

and as a commissioner appointed by Sir Edmund Head in the regulation of the University of New Brunswick. With extraordinary energy and a vision far ahead of his contemporaries he commenced the organization of provincial education. He published a work on agriculture for the schools which went through two editions, and a hand-book of the geography and natural history of Nova Scotia; but not until the REVIEW took the matter in hand has there since been so much attention paid to the development of the industrial natural history of the country. The government being too timid or too conservative to carry out his projected reforms, he resigned his office and accepted the position of principal of McGill University and professor of natural history. The shadow went back then on the dial of scientific educational progress in Nova Scotia several degrees. But three decades of general progress have prepared a new generation for the more complete realization of our first superintendent's dream.

He is the author of a very great number of scientific papers. Some of his better known books were published as follows: 1855, "Acadian Geology." 1859, "Archaia, or Studies of Creation in Genesis." 1863, "Air-Breathers of the Coal Period." 1864, "Hand-book of Scientific Agriculture." 1868, "Acadian Geology," enlarged edition. 1870, "Hand-book of Canadian Zoology," the latest edition of which is a text-book in the Nova Scotian Summer School of Science. 1873, "The Story of Earth and Man." 1874, "Science and the Bible." 1875, "The Dawn of Life." 1877, "Origin of the World." 1880, "Fossil Men." 1881, "The Chain of Life." 1887, "The Geological History of Plants" (International Science Series).

Some of his principal honors were won as follows: Fellow of the Geological Society, 1855; M.A., 1856; LL.D., 1857; Fellow of the Royal Society, 1862; First President of the Royal Society of Canada, 1881; C.M.G., 1882; President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1882; Knighted, 1884; President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1886.

Sir J. W. Dawson's genius has made the University of McGill known over the whole world; and makes the commercial metropolis of Canada, French Montreal, pose in imagination as an English university city. It is hoped he may be present this summer to address the interprovincial convention of teachers at St. John.

DEER are increasing in numbers to the west of the river St. John. There are no moose or caribou on that side of the river. Wolves are also being seen in increasing numbers in our woods. These follow on the track of the deer. A few days ago a huge wolf was seen in the woods a short distance back of Harvey station.—*Saint John Globe*.

EDUCATIONAL REPORTS.

We have received the report of Chief Supt. Montgomery on the schools of Prince Edward Island, for the year ending June 30th, 1887. The document is an interesting one, and satisfactory progress is shown in education compared with former years. There were 505 teachers employed for the year over as many school departments, with only five districts without schools. There were 22,460 pupils enrolled, giving an average to each teacher of 44. The pupils made an average daily attendance of 12,325, or an average to each school of 24. The percentage of enrolled pupils daily present was 54.88. In 1886, this percentage was 56.27—the highest of any province in the Dominion for that year. The following is the average salary paid to teachers:—

Male Teachers, 1st Class ..	..	\$400 88
" " 2nd " ..	..	270 24
" " 3rd " ..	..	217 96
Female " 1st " ..	..	311 18
" " 2nd " ..	..	213 57
" " 3rd " ..	..	157 34

Though the average salaries of teachers is less than in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; it is a noteworthy fact that there is less disproportion between the salaries of male and female teachers than in either of the other provinces. The salary of first class female teachers is greater than in Nova Scotia, and nearly equal to that in New Brunswick.

In regard to subjects of study, reference is made in the report to a marked increase of those having a practical bearing, but regret is expressed that "the programme of studies for the whole school is adapted to the needs of the few who are preparing to enter the professions. This is an abuse of our educational advantages. . . . Only one in about 200 of our young people ever go beyond the common district school, and less than one in every 1,000 enter the universities. The education given in the common schools, therefore, should train the young principally for the duties of practical life."

The report of Geo. S. Milligan, LL. D., superintendent of the Methodist schools of Newfoundland, for 1887, has been received. 130 schools under the Methodist board were in operation during the whole or part of the year, giving employment to 114 teachers. The whole number of pupils attending the 130 schools was 6,903, with an average of 3,704.

There is other matter of interest in the report, but there are two additional reports that have to be consulted in order to get complete educational statistics for the Island. As these are not at hand for com-