

—Young women are received into California University on the same terms with young men, and have an equal share in all the advantages of the University.

—The whole number of persons enrolled in the public schools of Kansas is returned at 121,690, an increase of more than 15,000 over the previous year.

—The election of women to school directorships is a movement which will probably be soon made in Pennsylvania, the new Constitution permitting such action.

—Among the requirements of Michigan University now enforced are, in Latin, the whole of the *Æneid*, and in Greek the first three books of Smith's History of Greece, exclusive of the chapters on literature and art. The university has now 1,105 students.

—Dr. Leibreich, a distinguished London surgeon, deploring the tendency to curvature of the spine caused by clumsily arranged chairs and desks in schools, has designed a desk and seat, which have been adopted by the London School Board, 100, having been ordered.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

—An effort is making in England to meet by subscription the expenses of the recent action brought by the excluded lady students against the University of Edinburgh.

—Bright favors complete secularization of the public schools. Disraeli was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, over his competitor Ruskin, much to the disappointment of the latter. This rectorship is an honor which is bestowed only upon the best scholar of the kingdom.—Mill, Froude, Carisle, Hamilton and the like have heretofore graced it.

—Prof. Max Muller says there exists a far more diffused culture and interest about science and literature in England, especially among women, than even in learned, scientific Germany; the reason being that the English enjoy a perennial supply of "science made easy" in popular lectures and readable periodicals.

—Mr. Cardwell, at a recent dinner at Oxford, reminded his hearers that, so far from Greek being indigenous at Oxford, it was not known there at all till the Reformation, and that Erasmus records that when it was proposed to teach Greek to the students

they organized themselves against its introduction, and called themselves "Trojans."

—Mr. Gladstone, in his recent address to the electors of Greenwich, after the sudden dissolution of Parliament, alluded to the new educational movement in England. In regard to the Education act, he thought that no main provision of the measure could be advantageously reconsidered without the aid of an experience not yet acquired; but he could not doubt with regard to "one or two points calculated to create an amount of uneasiness out of proportion to their real importance or difficulty," that the wisdom of the new legislature would discover the means of their accommodation.

—Liberal education for women is at present generously provided in England. Girton College is open to those who have gone through the regular course of study in ordinary feminine seminaries. Then there are the lectures provided by the various "Ladies' Educational Associations," now formed in many large towns. This plan originated with a few schoolmistresses in Manchester and its neighborhood, and was soon adopted by the North of England Council for Promoting the Education of Women. The lectures have proved extremely popular, and have excited interest without rousing alarm. Besides these, another most important help to female education has been recently introduced in the form of teaching by correspondence, of which Rugby and Cambridge are at present the centres. On this plan, ladies residing in any part of the country are permitted, on payment of an annual fee of four guineas, (two if they be governesses), to obtain from an eminent professor regular directions for study, exercise, and questions, the correspondence taking place once a fortnight.—Lastly, there is a lesser but excellent little piece of educational machinery at work in the West of England, which owed its origin some years ago to Mrs. Helvar of Coke's Court, Somersetshire. It is called the Society for Home Study. The young members follow out in their own homes the course of reading laid down for them annually, and write papers distributed among them for examination. They also take a yearly trip to London, and go through a little course of sight-seeing under popular *ciceroni*—often a very much more instructive process than "cramming" any number of books.