of New Brunswick. And the equipment may be as simple as ours was—a compass, barometer, sounding line, camera, plant press, with a few simple appliances.

Look at a map of New Brunswick. Find the Tobique River. Pick out its right hand branch and you will see that it comes from a system of lakes and streams in the wilderness of northern New Brunswick. It was this entire system that we traversed in four weeks, going in at Trouser's Lake and coming out by the Serpentine river. We visited eighteen lakes, of which at least one-third are not laid down on the map, saw the results of the work of the beaver, in their ingeniously constructed houses and dams, went through woods and marshes where moose, caribou and deer tracks are as well beaten as the tracks in a cow pasture, where these wild animals were daily seen in their native haunts, and where our presence often excited so little attention, that the animals often went on feeding after gazing at us for some time, where the noblest forests were to be seen in their primeval condition without a vestige or trace of the ravages of fire. (Long may they remain so!) A lake that gave the highest recorded altitude of any in the province was reached, and another that gave the deepest soundings.

G. U. Hay.

Summer School of Science.

Situated amid curving hills, with trim, neat homesteads and well kept lawns, occupying every point of vantage often in the most picturesque spots imaginable, with slopes beautified by shade trees, cherry and apple orchards and well tilled grain fields, with shady gorges and roads running into it from almost every quarter of the compass, the village of Bear River, N. S., was the happy home for a fortnight of the students who gathered at the Summer School. The school met on the 26th of July and remained in session (its fourteenth) until the 10th of August. During that time no efforts were spared by the inhabitants of this enterprising village to make the visitors enjoy themselves. There were luscious cherries in abundance, upon which all were invited to regale themselves either from tree-top or beneath its shade, or reclining in hammocks on the verandahs. The "freedom of the city" extended to the members of the school was no empty term. Wherever they went they found a hospitable welcome. Comfortable homes awaited them. A friendly nod of recognition greeted them at every turn; and the cheerful habit of singing or whistling, which the people have, whether at work or leisure, became catching. Every facility was afforded for the school to do its work, and so complete were the preparations to this end and so home-like and charming the surroundings, that when the day came for the firs excursion to Annapolis Royal—the thirteenth day of the session—many turned their backs regretfully on the pretty town, which regret was deepened when the hour for departure at the close of the session came.

The school, in many respects, was the most successful in its history, and much of its success is due to admirable local arrangements, the moving spirit in which was the local Secretary, W. E. Read, Esq. Mr. Read displayed an energy, a business ability, and tact that amounted to genius, and what made it look the more like genius was, that to the ordinary on-looker, he never seemed to be doing much of anything. But the courtesy and fulness with which every letter of enquiry was answered and the numberless little devices contrived for the comfort of each guest, made it evident that some one had worked, some one had planned. It is hoped that the Summer School may always in future have a local secretary built after the model of Mr. Read. Another gentleman, who has devoted himself to the task of making this year's school a success is Mr. S. A. Starratt, whose devotion to its interests has been unremitting. The president, Mr. W. R. Campbell, and the indefatigable secretary, Mr. J. D. Seaman, were also unremitting in their efforts to make the school a success.

Another feature that makes this year's school preeminent was the interest and "go" that characterized the class work. From half-past eight in the morning until nine or ten in the evening, the Bear River school building was a veritable hive of industry. The secret of this was an open one to the onlooker. The laboratory and field were more prominent than ever before, and the bright and eager faces of students plainly indicated that they were engaged in interesting and congenial work. In the class rooms devoted to geology and botany, the desks and tables were strewn with rocks, fossils and plants, and one could not fail to be impressed by the practical and useful character of the work done. In the afternoon, members of the same classes under the leadership of Dr. Bailey and Messrs. Vroom and Hay, could be seen picking their way through the windings of some picturesque dell or gorge, now studying ancient forms of life from the imprints on the rocks, now turning their attention to the ever present active living forms around them. A more eager and interested class it would be difficult to find than that which assembled every afternoon with Dr. Andrews, engaged in the blow-pipe analysis of minerals, and the same spirit characterized the laboratory work of Dr. Magee in chemistry and physics, Messrs. Oulton and Dixon in zoology and Mr. Starratt in physiology. The demonstrations carried on by the latter teacher before