

circle of more than 200 miles in circumference; that a Royal Commission returns the poor-law valuation of these vast estates at 92,369l. a year, and the average annual amount of fines alone for the renewal of short leases sometimes reaches 9,000l.—a sum in excess of the endowment of several distinguished Universities in Europe, that some of her senior Fellows enjoy incomes higher than Cabinet ministers, and many of her tutors have revenues above those of Cardinals, while junior fellows of a few years' standing frequently decline some of her 31 church livings, with incomes that would shame the poverty of scores of Roman Catholic Archbishops; and that some of her chairs are vacated only for the Episcopal Bench. She has 70 foundation, and 16 non-foundation scholarships, 30 sizarships, 14 studentships, and 117 permanent exhibitions, amounting to 2,000l. per annum, of which only studentships, sizarships, and non-foundationships are available for Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and other Dissenters. Yet only 16 students out of 4,000 Roman Catholics, and only 12 out of half-a-million of Presbyterians, are found among her alumni. A corporation so circumstanced should be slow to encourage an agitation against the Government because of its extension of academic education to the mass of the middle classes, including the members of the Established Church itself, who form one-third of the students and graduates of the Queen's University."—We believe we are right in saying, that the revenues of Trinity and St John's alone at Cambridge, amount to very nearly as much as the income of the Irish University.—*Educational Times*.

—The University of New Brunswick, established under an Act which received her Majesty's assent in January 1869, is now in successful operation. The University is under the Government of a Senate, appointed by the Governor in Council, and comprises what was formerly known as King's College, but now absorbed into the New University. The Endevnia, or festival in honour of the founders and benefactors of the University, was celebrated in June last, in presence of the Governor and the various Colonial authorities.

—We see by the "Christian Messenger" of Halifax, that the friends and supporters of Acadia College are anxious to place its finances on a more sure footing than they are at present, to elevate its literary standard, and to create four Professorships. With this object it is proposed to raise 15,000l. in all, as an endowment fund. The amount already invested, pledged, and to be collected, is 5000l., which leaves 10,000l. still to be provided; half of that sum (5000l.) a gentleman interested in the matter proposes to raise by appealing to the generosity, wealth, and intelligence of the Baptist body of the three Provinces, and calling on fifty persons to subscribe 100l. each. The duty of collecting the other 5000l. to devolve on the Governors and friends of the College. The proposer of the scheme is sanguine of success.

—The number of school teachers in Maine last year was 7408; 4632 females and 2776 males, an increase of 1419 in ten years. The average wages of male teachers per month, exclusive of board, were 21.31 dol.; of females, 2.03 dol. per week, exclusive of board. The cost of 121 school-houses built during the year ending April 1st, 1869, was 59,125 dol. The whole number of school-houses in the state is 3916. The whole number of children and youths between the ages of 4 and 21 years, is 243,396.—*The Schoolmaster*.

—Connecticut has nearly one thousand public schools and about one hundred thousand children between the ages of four and sixteen. The state has school accommodation for some eighty thousand children, at an annual expense of about one hundred thousand dollars. The average attendance, however, is but little over fifty thousand.—*Ibid*.

## LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—H. I. H. Prince Napoleon sends the *Institut Canadie*, of Montreal a large collection of valuable books and engravings, among which are to be noticed "Albert Lenoir's Statistique monumentale de Paris" (a splendid work with most costly engravings, of which there are two copies only in the province, one in the library of Parliament and the other in that of the Department of Public Instruction for Lower Canada); "Grand Ouvrage sur l'Egypte, par la Commission Française de l'Institut"; "Voyage de Circumnavigation de la Corvette *l'Arthémise*"; "Voyage dans la Russie Méridionale, par le Prince Demidoff"; "Iconographie Grecque et Romaine"; "Voyage de S. A. I. dans les Mers du Nord," etc. The Prince has also ordered a number of valuable books to be presented to the library of Parliament through Baron Gaudin-Boilleau, the French Consul at Quebec.

—Mr. Halliwell, whose energy has rescued New Place estate, Stratford on Avon, from builders and traders for Shakespear's name, now wishes to have the original Great Garden of Shakespear—the portion of the birth-place estate, that is in private hands—Ann Hathaway's cottage—and the estate opposite to New Place, purchased by the English people. They subscribed £2236 in a fortnight, for the purchase of New Place, and it is thought the £20,000 necessary for this new proposition will be easily collected. Mr. Halliwell also wishes to establish a Shakespear Library and Museum, which will demand £30,000 more.

—A very extensive public sale of books was recently made at Montréal by the firm of Appleton, of Boston. Among the most valuable was a copy of Audubon's work on Ornithology, which was bought through a private subscription of the friends of the McGill University, and presented to that institution. It sold for \$1100. Another copy was subsequently purchased from the same firm, by the Laval University, at the same figure. A copy of "Lacroix et Serr's Moyen-Age et Renaissance," was bought by the Seminary of Montreal for \$75. This may be considered the best bargain made at the sale.

## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The fifth Congress of the Social Science Association met at Dublin on Wednesday, 11th August, and terminated on Wednesday, the 21st. There were present a great many distinguished persons, including Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Carlisle, M. Chevalier of Paris, &c. &c. Papers were read each day, except Sunday, on all the departments—jurisprudence, education, punishment and reformatories, social economy, and international trade. Many of these papers were of much interest, and excited considerable discussion. The principal papers read in the department of education were by Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, "On the Application of the Principles of Education in Schools for the Lower Classes of Society," by Dr. M. Cosh, of Belfast, "On Intermediate Education in Ireland," by Miss L. Twining, "On the Education of Pauper Children," followed by a paper on the same subject, by Mr. Senior, the Poor-Law Commissioner, by J. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., "On the Recommendation of the Royal Commissioners on Popular Education respecting Primary Instruction and the better application of Educational Charities," by the Rev. Dean Graves, "On the question 'Whether the system of competitive examination gives an advantage to persons of an inferior physical development?'" and by Professor Hennesy, "On the best mode of removing any disabilities which impede the advancement of learning." The next meeting of the Association will be held in London.

—Livingstone, the African traveller, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert. "The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the rim will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practised in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travellers in our deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to exist below the surface."

—Some notion may be obtained of the comparative size of the principal objects in the solar system, by supposing a globe of two feet in diameter placed in the centre of a plain, to represent the Sun; a grain of mustard seed, placed at a distance of eighty-two feet, would represent Mercury; a pea, at the distance of 142 feet, would give a representation of Venus; another pea, not perceptibly larger at a distance of 215 feet, would represent the Earth—the scene of man's existence, his cares, his ambition, and his glory; Mars is less dignified still, for a pin's head, placed at a distance of 627 feet would afford a true representation of its comparative size, and four minute grains of sand, at a distance of 500 feet would convey some perception of the position and size of Vesta, Ceres, Pallas and Juno. A moderate sized orange, at a quarter of a mile, would represent Jupiter; a smaller orange, at nearly half a mile, would represent Saturn; and the far-off planet Herschel dwindles into a cherry, moving at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the central globe representing the Sun.

—Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, one of the greatest zoologists of our times and son of the celebrated Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, the rival of Cuvier, died at the beginning of the month. He was a member of the *Académie des Sciences*, one of the oldest professors of the *Jardin des Plantes* and the President of the *Société d'Acclimatation*, which he had founded. He was born at Paris in 1805. He has published numerous works and is the author of a new classification, which has been substituted for that of Cuvier. One of his most remarkable works is the "Histoire Générale et Particulière des Anomales de l'Organisation chez l'Homme et chez les Animaux." The founding of the *Société d'Acclimatation*, the object of which is to import and multiply in France all the useful animals of other countries, is a practical undertaking deserving the highest praise, and one which although very recent (1835) has been so far most successful. He was only 27 years of age when in 1833 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, which was then presided over by his father, who died in 1844.

—The Royal Astronomic Society have just issued a new volume of "Memoirs and proceedings," containing among other papers one by the