copied in the United States in several schools in large cities, notably Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. Have we given enough attention to the fact that skill, precision and excellency of workmanship and judicious selection of materials have all so much to do with the success of manufacturers and their ability to hold their own at home and make their way into foreign countries? Have we taken any means to secure these qualifications for success? In this restless age, in this hustling, bustling western world, apprenticeships to trades are almost things of the past.

Surely a system so well recommended should be tested somewhere in this province. Where can it be tested with greater prospect of success than in the High School where the pupils have all attained sufficient education to appreciate scientific and practical instruction?

The school as proposed would give to the pupils all the advantages which High schools now give, with the exception of instruction in Classics, French and German. The English and commercial masters would be retained. The mathematical master would probably need a special course in a school of practical science to qualify him to give such practical instruction in Statics and Dynamics, the uses of the mechanical powers, the amount of power or speed obtained by their use when combined with machines, and in general the subject and machinery treated of in the branch formerly called Natural Philosophy. He should give practical instruction in measuring and estimating the capacity of buildings, the quantities of earth to be removed from any place and the quantities required to be placed in any position for a particular purpose, the measurements of solids and superficies, the elements of surveying and levelling, the strength of metals and woods, the means of calculating the power of steam-engines. The science master would give instructions in Chemistry and Botany, and in connection with this department would explain the blights, the insects which attack the grains and roots grown by the farmer and the means of preventing injury from these as far as known, the value of different kinds of manures and the relations of chemistry to agriculture, he would also give instructions in Mineralogy and Geology, particularly as to exploring for and testing minerals, the causes of accidents in mines and the safe-guards which should be adopted to prevent them by proper ventilation, use of safety lamps, etc., the general principles as to faults in mines, the liabilities of mines to be damaged by water. He should give instructions in Chemistry in