

3rd. That in order to encourage agricultural education in the universities and the addition of a complete course of agricultural training in the Faculties of Arts, your committee recommends that a certain number of bursaries, for the Faculties of Arts, be founded in favor of universities adopting this innovation in their curriculums; such bursaries to be conferred in preference on pupils coming from the special agricultural schools, or on those coming from colleges in which the course of natural science had special reference to agriculture.

4th. That to meet the expense of this agricultural training in the universities, a sufficient sum be taken from the Fund in aid of Superior Education in Lower Canada.

5th. That in order to open the agricultural schools of St. Anne and St. Thérèse to a greater number of pupils, a special grant should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture for the foundation of new bursaries for these schools; such bursaries to be distributed in preference among the pupils coming from colleges in which the course of natural sciences had special reference to agriculture. This recommendation was made in the last report of the Minister of Agriculture at the request of the Board of Agriculture.

6th. That the prizes distributed by the Department of Public Instruction in the primary schools should consist principally of elementary treatises on agriculture, the arts and practical sciences, so as to diffuse agricultural and industrial knowledge among the families of the cultivators of the soil.

—The ladies of the *Congrégation de Notre-Dame* have acquired for the sum of \$20,000, a fine property from Mr. Gibb, situated on the St. Foye road, near Quebec, and purpose to establish a seminary for young ladies on the same plan as that of Villa-Maria. This is one of the finest properties in Canada and is worth more than the sum above named; but Mr. Gibb wished to find a public institution for a purchaser. He had offered it to the Laval University as the site of a Botanical Garden, a purpose for which the magnificent conservatory erected at great cost by the proprietor rendered it peculiarly adapted.

—A girls' model school has been recently established at Chicoutimi, under the direction of the sisters of *le Bon Pasteur*. One of the ladies in charge is in possession of the Laval Normal School Diploma, and is a winner of the Prince of Wales' Prize. Several teachers from the Normal schools are at work in the county, the attendance at the schools is increasing rapidly and, altogether, education is making very satisfactory progress.

—Among the numerous institutions of learning springing up on all sides, we notice a college at St. Johns, county of Iberville, affiliated to that of St. Hyacinthe; another at the Village of Iberville, and a third at Montmagny. The latter was established, we understand, by Mr. Candide Doufresne, former Principal of the Industrial College of St. Michel, but it is now conducted by Mr. Laferrrière, who is a trained pupil of the Jacques-Cartier Normal School and possessed of the Academy Diploma. Mr. Guérin, another pupil of the same school, is also employed as assistant teacher in the college.

—The chief feature of interest connected with the Educational Department of the Social Science Association at York, has been the Address of the President, the Archbishop of York. This Address, which we hope to be able to give *in extenso* in a future Number, entered into the whole question of Education, which the Archbishop divided into three heads—the highest education carried on in the public schools, the education of the middle classes, and the education of girls in the middle and highest schools—treating each with a degree of comprehensiveness and liberality which called forth the applause of all present. He disapproved of the University Examinations for females, who, he thought, had enough to do at home. He also touched upon the question of the grammar and other endowed schools, university reform, and the education of the poor. Several valuable papers have been contributed to the Department, a full account of which we hope to give in our next Number.—*Educational Times*.

—In a recently published Blue-book on the Army Medical Department an interesting account is given of the state of education among the recruits in the British Army, and a comparison instituted with that of the French Army, from which it appears, that of every 1000 recruits examined in English districts, 239 were unable to read and write, 37 able to read only, and 724 able to read and write. In Scotch districts the numbers were respectively 163, 157, and 680. In Irish districts, the result appears as 322, 104, and 578. Compared with the results for 1861, there is a decrease in the proportion of uneducated in England, but scarcely any difference in Scotland and Ireland. In the French army, taking the average of the five years ending in 1859, the state of education was found to be—out of 1000 recruits there were unable to write 318; able to read only, 32; able to read and write, 650; so that the proportion of wholly uneducated is higher than among the recruits for the British army.—*ib.*

—The Minister of Public Instruction in France, in order to encourage young people to continue their studies after leaving school, proposes to found a prize in every canton for youths between 15 and 18, who, while employed in manual or agricultural labour, have best retained or im-

proved the instruction they received at school. The prize is to consist of a deposit in the Savings Bank, and the expense is to be defrayed by the Minister of Public Instruction, or by the Department, if sufficient funds are not provided by private contribution.—*ib.*

—The Prince Imperial, says the Paris *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, lately visited the college at Vanves, an establishment serving as the junior department of the Imperial Lycée of Louis le Grand. The Prince came without any previous announcement, and was accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Public Instruction. As the examination was going on at the time, the distinguished visitors had an opportunity of hearing some excellent recitations, one of which, a fable by LaFontaine, drew a very pretty compliment from the young Prince, followed on the same evening by a more substantial testimony in the form of a magnificent copy of the immortal fabulist.

—M. Penjou, the Blind Professor of Mathematics, says the Paris *Revue de l'Instruction Publique*, has just died at the age of eighty-two. Afflicted with blindness from his birth, it is surprising that he should have successfully followed so difficult a career as that of teaching the abstruse sciences. He was admitted to the Haly Institute in 1797; and having shown great aptitude in mastering the difficulties of mathematics, he obtained permission to follow a special course in this branch at the Lycée Charlemagne. His progress here was so rapid that he obtained the first prize of the college for the first and second years, and the second and third prizes respectively, at the great general competition. He was soon afterwards appointed Professor of mathematics at the Institute for the Blind, and having solicited a chair in a university, commenced a public course of Algebra at *l'Ecole des Mines* to demonstrate his ability to teach. Success having crowned his efforts in this experiment he obtained a professorship at the Lycée of Angers in 1810. For 30 years he filled a university professorship; and having been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor as a reward for his services, he had, some time before his death, come to occupy the place reserved for him at the Quinze-Vingts. This extraordinary man spoke several languages, and up to his death devoted some portion of each day to the cultivation of letters and the sciences, though his favorite pursuit was the study of mathematics. He loved to recall the fact that Laplace had judged him competent to understand his great work *le Traité de la Mécanique céleste*, a copy of which he had received from the hands of the author.

—We have to record the destruction by fire of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, erected on the site given by Mr. Cherrier for the purpose, and which had only been completed a few days previously. The fire was first discovered issuing from the roof, in the immediate vicinity of the cupola, and the inmates had barely time to make their escape before the whole of the upper part of the building was enveloped in flames. By great exertions the firemen succeeded in arresting the progress of the conflagration, but not until a great deal of damage had also been done to the lower stories, though we believe the loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the accident is the same as in the case of the destruction of the Reformatory Prison at St. Vincent de Paul, viz.: the projection of the beams or rafters into the flues of the chimneys; and the recurrence of disaster through this cause ought to put builders on their guard against so radical a defect.

—The late Rev. H. Prévost, *Curé* of Montreal, was born at Terrebonne in 1822, and was consequently but 42 years of age when he died. The charge he so ably filled during half a score of years and which he held at the time of his death, was one involving immense labor and requiring all that ability and tact which the late incumbent possessed in so eminent a degree. His kind disposition and affability made all intercourse with him in the daily avocations of life easy and agreeable; and the services he rendered to the cause of education will long be remembered by those who take an active share in promoting the development of popular learning in Montreal.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE

—In the *Illustrated News* of 9th March, 1850, will be found the report of an address delivered by Sir Robert (?) Murchison before the Royal Institution. It is there stated that Sir Roderick gave as an axiom, that gold ore never occurs in any great quantity except under certain conditions of "constants," viz.: when the ancient stratified rocks, constituting the backbones of continents, or great islands, have been penetrated, and altered, and crystallized by the intrusion of igneous or eruptive matter. In the course of his address Sir Roderick repeatedly dwelt on the fact that the auriferous veins invariably deteriorated in the per centage of gold to the weight of quartz, the deeper they were traced. That all the rich portions are found at or near the surface; hence the powerful attrition which the surface has undergone in ancient times had disintegrated the greater quantity, and distributed the freed gold in heaps of gravel and sand over plateaus or in valleys. He shewed that mining in the Ural Mountains and in Mexico proved that gold decreased according to depth, when it finally ceased and was replaced by silver.

Sir Roderick further remarked, that Job was a true and good geologist, when he said, "There is a mine for the silver, and the earth hath dust of gold." That it would be in vain to assign any limits to the product-