

aminers; and Miss Cook's answers in Aristotle were said to be among the best sent in. The late Mrs. Somerville has bequeathed her mathematical library to Girton College.

—The latest item of news is to the effect that the King of Siam has established two schools, under English masters, at Bangkok, for the sons of the nobles.

—The Minister of Public Instruction in France has prohibited the use of tobacco by students, as injurious to physical and intellectual development.

—The professors of Trinity College, Dublin, propose that American professors should exchange work with them for a few months at a time, thus establishing an international exchange of thought.

—It is said that the Mohammedan University is about to be established in North-western India, in which western science is to be taught in connection with the tenets of the Koran.

—In Denmark, since 1814, a system of compulsory and free education has been in operation, requiring children to be sent to school from their seventh to their fourteenth year. It is now proposed to extend the school age an additional year.

—The Prussian Ministry of Education has notified the educational authorities that in addition to the ordinary fines imposed on parents, the accepted code of compulsory education authorizes them to have defaulting children forcibly conducted to school by the police, and that when gentler measures fail they are expected to resort to this measure.

—A truly gigantic system of education is planned in Japan, and the machinery to work it is preparing. The empire is to be divided into eight grand divisions, in each of which there are to be a university and thirty-two middle schools. Then there are to be in the empire 210 academies, and 53,760 common schools. From the middle schools and academies there are to be sent abroad for education, 180 young men.

—The patriotism of German students is illustrated by the statistics of a volume just published in Leipsic by one of their own number, in which an interesting account is

given of the part taken by members of the different German universities in the late war, of the services performed by those of the medical profession under the red cross, and biographical notices of 248 students who fell in action. The University of Leipsic suffered the greatest loss, 63 members in all. The losses of the other universities were as follows: Berlin, 30; Gottingen, 23; Munich, 21; Halle, 19; Heidelberg, and Jena, each 13; Breslau, 11; Bonn, 9; Tubingen, 8; Rostock, 6; Griefswald, Kiel, Konigsberg and Wurzburg, each 5; Marburg, 4; Giessen, 3; Freiburg and Munster, each 2; Erlangen, 1. Out of the 13,765 German Students matriculated in the summer term of 1870, 4,510—that is, a third—went through the campaign, about 3,500 of whom were in the ranks, and 1,000 attached to the ambulances. Out of 1,505 university professors, 15 were under arms, 253 devoted themselves to the care of the sick and wounded, and 120 worked for the national cause by speech and pen.

—The first annual report of the School of Practical Engineering in the Sydenham Crystal Palace shows that that interesting experiment is a success. But this is only one of the numerous evidences of the value of technical schools, and of the growing favor with which such enterprises are regarded in Europe. The latest foreign mails bring us news of other movements in the right direction. The British Educational Department has just issued a thick pamphlet containing the prospectus of Sir Joseph Whitworth's Scholarships for Mechanical Science. These Scholarships are of the value of £100 a year, and are tenable for three years, and the competition is open to all Her Majesty's subjects at home, in India and in the Colonies who have not completed their 22d year. The Scholarships will be competed for this year, at an examination which will be partly in practical workmanship, and partly in theoretical subjects. We hear also from Cornwall, England, that at the late annual meeting of the Miners' Association, at Redruth, it was stated that about 100 working miners were receiving instruction in science in its classes, and that Mr. J. Arthur Phillips offers two prizes for the best essays on the conditions of mineral lodes.—*New York School Journal*.