

ment for tuberculous patients. Good work is being done by the sanatoria, but they are far too few to figure very largely in the relief of the situation. Meanwhile the danger continues and possibly increases—a danger which the public does not yet realize.

Reforms in Educational System

EDUCATIONAL matters have had a much-needed airing during the past few months. The public school system has always been a favorite subject of criticism, but while there has not been so much partisan fault-finding as formerly, there is a marked desire for reform along lines of practical usefulness. For instance, the course of study in the Ontario schools is to be revised, with a special view to making the subjects taught apply to the actual requirements of every-day life; it is certain that many of them do not so apply at present, and an improvement in this respect will be one of the best possible reforms. In the new courses nature study is to have a prominent part, the whole tendency of modern educationists being in the direction of "more naturalness and less bookishness."

An important change is proposed in the government of public schools in the cities, namely, that the control of the schools be vested in a board of thirteen members, twelve of whom shall be elected from the city at large, and one nominated by the Separate School Board. This will do away with a multiplicity of minor boards, and will centralize the city's school business. The change, if made, will be in line with the methods adopted in the larger American cities.

Technical education will receive increased encouragement from the Ontario Government, an appropriation of \$20,000 being included in the provincial estimates. This will be divided into grants of various sizes, of which the minimum will be \$750 per annum, with an additional \$310

where domestic science is taught. Toronto and Brantford have well-equipped technical schools, and in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec there are some ten or twelve institutions which may rightly be classed as technical. But an increase in educational facilities of this kind is absolutely necessary if Canadian artisans are to keep pace with those of other countries.

The Need of Accuracy

NEXT to a fund of native energy there is nothing so much needed in the equipment of the man or woman who is seeking success as accuracy. The whole world hates a bungler, and gives its rewards only to those who work on the principle of thoroughness. In modern business life inaccuracy is fatal, and has been proved so to hundreds of careless or ill-trained young men. The leaders in the business life of any town or city will be the ones who will most warmly second any attempts put forth to secure better habits of diligence and carefulness. In this lies one of the duties of modern education.

A college president, who knows whereof he writes, gives this testimony in a recent article: "Thoroughness implies accuracy. Glittering generalities may have their place, but it is not in the class-room. Dean Briggs thinks it next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. There is no more valuable result of training than the habit of absolute exactness, and no greater menace to life in any phase than its lack. The world has a right to demand that our schools and colleges shall train their students to be accurate, if nothing else."

In Readiness for Future War

IN time of peace prepare for war," is the old saying. A time of peace is now being enjoyed by the civilized world,