

on every side. Apples bend from the bough, nuts wait on the trees for the loosing fingers of the frost, wains go cracking home laden with homely roots, the granaries are already filled, and soon, housed and garnered the products of the year will await the grateful use of man and animal.

All that is earthly must fade. "We all fade as the leaf." Man has his Spring, his Summer, his Autumn, and his Winter. Some leaves wait hot for the frost, and fall early, but we who grow crisp and dry with age, and we who grow golden and glorious in the frosts of time, must all alike follow them to the earth. There are worm-eaten fruits and blasted corn-ears in the fields of humanity, as in the fields of vegetation. The good ones only can find a place in the store-house of the great husbandman. The lesson of the Autumn bears upon and illustrates the whole subject of the close of human life. The year is but a hollow farce without fruit as the grand result. A human life, in its Autumn, in which is seen no fruit betrays a perversion so foul that it might make an angel weep, and as the angels look down upon the world, may they find graces which blush like apples among the leaves, characters well filled out and clean from all impurity, true wisdom filling all the store-houses and the seeds of an immortal life perfected, and ready to be unfolded in

Those everlasting gardens,

Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens

—*Springfield Republican.*

XI. Educational Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

—**ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER.**—In accordance with a scheme recently prepared by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and confirmed by her Majesty in Council, this college has received a further endowment, the object being to extend the course of education "so as to be equivalent to the ordinary course of education for a Bachelor's Degree at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge." The endowment will provide two new professorships, and a large number of additional scholarships, to the amount of more than £300 per annum. These will be open to all candidates without any restriction.

—**ENGLISH BEQUESTS.**—On the 24th of June, the New Asylum for British Orphans at Slough was opened by the Prince of Wales. The building, which faces the railway station at Slough, is capable of holding 200 children. At the meeting, Mr. E. M. Mackenzie, of the firm of Peto, Brassey, & Co., presented a donation of £12,000.

—**SCOTTISH EDUCATIONAL BEQUESTS.**—The late Mr. Alexander Edward has bequeathed £1000 to the Dundee Public Seminaries, or High School of Dundee; said sum to be invested by the directors, and the produce thereof to be applied in the education of the children of poor but respectable parents. James Forrest, Esq., of Meadowfield, has bequeathed £150 a year for the education of 150 children, two-thirds of whom must be natives of Airdrie, the remaining third of Clarkston; and £110 a year for five bursaries in the University of Glasgow. The Misses Ettles, of Inverness, have founded an "Ettles Bursary," of £22 per annum, tenable for four years, in the University of Aberdeen; the competition to take place at the Inverness Academy. The same ladies have invested £500 to found a similar bursary in connection with Elgin Academy.

—**UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.**—The ceremony of capping the Graduates in Medicine took place on August 1, Principal Sir David Brewster presiding. Eighty gentlemen received the degree of M.D. In the closing address Professor Lyon Playfair confined his attention principally to a consideration of the means of improving public as well as private health. He stated, that in all except the middle ages, sanitary legislation had endeavoured to grapple with the ills which affected public health. He referred in proof of this to the hygienic laws of Moses, the laws of Talencus, the appointment of physicians in Greece and Rome, solely to watch over the sanitary condition of the various countries connected with them. But in the barbarism of the middle ages the plague visited and made a home of every country in Europe. After repeated attacks of this disease on London, the attention of the legislators was directed to the necessity of exalting the status of the medical profession, and the King, under the advice of Cardinal Wolsey, established the College of Physicians in 1518. Under their able efforts the plague gradually disappeared, and after the great fire of London it entirely ceased to visit this country. The Professor went on to state that removable zymotic diseases of other kinds still remained, to which he wished to direct the attention of the students. The plague prevails in Egypt every ten years. This arose from the beastly condition of the people. The plague of Egypt becomes the typhus of a

more moderate climate. This arises directly from the influence of decaying matter, foul ventilation, and bad water. Here, then, was a field of usefulness in which they could labour. The disease was preventable, yet in 1861 it destroyed 15,000 people. He would wish to stimulate the students to give their care and attention to prevent and extinguish such fires of disease and pestilence. In concluding, the Professor counselled the students on the danger of leaving off the study of the natural sciences, with a view to keeping up greater familiarity with those studies bearing more immediately on the practice of their profession. He wished, therefore, to impress upon them, that, in the present state of the world, medicine pursued as an art must be grounded on the sciences, and it was their duty to apply these sciences to practical uses in the art. Sir David Baxter has funded £3000, for the purpose of establishing two Fellowships in this University, of the value of £60 each per annum. The Fellowships, which are to be tenable for two years, will be open to all Graduates in Arts of not more than four years' standing.

—**TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.**—The Board of Trinity College have resolved to correct a great abuse. Sizarships were established for the benefit of indigent students, but for many years they have been competed for by the sons of men of property, the holders of Royal scholarships, and persons trained by extreme "cramming" to compete for honours. The result was that the poor student, who enjoyed no such advantages, was deprived of what was intended for his exclusive benefit. The Board have therefore passed the following resolution:—"That in future candidates for sizarships shall, through their parents or guardians, a week before the examination for sizarships, furnish to the Registrar full information as to their circumstances, and that those persons only should be permitted to offer themselves for examination who are eligible on the ground of poverty."

—**QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.**—It appears from the report of the President of Queen's College, Belfast, for the year ending March 1, 1863, presented to Parliament, that the total number of students in 1852-53 was 154; now there are in attendance 388; of these 335 are matriculated. During this session 137 young men entered the college for the first time, of whom 115 are matriculated. Since the session 1857-58, there has been an increase in the whole numbers in attendance of 181. Besides the 137 freshmen, four other students entered the college, but having ceased to attend, their names have been erased from the rolls.

—**THE REV. DR. EDWARD HINCKES**, Rector of Killyleagh, Ireland, son of the late Rev. Dr. Hincks, and brother of the Hon. Francis Hincks has had the honour of being appointed by the King of Prussia one of the Chevaliers of the Order of Merit in Science and Arts. The order consists of 80 Germans and 80 foreigners, selected for their superior acquirements. Dr. Hincks has long been known as a profound Oriental scholar.

COLONIAL.

—**EDUCATIONAL MUNIFICENCE IN INDIA.**—We take the following from the *Overland Friend of India*:—"Calcutta has at last got its Municipal Act, and only the formal assent of the Viceroy is required to sanction its operation on the first of July next. No experiment in municipal government of so important a kind has ever been made in Asia. If successful it will form a model not only to Madras, which keenly watches it, but to all similar communities even purely native. Thanks to the princely munificence of its native millionaires, Bombay will be the first Presidency to have a building worthy of the University. Meanwhile, Lord Elgin abstains from giving any reply to the proposals of the Calcutta University, made more than a year ago. Cowasjee Jehangeer, who recently built a great hospital at Surat, now offers £10,000 towards building a University in Bombay, in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage. A few months ago another Bombay gentleman established travelling fellowships in connexion with the University. All that Calcutta has to set against this is a scholarship of £3 a month, endowed in its Residency College, not by a Bengalee, but by the Rajpoot Maharajah of Jeypore."—*The Museum.*

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