

An American took the first prize in Mathematics at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Of the 1,058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only one hundred and thirteen study theology and one hundred and fifty-eight law. A growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in Europe.

Two thousand dollars has been bequeathed to Boston University "for the purpose of clothing worthy theological students."

The heliometer now in place at Yale was made in Germany at a cost of \$8,000, and is the finest in existence.—*The Dartmouth*.

The editors of the *Yale News* are endeavoring to make the editorship equivalent to an optional study.—*Ex.*

Princeton has received upward of \$2,500,000 since Dr. McCosh took charge.

Vienna has 4,853 students; more than any other European University. "Gentlemen and fellow-students," is the way a Harvard Professor begins his lecture.

There have been 184 woman students at Michigan University during 1882. Of this number 110 were in the Literary department.

The regents of the University of Nebraska have appropriated \$150 to the *Hesperian Student*, the students' publication of that institution.

Central College, in Missouri, founded in 1859, has a productive endowment of \$110,000, and buildings worth \$60,000. In 1882 it had seven professors and one hundred and seventy students.

At Glasgow University in the Session of '80-'81 there were in all 2,304 students, while at Aberdeen the number was 475. The graduates from the former amounted to 285,—from the latter, 214.

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 93,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000. University of Michigan, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; Williams, 19,000; and Dickinson, 29,000.

Yale and Harvard may be taken as the most expensive Colleges in the United States, and Brown University as more moderate. A Yaleman's or Harvardite's expenses average about \$900 each year, while the average at Brown University sinks as low as \$450 per annum. The expenses at Toronto University are as follows:—Tuition fees, \$20; usual board for the academic year 31 weeks—\$124; subscription for games, clubs, societies, &c., \$20; books, \$30. Thus \$250 per academic year is about the average cost at Toronto University.—*The Dalhousie Gazette*.

The average age of the gradation of United States students is 22.

Trinity College is making a new departure. A Professorship of boxing is to be established.—*Varsity*.

The Harvard *Echo* has stopped publication after an existence of three years. This leaves the field alone to its successful rival, *The Herald*.

At Williams the fund derived from the rent of rooms is appropriated for the reduction of board at the college club, thus placing the best fare at less than \$3.00 per week.

Professor Packard, the Greek professor at Yale, has been tendered the position of resident curator of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, which position will be rendered vacant at the expiration of the term of office of the present occupant, Professor Goodwin of Harvard.

Some time ago the library of Cornell University received, by the will of a friend, an estate which at the time was considered to be of but moderate value. It was found to be invested in Wisconsin pine lands, now worth about \$2,000,000 in hard money. This makes \$7,000,000 worth of pine lands that Cornell has in the same State.

Prof. Vichow, of Berlin, has in his laboratory a collection of 6,000 skulls, representing all races and times.

The law professors at Columbia receive a salary of \$7,500.

The permanent school fund of Kansas amounted to \$7,270,121.67 on June 30th.

The salaries of the new professors of the University of Texas range from \$4,000 down to 2,500.

Texas is to have a State institution with endowment of \$2,000,000. One of the departments opens next January.

In the German Universities there are at least 7,000 American students.

Cambridge and Oxford have an income of \$1,000,000 each, and each student's expenses for the six months of the academic year amount to from six hundred to one thousand dollars.

Mr. Holloway, an Englishman, has given \$2,000,000 to endow an institution for the higher education of women.

A item recently stated the number of students in the University of Berlin as over 2,000. It should be borne in mind that these 4,000 students are graduates of colleges, a collegiate course being a prerequisite for admission to a German University.

Edinburgh University had 3,237 students last term.

The college students of the United States number 25,670.

Trinity has 15 Frenchmen; Hobart, 22; Victoria, 33. Hamilton, 44; Rochester, 51; Williams, 68; Brown, 82; Amherst, 85; Syracuse, 140; Princeton, 178; Yale, 260; Harvard, 275; Cambridge, 855.

The Yale College Faculty have declared that hereafter when the Seniors and Sophomores injure a Frenchman the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.—*Ex.*

The classical departments at Oxford still continue to attract the largest number of able men, being closely followed however by the mathematical school. Natural Science comes next, then theology, then history, and last of all, law.

John Hopkins University has 186 students of which seventy are Frenchmen.

Phonography has been made a part of the curriculum in the Iowa State University.

Ashbury college will hereafter be known as De Pau University, in honour of W. C. De Pau, who has donated one million dollars to that college.

At present there in the United States sixty four Greek Letter Fraternities, having 487 chapters, thirty-five chapter houses, seventy alumni chapters, and a total membership of 62,256.

The Czar has given his consent to convert seventeen imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will, of course, be used for higher schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education. Russia has a school population of 15,000,000, and the number of children in primary schools is a little over 1,009,000.

Since the modest beginning, thirteen years ago, of Girton College—the woman's college at Cambridge—it has twice been found necessary to make considerable extensions. The students have proved themselves eager to profit by the advantages afforded to them, as was shown by their distinctions obtained at Cambridge this year. It is now once more intended to develop the work of the college by making further and more elaborate extensions. For some time past a number of applicants have been refused admission owing to the want of space, and plans have at last been adopted which will make room for 23 more students, bringing up the number to 78.

At the installation of Lord Rosebery at the Edinburgh University, the Undergraduates decidedly distinguished themselves. They interrupted the opening prayer by a fire of exclamations such as 'tut, tut, man '—that's nonsense '—that's not true,' &c. 'They pelted peas through pea-shooters. They cheered, hooted, and groaned at all the well-known men of the day, and wound up the evening by storming several houses, and smashing any quantity of panes. The police, as usual, were on the alert, and out of three or four hundred 'rioters' arrested, four appeared next morning and gave bail for further appearance. Lord Rosebery's speech was patriotic and Scotch, and called forth such enthusiasm that a staid Professor broke out into sonnets, from which he has not yet recovered.

The students of Aberdeen have had a most successful riot; the most riotous in fact, the police think, that has taken place in the town for a quarter of a century. The occasion was the inauguration of the Lord Rector of the University, Dr. Alexander Bain. A pledge having been exacted from the students that they would keep the peace, Dr. Bain felt justified in preparing his discourse. Apparently the students repented them of their promise, for, as the report goes, they "marched in a body from the University, headed by itinerant musicians, pelting the people in the street with peas and stones, and singing ribald songs." But this was only the overture. The real performance began when the hall was reached. An announcement that war had been declared had been received beforehand, and the door was barricaded and guarded by stalwart porters full of academic martial spirit. But the students were not disorganized by these preparations. The doors were smashed as well as the porters, and the rabble, rushing into the building, terrified the guests who thronged the galleries. Then followed a scene over which the Scotch papers are eloquent. Everything that was capable of being broken was broken, peas were discharged in clouds, and the visitors were hospitably set fire to with squibs. At this crisis the Lord Rector appeared upon the scene, but in no wise awed the assembly. Finally he resigned the hope of delivering himself, and, like a sensible man, walked out, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The victory was celebrated by another *feu de joie* of crackers and peas. The students then formed in procession and marched through the streets of the town, shouting and insulting the passers-by. This Scotch University has earned a bad name, which in soberer moments its students must themselves most of all regret.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The following information concerning this institution will be of interest to our readers:—

The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue of Victoria; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to enable him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a Council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor; also for the constitution of a Senate to be presided over by a Warden, as soon as the superior degrees (comprising degrees of Masters of Arts and Doctors of Law, Music and Medicine) should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the Senate