

received for his visits to Algoma quite pay his expenses. Mr. Little devoted himself to the advancement of the educational interests of his adopted country, and indeed it may be said that he fell a martyr to his zeal in that cause. "He rests from his labours, and his works do follow him."

Though he said little about his acquirements, yet Mr. Little was a scholarly man who pursued his studies beyond the requirements of his office. He gave his attention to Egyptology, and by his investigations of the Chronology of the Kings of Israel and Judah he satisfactorily removed the difficulties that presented themselves to so many minds. It is to be hoped that his labours in that department shall not be lost, but that they may be published for the benefit of Bible students.

This sketch has been written with an affectionate regard for the deceased gentlemen, of whom it may justly be said that he was a man among men.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, QUEBEC.

FULL extracts from this Report (which embraces those of the local Inspectors) are given in the Quebec *Educational Record* for April.

Most interesting information about all points of importance in the educational standing of the Province is presented. The number of school sections or municipalities, schools, teachers and pupils is rapidly increasing, there is also a decided improvement in the number of important subjects studied; but the statement is made that the education of many of the teachers employed in the primary schools is superficial and their professional knowledge very slight, and as a natural sequence to this state of matters the average salaries of the teachers are very low,

indeed, so serious has this become that the reports recommend that a minimum salary should be fixed by law, and in order to place the granting of teachers' certificates on a more satisfactory footing changes of a vital character are imperative so as to provide means for raising the standard of qualification, and also offer inducements for competent persons to enter the profession and remain in it. The present standard of qualification, or at least the interpretation put upon it, is largely left to the various examining boards, and therefore uniformity is impossible. The majority of the teachers are women and there is much difficulty in securing them because almost any other employment is preferred. The local Inspectors are unanimous in the opinion that the smallness of the salaries offered is an insuperable obstacle in the way of improving the standard of attainment, and when it is stated that in some districts \$77 is the average salary, and that it is not unusual for a female teacher to receive \$72 per annum and heat the building at her own expense comment is unnecessary. Frequent change of teachers, the want of attention on the part of parents to the hours fixed by regulations, and the general irregularity of attendance of the pupils also call for special notice. We here quote from the Report items of much interest about the McGill Normal School, Academy Diplomas, and general Public School Statistics:

In the course of the year an exhaustive report was prepared by the Principal of the school as to the manner in which the teachers trained in it have fulfilled their obligations to teach. It was found possible to obtain exact information respecting 700 out of 1,099 persons educated in the school since its commencement in 1857. These have taught for an average of five and a-half years each, and there