

## COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

We learn from the *Scientific American* of April 16th that James McDonough has devised a process for taking photographs in colours. The *Scientific American* gives Mr. McDonough's own description of the method, but unfortunately does not inform us what degree of success has been obtained. The attempt to photograph objects in such a way as to show their natural colours is not by any means new. Seebeck, in 1810, appears to have been the first to attack the subject. Later on Becquerel, Népec de St. Victor, Poitevin and Zencker laboured at the same problem. Recently Carey Lea, Staats, Vogel and others have continued the investigation. Many of these workers obtained colours which were brilliant enough, but not permanent. Two years ago, Verres, a Hungarian, obtained permanent colours in his photographs, but they were not by any means identical with the colours of the objects. The same may be said of the colours of Lippmann, whose method was so much praised last year by the newspapers. Singularly enough, when Lippmann described his process to the Academy of Sciences, on February 2nd, of last year, Becquerel, who was present, congratulated Lippmann, and spoke of his own researches, carried out between the years 1847 and 1850.

With so many determined and able workers in this line, it seems reasonable to expect that before many years some one will obtain photographs showing the brilliancy of Népec's colours, and the permanence of those of Verres and Lippmann.—*Georgetown College Journal*.

## A ROMANTIC RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

In 1825 the late Duke of Brunswick married a young English lady of noble rank, of the Colville family, in London. A daughter was born of this marriage on July 5, 1826 at the Castle of Willemsen, and was baptized Elizabeth Wilhelmina. She was treated as a princess from her birth, baptized with almost royal pomp in presence of the great officers of the Crown and with the Sovereign as honorary sponsor, and the heir-apparent as actual godfather. This child of fortune enjoyed as an apanage all the names and titles of the house of Guelph, Countess of Blankenburg, of Colmar, etc. Up to her seventeenth year she lived a life of honor

and luxury, the spoilt child of a Prince; she was also a millionaire. At this time she met and heard the great Dominican, Père Lacordaire. At the end of three months the grace of God had conquered this chosen soul, and she became a Catholic. The Duke's reply was prompt and decisive. The beloved daughter was cast off; and after twenty-five years of inflexible hostility, the Duke dying left by will, as was announced in the papers at the time, the whole of his vast fortune to the City of Geneva. Such is the true history of this curious legacy, and the will is at present being contested by the children of the Duchess of Colmar, Countess of Bar and Civey, who was no other than Elizabeth Wilhelmina of Brunswick, the convert of Lacordaire.

Geo W. Childs has presented his entire collection of rare books, autographs, and manuscripts to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia. The collection is valued at \$100,000, and includes the original manuscript of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Harvard is growing faster than any other American college. The faculty has been increased by eight this year.

Harvard has nearly 300 recitations and lectures a week, Yale 119, University of Michigan 104, and Princeton 75.

Wellesley College has an endowment of \$2,500,000; Bryn Mawr of \$1,000,000; Vassar of \$1,200,000; and Smith of \$400,000.

The *Hesperian*, in speaking of the fraternities in the college it represents, justly says: "We believe them to be inimical to the true interests of college life, detrimental to the welfare of those within the fraternities, as well as to those without. They foster jealousy, sentimentality, and effeminacy. They produce strife, not friendship, bigotry, not liberality. They mistake gall and vivacity for brains and perseverance. Independence and free self-development is as foreign to them as generosity and frankness. For these and other reasons, we shall do all we can to encourage the open literary societies and oppose their avowed enemies—the 'frats.'"

A newspaper correspondent writes:—The Roman remains at Fréjus in Pro-