

upon the shepherd boy to still the tempest in his soul by the soft and gentle tones of his lute. And their own poet, Moore, had enshrined these thoughts in immortal verse in the well-known and beautiful song, "When through life unblest we roam." He (the Rev. gentleman) was sure they all wished the pupils the greatest amount of rational enjoyment during their long-looked-for holidays. Might they be so spent as to form in after days cherished thoughts, happy associations and sweet remembrances that would never be forgotten. (Loud Applause.) A large number of handsomely bound books, with many pretty garlands or "crowns," were then distributed as prizes to the pupils. The exercises terminated with the singing in the chorus of "God save the Queen," the entire company, as usual, standing. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly and must have given much satisfaction to all present.—*Leader*.

—The vote for public education in Great Britain during the current year is the largest ever granted, amounting in all to more than £1,100,000, which is thus distributed:—£842,119 for England and Scotland, and the remainder for Ireland. The estimate is framed according to the old code, and every school admitted to aid before July next, will receive its next grant as if the system had remained unchanged; but schools admitted to aid after July, will fall under the revised code. This causes a charge of £13,500, which would, under the old code, have belonged to next year, because, while the grants to pupil-teachers were not payable at the time of their admission, the new grants obtainable for the examination of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, will have to be paid at once for the year ending at the date of inspection. In Great Britain, in 1861, the grants for building amounted to £99,506 to meet £207,043 voluntarily subscribed, and additional school accommodation was provided for 47,103 children. The pupil-teachers increased from 15,535 to 16,277, and the sum of £301,846 was paid to them, or for their being taught—a sum which brings the expenditure upon them since 1839 up to more than £2,000,000. The capitation grants, from 3s. to 6s. on children attending school 176 days, amounted in 1861 to £77,239, and the vote now to be taken is to be £86,000; the payment was made on 316,226 children, being 42.75 per cent of the children attending 5,199 schools—an increase of 54,220 children that year. The sum of £1,177 was paid in respect of 5,686 scholars above 14 years old attending night schools (connected with day schools under inspection) on 50 nights. The number of certificated teachers' charge of schools at the end of 1861 was 8,698, an increase of 987 over the previous year; nearly £120,000 was paid in direct augmentation of their salaries, and the vote proposed this year is £142,000. The number of students in training colleges increased 21, and was 2,947 at the end of the year; the vote is £100,000, as before. Small grants are made (£1,600 will now be voted) for industrial departments of common elementary schools, having land, kitchens, laundries, or work-rooms attached to them. Uncertificated ragged-schools are also aided, but the grant is to be reduced to £1,500. The total number of elementary day schools visited by her Majesty's Inspectors in 1861 was 7,705, and school-rooms under separate teachers, 10,900; and there were present 1,028,690 children—an increase of 65,758 over 1860. Adding 32,481 children inspected in 442 Poor Law Schools, and 5,226 in 57 industrial schools, the total number of children was 1,066,297. Of the £813,441 expended from the public purse upon the schools of Great Britain in 1861, £495,471 went to schools connected with the Church of England, £71,358 to those connected with the British and Foreign School Society, £37,775 to Wesleyan Schools, £32,787 to Roman Catholic schools in England and Wales, and £2,408 in Scotland, which latter country also received £53,398 for schools connected with its Established Church; £38,829 for Free Church Schools, and £6,052 for Episcopal Church Schools. The establishment in London, and the inspection, cost £67,185.—*Educational Times*

—We are assured that the attempt to affiliate the R. C. colleges in Lower Canada to the Laval University will meet with entire success.

—We are happy to learn that means are now being adopted to place the Industrial and Agricultural College of Rimouski on the best possible footing. This establishment, founded some years ago and long cramped up in an unsuitable building, entirely too small for its wants, will now be transferred to more convenient premises as the old church of St. Germain de Rimouski has been ceded for the purpose and a subscription opened which has already reached \$800 in one parish alone. Already have the Principal, Rev. Mr. Potvin, five professors and 120 pupils taken possession of the old church. Efforts will also be made to form the nucleus of a library to consist principally of books relating to agriculture and the branches taught in the college. The course is strictly industrial and agricultural.

—We translate the following from the *Gazette d'Augsburg* of the 3rd September:—

Our good city, says our transatlantic contemporary, has just been the scene of a banquet intended to unite together the old pupils of the Lyceum of Sainte Anne, separated into two parts thirty years ago. About 450 guests being assembled, Dr. Hertel, presiding by right of seniority, said the first toast was to the health of King Maximilian, which was immediately drunk and a greeting sent over the telegraphic wires.

The worthy President then read an autograph letter from Napoleon III. It may be necessary to observe that count Raymond de Fugger, the present proprietor of the house formerly occupied by Prince Napoleon and Hortense, had been previously notified through the Duke Tacher de la Pagerie that as a mark of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, one hundred bottles of Champagne had been placed at the disposal of the guests, together with 5000 francs for the poor of Augsburg by the Emperor who, it will be remembered, was a pupil of the Lyceum from 1821 to 1823. The text of the letter was in German to this effect:—

"Saint-Cloud, 30th August, 1862.

"Monsieur le Président,

"It is with the most lively interest that I have heard of the intended meeting of the old pupils of the gymnasium of Augsburg who desire to call to mind by a banquet the memory of former years spent together in study.

"I can never forget the days I have passed in Germany where my mother found a noble hospitality, and the blessings of education were first vouchsafed to me. The experience learned in exile, though often sad, is useful; it imparts a knowledge of foreign peoples, helps to form a true appreciation of their good qualities and their worth, unbiassed by prejudice; and if we should be so happy as to re-enter the land of our birth, the most agreeable recollections of the countries in which our youth had been spent live fresh in the memory notwithstanding politics and the lapse of time.

"Your meeting has called from me the expression of these sentiments. Accept them as a proof of my deep sympathy and of the consideration with which I am affectionately yours."

"NAPOLEON."

Having read the letter the President expressed his gratitude to the emperor and proposed the toast, *Long live Napoleon, our condisciple*, which was immediately announced at Saint Cloud by telegraph.

—It is with deep regret that we hear of the death of Mr. Prudent Houde, pupil of the Laval Normal School, which occurred at Quebec on the 30th ultimo. Mr. Houde obtained the Model-school and Academy diplomas, won the Prince of Wales' Prize two years ago, and at the time of his death was preparing to continue his studies at the Laval University. He had only attained his 25th year.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

—His Excellency the Governor General has communicated to the Botanical Society of Canada, some valuable information respecting a fibre plant sent from the Rocky Mountains by Dr. Hart to Lord Lyons, which the Society's Secretary has determined to be an *Asclepias*, and which is now under experiment in the Botanic Garden at Kingston. Since the publication of the various details in the Society's "Annals," the following communication has been received from his Excellency's Secretary:—"The Governor General's Secretary is directed by his Excellency to transmit to the Secretary of the Botanical Society of Canada, the inclosed copy of a letter from Dr. F. W. Hart, of St. Louis, respecting the mode of treatment pursued in the culture of the Silk Plant from the Rocky Mountains.

To His Excellency Viscount Monck:—Simultaneously with a letter from Lord Lyons, one from the Secretary of Your Excellency (16th May) was received.

In answer to your request, relative to the treatment of the seeds of the Silk Weed:—The Silk Weed is adapted to rich, moist, bottom soil. I recommend the London district, Canada West, or anywhere along the country that the Welland Canal runs through, or on the banks of the St. Lawrence, Canada West. The ground for planting should be prepared as follows:—Plow up four furrows, throw together, then harrow down the ridge to pulverize it. Plant the seed about 12 inches apart in the centre drill made by the centre teeth of the harrow, cover lightly with the harrow or hoe; when the plant is three weeks old, hoe the weeds away from it, then, with a light one-horse Yankee plow, bar off on both sides of the ridge and about 6 inches from the plant, coming back immediately with the plow and throw a furrow back to the plant, thereby hilling it on both sides. If the season is dry, throw two furrows to the plant; the oftener the middles are plowed out, the more the plant will grow: it will not bear the dirt taken away from it, but will stand hilling; the larger the plant grows, the more dangerous to plow so close as to cut the plant; the side roots supply the branches and bulbs. After the 14th of August the plant must be cultivated no more; must be left untouched.

The pods are ripe when they change color from a pea green to a dark green and yellow. On pressing a pod it will split when ripe; they ought to be gathered before they split open. Squeeze a pod open, and, with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, seize the silk where it joins the bottom of the pod, and the thumb and forefinger of the other hand, making a circular sweep; all the seeds are detached at one sweep, leaving the richest mass of satiny silk; the seeds to be thrown in one sack, the satin or silk in another. I have been precise in my directions, entertain-