

France, and the Alsace and Lorraine on that of Germany, which is, after all, if not the sole cause, certainly one of the principal causes, of the present war of 1870, took place consequently just one thousand years ago, in 870, and with the same result.

3. THE GREAT CATARACT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Sir George Young gives the following detailed description of the cataract in a Georgetown paper:—

"The fall has a clear descent, according to barometrical observations taken simultaneously by Mr. Brown at the bottom, and by my colleague, Mr. Mitchell, at the top, of 750 feet. Above, the Potaro glides smoothly in a slight depression of the table of conglomerate sandstone, and disappears over the edge in a body, which we estimated at 80 yards in width, and depth uncertain in the centre, but shallowing rapidly toward either bank. In April, the rocky channel was completely covered, and the stream must have had a width of at least 100 yards. At present it is diminishing in volume, and, as the Indians assured us, will continue to do so till October, when only the central and deeper portion, about one-third of the whole, will remain. The best time, therefore, for a visit is in Spring, at the end of what appears to be the rainy season of this elevated tract.

"As we saw the Fall I cannot imagine anything more beautiful. The central portion, which is never dry, forms a small horse-shoe or re-entering angle, and the water in this part preserves its consistency for a short distance from the ledge. But everywhere else, and here also at a few feet from the top, all semblance of water disappears; it breaks up, or blossoms, into fine foam or spray, which descends in the well-known rocket-like forms of the Staubbach and similar waterfalls, but multiplied a thousand times, into a small dark pool, over a semi-circular curtain of precipice deeply hollowed by the action of the spray. The cavern behind the Fall is the home of thousands of swallows, which issue from it in the morning, and may be seen returning in their multitudes at night. The Fall itself is one vast descending column of a fine dry-looking, snow-white substance, bearing a resemblance, in color and consistency, to the snow of an avalanche, but surpassing all avalanches I have seen in size, and in the beauty of the forms taken by the material of the Fall. Rainbows of great splendour were observed, one from the front of the Fall in the morning, one from the summit in the afternoon; but this last reversed, forming a colored loop or ring, into which the whole mass seemed to precipitate itself and disappear, and dart out underneath, black and foaming, at the gorge and outlet of the pool."

VIII. Short Critical Notices of Books.

—HEALTH BY GOOD LIVING. By Dr. W. W. Hall, Phila. Toronto: Maclear & Co. This is a very useful and common sense volume—one which gives advice on matters of health in a plain, untechnical manner, and in such terms as cannot be misunderstood. When we enumerate the subjects of the different chapters, and say that they are discussed very interestingly and with great clearness, we have, we hope, done enough to induce our readers, especially our dyspeptic ones, to examine the book for themselves, and act upon the advice it conveys. We have then, the following points considered:—The Object of Eating; When to Eat; How Much to Eat; Regularity in Eating; How to Eat; Biliousness; Dyspepsia; Neuralgia; Nervousness; The Unity of Diseases; Air and Exercise; Food Cure; Health by "Good Living;" Rest. We have merely to add that the volume is neatly got up, and reflects credit on its Toronto workmanship.—*Globe*

—ONTARIO FARMER.—Edited by W. F. Clarke. Hamilton: *Spectator* office. This is one of the useful practical publications which is of special value to the class in whose interests it is published. A periodical like this is now almost indispensable to the successful farmer—so many are the new facts relating to agriculture which are daily coming to light as the result of observation and experience. To learn these facts, and to become an observer himself will make the farmer doubly skilful in his work, and greatly promote his own wealth and prosperity.

—NOVA SCOTIA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Halifax. This most useful publication maintains its character well. There is great variety of suggestive articles for the teacher and trustees and some for the parents and pupils. Some of them we recognize each month as taken from our own *Journal*.

—AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, Sydney, N. S. Wales. We most heartily welcome this valuable addition to our list of educational exchanges. It is very neatly got up and is most creditable to our fellow colonists in Australia. The selections are of the usual variety and interest in such publications.

—The July number of *Work and Play* is received, which commences the second half year of this new Magazine, devoted especially to the occupations and recreations of the young folks at home. It is published by Milton Bradly & Co., Springfield, Mass., who have an extensive reputation as publishers of the best class of social games and amusements in the market. The Editress, Mrs. H. L. Bridgman, is a lady possessing superior qualifications for her work, and has had long experience as teacher in one of the best literary institutions in Massachusetts. The several departments are under the care of special Editors, and, altogether, the Magazine seems designed to take rank among the best of our juveniles and to occupy a field essentially its own.

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The October number contains four illustrated articles, which are peculiarly American in their subject-matter. The opening article details the history and modes of operation of the Young Men's Christian Association. "Six Weeks in Florida" gives us glimpses of St. Augustine, and of the peculiar scenery along the St. John's river. "How Sharp Snaffles got his Capital and Wife," apart from the interest attaching to it as coming from the pen of the late Wm. Gilmore Simms is certainly the most amusing story ever published in Harper's Magazine—not even excepting "The Dodge Club." It is profusely illustrated by the artist who furnished the pictures for the "Raquette Club," in the August number—pictures which the New York *Christian Union* pronounced "quite worthy of Leech in his best days." "The Detective: A tale of the Old Walton House"—a story of an entirely different character—is located in New York city in anti-revolutionary times. It is effectively illustrated, one of the pictures representing the Old Walton House. "Frederick the Great" in this number brings the history of that monarch down to the Peace of Dresden. "The Old Love Again," by Annie Thomas, is concluded. "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," etc., and "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," are continued. Miss Mary N. Prescott contributes one of her most characteristic narratives, entitled "The Jessops' Wish;" and Charles Landor, a beautiful and finished poem on "The Faun of Praxiteles," already immortalized in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun." "The Spectroscope," an illustrated scientific paper, details the origin and development of spectral analysis. M. D. Conway's paper on "The Sacred Flora," of which there are two more instalments to come, is a very successful attempt to weave together the mystical legendary lore of all ages relating to trees, shrubs and flowers. Benson J. Lossing contributes an exceedingly interesting biographical sketch of "Madame Mere," the mother of Napoleon I. "Literary Forgeries," a pleasant, gossip article, will be concluded in the November number.

IX. Educational Intelligence.

—TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—To the numerous elegant public buildings that already adorn our city, attracting the attention and eliciting the admiration of visitors, will soon be added the handsome edifice now in course of erection, for the use of the Toronto Grammar School. Situated on Jarvis street, near the intersection of Carlton street, and in close proximity to the Horticultural Gardens, the site is, perhaps, one of the most eligible that could be selected. It is removed from the business part of the city, and comparatively free from the noise and confusion of passing vehicles on the more crowded thoroughfares. This institution has long laboured under the greatest disadvantages in regard to suitable accommodation. The buildings used from time to time for teaching purposes, have hitherto been of the most primitive character. The school is now in a prosperous condition, and the attendance rapidly increasing. Affording a good sound commercial and classical training at