

regular census, for several Continental governments are not content, like ourselves, with a census once every ten years. Since 1871 the population of Germany has increased by 1,693,762. There seems to have been a census taken in Norway in January of last year, the details of which have not been published, though Behm and Wagner give the probable total as 1,815,000, an increase of about 12,000 on the estimate for 1875. The increase in the case of Great Britain over the estimate for 1875 is 352,000. Portugal shows an increase of about 310,000 since 1871, and if the population of the Azores and Madeira be added, it will raise the number in the table by 378,681. With regard to European Turkey, the estimates given by Behm and Wagner are rather more than those published some time since in an article in the *London Times* on the population of Turkey. The population of Turkey proper is given as 8,500,000; Roumania, 4,459,277, and Serbia, 1,377,068. Behm and Wagner's numbers are mainly founded on Kutschera's estimate, the difference between this and that of Herr Jakschitch being mainly caused by a difference of opinion as to the density of population in and around Constantinople, and as to whether any portion of the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus should be included. It is clear, at all events, that the population of Turkey proper does not much exceed eight millions, a little over one-third being Mahomedans. The population of the whole of the Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is given as 47,660,000—20,500,000 being claimed by Egypt, Tripoli, and Tunis, and 13,000,000 by Asia. The total population of Russia, both in Europe and Asia, is set down as 86,568,000, being an increase of 900,000 over the estimate for 1875. As might be surmised, this increase is mainly in Central Asia, and arises from additions to territory. The area given for the whole of the Russian Empire is 8,456,500 square miles, being an increase of 26,000 square miles over that of 1875. This increase has occurred mainly in Central Asia, where the Russian territory covers an area of about 1,290,000 square miles, with a population of 4,650,213.

The entire population of Asia is larger by about twenty-five millions than the estimate given in last year's issue of Behm and Wagner's work. The increase mainly falls upon the East India Islands and Anam, the figures in the case of the latter being more than double those given in the tables of last year, viz., 21,000,000. The population of British India is rather less than last year, being 188,093,700; that of British Burmah being about 2,750,000, including tributary or protected States. The whole population of British India is close on 239,000,000. In a map of India which accompanies the work the varying density of the population in India is shown—from five inhabitants to over 750 per square mile. The greatest density is found, of course, about Calcutta, as also in patches all along the East coast and over all the North-western Provinces. The population of China is given as 405,000,000, with 28,500,000 of outlying people. Hong Kong seems to have decreased by upward of 2,000 since last year, the number now given being 121,985. Japan is set down at 33,299,014.

According to the latest statistics, the whole population of Australia amounts to 1,367,000; of New Zealand to 421,326. In the Fiji Islands the native population seems to be rapidly decreasing. It is calculated now to exceed 70,000, while the whites, who in 1872 numbered 2,940, were last year only 1,650.

With regard to Africa, the population of Algeria was, in 1875, estimated to be 2,448,961. The population of Egypt shows a slight increase over last year, being now 17,000,000. The inhabitants of Port Said now number 9,650, and of Ismailia 3,779. Many details are given concerning the area and population of the Soudan and Central and West African States, the results of recent explorations. The British possessions in South Africa show an increase of territory and population, the latter numbering, according to latest data, 1,338,702.

There is an increase over the whole of America of upwards of 1,200,000 over the number given last year. This increase seems to a considerable extent due to the fact that more recent statistics have been obtained since last year, the data in many instances referring to 1875 and 1876. The population of Newfoundland, *e. g.*, is that of 1874, and is 161,386, showing a large increase over that of 1869. Canada is still 3,672,115, and the United States nearly 40,000,000. Mexico stands at 9,276,079, and this must be from quite recent data, as last year's number was that of 1872. The Central American States show a slight decrease, the number this year being 2,828,164; the West Indies, 4,316,178; and all South America, 26,309,700, of which Brazil claims upward of 11,000,000.

A list of about 215 towns is given, which contain 100,000 or more inhabitants. On the exact line are Abeokuta, Herat, Leon (Mexico), and a considerable number of Chinese towns, the estimate of whose population must be founded mainly on conjecture. There are 29 towns whose population reaches or surpasses 500,000. Those at or above a million are: Berlin, 1,045,000; Canton, 1,000,000; London (1876), 3,489,428; New York, with Brooklyn (1875),

1,536,622; Paris, 1,851,792; Seangtoli, Shanchowfu, and Singanfu (China), each 1,000,000; and Vienna, 1,001,999.

The entire area of British possessions abroad is given at 7,964,752 square miles, with a population of 203,941,766—excluding, of course, the protected Indian States.—*School and Home.*

2. CLIMATOLOGY.

A paper "on the climates of the various British Colonies" was read by Mr. G. J. Symons, F.M.S., at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held on the 13th March, 1877, in which he dwells upon the want of uniformity of the methods of observation, and he proposes as a remedy for this evil the following:—“(1) That the attention of the Governments of the various Colonies be called to the fact, that there are scarcely any two of which the official records of the meteorology are strictly comparable, and that they be urged to arrange for a conference of the whole of the Directors, with instructions for them to discuss the method best adapted for universal adoption, and to bind themselves uniformly, universally, and rigidly to carry out the method recommended by the majority. The votes at the conference to be weighed proportionally to the number and equipment of the stations under the direction of each member of the congress. (2) Failing this, which would be the proper course, useful information might be obtained by stipulating that at every principal observatory a Stevenson screen with the four usual thermometers be erected, and that the instruments be read at 9 A.M. and 9 P.M. daily, and the observations printed *in extenso*, with no corrections except for instrumental error. This would not cost 10l. per station, even if freight be added to the cost of the apparatus.”

His remarks as to Canada are as follows:—

“The climate of the vast territory (nearly as large as Europe) now known as the Dominion of Canada, is far too large a subject to be dismissed in a few words, and yet no other course is open to me. The separate publications on the climates of the various provinces are neither numerous nor important, and, except for Toronto, I know of no publication of observations or results for any considerable number of years. In 1871 Professor Kingston, of Toronto Observatory, was appointed to the directorship of the then newly-created meteorological office of the Dominion of Canada, and since that time the results from the various stations, both public and private, have been published in his annual reports. In the course of time these volumes will become of great value; but at present, being strictly confined to a statement of the facts observed in each year, without a word of comment, and without a single comparison with previous years, they are not in a form available to any but a strictly scientific investigator, and even he would have much work to do which ought to be done by the Canadian Meteorological Office. At present it would appear that the funds or staff at Professor Kingston's disposal are inadequate.

Under these circumstances, I have had to fall back for data for the present note upon other publications, and I only claim for the following that they are the best readily attainable:—

Toronto: Mean temperature 44°·1, highest 99°·2, lowest—26°·5, range 125°·7, mean daily range 16°·6, mean humidity 77, mean rain 36 in.

St. John's, Newfoundland: Mean temperature 13°, highest 92°·5, lowest—21°·0, range 113°·5, daily range 14°·4, rainfall 55 in.

Spence's Bridge, British Columbia: Mean temperature 45°·3, highest 100°, lowest—29°·0, range 129°·0, daily range 19°·3, humidity 62, rainfall doubtful.

Manitoba, Winnipeg: Mean temperature 31°·3, highest 95°·0, lowest—43°·1, range 138°·1, daily range 23°·2, humidity 84, rainfall 22 in.

3. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PERMANENT EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA.

We have been furnished with a copy of the official bulletin of the International Exhibition company, and are thus enabled to give our readers the following interesting facts:—

A special attraction of the exhibition is the educational department. Thirteen thousand square feet of floor space have been set apart for an educational display. This department includes the following important features: 1. Model school-rooms, graded and ungraded. 2. School work from different countries, states and cities. 3. School apparatus, classified according to the subjects they are intended to illustrate. 4. School-books, charts, maps, etc., arranged according to subjects treated. 5. Natural history collections. 6. Models, plans and photographs of school buildings. 7. Work done by students in universities, colleges, scientific and technical schools, normal and commercial schools, and benevolent insti-