

tance, why should not the Legislature aid the undertaking with its hundred per cent. grant, as is done in the case of libraries? Railways, colonization roads, and schemes of drainage, are very well in their way, and no one grudges a reasonable expenditure upon works of the kind, but surely it would not be asking too much, were

we to request from our law-makers at least the same encouragement towards the formation of local Museums as is now extended to the aggregation of the often antiquated books of travel and other uninspiring literature, which find their way into our school libraries, and which so frequently fail in attracting the interest of the young.

TRAINING AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

BY J. H. SMITH, INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ANCASTER.

SKILLED labor in every department of mechanical industry is absolutely necessary in order that success may be attained, and though improved machinery be used, yet the hand of the skilled artizan is required, so that the work turned out may meet the requirements of the age, both in regard to quality and usefulness. Manufacturers who are desirous of keeping abreast of the times avail themselves of every improvement, whether it be in machinery or in the employment of competent workmen. No business man would for a moment think of putting an incompetent person in charge of one of the most important departments of his work, nor would he long be successful when in competition with others in the same trade, if he were to use inferior machinery. If then these wise precautions are necessary, in order to provide for the material wants of the community and for success in business, how much greater is the necessity for providing the best and most approved machinery as well as the most cunning and skilful workmen, when the moral and intellectual cul-

ture of the people is the great work to be accomplished.

Under the existing law and regulations no person can become a legally qualified teacher without receiving more or less training in regard to school management, as well as instruction in improved methods of teaching. This provision has been but recently introduced, and the results so far have been most gratifying, but much yet remains to be done before this department of our work will meet with that hearty approval from the public which its importance demands. It is evident, however, that at the present time our schools are supplied with a staff of teachers who have received either by experience in teaching or by attendance at some training institution, a certain amount of preparation for their work. Believing as we do, that trained teachers are a necessary complement to our educational system, and that the surest way to secure good schools is to provide a staff of thoroughly trained and efficient teachers, we purpose briefly discussing the subject of Training and Training Institutions.