

anything to do. If you are in your father's house, take some department of household labor upon yourself, and make it your business to attend to it. Do not let a call from this idle girl, or a visit from that, or an invitation from the other interfere with the performance of your duty. If you can cultivate to perfection some art by which you can earn an independent livelihood, do it, whether there is a necessity for it or not.

— *Cornell University.*—Cornell University originated in the combined bounty of the United States Government and of the Honourable Ezra Cornell. Congress in 1862, passed an Act granting public lands to the several States and Territories to provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. The share of this land that fell to New York State was nine hundred and ninety thousand acres. The whole of this was transferred to Cornell University on certain conditions, the most important of which was that Ezra Cornell should give the Institution five hundred thousand dollars, and that provision should be made for giving instruction without charge to one student from each assembly district of the State. These conditions were complied with, and the munificence of Mr. Cornell enabled the Trustees to found not only an agricultural college, and one for mechanic art, but six others.

At the opening of the Institution in October, 1868, there were present 19 Professors, and other six had signified their acceptance of chairs. Four hundred candidates appeared for entrance examinations, and of these 350 passed. There were then only two completed buildings at the disposal of the University, and the construction of the roads and bridges on the estate had hardly been commenced. The library, collections and laboratories, had not been arranged. In short everything was in a rudimentary condition.

However, all went to their appropriate work with enthusiasm. Professor Agassiz was the first to commence his lectures, and was soon followed by Mr. Goldwin Smith. The resident teachers organized their classes, and in a week after inauguration all was in working order. Since that time, the progress and success of the Institution has been very marked. Gifts have been sent in of various kinds to the value of four hundred thousand dollars; the staff of instructors has increased from twenty-four to forty; two additional buildings have been erected, and another has been commenced; roads and bridges have been constructed; ten thousand volumes have been added to the library: a University printing press on a large scale, and wrought exclusively by students, has been established; the various museums have been greatly enriched by cabinets of models of different kinds; and the number of under-graduates has nearly doubled.

The estate attached to the University, and on which the various buildings stand, is about 200 acres in extent, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Ithaca, N. Y. The various buildings are large, and constructed with all modern improvements and conveniences. One of these structures, called "Cascadilla Place," is five stories in height, one hundred and ninety-five feet long, by a hundred in breadth. It has upwards of two hundred rooms, including suites of apartments for the professors and their families, dormitories for students, reception and lecture rooms, etc. In this, also, is the University post-office and telegraphic establishment. The "South and North" buildings are not quite so large, but are still very extensive premises.

The "McGraw" building is another exceedingly large and handsome structure, erected entirely at the expense of a wealthy citizen of Ithaca, whose name it bears. It is now approaching completion. The "Cornell Library" building is the gift of the founder, Mr. Cornell. Among other gifts, we notice that Mr. Goldwin Smith has presented four thousand volumes to the Institution, and has lectured gratuitously ever since it was opened. The General University Faculty is divided into nine special faculties, each of which constitutes a college. These are, 1st. College of Agriculture; 2nd. College of Chemistry and Physics; 3rd. College of History and Political Science; 4th. College of Languages; 5th. College of Philosophy and Literature; 6th. College of Mathematics and Engineering; 7th. College of Mechanic Arts; 8th. College of Military Science; and 9th. College of Natural Science. Each of these faculties takes charge of the lectures and class exercises belonging to each; arranges special courses, &c. The great object of the University is duly to develop and make prominent, "Agriculture" and the "Mechanic Arts," without excluding other scientific and classical studies. It is absolutely non-sectarian in its constitution, and is intended to realize the idea of Mr. Cornell, when he said, "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." There is no preparatory department. The university aims at giving earnest, manly young men the opportunity of obtaining the best education their talents will allow. It is open to students of all countries and States on the same

terms. None are admitted as free students except those sent by the State of New York in terms of the condition already mentioned.

One other peculiarity is that of affording labour to students, for which they are paid according to value, and in this way are able to support themselves in whole or in part during the course of their studies. The work on the university grounds and much else has all been done by students. All the printing is done in the same way, and it is intended to begin a book-binding and electrotyping department very speedily.

Candidates for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must pass a tolerably severe entrance examination. The whole expense of a student for a year need not be above \$300. The different courses embrace a period of four years, and are so arranged as to travel over a tolerably wide field. There are, at present, 609 students—of whom 41 are in arts; 87 in philosophy; 228 in science; 145 in special courses, and 158 in elective.

From all this it will be seen that so far the experiment has been a successful one, and we hope that coming years will make this still more manifest, and will lead to the establishment of kindred institutions, and the display on the part of other wealthy men of similar liberality.—*Toronto Globe.*

— *Women Should Read Newspapers.*—It is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted only to the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education in the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvements of our age. History is of some importance; but the past world is dead; we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and our concerns should be for the present world; to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain conversation according to the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times.

Literature and Science.

— *The Month of May in French History.*—The month of May, if not the "merriest, maddest" month of all the year, has always been an eventful month in the annals of France. On the 30th of May, 1431, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen; on the 14th of May, 1610, Henri IV. was murdered by Ravaillac; on the 23rd of May, 1706, the French were defeated at Ramillies; in May, 1756, began the Seven Years War; on the 10th of May, 1774, died Louis XV.; the 5th of May, 1789, was the date of the opening of the States-General; on the 12th of May, 1794, Madame Elizabeth was executed; on the 12th of May, 1796, Babœuf's Conspiracy was suppressed, and in the same month in the following year Pichegru's conspiracy failed; on the 19th of May, 1802, the "Legion of Honour" was instituted; on the 22nd of May, 1803, war was declared against England; on the 29th of May, 1805, Napoleon I. was crowned King of Italy; on the 5th of May, 1808, Charles IV. of Spain and his son abdicated in favour of Napoleon, and on the 27th of the same month commenced the insurrection in that country. In May in the following year, Napoleon entered Vienna, on the 3rd of May, 1814, the Bourbon dynasty was restored, and Louis XVIII. arrived in Paris; and on the 4th of that month, in the same year, Napoleon arrived at Elba. On the 5th of May, 1821, Napoleon died at St. Helena; on the 16th of May, 1830, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved three months before the abdication of Charles X.; on the 20th of May, 1834, La Fayette died; on the 8th of May, 1837, Louis Philippe being on the throne, an amnesty was granted for political offences; and in the same month Louis Napoleon published his "Idées Napoléoniennes," on the 20th of May, also in that year, Talleyrand died; on the 25th of May, 1846, Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham; on the 7th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government resigned to an Executive Commission elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic; on the 15th the people's attack on the Assembly was suppressed; and on the 16th the perpetual banishment of Louis Philippe and his family was decreed; on the 15th May, 1855, the Industrial Exhibition was opened at Paris; on the 12th of May, 1859, France having declared war against Austria, the Empress Eugénie was appointed regent, and the Emperor Louis Napoleon arrived at Genoa; on the 21st was raised a loan of 20,000,000 fr.; on the 26th occurred the victory of the French and Sardinians at Montebello; and on the 30th and 31st at Palestro. On the 22nd of May, 1864, died the Duke of Malakoff; on the 3rd of May, 1865, the Emperor visited Algeria; on the 6th of May, 1866, at Auxerre, his Imperial Majesty expressed his detestation of the treaties of 1815; and we all know too well what has happened in May, 1871.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*