

list for the preliminary B.A. examination was a girl, though one past the age for taking the Scholarship; and there were two other girls in that first class of only six. In the German Honours list, two of the first class, consisting of only four, were girls. In the Mathematical Honours list for the examination common to the preliminary B.A. examination, and the preliminary Bachelor of Science examination, the first was a girl, from Girton College—Miss Scott—again too old for the exhibition, and one of only three in this class, having beaten both her male competitors. The first in the honours list for Anatomy in the preliminary Bachelor of Medicine examination was a girl, Miss Prideaux, of the London School of Medicine for Women, who had beaten both her Guy's Hospital rivals; and one (the last) of the three placed in the first class of the Honours list for Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry was also a girl, or, perhaps we should say, a woman. This is a pretty good score for women, who have been only so lately admitted into the field of competition.—*The (London) Spectator*.

*The Inventor of Leap Year.*—The honour of having invented the leap-year was first given to Sosigenes, the adviser of Julius Cæsar. But the discovery of the Decree of Canopus robbed Sosigenes of that honor by showing that a like reform for Lower Egypt had been proposed in the year. B. C. 238. If Mr. S. Sharpe is correct we must now put the invention back to the year, B.C. 357. He claims the title of being the inventor of the intercalary day every fourth year for Ichnophys, the Egyptian astronomer and teacher of Eudoxus, who reformed the Greek calendar on another plan. Mr. Sharpe communicated his discovery to a late number of the *Athenæum*.

*Goody Two Shoes.*—The authorship of this celebrated tale for children has lately been the subject of correspondence in the *Athenæum*, Mr. Charles Welsh affiliating the book upon Oliver Goldsmith and Mr. Winter Jones contending for the claims of his grandfather, Giles Jones. The story originally issued from the house of John Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard, for whom both of the putative parents were literary workmen. The claims of Giles Jones are supported by family tradition and by its being attributed to him in the catalogue of the British Museum. Goldsmith's claims rest upon literary evidence of style and manner, and have been maintained at different times by Washington Irving, William Godwin, Bewick the engraver, and Miss Charlotte Yonge. The dispute reminds us of the old one as to the judge that committed Prince Henry. Perhaps the question is one incapable of definite solution, but it seems to us not impossible that the two claimants may have been *collaborateurs*, Jones writing the mass of the story and Goldsmith adding touches.

*Statistics of Letters and Telegrams.*—A German paper has published some interesting statistics concerning the *Weltverkehr*, or