

dren. The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum is the next on the list, supporting 126 boys, and 100 girls, also extending daily aid to 350 poor persons throughout the winter. We next have the Nazareth Asylum, in St. Catherine Street, under charge of the Rev. Mr. Rousselot, which received and educated 200 children; and the Quebec Suburbs Asylum, under charge of Sister Thomas, which educates 300 more. The Hotel Dieu, Recollet Church Asylum follows, with 70 orphans; and the Asyle de la Providence with 102 poor, 80 orphans, 75 deaf and dumb, and 270 day scholars. To this may be added the following statement of the boys and girls educated at the sole expense of the two great educational and religious institutions of Montreal. At schools of the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, which are supported entirely by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and which comprise 39 classes, 19 of which are purely English—boys 3,500. At schools of the ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame—girls 3,468. We learn from the same interesting statement that the buildings in this city, erected for school purposes by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, cost \$600,000; and venture to state, with Mr. Starnes, that no city on this continent, and very few in Europe, extends near such an amount of material and educational assistance to their poor. Much of this is due to the far-seeing dispositions of the founders of the colony, and much also to the liberality of living men whom the public could readily name.—*Montreal Gazette*.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

— Technical education appears to be making satisfactory progress and creating a good deal of interest in England

During the past week the provincial papers have reported meetings which have been well attended by a good proportion of the working classes, who do not, as a rule, give much attention to educational questions. The meeting at Huddersfield was presided over by the new Mayor, the place having recently become a corporate town, and men of all shades of political and religious opinions took part in the proceedings. At Sheffield, the Revd. Canon Sale presided; at Newark the Mayor; at Burslem, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderly, M. P. At the latter meeting Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., Mr. Melly, M. P., Mr. Roden, and Mr. Buckmaster, from the Science and Art Department, delivered instructive and appropriate speeches. The importance of scientific instruction is making steady progress, and in many places evening classes are now in operation for instruction in science.

— *School attendance in the United States*—The number of children who attend school in the United States, amounts to 5,000,000, they use 20,000,000 books, which cost \$18,750,000.

— Some curiosity having been expressed as to the state of the Protestant Common Schools in Montreal, we have obtained the following information, which may be received as correct:—

There are now four schools under the management of the Protestant Board:

1. The British and Canadian School in Coté Street, which has 350 pupils, of whom 100 are free. The fees paid by the others amount to \$1,160 a year.
2. The Ann street School, which has 150 pupils, of whom about 40 are free. The fees paid by the others amount to \$240.
3. The Panet Street School, which has 80 pupils, of whom about 10 are free. The fees paid by the others amount to \$320.
4. The St Joseph Street (West) School has only been under the management of the Board since the 1st instant, so that we have been unable to procure any information with respect to it, save that 180 children attend it now, and preparations are being made to provide accommodation for 450 pupils.

If, therefore, we leave the St. Joseph Street School out of the calculation, we find that the Protestant Schools accommodated 580 scholars, of which 150 were free scholars, and that the others paid fees amounting to \$1,720. Up till last year they received from the Corporation about \$1,900, so that the total revenue of the protestant Board to educate 580 children was \$3,620, or a fraction over \$6 a year each.—*Evening Telegraph*.

— *Economy in School Teaching*.—In course of the last few months four out of the seven Common School Teachers on the staff of Guelph School Board have resigned their situations, having obtained in each case more

lucrative employment, while the Assistant Teacher of the Grammar School, who resigned his position some eight months since to institute a private classical seminary, has already doubled his previous income.—*Guelph Herald*

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE

— *Montreal Literary Club*.—A meeting of the Montreal Literary Club was held last evening at the Club House, in Cathcart Street. The Rev. Canon Balch took the Chair, and in a brief speech introduced the President, Mr. T. K. Ramsay, who delivered an inaugural address. The address which was listened to by the members with marked interest, contained a review of the Club's past history and a clear statement of its future prospects. A considerable portion of the speech was necessarily occupied with financial statistics; but during the course of it, the following tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. McGee:

"Since our last session, gentlemen, death in its most appalling form has robbed us of one whose name on the roll of membership was an honour and distinction to us, and whose kindly manner and brilliant genius were a constant source of pleasure to all who frequented the club. I believe I only express the sentiments of every member when I say, that irreparable as Mr. McGee's loss undoubtedly is to the whole community, nowhere is it felt more keenly than in this place. I think I may as safely say that Mr. McGee fully reciprocated the feeling entertained for him here, and that in the welfare of this institution he took a deeper interest than perhaps any other member. Here it was that he read his last paper (specially prepared for the Club), and in closing it he promised us increased support in the session upon which we are now entering. How we are to supply his loss to us in any efficient manner it is difficult to see, unless borrowing courage from despair, we put faith in the lines of Ireland's sweetest poet, once playfully but most aptly quoted by Mr. McGee himself:

"For many have sprung from one lying low,
Like twigs from the fell'd forest tree."

In concluding his address the President warned the members that there was an absolute necessity for work, much hard work, to make the meetings of the Club attractive and useful, as well as for punctuality and nothing more, in responding to the lawful demands of the Treasurer. He reminded them also that the reading of a good paper invariably filled the rooms, and that a good monthly meeting filled the exchequer, a material advantage which they could not afford to overlook. At the conclusion of Mr. Ramsay's speech a unanimous vote of thanks on behalf of members was tendered to him by Dr. Balch; and after a brief discussion on the affairs of the Club, and the lecture programme for the winter session, the meeting adjourned.

Yesterday evening (Nov. 16) the experiment, if so it may be called, of inviting ladies to be present, as special guests, at the monthly meetings of the Montreal Literary Club, met with great success. The room was filled with company, who found a rich intellectual entertainment in listening to readings by Mr J. Andrew. The subjects were, "The Red Fisherman," by Præd; "Clarence's Dream;" extracts from Dickens' "Dr Marigold;" and the "Bloomsbury Christening." At the conclusion of the evening's literary proceedings, a tea-room and boudoir were placed at the disposal of the ladies.

— *Quebec Literary and Historical Society*—There have been lately added to the Library of the Literary and Historical Society:—Farrar's Essays on a Liberal Education; Kinglake's Crimean Wars, vols. 2 and 4; Tyndall on Sound; Dawson's Acadian Geology; Dana's System of Mineralogy; Vamberg's Sketches of Central Asia; Help's Life of Las Cases; Longfellow's New England Tragedies; and George Elliot's Spanish Gypsies.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

— *The New Oxygen Light*.—The new oxygen light is about to be introduced into use in New-York. A large laboratory is to be erected immediately in that city for the manufacture of oxygen gas. The light is produced by burning the common illuminating gas mixed, at the moment of combustion, with oxygen. The company do not intend to lay separate mains, but to supply their gas to consumers in portable vessels. They expect to be able to supply their gas by about the middle of November, and, unless the careful experiments made by eminent chemists have been entirely delusive, New Yorkers will then enjoy a light superior in brilliancy and cheapness to any that has heretofore been put to use for ordinary purposes. It is asserted that a thousand of oxygen, costing about \$35, and a thousand feet of our ordinary gas, costing from \$2.50 to \$3.50, are more than equal in illuminating power to 28,000 feet of the gas that is ordinarily consumed in our cities. Its use would thus effect a great saving in expense, leaving out of view its other valuable qualities. Prof. Doremus, of New York, as the result of his experiments, places its illuminating power at nineteen and one half times that of the gas supplied by the Manhattan Company. Booth is said to be placing a double set of pipes throughout his new theatre on Sixth-Avenue, so that he may avail himself of the improvement as soon as it is introduced.