R. SHARPLEY & SONS
JEWELLERS,
Gold & Silver Watches,
A very fine line, including Timing Watches & Repeaters.

JEWELLERY IN DIAMONDS &C.
A perfect selection for either Ladies or Gents' wear.

DESIGNS SUBMITTED for any SPECIAL ARTICLE IN JEWELLERY and made to order at the shortest notice.

Prize Cups, trophies, Medals &c.,
---MADE TO ORDER---
FOR ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
PRIZES IN SPORTING EVENTS
WE CARRY THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

SOLID SILVER GOODS,
SOUVENIRS OF MONTREAL IN LARGE VARIETY
OUR ART SHOW ROOM
IS WORTHY OF A VISIT,
A BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF
Statuary, Clocks, Bronzes, Art China, &c.
225 St James St. MONTREAL.

C. S. WHITE
General Merchant.

Everything usually kept in a
First-Class Store.

FINLEY
---THE---
PHOTOGRAPHER

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF
School Groups, Athletic Organizations & Viewing.

Boys if you want the LATEST, best and NOBBIEST PHOTO, give FINLEY a trial.

PHOTOS MADE ALL SIZES FROM LIFE TO LOCKET

REMEMBER the STUDIO is near the Post Office.
Opposite the City Ticket Office of the G. T. R.

W. B. FINLEY, Prop.
(Successor to Blanchard.)

H. M. TOMLINSON
BOOKBINDER,
And Blank Book Manufacturer.

SHERBROOKE, Que.

E. W. ABBOTT & SONS
LENNOXVILLE, QUE.

NEW FALL TIES, DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKINGS, LINENS, &c,
Now in Stock in good variety.
INSPECTION INVITED,
At the meeting Mr. Geo. Hall will read a paper on "Pigmentation in Diseases," whilst Mr. Meikle will read a Surgical Case report. Mr. Walter W. will also exhibit a number of interesting pathological specimens.

An enthusiastic crowd of medics assembled at Windsor Station to send off the delegates to the Toronto Medical College banquet last Wednesday, the 25th. Our popular friend S. G. Grace, '96, was sent to uphold our end, and we are sure that a good choice was made.

A great fight is being made in Quebec by the Father of the Dental Bill. If the fight should succeed in getting this Session it will be a great thing for our College. We have at present quite a number of Dental students attending here, but this number will be greatly increased should this question be satisfactorily settled by the Legislature.

Dr. Geo. Fisk has returned from a deer-hunting trip up the Ottawa. He returns loaded with glory, two fine deer having succeeded to his rifle. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. Chas. Fisk, and Dr. Manchester, of Verdon.

The ever inquisitive genius would like to know who buys cigarettes at the little store above Bleury. If a freshman, we pity him; if a sophomore, we consider him, but if he is a junior or senior, we feel sorry for him. The last time he sat in on a lecture he must have been ill or he would have been able to sit on at all.

Chas. E. Nichol, '96, left for Chicago, where he will spend his vacation. Mr. Nichol will spend his time in the Chicago Medical College. We wish him well.

Mr. John Rilliet (Den. '98) has returned from Huntington where he has been spending some time. His winning smile was sadly missed and already he has done much to establish quiet between hostile factions. When there were no wars, and the wars, and rumors of war are the time when "Johnnie shines."
The MLIT.

The MLIT.

The MLIT.

The MLIT.

The MLIT.

best known graduates. Mr. Wright took as his text St. Matthew, XVII, 19, and after dwelling on the great duty of missionary effort, and the great work already accomplished, made a strong appeal to his hearers, as members of an institution which is itself largely a result of missionary effort, to devote themselves to the work of enlarging Christ's Kingdom.

The evening meeting which was well attended marked a spot of earnestness such as has not, we think, been surpassed in the history of the University.

The paper of the evening was read by Mr. Donnelly, A. A., who took as his subject the life and labours of the late Bishop Field of Newfoundland, who, Mr. Almonde, A. A., next gave an interesting outline of the work being done in Labrador, a large tract of which had been included in the Diocese of Newfoundland, and ministered to by the late Bishop, Mr. Burns then supplemented Mr. Donnelly's paper by some further facts.

Rev. Prof. Paroak spoke in a forcible way of the responsibility which the Canadian Church is under to pass on the light which she has received.

Rev. Dr. Allman who presided, gave some interesting reminiscences of work in Labrador, thus bringing the programme to a close.

It is hoped that a student who manifested a keen interest in the subjects discussed at this meeting will grow and bear fruit.

The programme was well attended, and it is only to be hoped that the prospectus printed at the beginning of the volume will be read more carefully.

With the above remarks the editors offer the readers the next issue of the Arts' Editor, and agree that the editor will continue to do his best.

The Arts Editor's note is that this was spoken in blissful ignorance. Carlyle was right, or otherwise a man had no business to write an article about the approaching Exams, which would never be understood by the common sense, so as to devote his time to the execution of uncompleted sentences when he might be in happy oblivion of matters and lost in the delightful realms of classics and mathematics.

Alexander Selkirk was wrong, but there is every excuse for him since he never experienced the alarming and even of despair, others, those of a more sanguine turn of mind, with the consolation that Exams resemble wine in that they have their pleasant "after-taste."

Between the departures of Football and the advent of Hockey there is always an irksome period in which the fortitude of the students, by the time the new season is opened, is transferred to some form of amusement to while away the time. Last year "Shiny" performed the duty of leading the team against an opponent of "Leap-Frog" and again a Professor, remembering perhaps the time when he also took pleasure in thus disturbing the peace, was utilised for the preparation of a game for the evening of an evening, seems disposed to join in the game, but his village is the "field," the objects over which he expected to leap, have for some unknown reason mysteriously disappeared.

It has been suggested that the CAIT give some distinctive orations to the students in the several years of the Arts' Faculty. We remark as follows:—The first year is as fresh as desirable: the second—like second years all the world over—have—concluded they know less than they did in the third—well, they are replete with knowledge and deep learning, and conduct themselves accordingly.

The Debating Society is in a flourishing condition.

The first meeting was held early in the term, when Messrs. Watson, B. A., and Vial, B. A., were elected President and Vice-President respectively, and Mr. Moor was appointed to the office of Secretary. Five debates have already been held this term, which have been of sufficient number held during the corresponding term last year. The following are the subjects which have been discussed:—(1) Is an elective Upper House more conducive to good government than an hereditary one? (2) Were the thirteen American States justified in breaking their allegiance from the British Empire? (3) Do inventions improve the condition of the labouring classes? (4) Is a lawyer justified in defending a bad cause?

(1) Is a woman by nature intellectually equal to man? All the men seem to take an interest in the Society, and to be anxious to contribute its advancement. Whether this is the case or not, the men who have been in the Society for more than six months, and who have shown a particular interest in it, have been co-opted as members of the College.

Whether the transmigration of souls be a fact or not, we have it on good authority that George Washington has reappeared in the Arts' building in the shape of a second year, for which we have no doubt but that he will not be long in finding a place in such an institution as the University of Bishop's College.

It is rumoured that a great acquisition has been made to our library in the way of a valuable biography, viz.:—"Life of the Right Rev. A. H. Balfour, D.D."

In the public mind the initiation of a man into the mysteries of college life is always associated with such gruesome articles as icicles and red-hot poker. We also read in the past a great many and ghastly deeds perpetrated under cover of college walls. We fear that such blissful and fascinating experiences belong to days gone by. Although the authorities frown down all semblances of "hazing," yet we are bound to say that the older students are not sensible of its charm, and would not encounter it, if for no other reason than to recant its horrors afterwards. Although we do not wish to deny the existence in Bishop's College of "hazing," we do wish to say that it is of so mild a form that it acts only as a means of creating good fellowship among the students.

Medical Notes.

Time flies on, and soon we will be in the midst of our Xmas Exams. Strange it is how great the remorse is, after wilful neglect of work. A descent from the height of bliss to the depths of despair, with laughter at your seniority, are truly objects of ridicule.

The only happy man in the College is No. 14. He got 92% in the last Materia Medica Exam. We congratulate him on his Summer's work, and would also congratulate his parents.

Good Hall '96s has returned from Toronto where he represented the Medical Faculty at the Trinity College Annual Dinner. He has returned the same old Georgie. There is a very friendly feeling between Bishop's and Trinity. The former is the more the pity that Georgie lives to tell the tale is sufficient for us to bear in mind.

A fierce discussion on the relative value of the Valkyrie & Defender, took place between two of our Second Year class a few days ago. Considering that neither knew what he was talking about, a great deal of amusement was afforded by the auditorium. The sanding of the floor was now avoided bloodshed.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated royally by the nurses of the Womans Hospital. A very select few of the Students were tendered an invitation and duly improve and hold that position which we have in such an institution as the University of Bishop's College.

Lost, between Montreal and Back River, a medical student, dark, well supplied with fallacular appendage, "A".—We are informed that an answer to the "Gloch" is now in the hands of the student's father.

Our Annual College dinner is held in the Queen's Hotel on December the 17th. The jolly time is expected. The Committee is working very hard to make it a success and so far it seems that we will be highly entertained. One pleasing feature will be the début of the "Gloch" Greek Club. They are down for two Greek Club one very well.

Another interesting item will be a song called "The Battle of St. Christopher," composed by Dr. W. H. Drummond, being characteristic of the Medical Students. It is expected that a large number of our graduates will join and help to the 25th Anniversary Banquet an event to be recorded in our history.

Dr. Wm. Mason has entered upon his duties as house surgeon at the Western Hospital. We are glad to see him there and hope that we may not cause him too much trouble.

The first regular meeting of the Undergraduates Medical Society was held last week. A large number of Students were present and many lively discussions were in order. Drs. England and Bishon gave very interesting and instructive addresses on the very important subject of Medical Ethics.

It is a great pity that more enthusiasm is not manifested on the part of the Students. By the careful preparation of some special subject and the reading of it before his fellow Students. Each undergraduate is preparing to occupy such positions in Medicine as will come to him. No matter how well informed a student may be, he can always derive benefit by attending these meetings regularly. It is to be hoped that the delinquents will see the error of their ways and let themselves be both seen and heard.
The MITRE.

The earliest fact then which I can discover concerning them is that they ran races together. Of A, B, and C, we are told, “run a mile race; B has 100 yards start on A and C together.” To run a mile race with such a start is beyond the capacity of A, B, and C together. Since we should infer that A if not the oldest, was at any rate the strongest, did we not find in another place “A and B start to run together to run 25 yds. from one side of the street we should infer that C was at any rate of the yardage, and the push at which A and B engine is, is a circular track, B beats A by 4 seconds and again. A and B and C start together to run 95 miles, C finishes 5 seconds after B but 10 seconds before A.” In any case the fact that A is 10, 15, or 20 seconds before C is the first time mentioned, shows that he held some sort of primacy in the trial.

One may be the only sport in which our three heroes engaged, for we find: “A makes twice as many runs as B and C together in a cricket match.” Also, “A can fling a cricket ball 82 yards, B 87 yards, and C 59 yards.” These figures are given to prevent their not rowing themselves, we have A and B acting as starter and umpire, respectively, in a rowing contest, for we are told: “A rows row from A to B in 20 and 21 minutes.” It is not, I think, making too great an assumption to say that these various athletic trials took place at school, for in an immediate context we find: “A has five shillings to spend on oranges,” a thing which would only occur at school, and that they were at the same school is made positive by the interesting statement: “A is one year above the average age of his class.” This last, compared with the calculation that A and B are the same age, 2 years ago B’s age was to that of C as 7:5 to 6:5.”

That their school days they must have been in different classes.

That this temporary separation did nothing to impair their intimacy or love for each other is proved by the following statement: “A and B take a boat 3 miles with the stream and the same distance against it,” would show that they were addicted to taking parties of ladies to picnics at intervals.

It is evident, however, that a continued indulgence in irresponsible habits tax them not only their resources, but the patience of their relations who were doubtless supplying the funds for their university course, and after the significant mention of A owing £180, “of which he30 was taken from his cash, and the remainder with 7½% of wine,” we find them reduced to absolute begging, “Three transcripts, one Hins and C. 25 yard race.”

We have not that wealth of detail and incident of their school career that we could have wished, but it is certain that at its close they went up for some public examinations. For, to their examination this was, but from the fact that after it we find “A and B walk from Cambridge to London, a distance of 52 miles,” we may conclude that it was a college examination, especially as the liberty and freedom of public life would permit the formation of those bad habits which we notice now begin and manifest themselves, and which we find them, after other careers, find them plunging into extravagances—“A buys a thousand cigars for £235,—A buys 2 horses for £530, one of which he sells to C for £123.”

Frequented billiard rooms: “At billiards A gives B 52 shillings and sells them respectively, 13 shillings in the £, five shillings in the £, two shillings and eightpence in the 5 1/2 cents. But considering that we find him a pound a week, a pound a week, £125 of an ounce too light,” and that at a period closely subsequent he invests a sum of £28,000 in the 5 3/4% per 100, it is evident he was not essentially unproductive to B. It may be as salve to his conscience that about this time he divides £18: 10: 6 among the 30 poor men, 20 women, and 10 children.

The career of all three, from this on, is one long record of prosperity and advancement, not only in money matters—as envisaged by their incomes and investments in the 5 3/4%—the 5 3/4% at 90 and many other gilt-edged securities, but in the estination of their fellow townsmen—for we are informed that A and B were “sitters” at the, for the house of A and B, and C, a poll 27 1/2% per cent. more votes than he was promised, while B polled 37 per cent. less.* Some near relation who had probably been estranged by their former fall from respectability, relents on his deathbed and bequeaths his fortune of £123,000 to be divided among them in the proportion of 8, 5 3/4%, and A.” He himself becomes invested in a landed property to no mean order, for he leaves his house of 35 square miles of land, at £18. 1/2 acres,” and his income tax at 4 1/2% in the £, is estimated at £205.

In fact to such heights do his wealth increase that he is figuratively referred to as “A block of gold, A weighing 200 lbs. He marries and becomes the fathers of families, as the references.—A divides £20,800 among his 3 sons and 5 daughters, and C is the centre of a circle.”

The results of the good living and luxurious habits which they are now enabled to indulge in renders them unfit to be “sitters” or to “society,” but a distinct reference is made to their portliness in the presence in the words—“Two cylinders A and B and a sphere C,” having been removed.

Here let us leave them, in their well-earned wealth and happiness, surrounded by loving children and grateful domestics, among whom they are constantly dividing sums of money. Though I do not like to close this record without drawing your notice to one touch of nature which will enable us to realize that the history of living men is but prologues to that play of which which B comes to the station to meet, for the purpose of welcoming him.

Let us all, while warning with the experience, which experience dawns, emulate their indomitable perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, and thank the fates if we are permitted, to enjoy the company of those who shall be as fathers to us, were A B and C each other.

O. B. M.

Divinity Notes.

The Faculty Scribe has been with difficulty extracted by the Editor-in-Chief from a chaotic mass of text books, yields to the situation as gracefully as the nature of the case allows, and still feels unevolved and baffled and unendeared once more in his former icious ills, but be nobly resists. May this great sell constraint condone any shortcomings in the text written.

The examinations are almost up, and with them arises the old question as to the real value of the test of progress which they supply and of the degree of attention which they demand, after all the best and most practical general answer is: “Do your best.” Still there seems to be room for doubt as to the permanent value of success in examinations regarded in itself, However, since really occurs to the writer is, whether the individual student is justified in laying down for himself the lines upon which he will run, and by what principles of pass or fail, or whether it is his duty to make perfection in the work prescribed by the calendar his first ambition. Probably this depends upon whether the individual is really capable of judging what is best for him in the matter, a question to which it is impossible to give a general answer. It seems to us however that a relationship which has been profitably, allowed some latitude in this matter.

The Terminal open meeting of the Missionary Union took place on the evening of Friday the 29th ult. in the College Hall.

Evengong at 5 p.m. had been followed by a sermon by the Rev. H. C. Wright M.A. one of our
THE MITRE

34

and contemporaries. In 1495 he issued the first volume of his Aristotle. Besides the Greek books which were his chief care, he published numerous Latin books, many of them small volumes. For these he had the type on which bears his name, and which is said to have been copied from Petrarch's handwriting. Our first book is one of these, In a small thin book, the Librarian says "containing tenemus manibus." A space is left for the first letter of each satyre in case the buyer should wish to have them illuminated. The volume is in fairly good condition but has been much altered. Aldus died in 1515 and was succeeded by his son, Paulus Manutius, who was born in 1512. During his minority the business was carried on by his maternal grandfather, Andrea Asolamus and his two uncles. It was during this period that our two next books were published. The books of this time lack the scholarly elegance which is exhibited by the volumes of Aldus. The Macrobius and Censorius is the only edition of these works published at the Aldine Press.

Paul, while uncles carried on the business studied at Venice with unremittimg industry, and acquired a solid reputation for scholarship and learning. In 1533 he undertook, personally, the conduct of his father's business, and devoted himself to Latin literature, both as author and as publisher, and was passionately fond of Cicer. The fourth book mentioned above is one written as well as published by him, and is one of the few letters to Atticus. The whole text of Cicer is not given, but only such words and phrases as he wished to comment on. He died in Rome in 1537 at an age of at least forty years. The conditions which had brought them into prominence had ceased to act. Their mission was accomplished and new forces were coming into play. Opinion is divided as to the merit of the second Aldus, and it is well to remember that he had not the same opportunities of distinguishing himself as his grandfather had. The business, however, does not possess any specimen of his publications.

Cecil T. Mundy.

The Librarian, the Rev. Prof. A.C. Scarth, has presented to the Library a most interesting relic of ancient days. It is a copy of the "Frying Pan," a College Paper which was published in the Lent term of 1851. Only one number of this magazine was issued, and but very few copies are known to exist, as the authorities do not entirely approve of the tone of the paper. Thirdly, the statement is made that since the tone is certainly far from being dignified, and the editors and writers prudently omitted to sign articles which they knew would have the character of college life thirty-five years ago the paper is valuable, but it will be well for those who read it to discount largely the information therein given, remembering that journalists are prone to exaggerate. At the same time its perusal should make us extremely thankful that our lot is cast in other days. Future generations of Collegians will have cause, as indeed we have, to feel grateful to Prof. Scarth for having so generously made public this record of former times.

Prof. Scarth has also given to the Library "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra," by the Rev. W. Ware, a tale of Roman Kings of the period Aurelian. It is a most interesting story, and may prove useful to those who are studying the history of the first three centuries of the Christian era.

A Munificent Offer from Robert Hamilton, Esq., D. C. L., Quebec.

Quebec, Nov. 30th, 1895.

My Dear Dr. Adams,

Since the receipt of your kind and perussive letter I have thought over the financial condition of Bishop's College in connection with the fact that this the Jubilee year is approaching its termination, and I have considered whether I should be disposed to make the following conditional offer, viz.:

Provided the bona fide subscriptions to the Jubilee Funds already contemplated, amount, in all, to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, I will add to the amount of at least twenty thousand dollars, I will give the sum of twenty thousand dollars as a special Jubilee Fund, the same to be subscribed for by the Corporation of Bishop's College; and the amount to be paid in equal instalments, to be as follows; one half towards the payment of the salary of the Rector or Headmaster of Bishop's College and one half towards the general objects of the College in such manner as may seem best to the Corporation of the College.

Yours ever very truly,

Robert Hamilton.

The Rev. Principal, Adams, D. C. L.,
Bishop's College, Lenoxville.

We are authorized to state that though it is most desirable that if possible ten thousand dollars should be paid in as well as subscribed before July 31st, 1895, towards the completion of the Jubilee Fund, the offer is made for (1) the completion of the Chapel, (2) the new Gymnasium, (3) the replenishment of various endowments at Bishop's College, (4) a Science Professorship, Professorship of Pastoral Studies, or for beginning an endowment for the Professorship of Classics, or for the School; yet all that is actually necessary to secure the payment of Mr. Hamilton's noble gift is that ten thousand shall be promised in writing. It is suggested by the Bishop that a three years' system be adopted if any donor prefer it, the installments to be paid on or before July 31st, 1895, 1897, and 1898, respectively. Every dollar thus annually subscribed by the friends of the Institution for three years would bring us six dollars from Mr. Hamilton, provided the whole is raised. This we feel may be possible.

The Council has instructed its Secretary to acknowledge with cordial gratitude Mr. Hamilton's splendid and encouraging offer. Every effort should be made to secure this valuable gift, and the Bishop has just written to the "General Librarian of the lowest servant of the College" to earn the timely aid of Mr. Robert Hamilton. Every little helps; every little will be trebled.

The School has long wanted endowment. We congratulate the Principal on the answer he has received; it must be specially agreeable to him to see the endowed of the School so substantially begun. It is in a fitting sequel to the work he did us Rector of the School in the six years ending with June, 1891. We see no reason why our School should not again have a hundred boys in it, and, as it had five years ago.

We have reason to believe that something like two thousand of the required ten thousand is practically in hand. The sum of two thousand dollars was received on September 18, 1895, to the idea of the Jubilee Fund was started in Quebec, by the Principal, at a meeting of the Alma Mater Society. The sum amounted at fifty thousand dollars in five years. It is not our wish to name Mr. Robert Hamilton's offer be realized, the institution will be sure of thirty thousand dollars within two years of the starting of the fund, of which we hope to be the principal source. We shall be deeply grateful, and the help promised calls upon us all to do our part. Let us determine so far as is possible that the glory of the latter house—the work and gifts of the second half of our history shall be greater than that of the former.

Our readers may not be aware that Mr. Robert Hamilton's Golden wedding occurred this year, thus coinciding with our own jubilee.

We congratulate our honorary graduate on this happy event and appreciate the gift to his alma mater as good as an tokens as it has now brought to us through his means.

Advent—Sonnet.

Earth's external changes bring us needful sleep;

The drift of time each year beyond our will

Draws us towards slumber of the soul,

Till the soul be weary and as one who weeps.

Sounds of life's ocean from the heavenly steep

Awake! seek light, arise! thy vices kill,

Prepare for judgment; obey commands still,

And bring to God thy life's eternal dew,

Asending spiral of the Christian Years

Find us not further from our land of birth;

Or shipwrecked on life's storm-tossed main!

And make sure of heaven's well-appointed gate;

Who heaven on earth perceives finds wealth of earth

A hundredfold enhanced.*—Come Lord, to reign!

* St. Mark xix. 30-31. THOMAS ADAMS.

In these latter days of severe literary criticism, when Bacon is discovered to have written Shakespeare, and Homer and David are found to have had no connection with the works which were once attributed to them, it is no longer safe to place any value on the works of previous centuries, are now spread forth to the public gaze; I feel I may, without inappropriateness, introduce to your notice a mystery which has for years, by the common consent, appeared so-cognizant of this wrapped in the most ignoble oblivion.

The story for which I ask your attention is a record of life, complete with every triumph, of steadfast conquering and upward progress, by a devoted and united band of friends, three in number, with whose ever honored names I have headed this communication.

Who among us has not heard their names over and over, with vain speculation as to who they were, why they were, and what they were. Yet no answer has hitherto been vouchsafed us on these important topics.

Urged on by this unsatisfied demand for fuller knowledge concerning these shadowy beings, who were household words with us in our school days, I have set myself to elucidate the tangle of the universal and ubiquitous legends which deal with their lives. It is not easy to piece together the fragmentary information that it is possible to glean concerning them, from the works of those to whom we must refer for their biography. Yet after a long, and I may say occasional study of various works which make here and there a mention of their existence, I have succeeded in discovering what I believe to be the main outline of their history, which I hope to present in an crude and imperfect state. It will belong to a future age to attack or vindicate the conclusions at which I have arrived, and to applaud or condemn the conclusions of another.

The difficulty of correctly unraveling this skein is not decreased by the fact that not only have we the lives of A. B. and C., but the story of D. is mentioned, and even occasionally a fifth by the name of E., but in the following lines I propose to confine myself entirely to setting forth the doings of the three first mentioned.
Waltz depict we method Witch-theme now work.shall 'optimistic truly has in release composers, if fully in the century — take that letter on a separate block of wood or metal, but hitherto unthought of. The honour of this invention is claimed for both Fast and Gutenburg. They each print the same way.

Printing began as a perfect art, because it was invented at a time when two other arts had been lately in the hands of many writers and engravers. The need of multiplying copies of books had produced an army of trained writers and transcribers; men who could produce books as cheaply as other men could produce it. Sometimes hardly distinguishable from printing; men with artistic instincts which led them to choose certain forms for their letters as best, and to reject other forms. All that was required was to transfer these forms to printing type. This stage in the art had been reached in much earlier days. Not to speak of the Anglo-Saxons, and the present century was not yet half a century old; the other that there ever was a time when printing was unknown. The due appreciation of time is ever harder to acquire than that of space.

When speak of the invention of printing, what do we mean? The art of printing, that is of producing a number of similar copies from an original design, is of extreme antiquity. The Assyrians used a system of writing and copying which was continued in the early centuries of the Christian era. The documents were written on papyrus, a kind of reed paper; and the writing was done with a pen or stylus made of a reed. The writer would write his text on a sheet of papyrus, then roll it up, and the copy was made by the scribe or the writer himself. The copies were then sent to the secretary of the king, who would have them copied and distributed among the people. This system of writing was used in all the countries of the ancient world, and it was continued until the introduction of the Latin alphabet by the Romans. The invention of printing was made by the Chinese, who used a system of woodblock printing, and the first printed book was printed in China in the 7th century. The Chinese system of printing was adopted by the Japanese, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Hindus, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Koreans, who used it for the printing of their own books.

The invention of printing was made by the Chinese, who used a system of woodblock printing, and the first printed book was printed in China in the 7th century. The Chinese system of printing was adopted by the Japanese, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Hindus, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Koreans, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Japanese, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Hindus, who used it for the printing of their own books. The Chinese system of printing was also adopted by the Koreans, who used it for the printing of their own books.
To Diana.

O thou who guarded grove and hill,
And kept the secrets of the hill.
Of those in travail bequest.

And yeas from death's dark storm,
A goddess thou of triple form,
A virginal who leadest.

To thee this pine I dedicate
Which overhangs my villa gate.
And when each year is ending,
Here will I sacrifice thee.

A little pig with rosy   
A roasting (meat-unknown).
Editorial Comments.

In this age of progress we are too apt to boast of the superiority of ourselves to our fathers and grandfathers in general civilization, practical and intellectual. But while we pride ourselves on the continual advance we are making towards an ideal and perfect condition of life, while we cannot but be sensible of the dash and energy with which everything at the present day is done, we must perceive that there is such a thing as moving too fast, even when that movement is in the right direction, for in pressing forward we are liable to let slip many an opportunity of assuring ourselves of the strength of the new position we have taken up. We are also prone to despise, or at the least neglect, many sound and sagacious practices and theories which our forefathers acted upon and maintained.

Many men of great common sense, some even of ability and education, rejoice at the practical turn the university work of to-day is taking, though it is a well known fact that university education should be devoted, not so much to the acquirement of learning as to the training of the mind in such a way as to enable it to acquire learning with facility and judgment. Still, the people who aver this truth so stoutly often assert with even greater vehemence that a young man's education ought to be of such a character as to fit him for his appointed career. Their argument simply amounts to this—that, from an elementary stage, very vaguely defined, a person's education should be of a purely technical stamp. This assumption seems to destroy the force of the former one, which argues that University Education is the general development of the mind, and not the 'cramming' of it for a special object. People appear to forget that the clearing away of cobwebs from a prejudiced mind, the building up of a power of accurate and sensible thinking, is of immense value to an individual in the profession he has selected. It is of equal, if not greater value to him than any amount of professional lore he may steep himself in with the intention of becoming successful in the walk of life he has chosen.

While it is a pleasant thing to contemplate the wide diffusion of learning in modern times, it would be well, perhaps, for those who are leading this benevolent movement, and scattering good gifts before the general public, to consider whether their methods of carrying out the project is as laudable as the project itself. Both in this country and in Great Britain, the University Courses have been extended, supplemented, and made easier in many respects. The old theory that a knowledge of classics or mathematics is essential to any one who lays claim to depth of intellect and refinement of taste, is becoming somewhat an antiquated one among a certain class of people. Now, however much truth there may be in the fact that these two branches of study were over-valued by past generations of scholars, there is perhaps some chance of their becoming over-despised in this pushing and irreverent age of ours. Yet they have been in the past the basis of all sound learning, and let us hope they will continue to be so. It is probably considered an open question, but we may not be very far wrong in venturing to say that the class of men turned out under the old system were, on the whole, better scholars and more able men than those which are now evolved under the new order of things which chiefly flourish in the collegiate institutions of the United States. The remarkable array of courses open to the undergraduate of most of these colleges might well aghast the uninitiated. Yet we believe there is not so much real value in this system as there was in the honest hard-headed system of old. The one method has a tendency to make a man superficial, and the other either makes of him a scholar and a thinker, or else shows him how little he knows, and thus is productive of humility, which, after all, is a good quality.

In Canada there is the same craving to make everything severely common-place, practical and su-