

professional education imparted at our universities and elsewhere. MM. Demogeot and Montucci seem to have paid a long visit to the different universities of Scotland, and furnish an elaborate account of their past history and present character. The verdict pronounced declares their system to possess a marked superiority over that of the old universities of England. "In Scotland," says the report before us, "men do not come to the universities to win boat-races and run into debt, but to work hard, and put themselves in a position to earn their living." At the same time, one great defect is noticed in the Scottish system. The facility of entrance lowers the character of the teaching, and it is necessary to give quite elementary lectures in Greek and Latin Grammar, in Euclid and Algebra, in order that they may be within the comprehension of the ignorant classes who listen to them. The result of this is, that a great many good mechanics are spoilt in order to make of them bad men of learning. The already overstocked professions are recruited with inferior men, who would engage with far more advantage to themselves and others in some kind of trade or handiwork; and the universities are lowered without any corresponding advantage accruing to the country. —*Scotsman.*

—GIFT FOR SCHOOLS.—A handsome gift for educational purposes has been made by Mr. Bolckow, member of the British Parliament. A year ago he gave a public park to the town of Middlesbro', and he has now presented to the citizens of the same place a valuable block of buildings, erected at a cost of £6,000. The buildings are to be used as national schools, and will accommodate nine hundred scholars.

—CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.—By a recent decision of the authorities of Christ Church, Oxford, the *status* formerly enjoyed by noblemen in that society has been abolished, and for the future the gold tuft which has distinguished scions of the aristocracy for so many years will not be worn. During the present Term resident noblemen have donned the plain cap and gown of the commoner, the only exception to the rule being his Highness Prince Hassan, who still retains the silk gown and golden tassel formerly worn by Lords at Christ Church.

—COLLEGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dr. Hamlin, President of Robert College of Constantinople, writes under date 8th February, 1870: "I send you a notice of the College from the *Phare du Bosphore*, a journal in French, but under Greek auspices. I know nothing of the directors, nor what induced them to publish such a flattering notice." "ROBERT'S COLLEGE, A BEBEK.—The beneficial results which this school has produced are already known, and it is our duty to draw the attention of fathers of families who wish to enlarge the education of their sons, towards this establishment, which, by its organization and the *personnel* of the professors, surpasses all other foreign schools which are established in Constantinople. For the study of the languages, the sciences, belles lettres, and especially of that morality which makes good citizens, read the prospectus of the directors of this school. The foundation of this College amongst us is a benefit of which we have only as yet very little felt the value. Let us profit thereby, and make our sons worthy of their destiny by introducing them into this College, from whence they will be able to come out, not merely well educated, but also well grounded in morality."

—SCHOOL CHILDREN IN INDIA.—During the recent visit of the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) to Calcutta, the boys and girls of the native schools of the district were collected in the garden of the Rajah's Palace for examination by the local inspector. The boys showed great proficiency, and, age for age, are quite as advanced as those at home. One boy of 14 was called upon for the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, which he did on a black board in a manner which showed he thoroughly understood it. A class was examined in geography, and scarcely a single wrong answer was given. The examiner gave a dictation in Hindustani words to this effect:—"Here are come to visit you, the son of the great Queen, the Empress of Hindostan, and the Viceroy, the Lord Mayo. See how great and noble they are, and yet how plainly they are dressed. What do you think of them?" The one reply that

was translated to us, taken at random, was—"We are glad to behold these great men. The British are our gods; there are no rulers like the British, and happy are the people who are governed by them." The day was spent driving the jungle for deer. Three fine stags, a wild boar, and some small deer were shot. One of the Duke's staff, keen for sport, after many disappointments, discharged a deadly shell at an animal, which, to his great delight, fell never to move again; but, alas! on being brought in, it was found to be a tame goat that had strayed into the jungle.

—CORNELL UNIVERSITY has received a gift of \$2,000 from two friends for its library, and a collection of fossils of considerable size and value from its admirers in England.

—The University of California is to consist of five colleges, to be known as the California Hall, the College of Letters, the College of Agriculture, the College of Mechanic Arts, and the College of Mines. To these are to be added the Astronomical and magnetic Observatories, the Faculty Lodge, and the houses of the Professors. The colleges are to be each two stories high, with basement and attic, built of brick and iron, the floors supported by iron girders, and thoroughly earthquake proof. All the materials to be used in the construction of the University are of native manufacture and production, with the exception of the glass, which must be imported.

—PRIZES TO PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Two prominent book publishers in New York have done the Theological Seminary at Princeton an acceptable service, as well as an honour to themselves, by recently founding two prizes for acquirements in the Hebrew language. Robert Carter & Bros. have offered a prize of \$50 in books to be bestowed upon the student entering next term who shall pass the best preliminary examination in Hebrew. Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co. have followed up this by offering a prize of like kind and amount to the student already entered in the Seminary, who shall next Fall sustain the best examination in certain chapters in the Book of Job.

—NEVADA.—The fourth annual report of the State Superintendent shows that, in spite of the disadvantages incident to the settlement of a mineral country, public schools mainly free have been established in every populous district, and during the past two years have been taught for a greater average number of months (with perhaps one or two exceptions), at a greater expense per census-child, by teachers employed at a larger average salary, than elsewhere in the United States. The number of schools and scholars reported, the Superintendent says, would hardly justify any formal presentation of statistics or discussion of plans, but for the relation which the school system sustains to the future of the State, rendering a present examination of its condition of no little moment. These returns are exhibitives of the character and working of initial measures, which now, better than at any later period, may be improved and adapted for higher usefulness. They are prophetic also, and helpful of prosperity. Wherein they reveal any excellence of method and liberality of provision, any profusion of appliance for the education of children, they invite population and improve the prospect of the State. "Nor are they void of pleasing testimony. Comparison of them with returns of other States establishes that in respect to system, provision, and facilities for popular education in elementary branches, Nevada is superior to many, and inferior to but few States of the Union." To say the least, Nevada promises well; and considered as promises, the following statistics are not devoid of interest:—The number of children in the State last year, between 6 and 18 years of age, was 3,293, an increase of 512; under 6 years of age, 2,503, an increase of 440; attending public school, 1,661; private school, 496; not attending school, 642. The State has 26 school districts, with 39 schools; 25 school-houses are owned by the State, and 8 are rented. Of the twenty-five, 18 are built of wood, 2 of adobe, 2 of brick, and 2 of stone. The character of the twenty-fifth is not reported. Four school-houses were erected during the year: two were pronounced a disgrace to the State; eleven need to be remodelled and enlarged; twelve are neat, commodious, and substantial. How many States can say the last of half their school-houses? The total valuation of school-houses and furniture was \$39,331, an increase of over fifty per cent. Forty-four teachers were employed, twelve of whom were men. The average monthly wages paid to male teachers was \$157.41; to female teachers, \$107.28; that is more than