

The state universities usually pay about twenty per cent. larger salaries than other institutions. Some of the newer institutions pay higher salaries than the older. Institutions in cities usually pay better than those in the country.

There are many high school principals who receive higher salaries than college professors. The average pay of the city high school principal is greater than that of the average college professor. In the larger cities it is above that of the college presidents.

The actual earning of the "heater" in any finished bar iron mill is greater than that of the average college professor, or \$1700 as against \$1500. The "boss roller" gets \$5,250, which is almost twice the average salary of the college president. Blacksmiths, blowers, firemen, founders, beaters, ingot-loaders, masons, millwrights, puddlers, rollers, roughers receive about the same wages as the college professors outside a few of the larger institutions. There are iron mills in this country in which the salary of the average of the workmen is as great as the average salaries in some of our colleges. Book-keepers, salesmen, and "drummers" receive as high salaries as the professors in most colleges. The writer thus makes out a strong case for the under-paid college professor, and we wonder if no one is ready to make out as strong a case in favor of the under-paid school teacher. The case has been made out a hundred times, but what has it resulted in?

—The annual report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for orphan and waif children, just received, shows that during the year ending 31st December last, 8,947 fresh cases of children were dealt with. No fewer than 4,363 rescued boys and girls were on an average resident in the Homes. Of the fresh cases admitted during the year, 1,244 had actually been on the streets, sleeping out, or were rescued from common lodging-houses, or the custody of thieves, prostitutes or other persons of abandoned life. During the year, 1,475 boys and girls were sent to situations, or otherwise placed out in life, in Great Britain, and 727 selected boys and girls sent to Canada. Of these ninety-eight per cent. are said to be doing well. There is a good deal of opposition in some quarters to the admission of these children into the Dominion, and much is made of an occasional misdeed by one of them. But, as a matter of fact, the record is a remarkable one. It is doubtful whether, were the courses of one hundred Canadian children, taken at random, followed for a number of years, it could be said that all but two were doing well. Dr. Barnardo's and similar