

Here now follows a list of the institutions, schools, libraries, and museums that I visited.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Model School, Cork, (succursale of the central Training School, Dublin), and the Primary Schools attached thereto.  
 Model Farm near Cork, in connection with the Model School.  
 Christian Brothers Schools, Cork.  
 Young Ladies Boarding School, Convent of the Ursulines, Blackrock, Cork.  
 Elementary School, Blackrock.  
 Queen's College, Cork.  
 Trinity College, Dublin.  
 Catholic University, Dublin.  
 Normal, or Central Training Schools, Dublin, and Model Schools attached.  
 Catholic Normal School, directed by the Sisters of Mercy, Dublin.  
 Catholic Seminary, All Hallows, near Dublin.  
 Glasnevin Model Farm, in connection with the Central Training Schools, Dublin.  
 Male Deaf and Dumb Institute, near Dublin, under charge of the Christian Brothers.  
 Female Deaf and Dumb Institute and young Ladies' Boarding School, near Dublin, under the charge of the Dominican Sisters.  
 Museum and Botanical Gardens, Dublin.  
 Education Office, Dublin, with its *dépôt*, stores and collections of objects necessary to education.  
 Model School, Belfast, and Primary and Infant Schools attached.  
 Christian Brothers Schools, Belfast.  
 Queen's College, Belfast.  
 Elementary School, near Coleraine.  
 Glasgow University, and Library and collections.  
*Andersonian College*, Glasgow—gratuitous teaching in the Evening Schools of this Institution.  
 Jesuit College, Glasgow.  
 Normal, Model, and Infant Schools of the Scotch Established Church.  
 Normal and Model Schools of the Free Church of Scotland.  
 Primary School of the Free Church.  
 Primary School of the Established Church, near the University.  
 Advocates Library, Edinburgh.  
 Edinburgh University.  
 Museum of Science and Art.  
 Museum and Gallery of Paintings, Edinburgh.  
 Herriott College, known by the name *Herriott's Hospital*.  
 Edinburgh High School.  
 Normal and Primary Schools of the *Free Church*, Edinburgh.  
 Industrial School for poor children, Gray's Close, Edinburgh.  
 Farms in the vicinity of Edinburgh.  
 Parochial Schools in the vicinity of Edinburgh.  
 Evening Classes at the Artisans' Institute,—Industrial School for adults.  
 Office of the Commission of Education, sitting in Edinburgh.  
 Office of the Privy Council of Education, London.  
 Museum of Education, South Kensington.  
 Oxford University.  
 Zoological Gardens, London.  
 British Museum Library and collections.

#### ITALY.

Bureau of the Congregation of studies, Rome.  
 Ecoles Régionales, Rome.  
 Roman College.  
 Primary and Superior Schools, Rome, directed by the Sisters of Providence.  
 Evening Industrial Schools, Rome.  
 Museum and Library of the Vatican, Rome.  
 Museum of the Capitol.  
 Museum of St. John of Lateran.  
 Corsini Borghese, Rospigliosi, and Barberini Galleries.  
 Victor Emmanuel College, Naples.  
 Evening Industrial Schools, Naples.  
 Royal Library and Museum, Naples.  
 Ministry of Public Instruction, Florence.  
 Male and Female Primary Schools, Florence.  
 Infant Schools, Florence.  
 Library of San Lorenzo, Florence.  
 Musée Pitti, des Uffizi, de Michel Ange, etc.  
 Brignoli Gallery, Genoa.

(To be continued.)

#### Geographical and Topographical, &c.

##### THE PARKS OF COLORADO.

(Continued from our last.)

Forming the pediment of this stupendous mural escarpment is the second brim or bench (being the lowest) in the general mountain descent. Here the approaching elevation of the plain, the increase in size of the streams, the accumulating debris from above, and the increased atmospheric abrasion, all unite to obliterate the angularity of the rocks and impair the striking distinctness of formation. Forests of pine and deciduous trees prevail. The flora and vegetation is abundant and various. The atmospheric irrigation becomes uncertain, and the rocks are covered with soil or the fragments of their own superficial destruction. Immediately following is the broad space occupied by the fusion of the mountain base and the plain gently descending to meet it. Here is a profile infinitely indented and broken; alternately the sloping ridges protrude their ribs into the plain, and the plain advances its valleys between them to receive the streams. This is the region of the placers, where is checked in its descent and lodged beneath the alluvial soil the free gold washed down by torrents from the overhanging summits.

This sketch of the normal structure and configuration of the Cordillera is illustrated by a chequered list of details in its minute elements. The primeval rocks, heated to incandescence, rest in their vertical positions unaltered from their original form; they have been roasted but not liquefied. Original strata of limestone and gypsum, uplifted on high but not destroyed, rest upon the summit as a torn hat. Gypsum, limestone, slates, clays, shales, are thus found near the highest summits. The decay of the secondary rocks gives extraordinary fertility to the mountain flanks and to the alluvial bottoms below. Hence the luxuriance of the arborescence, the pastures, and the flora. The altitude of the summits gathers and retains the snows, whose glaciers give birth to innumerable rivers. These gash the precipitous flanks with chasms, up which roads ascend; the composition of the rocks is here revealed; the mysteries of their interior contents are unravelled, and the secretions of nature subjected to the human eye and hand.

Thus, then, erects itself the primeval Cordillera, constructed of horizontal plates, vertically thrown up by stupendous volcanic forces, partially altered or roasted by incandescent heat, but neither destroyed nor recast in form; the secondary rocks are tossed and scattered high in the upper regions, but are not calcined by flame. The metallic ores are as various as is the variety of the rocks, enriched by heat and exposed by upheaval and corrosion. No lava, no pumice, no obsidian, nothing of melted matter from the plutonic region is seen. This furrowing of the terrestrial crust has alone occupied and exhausted the stupendous volcanic throes of the subterranean world of fire.

*Sierra Mimbres*.—The Sierra Mimbres, forming the western envelope of the park, is not dissimilar to the Cordillera in its origin, composition, and configuration. Rising from the level of the great plateau, it is of inferior bulk and rank. It forms the backbone from whose contrasted flanks descend the waters of the Rio del Norte on the east, and of the Colorado on the west.

Craters of extinct volcanoes are numerous; streams of lava, once liquid, abound; pedrigals of semi-crystalline basalt submerge and cover the valleys into which they have flowed, and over which they have hardened.

This Sierra, then, has a general direction from north to south, corresponding with the 109th meridian. It has all the characteristics in miniature of the Cordillera, but is chequered and interrupted by the escape of subterranean fires, having areas overflowed and buried beneath the erupted current. Where the nascent springs of the Rio del Norte have their birth, the Sierra Mimbres culminate to stupendous peaks of perennial snow, locally named Sierra San Juan.

The concave plain of the San Luis park, begirt by this ellip-