

Buildings. The land is therefore of the greatest value, and the founder has already laid out upwards of £20,000 on the site. He has also conveyed landed property producing about £600 a-year, and there is a clause in the deed in which he states it to be his intention to devote by his will additional funds for the use of the college.—*English Educational Times.*

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Advices received at the American Bureau of Education at Washington, state that there is a movement on foot among educators throughout the country, but especially in the New England States, to modify the present system of education, so that it shall embrace the learning of some useful trade along with book studies on the part of poor children. The advocates of this system point to foreign countries as a proof in point of the practicability and usefulness of the new method.

3. EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

The friends of the Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary have succeeded in raising \$225,000 for the increase of its endowment, Auburn giving \$100,000 in private subscriptions, thereby retaining the seminary and securing \$75,000 from Mr. E. B. Morgan, of Aurora, which sum was pledged on condition that Auburn raise \$100,000, and \$125,000 be obtained outside the city by the 8th of July. If this condition had not been met, the Seminary was to have been removed to Aurora; Mr. Morgan agreeing to give ample grounds, put up all necessary buildings for students and professors, fully endow a complete faculty, stock its library and settle upon the institution such a fund as would meet all its wants liberally.—The academical branch of Madison University is to be put on an independent basis, under the name of Colgate Academy. John B. Trevor, who has already done so much for the University, has recently given \$13,000, and James B. Colgate \$17,000, making \$30,000 towards this endowment. Mr. Colgate has also paid \$10,000 for grounds, and has pledged \$50,000 more towards the erection of a suitable building now in progress. Thus these two gentlemen alone give \$90,000 to the enterprise.—An English gentleman in Calcutta vehemently contradicts the assertion of Dr. Murray Mitchell that "the effects of secular education in India are most lamentable, and have resulted in a terrible spread of immorality." He declares with emphasis that the secular education given, for instance, at the Calcutta University has not lowered but raised the standard of morality among those influenced by it. A native judge says that this education has done more to raise that standard than any other civilizing agency imported from Europe. It would seem that the right way to make Christians of Buddhists is not to inflict forcibly upon them a religious education they would very much rather not have.

—**DETERIORATION IN AMERICAN TEACHERS.**—An American Superintendent's report speaks of the almost universal want of thorough teachers. "While hundreds," it says, "can be found who will keep school, the number is comparatively small who are able to teach a school. In some localities very little heed is given to this fact, even if it be accepted as a truth. Elections are held and places are given in obedience to a system which characterizes our politics. As a consequence, incompetency thrives, merit is given the go by, and the business of instruction is put to shame."

—**LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY.**—The figures of the last session of Leipzig University show a total attendance of 2,650, of whom 894 are natives and 1,756 foreigners. Of these, 761 left, and the remaining 1,889 have been increased by 831. The total now is thus 2,720, namely, 931 natives and 1,783 foreigners. Amongst 421 theological students, 152 are Prussians, or nearly as many Prussians study theology at Leipzig as at Berlin. Students go to Leipzig from all the German States. Bavaria, which sends 3 to Berlin, sends 37 to Leipzig; Baden sends 19, and only 3 to Berlin; and Wurtemberg 31, while it also gives 3 to the capital. Leipzig attracts considerable numbers from Austria and Switzerland; but Berlin has a larger number of students from America and Asia, and more from France, Greece, Sweden and Norway.

—**EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.**—The education question seems to have been solved very satisfactorily in Australia. The Melbourne papers, in glowing terms, describe the successful working of the new School Act, which came into operation on the 1st of January last. Attendance is compulsory, education free and non-sectarian, the denominational training of the youth not being undertaken in the public schools. Catholics and Protestants, the citizens and the people in the rural districts, the rich and the poor have all gone into the matter heartily. Had they not been prepared to do so, had not public opinion been ripe on the subject, great difficulties would have occurred, owing to the attendance being compulsory. The Catholic leaders exercise great influence in Australia, and have helped to carry out this great reform. It is, however, more satisfactory to the laity than to the clergy. The laity are anxious to see their sons take a front rank in all walks of life, and it is stated that they pronounce the public schools far superior to the old denominational schools.—*Montreal Star.*

—**SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.**—The Committee of the Sabbath School Association of Canada has decided to hold the next convention of Sabbath School Teachers for Ontario and Quebec in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on the 21st and two following days of October.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD reports this year, for the first time, in his quality of inspector of schools in London, on the public elementary schools of the Westminster division. He expresses a hope that Latin will ultimately be adopted as a part of the regular instruction in the upper classes of all elementary schools. "Of course I mean," he says, "Latin studied in a very simple way; but I am more and more struck with the stimulating and instructing effect upon a child's mind of possessing a second language, in however limited a degree, as an object of reference and comparison." He institutes a comparison between British and Wesleyan schools on the one hand and national schools on the other which is worth mentioning. In British and Wesleyan schools there is more of self-government, and of the life and vigour which accompany self-government, than in national schools; and Mr. Arnold explains this by the fact that the former schools are created and managed by the class which uses them, while national schools are in general created for the class which is to use them by people above it.

IV. Miscellaneous.

1. COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets
Born in the wildwood,
Sweetly illustrating
Innocent childhood!
Shy as an antelope,
Brown as a berry,
Free as the mountain air,
Romping and merry!

Blue eyes and hazel eyes
Peep from the hedges,
Shaded by sun-bonnets
Frayed at the edges!
Up in the apple trees,
Heedless of danger,
Manhood in embryo
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,
Seeking for berries;
Under the orchard tree,
Feasting on cherries;
Trampling the clover-blooms,
Down among the grasses;
No voices to hinder them;
Dear lads and lassies.

Dear little innocents,
Born in the wildwood;
Oh, that all little ones
Had such a childhood!
God's blue spread over them,
God's green beneath them;
No sweeter heritage
Could we bequeath them.

—*Rural New Yorker.*

2. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Dr. Russell, it is generally known, is on very good terms with the Prince of Wales, but he can hardly be suspected of idle flattery of the Prince in a letter intended for an American journal. Yet in his correspondence with the *New York Times* he writes as follows:—"Few people in England even are aware of the deep interest taken by the Prince of Wales in the politics of his country in its external relations. He carries on an immense correspondence with the great people of Europe, and if the forms of our Government and the jealousy of the House of Commons did not prevent his direct participation in affairs, he would be the most valuable Minister *sans portefeuille* of our Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister. There is not a minister, a man of note in Europe, with whom he is not personally acquainted, and his wonderful insight into personal character serves him better than a long apprenticeship to blue books and papers does other men. In the Russian question he is most deeply interested, and among the *gênes* of his position there is perhaps none that he feels more than his inability to pay a visit to that Empire of India." This gives a nobler idea of the heir apparent than people have usually formed, and especially does it differ from the portrait usually to be found in the correspondence of United States journals. But we believe it to be one nearer the truth, and we compliment the *Times* on the change.