

the room, it was expunged in their absence by the opposing party.

"Section D, under the Dean of Salisbury, discussed hull time systems; and good and instructive papers were read by J. Thackeray Bunce, Esq., the Rev. C. Bromby, E. Chadwick, Esq. and J. F. Winfield, Esq., who contributed profitably to the information given, when a tedious and somewhat angry discussion was raised about legislative enactments by Mr. Ball, of Birmingham, which broke out again in the final meeting on Wednesday. This was the only hitch to the Conference. It was trifling, and but slightly marred the unanimity that otherwise prevailed.

"Section E, under the Dean of Bristol, was opened by a most freling and eloquent paper by Miss Carpenter on the effects of ignorance on crime, followed by others, and discussions to which we have no space to advert.

"Industrial training had its full share of attention.

"On Wednesday the Conference held its final meeting at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Granville. Admirable speeches were made by himself, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Lord Lansdowne, Sir John Pakington, E. Baines, Esq.—Morley, Esq., several of the Bishops and others who had taken part in the former proceedings, as well as by many who had not.

"Altogether it was the most successful Conference ever held."

Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Montreal.

The chief object of this association, as defined in its constitution, is by periodical and migratory meetings to promote intercourse between those "who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States, to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction to scientific research in the country; and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness."

The first meeting took place in Philadelphia, in September 1848; nine other meetings have taken place since in several of the large cities of the United States, the last of which was held last year in Albany. At that meeting a deputation of the Natural History Society of Montreal was introduced and invited the American Association to hold its next meeting in Montreal. This proposition was assented to on motion of professor Steiner, who although advocating the claims of Baltimore to that honor gave in when he saw that a large proportion of the *savans* were desirous of paying a compliment to British North America, and moved himself in favor of Montreal in a most graceful manner.

No time was lost here to correspond to the kind proceedings of our neighbors and a Local Committee was formed, at the head of which, Sir William Logan was placed as chairman. Through the exertion of that Committee, which has divided itself into subcommittees 1o. on conveyance; 2o. on invitations and accommodation; 3o. on places of meeting; 4o. on printing and post office and 5o. on finances; it is expected that the city of Montreal, will be enabled to give a proper reception to the *savans* and other distinguished strangers who will attend the proceedings of the Association.

The government with a due sense of the importance of that event, has granted £500 towards defraying the expense, and the corporation will add to the *clat* of the whole affair by giving a *soirée* in the Bonsecours City Hall—where addresses will be delivered and literary and scientific amusements will be had. The government have also granted the use of the magnificent Court House of Montreal for the holding of the meetings, which will all be opened to the public.

There are general and sectional meetings. The former are chiefly destined to the discussion of the affairs of the association, the latter to the reading of papers on science, and to discussions arising out of them. These are most interesting. The division into subsections is made every year as may suit the convenience of the association. Last year there were three sections, one on zoology, a second on natural history, ethnology and philology, and a third on mathematical sciences. The section of natural history seemed to be the favourite one with the public, on account of the lively discussions between professor Agassiz and other distinguished naturalists. But all the meetings are highly instructive and we hope that men of science and the public generally will follow them here, each one selecting of course that branch for which he feels the greatest inclination.

We have before us the proceedings of last year's meeting. It contains most valuable scientific information, and among other papers we notice a report on the present state of our knowledge of

linguistic ethnology by professor Haldeman, several papers on the physics of the globe by A. D. Bache, superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, a paper on the agency of the gulf stream in the formation of the Peninsula of Florida, by Joseph Leconte, of Georgia, and on the relation between the Chinese and the Indo-European languages by professor Haldeman; all of which appear to be highly interesting. The object of the society is not precisely the diffusion of knowledge but it is the advancement of science and such papers are preferred to others as contain *new discoveries* and are calculated to throw new light on any particular branch of science.

The simplest fact if new in itself, and carefully reported will be preferred to the most elaborate compilation. A great many papers were read that are not published in the proceedings, nevertheless those that are published form a thick and neatly printed octavo of 258 pages.

We must not omit to state that professors of colleges have a right to become members of the Association, merely by signing the constitution and paying the annual fee of three dollars. Other gentlemen desirous of becoming members must be proposed at the meeting and elected.

By coming to Montreal the Association is virtually extending itself to Canada and we believe the words "North America" ought to be inserted in place of the words "United States" in the first article of the constitution. This is a species of *annexation* to which no one can object.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Governor of the Mauritius Mr. Higginson formerly secretary to Lord Metcalfe in Canada has differed with his council on the subject of public instruction in that ancient colony of France. The principal impediment lies in the difference of language spoken by the two different races of laborers, which suggests the institution of separate schools for the Indians and the Creoles; the Governor recommending that teachers and suitable books in the vernacular dialects should be obtained from India for the Coolies; the council insisting that children of both races should be taught in the same school through the *medium* of the creole or patois of the Island. There is however an annual grant of £8,788 for Common Schools and a public institution called the Royal College is maintained at an annual expense of £7,000.

—The University of Oxford, has adopted the proposition of having "Associates of Art." The consideration of the same proposition made at the Cambridge University, has been postponed to October term. The English *Journal of Education* remarks "Cambridge is acting differently from Oxford." That body is proceeding with more deliberation. It is said that the word "Associate in Arts" does not sound well in Cambridge ears. The two Universities seem to be taking each a different course. Perhaps it is best so: there might be difficulty in producing harmony from the concert of instruments so complex. The old family likeness by which the two ancient Universities have ever been recognised as sisters should still be preserved in the general analogy of their forms, though individual character should assert its place in the subordinate lineaments.

*Facies non oritur una.
Nec diversa tamen, quales decet esse sororum.*

—There are sixty schools of art in the United Kingdom receiving aid from the public purse, in payment towards masters' salaries, scholarships, and to pupil teachers. The head school at Marlborough House cost last year £1,920 for salaries; and £3,731 for training masters. In 1851, there were in the schools of design, 3,296 students costing the state an average per student of £3 2s 4d. In 1852, being the commencement of the school of art, 5,506 students cost £2 8s 2d each, in 1853, 17,209, student £1 4s 4d; in 1854, 22,154 students cost £1 3s 4d each; and in 1855, 31,455 students cost 16s 2½d each.

—We read in the *Morning Post*: "The catholic clergy have purchased an extensive piece of ground heretofore unoccupied at the end of Charles Street, Drury Lane, where they intend to erect a charity school on a large scale. The cost of the building is to be £10,000 sterling."

—Independently of the schools of the Christian Brothers, which exist at Saint Louis, capital of the French colony of Senegal, and which are frequented by the European, and occasionally by a few of the mussulman population, the government have opened a french school, where the young mussulman children will be taught french, without any inter-