

the language of the peasantry in New France has remained what it was two-hundred years ago; it is not purer, but it is just as pure."

CANADIAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART.—The February number of this most valuable periodical, published at Toronto by a Committee of the Toronto Canadian Institute, is before us. Among other interesting articles it contains the fourth part of Professor Chapman's Exposition of the Minerals and Geology of Canada, and an excellent article on Donati's Comet and the history of those erratic bodies.

L'ABBÉ BRUNET.—*Notes sur les plantes recueillies en 1858, par M. l'Abbé Ferland, sur les côtes du Labrador baignées par les eaux du St. Laurent.* Quebec. 8 pages. Desbarats & Derbyshire, Publishers.

The Rev. Mr. Brunet, Professor of Botany in the Laval University, has caused a few copies of an article published by him in *Le Foyer Canadien* to be struck off apart in pamphlet form. The list contains several plants that are not mentioned in the little work published in 1830 under the title "*De Plantis Labradoricis*"

LE FOYER CANADIEN.—The first numbers of this new periodical, a rival to the *Soirées Canadiennes*, contains poetry by Messrs. Alfred Garneau (son of the learned historian of Canada), Auger, Lemay, and Decases, M. P. P., and interesting contributions from the pen of l'Abbé Ferland and l'Abbé Trudelle. Quebec; Desbarats & Derbyshire. Annual subscription, \$1.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

### EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary have resolved to establish two military schools, one in the Laval University and the other in the minor Seminary. We are happy to learn this, because the system will ensure a constant supply of intelligent men imbued with the learning of the schools, and qualified in every respect for commissions in the Militia. The gentlemen of the Quebec Seminary seem to have appreciated Mr. Disraeli's remarkable saying in the House of Commons, in the debate on the Address, that when the tide of war had subsided in America, that country would be "an America of diplomacy, an America of war, an America of standing armies." Success, say we, to the Canadian school of St. Cyr.—*Montreal Gazette.*

—The London *Athenæum* and *Illustrated News* notice the fact, that Mr. Marshall Wood, the well-known sculptor, has received a commission, through the Hon. John Rose, to execute a marble bust of the Prince of Wales, to be presented to the Library of the McGill College in the name of the students of the University. We understand that Mr. William Molson, with his accustomed generosity, has kindly offered to supplement any sum which the students may contribute toward this object, and has thus enabled the students to offer this graceful tribute, to their young Prince and to their *Alma Mater.*

The London *Lancet*, in noticing the attendance of students in the McGill University, in the present session, compliments it in its course of study in Arts, which it characterises as more complete than that of Oxford or Cambridge.—*lb.*

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

—According to the *Bookseller*, the leading organ of the publishing trade in Great Britain, the press of that country brought forth during the last twelve months 4828 new books, including reprints and new editions. Of these 942 were religious works; 337 represented biography and general history; 673 belonged to poetry and general literature; 925 were works of fiction; 61 were illustrative of art and architecture; 60 commercial; 278 pertaining to geography and travel; 283 law and parliamentary publications; 129 medical and surgical works; 243 oriental, classical and philological; 191 on grammar and education; 81 naval and military; 157 on politics; 104 on agriculture; and 148 on science and natural history. The following will give an idea of the publicity given to certain works.

Mr. Murray sold 30,000 copies of Dr. Livingston's *Travels* at a guinea a piece and 10,000 at six shillings. Messrs. Chapman and Hall sold 100,000 copies of Dicken's *Nicholas Nickleby*, and 140,000 of his *Pickwick*. School books and other educational works, as may be expected, are taken by the present generation in very large quantities. Messrs. MacVillar and Co., sold 30,000 copies of Smith's *School Arithmetic*, 13,000 of *Palgrave's Golden Treasury* and 8000 of *Toddhunter's Algebra*. Of Chambers' *Information for the People* more than 140,000 copies have been sold,

and of the Educational Tracts the gigantic number of 240,000 exclusive of exportation.

During the period from January 1 to December 20, the number of books published in France according to the *Bibliographie* amounted to 11,484 which gives exactly 957 new works per month. The *Mémoires* of M. Guizot have reached a sale of 9000 copies. The French edition of *Les Misérables* of Victor Hugo was 16,000 copies, that of *Brussels* 40,000. Of Thiers' "*Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire*" 50,009 copies were published.—*London Spectator.*

### SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—The annual report just issued by the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on education, states that in science schools or classes there are now 3147 persons under instruction, of whom 2278 are in schools under certificated teachers, and consequently receiving aid in the form of payments on results; 76,303 pupils in parochial and public schools, and 15,483 in central schools, in connexion with this department, received instruction in art in 1861; and 91,836 persons were taught drawing in the schools of art. The South Kensington Museum was visited by more than 600,000 persons in the year; 8884 photographs, unmounted, were sold, the amount received being 715l.—*Educational Times.*

—Some interesting experiments designed to prove the practicability of printing by telegraph, or, in other words, to show how a telegraphic apparatus can register simultaneously in type messages of which it is the medium, have recently been made, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and other gentlemen, at the offices of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company, in Old Broad Street, where a machine for the purpose, as invented and patented by Professor Hughes, is now in operation, communicating with Birmingham and other large towns. The instrument was first introduced in America, and has since been brought into practical use in France, and more recently in Italy, with, it is said, complete success. It is now being tried on the lines of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company with the view to its adoption by them. The machine is fixed to a table or platform not larger than an ordinary chess board, and is altogether very neat and compact. The electric waves are transmitted by a revolving arm, which acts in concert with a type wheel. On the face of the instrument are 28 keys, arranged like those of a piano, but occupying less than a third of the space. These correspond with an equal number of metal plates working upwards through slots formed all round a circular disc, on the top of which, but not in connexion with it, the arm and what is called "contact-maker" revolve. The type wheel and this arm revolve together, and when a key is depressed by the operator, a plate corresponding with the letter touched is raised and a letter is printed, while at the same instant by a graduated movement the paper is carried on a space ready to receive the next impression. The instrument is worked chiefly by women, and very much after the manner of a piano, but with a heavier touch. It prints at both ends of the wire simultaneously and in clear type, so that the operator sees the message which is being transmitted as it proceeds, and no copying or translation being required the chance of error is avoided. The speed secured in France and in America by highly-trained operators is said to have reached from 40 to 50 words a minute. At this rate the instrument would print matter equal to a column of "The Times" in a few minutes less than an hour, assuming there was no break in the operation, which probably would be too much to assume. It was brought into use in transmitting a report of the recent speech of Mr. Bright at Birmingham.—*lb.*

—A remarkable invention, intimately connected with photography, which has received the name of Photo-Sculpture, is now engrossing the attention of artists. The method followed by the inventor, M. Willème, is this:—A number of simultaneous photographs of a person are taken, and the outlines thus obtained are enlarged or reduced at will by the pantograph. With these data M. Willème produces a statue, the exact likeness of the original, in any size, and in so short a time as is hardly to be credited. Any person wanting his statue to be made, is photographed in various directions, and two days later he can call for his statuette in clay. Features and drapery are represented with the greatest exactness, and, as a natural consequence of the method, the price is extremely moderate. A cast of the figure being taken in plaster, it may be reproduced any number of times, and cast in bronze if required.—*lb.*

—The Natural History Society of Montreal held its first annual *conferenza* on the 3rd of February. The chair was filled by Principal Dawson. After several addresses, from the Chairman, the Rev. Drs. Kemp and De Sola, the company amused themselves in examining the Museum and a large collection of works of art, and microscopes furnished for the occasion by friends of the Society. We clip from Dr. De Sola's address as published in the last number of the *Canadian Naturalist* the following pithy remarks:

"At the same time I do not forget that though the claims of natural science are becoming better understood, still much misconception as to its ends still exists, and some branches which this institution favors, are even now regarded with suspicion, if not with positive dislike, by many