

Society of Canada may thrive and flourish with the same vigor and luxuriance that characterize, in so remarkable a manner, all the vegetable productions of this fertile country.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM MOLSON HALL, M'GILL COLLEGE.

On his return from Upper Canada, His Excellency the Governor General and suite visited the McGill University Buildings for the purpose of formally inaugurating The William Molson Hall. This, and the corridors which connect the wings with the central building, have been erected by Mr. William Molson, at his own expense. The wing contains the Convocation Room and Library of the University, the Committee Room of the Governors, &c. The Convocation Hall, up stairs, is a very fine room, and is handsomely furnished and fitted up, a large oil painting of the generous donor being placed over the platform. His Excellency was conducted to the Hall by W. C. Baynes, B.A., the College Secretary, all the students and visitors present rising as he entered. He was followed by General Sir W. F. Williams, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Hon. Mr. Day, President of the Corporation, Principal Dawson, and members of Convocation, of the University. General Williams occupied the chair on the right of His Excellency, and the Hon. Mr. Chauveau that on the left. Principal Dawson, the Governors and members of Convocation, all in their collegiate costume, occupied seats on either side of the central platform. The students were seated in the middle of the Hall, and the visitors, of whom there were a very large number, on either side. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon Leach, and the Hon. Mr. Day then called upon Mr. Baynes to read a letter which had been received from Mr. Molson, and in which the writer expressed his thankfulness at being spared to see the building completed, and the satisfaction it gave him to hand them over to the Governors. He expressed his sincere desire that with the extended accommodation, there might be on the part of the University increased usefulness. The reading of the letter was followed by applause, and the Hon. Mr. Day then rose and addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner. He was followed by Dr. Hingston on behalf of the graduates, and Principal Dawson on behalf of the Professors. The Hon. Mr. Chauveau addressed the meeting in French, and then His Excellency rose amidst applause to close the meeting, characterizing the inauguration as one of the most pleasant duties which had devolved upon him in the course of his tour. His Excellency was heartily cheered throughout his brief address, at the conclusion of which the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Professor Cornish, and the meeting broke up. His Excellency then proceeded to inspect the University Buildings, which the visitors were also invited to do by Mr. Baynes; and he was afterwards conducted to the grounds, when two trees, twins, being connected at the roots, were planted on the right of the entrance, in honor of His Excellency, the visitor of the University, and Earl Mulgrave.—*Gazette*.

III. Papers on Practical Education.

1. BENEFITS OF RELAXATION IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Sir Benjamin Brodie thus expresses his opinion on this subject: "It is only to a limited extent that the education of children can be advantageously combined with bodily labor. Even in the case of grown-up persons, some intervals of leisure are necessary to keep the mind in a healthful and vigorous state. It is when thus relieved from the state of tension belonging to actual study that boys and girls, as well as men and women, acquire the habit of thought and reflection, and of forming their own conclusions, independently of what they are taught and the authority of others. In younger persons, it is not the mind only that suffers from too large a demand being made on it for the purposes of study. Relaxation and cheerful occupation are essential to the proper development of the corporeal structure and faculties; and the want of them operates like an unwholesome atmosphere, defective nourishment, in producing the lasting evils of defective health and a stunted growth, with all the secondary evils to which they lead.

2. SINGING BY YOUNG WOMEN.

It was the opinion of Dr. Rush, that singing by young ladies, whom the customs of society debar from many other kinds of salubrious exercise, ought to be cultivated not only as an accomplishment, but as the means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady, and states that besides its salutary operation in soothing the cares of domestic life, it has still more direct and important ef-

fect. In his remarks on this subject, the doctor introduces a fact which was suggested to him by his professional experience, which is, that the exercise of the chest by singing contributes very much to defend them from the disease to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans, he continues, are seldom afflicted with consumption, nor has he ever known more than one instance of spitting of blood among them. This, he believes, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, which constitutes an essential branch of their education.

3. SPELLING MATCHES IN SCHOOLS.

With the commencement of winter schools there is a revival of "spelling matches." A gentleman in Spencertown, N. Y., writes: "We held our spelling match on Monday, December 9th, as I designed. Twenty-eight spellers contended for the prize, which was Webster's Dictionary, pictorial edition, unabridged. All but two of the speakers were silenced in an hour and a half. These were two girls, one eleven and the other fourteen years of age. They continued the contest for nearly an hour longer, on words the most difficult to be spelled, till the audience became so wrought upon that they proposed to buy a second dictionary, and thus end the contest. The money for the purpose was raised on the spot."

4. COST OF EDUCATION IN AMERICAN CITIES.

Below is a table of the cost per pupil, in twenty cities and towns in various parts of the United States. It is compiled from the official reports of the school officers in those places.

Boston	\$15.75	Indianapolis	\$9.91
Roxbury	15.05	Cincinnati	14.16
Danvers	11.83	Cleveland	10.45
Springfield	9.23	Zanesville	13.64
New York	12.52	Zenia	11.61
Bangor	9.76	New Haven	14.69
Philadelphia	15.83	Hartford	14.05
Baltimore	21.59	New Britain	8.10
St. Louis	12.75	Waterbury	5.81
Chicago	14.00		

Average rate in twenty cities and towns, \$13.01.—*Connecticut Common School Journal*.

IV. Papers on Classical Subjects.

1. THE THEATRE OF EPHEBUS.

The theatre of Ephesus has recently been examined and measured. It must have been the largest ever erected. Its diameter was six hundred and sixty feet; forty feet more than the major axis of the Coliseum. Allowing fifteen inches for each person, it would accommodate fifty-six thousand seven hundred spectators. Drury Lane will only contain three thousand two hundred, and old Covent Garden held two thousand eight hundred. This edifice is the scene of one of Apollonius' miracles; it is memorable for the uproar described in Acts xix, when the Ephesians accused Paul and the Christians in this very building. To this edifice the writer to the Corinthians alluded, probably, when he said: "If, after the manner of men, I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantage hath it me?"

2. ROMAN TOMB IN ALGIERS.

The journals of Algiers publish particulars respecting the Roman tomb recently discovered in digging the foundation for the new college in that city. From the rough appearance of the masonry, it was at first supposed only a large stone; but one of the workmen, by a stroke of his pick-axe, having found it to be hollow, it was opened and its contents laid bare. The skeleton was that of a well-built man of middle stature, apparently from thirty-five to forty years of age. The articles found in the interval between the slabs on which the body was laid, were: 1. Two glass dishes, about ten inches across, and two inches deep, quite entire, and presenting the iridescent tint so well known to antiquarians. 2. Nine plates of red earthenware, ranging in diameter from eight to ten inches, and ornamented on the edges with figures in relief, some resembling tears, others the *pedum*, or sheep-hook of antiquity. 3. Four small lamps, two of which presented busts with a wide open mouth, like that of the *persona*, or ancostic mask worn by the Roman actors; these bore the stamp of the maker, scarcely legible, but apparently L. Anihilius; another of them was ornamented with *cornucopiae*. 4. Four iron nails, with square shanks, about four