

attempt to convert him is always unsatisfactory, since he is almost sure to say afterwards that he had the best of the argument, and is even ready to blame those who approach him with good intent for saying what they did not mean to say, and even for what they never did say. It is needless to remark that not only our teachers, but our ministers and other public men, have to suffer at the hands of such a man; and yet there seems to be nothing for us to do but to bear patiently with his peculiar way of looking at things. Perhaps after all the crank is a necessity to the community, and it is perhaps only the ordinary thinker who is short-sighted in not seeing that he is so.

—The Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been received, and from its well-arranged pages and statistical tables we glean the following facts in regard to the educational progress of the province. The number of municipalities is 1,196; the number of schools in operation, 5,318; the number of pupils, 266,116; and the number of teachers, 8,942. Any inspector or teacher who may meet with Mr. Taylor's specimen, or another of the same genus, will do well to present to him the tenth page of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet's Report. In it are to be found figures which ought to satisfy any sane man of the progress that has been made. But we will refer to this on another occasion. In his general statement, Mr. Ouimet refers to the present arrangement of the inspectoral districts, and recommends that the remuneration given to the inspectors should be increased. After pointing out how many days of the year are at the disposal of an inspector, he says that in order to arrive at a greater degree of efficiency, there are two ways of dealing with the matter. The first involves the re-arrangement of the districts and the employment of a larger number of inspectors; the second, which in the Superintendent's opinion would produce better results, would have for its object the visiting of the present districts in such a way that the labour of the inspector would be as far as possible equalized, and an additional remuneration at so much a visit for each school be paid. There are also some interesting facts in regard to the administration of the department and the amount of labour involved in the various offices. The volume, which covers over four hundred pages, includes the Reports of the Inspectors, of the Normal Schools, of the Universities and Colleges, and the usual statistical tables. At the end of tabular statements there is given the minutes of the meetings of the Council of Public Instruction and its two Committees. Altogether, the Report is full of interest to the Canadian educationist. The arrangement