

not extremely adapted groups. But it has a great variety of conditions producing the following floras :

Strand,	Fresh-water,	Hard-wood upland,
Salt-marsh,	Salt-water.	Dry sea-cliff,
Sand-dune,	Intervals,	Hill,
River bank,	Barren,	Field and open place,
Bog, Soft-wood upland.	Weeds.	Swamp.

The characteristics of these, and their common response to their common environment is a most important division of our subject. Here must be considered also the causes which allow of the persistence of northern and southern colonies within our borders.

G. A Summary of the Biological Characteristics of the Vegetation of Acadia, correlating our previous studies, and bringing them into touch with other departments of botany, principally Botanical Geography and Botanical Philosophy. Here we must consider recent changes in the flora, and the causes of the introduction of northern and southern colonies, and finally the general phytobiological status of the Acadian flora.

So much for a general view of our subject. We have now to enter upon the special treatment of its divisions, one of which I hope to present each year to this Society. I have every confidence that Acadian Botanists and Phytobiology will prove reciprocally adaptive.

The University, Munich, Germany, March, 1894.

For the REVIEW.]

Lesson on the Lever.—Grade VII.

Who will bring me a spring balance? You may Andrew. Who will bring a yard stick quite stout? You may Charlie.

The weights, one and two pounds, were taken from our scales. A block of wood supplied the place of a fulcrum. A pupil was directed to place the weight, 2 lbs, on one end of the lever, the fulcrum as near the centre as possible, and the pull-down on the spring balance was exactly two pounds. Then a drawing of the bar was made on the blackboard by another pupil. The word arm was given, fulcrum explained, and power and weight. Then different lengths for the arms were taken. It was discovered that if the weight was at the end of the short arm, less power would be required; also if the same weight was at the end of long arm more power would be required to lift it at the end of the short arm. The relation weight multiplied by its distance from the fulcrum equals power multiplied by its distance from the fulcrum was now clearly brought out by actual measurement. Questions were given and solved. Then the application or use of lever shown in the crow-bar scissors. These were levers of the first class. Then levers of the second class were formed, and questions given and solved. In one or two cases the results did not agree, as the weight, 12 lbs., was

six inches from fulcrum and power. Thirty inches from fulcrum was only 2 lbs. 5 oz., and one pupil suggested the weight of lever be taken into account and then it was found that the results would nearly agree.

Of course the balance was delicate enough to record exact results.

Levers of the second class, as wheel-barrow, handles of pumps, cant dog.

Then the lever of the third class was illustrated with examples, as the forearm treadle of machine.

Only the outline is given above; each teacher could fill it in so as to suit his class. Two lessons would forever dispose of the lever so that the children would intelligently understand its application and principle.

LEX.

Bloomfield, N. B.

For the REVIEW.]

Halifax School for the Blind.

The census of Canada for 1891 states that there are in the County of St. John twenty-seven blind persons. Their ages range from babyhood up into the eighties.

All information with respect to the name, age or whereabouts of any of these twenty-seven persons will be gratefully received.

Physicians, clergymen, school teachers, or any persons possessing such information, will confer a favor by communicating with the editor of the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, or with C. F. FRASER, Supt. School for the Blind, Halifax, N. S.

For the REVIEW.]

Early Flowering Plants.

Perhaps flower-lovers among the readers of the REVIEW would like to know what spring-flowers are found in the Western Counties of Nova Scotia, particularly in Yarmouth and Digby.

The first comer, beautiful in all save perfume, is the skunk-cabbage, whose flowers appearing in the bogs in March, are protected from the cold winds by their gay little hoods of purple and red and gold. Then comes the mayflower in all its delicate beauty followed closely by the yellow coltsfoot, white violets and blue, and dandelions.

The pale brown, naked, club-shaped fertile stems of the common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) and the sterile stems with their rigid green whorls are found by the roadsides, while the more graceful woodland horsetail (*E. sylvaticum*) is found in damp woods.

The delicate little goldthread grows abundantly, its yellow rootstock forming one of the exports of Yarmouth.

Among other flowers appearing in May, are the lance-leaved violet, *Smilacina bifolia* and *trifolia*, the