a measure in 1911 which devises a scheme of