

Now what is the use of a watch? "To show us what time it is." Is there any thing else that tells us the time? "Yes, a clock." Which is the largest, a watch or a clock? About how large is a watch? "About two inches in diameter, and half an inch thick."

Now repeat the names of all the parts that have been mentioned "Face, hands, figures, glass, rim, case, stem, ring, wheels."

If the children are familiar with common words when these lessons are introduced, the names of the parts should be printed on the black-board.

REVUE *Maritime et Coloniale*, 1st. number, 2nd. vol. Challamel, Paris; July, 1861. Subscription 15 francs, not including Postage.

This new review is published under the patronage of the French Colonial Minister, and contains several hitherto unpublished memoirs on the French dominion in America, communicated by Mr. Pierre Margry, and accompanied with interesting notes and observations. In the number for May, will be found a memoir of Bougainville, upon the condition of New France, during the Seven Years War (1757) extending over fifty pages. This publication is also illustrated with charts and drawings, and it should have a place in all our public libraries.

ROUQUETTE: *L'Antoniade ou la Solitude avec Dieu*, poem by l'Abbé Adrien Rouquette; 1 vol., 298 pages. New Orleans, 1860-61.

A literary movement seems to have been made these few years past in Louisiana, from whence we have been favored lately with several original publications. The author of the above named poem seems to have transferred to the French language the style adopted by Longfellow in his *Hawthorne*.

THOMASSY: *Géologie Pratique de la Louisiane* R. Thomassy, New Orleans, and Lacroix & Baudry, Paris. 1 vol., 4to; ixvii—264 pages, and 6 maps.

This is a work very interesting to the inquirer after scientific knowledge as well as to the historical reader.

RELATIONS diverses sur la bataille du Malenguelé, gagnée, le 9 juillet 1755, par les Français, sous M. de Beaujeu, Commandant du Fort Duquesne, sur les Anglais, sous M. Braddock, Général en Chef des troupes anglaises, recueillies par Jean-Marie Shea. Nouvelle-York, de la Presse Granoisy; 51 pages.

RELATION de la Mission du Mississipi du Séminaire de Québec, en 1700, par MM. de Montigny, de St. Cosme et Thaumur de LaSource. Same publisher; 66 pages.

The first of these publications, printed on fine wove-paper, and of which only 100 copies were drawn from the press, is embellished with a portrait on steel of M. de Beaujeu who commanded at the Monongahela. The works issued from this press are doing good service to early Canadian history, and archeology; and are accomplishing portion of a task which, we believe, weighed entirely upon our government.

CASGRAIN: *Légendes Canadiennes*, par l'Abbé Casgrain. Brousseau Québec; 1861.—1 vol. 12mo. 420 pages.

This pretty volume contains three tales,—two were published already in the *Courrier du Canada*, and reprinted in Europe, and the other first appeared in the *Soirées Canadiennes*. The adventures narrated are supposed to have taken place in the earliest days of the colony, and are charmingly poetical; the style is highly colored, yet pleasing.

FERLAND: *Cours d'Histoire du Canada*, by the Rev. J. B. A. Ferland, Professor of History at the Laval University. Part 1st. 1834—1153. 1 vol. 8vo. xi—322 pages.—Gâté, Quebec. \$1, or with two vignettes \$1.08.

The lectures contained in this book are replete with interesting details on the early settlement of the colony, many of which, as they do not properly belong to history, are not to be found in works of historians. The author has been at great pains in making researches, and the information he has thus been enabled to procure supplies a want long felt by all who wish to become more intimately acquainted with the social condition and manner of life of the colonists under the French rule.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The French Central School of Arts and Manufactures is a remarkable one, and deserves a notice at length. It is under the direction and patronage of the State, and requires three years attendance from each pupil. The conditions under which a youth is admitted are strict enough, and occupy four columns of the *Moniteur*. We imagine there is not a professor in the best of our colleges who could pass the requisite examination to enter this school, so extensive, minute and difficult is the programme. None but a most skillful algebraist, geometrician, (descriptive, analytic, &c.) architect, mathematician, draughtsman, physiologist, physician, chemist, anatomist, understanding all the divisions of each branch of these sciences, (more than four hundred in number,)

must write on these various subjects, and also L. examined orally to the satisfaction of the examiners. The whole expense of tuition is seven hundred and seventy-five francs per annum, and foreigners as well as natives are admissible. The questions in chemistry alone would puzzle our best instructors, and as to physiology, we think a good many clever men would find it difficult to explain clearly and promptly the questions. Division of functions, absorption and exhalation, digestive apparatus, the chemistry and mechanism of digestion; apparatus of circulation, its mechanism; the lymphatics, the respiratory apparatus, its mechanism and chemistry, its phenomena, animal heat, (the theory of this not yet settled,) structure and functions of the principal glands, structure and functions of the nervous system, structure and functions of the organs of sense, the vocal apparatus, osteology, structure and chemical composition of the bones, their articulation; the skeleton, the muscular system, structure and functions; classification of the animal kingdom, divisions, special characters of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, annalides and accephala; botany, roots, branches, leaves, flowers and fruits, and elucidations of the natural method of Jussieu, are some of the divisions of one branch of inquiry. And yet young men as low in years as seventeen are expected to afford the greatest number of applicants for admission to this very school. This subject is suggestive—very.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

—About 9½ o'clock on Friday night, says the *Witness*, 50 students of McGill College paid a hearty tribute to the beneficence of Mr. Wm. Molson, the founder of the Wm. Molson Hall. They marched in force, accompanied by drum and fife, from the college buildings through Sherbrooke, St. Denis and St. Mary Streets, to Mr. Molson's residence, and after three cheers thrice repeated, and singing "God Save the Queen," returned through the principal streets. The demonstration was of the most impromptu description.

—The scholastic year was marked by the opening of several new schools in our two large towns. The *Pères Oblats*, who are doing much for the cause of education in the suburb called St. Sauveur or Boisseauville, Quebec, have just inaugurated a handsome building intended for a boys' school. In St. James Ward, Montreal, two female schools have been opened; one, situated in St. Denis Street, is conducted by the Sisters of the *Congrégation*, and the other in St. Hubert Street, by the Ladies of the *Sacred Heart*. The St. Mary's Academy, for boys, established in this city last Spring, under the direction of Mr. Desplaines, pupil of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School, was reopened after the holidays with a good attendance.

—The total number of children in France under instruction in 1857, was 3,858,000, or about 10 per cent of the population. The total number of primary schools was 65,100. These are divided into public communal (parochial) boys' schools, numbering in all 36,200 (or a little more than one school for every commune in France); private boys' schools, of which there are 3,400; public girls' schools 13,900; private girls' schools 11,600. Of the public (communal) boys' schools 17,000 are mixed, that is, they admit girls as well as boys.

The great majority of the 36,200 communal schools are taught by lay teachers, certificated by the Government; but of the 3,400 private schools, about 3,000 are in the hands of the "Christian Brothers." Of the 25,000 girls' schools, 13,500 are taught by nuns, including a certain proportion of communal schools, for which it is often difficult to find female lay teachers in sufficient numbers.—*Report of the Royal Commissioners on Popular Education in France*.

—We learn from the *Allgemeine Deutsche Lehrzeitung*, that the exclusive use of the Russian language in girls' schools in Poland has been abolished. The law passed under a former Government, permitting the landed proprietors and others interested in an elementary school to close it at pleasure has, however, not been repealed, and in consequence of this law, 150 elementary schools have been closed in one year. It is in contemplation to establish at Helsingfors, a Normal school (*Musterschule*) for Finland. Natives of Finland are to be sent to Germany, England, and France to study the educational systems of those countries, after which they will be appointed to take charge of the new institution.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—In needle manufactories, the workmen who point needles are constantly exposed to the minute particles of steel and dust which fly from the grindstones, and are inhaled with their breath. These will produce constitutional irritation, and sure to end in pulmonary consumption, inasmuch that persons employed in this kind of work scarcely ever attain the age of forty years. Many attempts were made to purify the air before its entry into the lungs, by gauze or linen guards, but the dust was too fine and penetrating to be obstructed by such coarse expedients, until some ingenious person bethought himself of the motions and arrangements of a few steel filings on a sheet of paper held over a magnet. Masks of magnetized steel are now constructed, and adapted to the faces of the workmen. By these the air is not merely strained, but searched in its passage through them, and each obnoxious atom of steel is arrested.