

normal school she was placed, and still continues, as directress; and she can count upwards of 900 infant-school mistresses of her training. Mme Pape has been also singularly successful as a lecturer to women on infant-training and domestic management. Her published works are:—

1845. "The Management of Infant Schools," crowned by the French Academy, approved by the Council of National Education, translated into English, Italian, and Portuguese.

1849. "Practical Instruction in Infant Schools," crowned by the French Academy, and approved by the Holy See.

1858. "Object Lessons," crowned by the French Academy, translated into English and Russian.

1860. "New Spelling and Reading-Book for Infant Schools."

1862. "Gymnastic Games," for children, with illustrations and music.

1863. "Short Readings," with explanations.

1863. "The Secret of the Grains of Sand, or the Geometry of Nature."

There were four other candidates for the prize, viz, a village teacher, with 34 years' honourable service; an army surgeon, blind since 1840, and author of excellent elementary works; a school inspector; and an old teacher, whose works are said to form quite a library of information, useful to both pupils and teachers in elementary schools. What procured Mme Pape the preference was the importance at present of encouraging women, whose natural vocation seems to be the training and teaching of the young, to come forward and devote themselves to that work.

—*Educational Progress.*—Far as the schools of France are still from overtaking the whole population, the progress made since 1829, a date immediately preceding Louis Philippe's reign, and Mr. Guizot's education Bill, seems very great. In 1829 there were 30,796 primary schools in France; now there are 69,699, independently of 32,000 adult classes, an appliance which had not then been thought of, and 3,572 infant schools, another appliance which, though thought of then, had been realized in so few instances, that no note of it was taken in the statistics of the time. The middle class schools have increased too though not by any means, of course, to the same extent. Again, in 1829, there was no free trade in education, no schools were allowed except those of government; now there is perfect freedom in every grade of education except the highest.

That is any Frenchman, may, certain conditions required by law in the interest of health and morality being fulfilled, open a primary school, or any higher school short of the highest, i. e. of those which do what we should call university work, the church has kept pace with the school. In 1829, the number of Roman Catholic Churches in France was 29,959, now it is 42,124.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel Lover.—The telegraph on Thursday brought us intelligence of the death of Samuel Lover, well and favorably known as the author of humorous stories and sketches illustrative of Irish characteristics. Mr. Lover was the son of a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange, and was born in that city in 1797. He first attracted attention as an artist, and became the most popular miniature portrait painter of the country at the time, ranking among his sitters, the then Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Brougham and nearly all the leaders of the Irish aristocracy. His tastes, however, soon led him to literature, and he contributed to a periodical of the time "Legends and Stories illustrative of Irish Character," the popularity of which procured him admission to the best society of Dublin. Removing soon afterward to London, he continued his Irish sketches, which were subsequently published in two volumes, and followed them with a series of contributions to magazine literature, the best known of which is "Handy Andy," first published in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1838. He published, also, a number of Irish songs, among them "Rory O'More," "Molly Carew, etc.," "Molly Bawn," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," and several operas founded upon his own works. Finding his health failing under his literary labors, he composed a series of entertainments called "Irish Evenings," in which he recited extracts from his own works, and interspersed songs and music of his own composition. These proved exceedingly popular, and after continuing them for some time in London and the Provinces, he came to the United States in 1847, where he received a cordial welcome. Returning, he produced a similar entertainment from his trans-Atlantic experiences, which was equally well received. His latest works are "Treasure Trove," published in 1844, and "Lyrics of Ireland," in 1858.—*Daily News.*

—The essays for which the Cobden Club offer the prize medal this year are to be written on "The best way of developing improved political and commercial relations between Great Britain and the United States." The club was formed two years ago to advance the economical and political principles with which Mr. Cobden was identified; and its membership comprises the names of two or three hundred of the foremost liberal statesmen and political writers in Great Britain. The prizes are open to universal competition.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The following observations, which we copy verbatim from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals and exhibit their at least appa-

rent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations, and enjoyments; Bees are geometers, their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. So also is the ant lion, his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instruments.

The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician: so also is the crow, the wild turkey and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electrical eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator, he raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs his anchor and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and wood-cutter, he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer, he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry.

The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East-India ants are horticulturists, they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver, he weaves a net to make his nest. The primia is a tailor, he sews the leaves together to make his nest.

The squirrel is a ferry-man—with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day labourers. The monkey is a rope dancer.

The association of beavers present us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leaders. Sheep in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.—Once a week.

METEOROLOGICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The place of observation selected by France in the Peninsula of Malacca, to observe the solar eclipse on the 18th of August, has been explored and prepared with care. The King of Siam has signified his intention of being present at the labors of the commission. Independently of this expedition, the Academy of Sciences has nominated an astronomer for the same purpose to go to Masulipatam to act in concert with others sent from England.

—A remarkable mirage was lately witnessed at Dover, England, whereby the dome of the cathedral at Boulogne, France, was made distinctly visible to the naked eye, and by means of a telescope, the entrance to the port, its lighthouse, shipping, the hills surrounding the town, and neighbouring farmhouses, with their windows illuminated with the setting sun, were plainly distinguished. Even a locomotive and train were seen leaving the city and travelling towards Calais. The distance from Dover to Boulogne is about thirty miles.

—During a thunderstorm at Birmingham, England, meteoric stones from one eighth to three eighths of an inch long, and about half those dimensions in thickness fell in immense quantities.

—Meteorological Report for month of June, 1866, Quebec, Latitude 46°48'30" N.; Longitude 71°12'15" W.; height above the St. Lawrence, 230 feet; By Sergt. John Thurling, A. H. Corps, Quebec. (1)

Barometer, highest reading on the 4th.	30.148 inches.
lowest " 20th.....	29.372
range of pressure.....	.776
mean for month reduced to 32°.....	29.706
Thermometer, highest reading on the 18th.....	93.2 degrees
lowest " 2nd.....	41.1
range in month.....	52.1
mean of all highest.....	78.8
lowest.....	52.6
daily range.....	26.2
for month.....	65.7
maximum in sun's rays, black bulb, mean of.	120.1
minimum on grass.....	51.4
Hygrometer, mean of dry bulb.....	69.5
wet bulb.....	60.9
dew point.....	54.1
Elastic force of vapour.....	.419 inches.
The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air.....	4.7 grains
Weight of vapour required to saturate do.....	3.0
Mean degree of humidity (Sat. 100).....	58
Average weight of a cubic foot of air.....	518.8 grains.
Cloud, mean amount of cloud (0-10).....	5.07
Ozone, mean amount of (0-10).....	1.01
Wind, general direction of.....	Westerly.
mean daily horizontal movement of.....	123.2 miles.
Rain, number of days it fell.....	7
amount collected on ground.....	1.99 inches.
" 10 feet above ground.....	1.97 "

(1) The Returns from the Montreal Observatory were not received in time for this number.