

not in the man in latent form, the college cannot develop it.

How then are we to treat this subject? Shall we urge the importance of universal education? Certainly the primary, and as far as practicable, the higher academic training. Shall we encourage all to avail themselves of college and university culture? I answer no. There are a few in every generation who do not seem to need it, to gain distinction and influence. Still these same men would be greatly benefited by a more extensive and systematic education. And there are many who would not be sufficiently benefited by such a course of study, to warrant the necessary time and expense to complete it.

Well established statistics fully sustain the position I have here taken. It has been estimated by good authority, that a free public school education

in our country adds 50 per cent. to the productive power of labour. Hence every child should be so educated. Again, an academic education it is claimed adds 100 per cent., and a college and university education 200 to 300 per cent. to the productive power of labour. This of course depends upon the capacity and ability of the student or pupil to profit by the advantages of the higher education. Hence, so far as they give evidence of ability and adaptation to any line of manual service, and have the means to prosecute such a course of study, our youth should be encouraged in the effort to secure a more or less liberal education. Another interesting fact illustrates. Only a small fraction of one per cent. of the voters in the United States of America are college educated men, yet they hold 58 per cent. of the highest offices.

GEOGRAPHY.

THE entire coast line of the globe is 136,000 miles.

It is believed that the world's population is increasing at the rate of nearly 6,000,000 a year.

THE construction of 2,500 miles of railway will connect Santiago, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo with New York. The Transandine Railway between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso is practically completed, only a few tunnels remaining to be finished.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.*

THE smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone Lighthouse stands. At low water it is 30 feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is $28\frac{3}{4}$ feet, completely covers

it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast, and fourteen miles south-west of Plymouth breakwater.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES.—Sucre, formerly Chuquisaca, is the constitutional capital of Bolivia, but practically the seat of government is at La Paz. Potosi, 13,330 feet above the sea, is probably the highest town of any considerable size in the world. La Paz and Cuzco are each about 12,000 feet, and Cerro de Pasco, a small village, is nearly 14,000 feet in altitude.—*Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.*

CHILE has eighty cities, each with a population exceeding 5,000. Santiago, the first in rank, has 237,000