

Drawing, Modeling and Carving, making a total of 1,650 pupils in the school.

Early in the year, as Director of the Public Industrial Art School, I was officially invited by Sir Henry Trueman Wood, Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts (for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce), in London, England, to give the Cantor course of lectures on Elementary Art Education. This is the oldest and most important society of its kind in the world, and owing to the importance of the occasion leave of absence was granted by your Committee, and your Director visited Great Britain and delivered four lectures before the Society.

Much interest was aroused in the work and methods of the Public Industrial Art School, and at once many invitations were received from the various Public School Boards to visit their cities and explain the work as carried on in Philadelphia. Lectures were given in the following towns: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Bradford, Southampton, Aberdeen, Stafford, Stoke, Leek, Barry and others.

For lack of time, invitations to over thirty cities had to be declined.

The interest manifested in the Public Industrial Art School has been wonderfully reflected in the English press, which, both in London and the provinces, was swift to hold out a friendly hand to the lecturer. Some of the great London dailies devoted leaders to the discussion of the new ideas. The more important provincial journals were equally interested, and the educational papers were only too glad to open their columns to exhaustive articles on the Public Industrial Art School methods.

It is unprecedented that a Philadelphia educationalist and innovator, strange to the majority of the British, and known only through his book, should meet everywhere with so much sympathy, and sympathy that speedily became enthusiasm.

During the course of lectures in London, the Institute of Elementary Education of Berlin and Hamburg sent Dr. Goetz, the President of the Society, with a commission of four members to hear the lectures and investigate the methods of work. They were very favorably impressed and have since translated and published my book under the auspices of the Society. The president has informed me that this work is changing methods of education in Germany and has been very favorably received by all classes of teachers.

Some of the radical methods in the Public Industrial Art School are now being introduced generally in the Government Board Schools and Technical Schools of Great Britain, notably the memory drawing, blackboard work, nature study work, clay modeling, etc. The Scotch Educational Department, in Circular No. 294, issued from Whitehall in explanation of the code for teaching teachers, especially advocates