

species of plants, and more perfect specimens of those which had been previously collected. But a more valuable and unexpected discovery was that of the remains of insects—five species in all—the very oldest known to geologists, and which flitted about in the old Devonian forests perhaps hundreds of thousands of years ago.

A description of these insects from the pen of Prof. Seudder, the distinguished entomologist, may be found in Dawson's *Acadian Geology*, pp. 524-526. The first one discovered by Prof. Hartt was named *Lithentomum Harttii*.

After a course of study at Cambridge, Mass., under Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Hartt filled positions in several educational institutions in the United States, and was then appointed to the professorship of geology in Cornell University, New York. But it was in the extensive and distant empire of Brazil that Prof. Hartt was destined to achieve the greatest results of his energy and genius. In a series of five expeditions, covering thirteen years, he explored a great extent of country, examining much of it step by step, mapping out large districts of territory, accumulating a vast mass of geological material, publishing much that was new and valuable; and when the pen dropped from his hand he had prepared much of the MSS. of reports of his final work. The intense heat of the Brazilian summer, his failing health, caused by too close application to arduous and important duties, made him fall an easy prey to that dreadful scourge of the tropics—yellow fever. In the language of a very dear and intimate friend of his, Prof. Daniel S. Martin, he was "a Canadian by birth and education; an American by residence and adoption; a Brazilian, it may be said, by the chief labors and discoveries of his riper years; a scientist always and everywhere."

The results of Prof. Hartt's first and second expeditions to Brazil were published in a large octavo volume of 600 pages, entitled "The Geology and Physical Geography of Brazil," and is an illustration not only of the maturity to which he had brought his geological studies, but also of his great versatility of talent. The numerous maps and sketches by which the work is illustrated were drawn by himself, and the descriptive portions of the work are well written and interesting. Although his later trips yielded such rich scientific results, yet so carefully and accurately was the material of this book compiled that very little, if any, of it needed correction. Prof. Hartt had written before he went to Brazil in 1874 the following works: A quarto volume of 300 pages on "Brazilian Antiquities;" a work of 300 pages on the Mythology of Brazilian Indians; a grammar and dictionary of the language of the Tupé Indians, of

about 400 pages. At the time of his death he had prepared voluminous reports as chief of the Brazilian survey. These, with his contributions to scientific journals throughout the country, show marvellous capacity and industry.

That he possessed all the qualities of a great leader and a brilliant scientific teacher is apparent from the abundant results of his comparatively short life. His industrious career furnishes a fruitful example of the rewards resulting from enthusiasm, energy and intelligence when applied steadily in one direction.

For the Review

N. S. Normal School.

The Truro Normal School has this year an enrollment of but one hundred, of whom fifty are in the first class. Thus, while the total number is the smallest for a long time, the first class is the largest but one ever enrolled in the history of the school.

This diminution of numbers exclusively in the lowest grades is due undoubtedly to the general advance in the facilities offered to students of this class by the county academies and other schools centrally situated. So long as professional training is not a condition of professional qualification so long the opportunities offered for obtaining professional training will not be an important factor in determining the choice of students who wish to select a school where they may prepare for the license examination. If good local facilities for preparation for the second class license are available candidates for this grade will not unlikely in diminishing numbers go a long distance to the Normal School.

So, too, it must be admitted that the relatively large class seeking qualification in the Normal School for the Grade B examination is indicative of a prevalent opinion that in the main better advantages are here offered in the lines of work requisite for that grade than can be obtained elsewhere. While nearly all of this year's first class are teachers of some experience holding a second class license, the indications are that their aims are principally for the literary advancement necessary to secure a higher grade of license, and only secondarily for the professional training which is given at the Normal School.

The principal of the school in his inaugural address dwelt particularly upon the urgent necessity of such changes in our present system which would not only secure on the part of every one entering the service a reasonable degree of professional knowledge and skill but at the same time relieve the Normal School of the heavy burden of purely academic work which under present circumstances, to its serious disadvan-