



**CENTRE FOR RESEARCH COLLECTIONS
EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
GEORGE SQUARE
EDINBURGH
EH8 9LJ**

TEL: +44 (0)131 650 8379

FAX: +44 (0)131 650 2922

BOOK-SCANNED 2022

SHELF MARK: EUA IN20/PUB/1/1887-88
TITLE: The Student
AUTHOR: The University of Edinburgh, Students'
Representative Council

N.B. Scanned as single pages.
The binding frequently obscures text in the guttering.
THIS IS THE BEST COPY AVAILABLE.

The University of Edinburgh Library

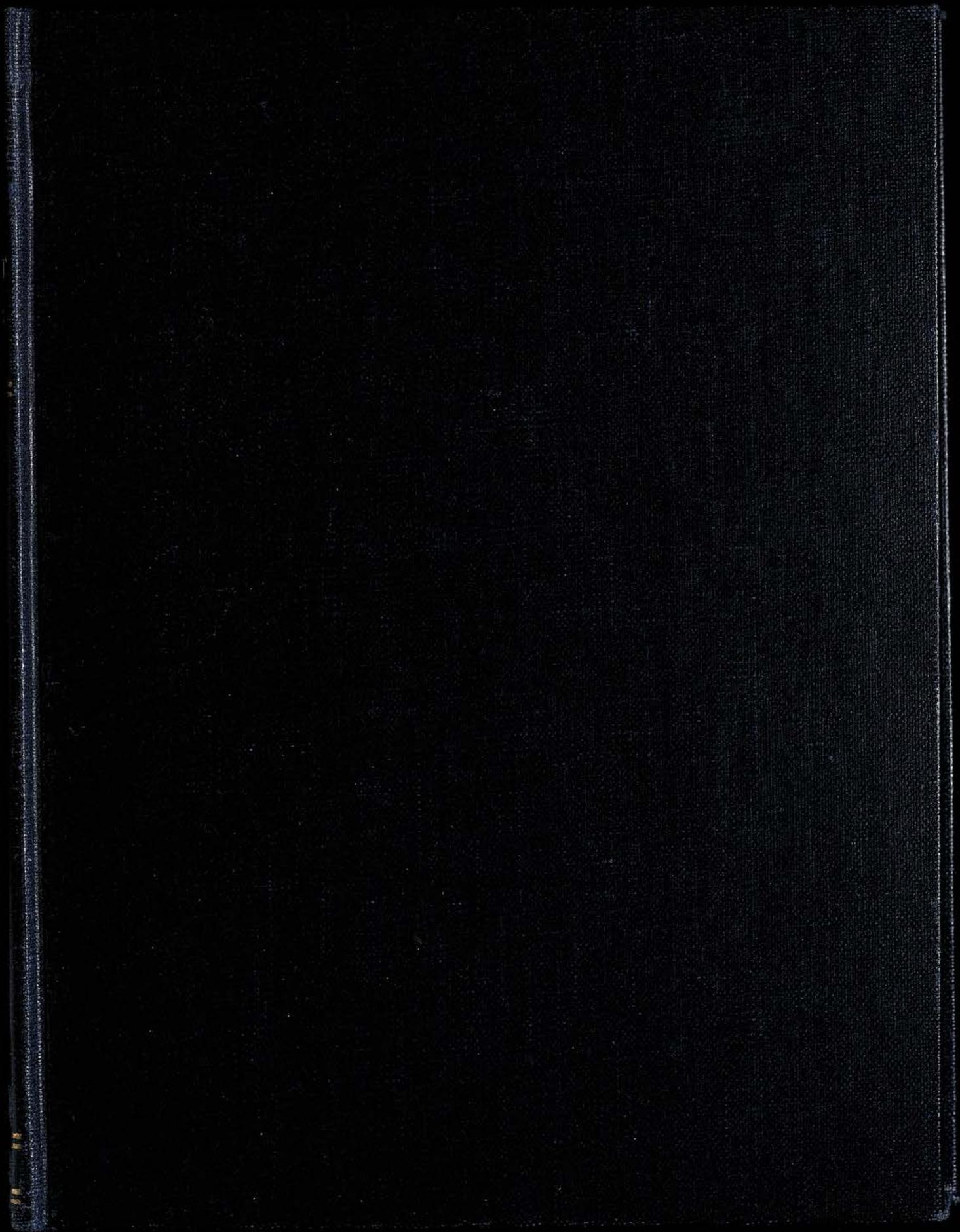


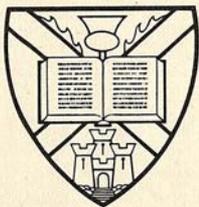
This PDF is supplied under a Creative Commons CCBY License:
you may share and adapt for any purpose as long as attribution is given to the University of
Edinburgh. Further information is available at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Please address all enquiries to Centre for Research Collections.

The Library wishes to be informed of work based on this Pdf copy, and would welcome a
copy of any publication that makes use of it.

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336





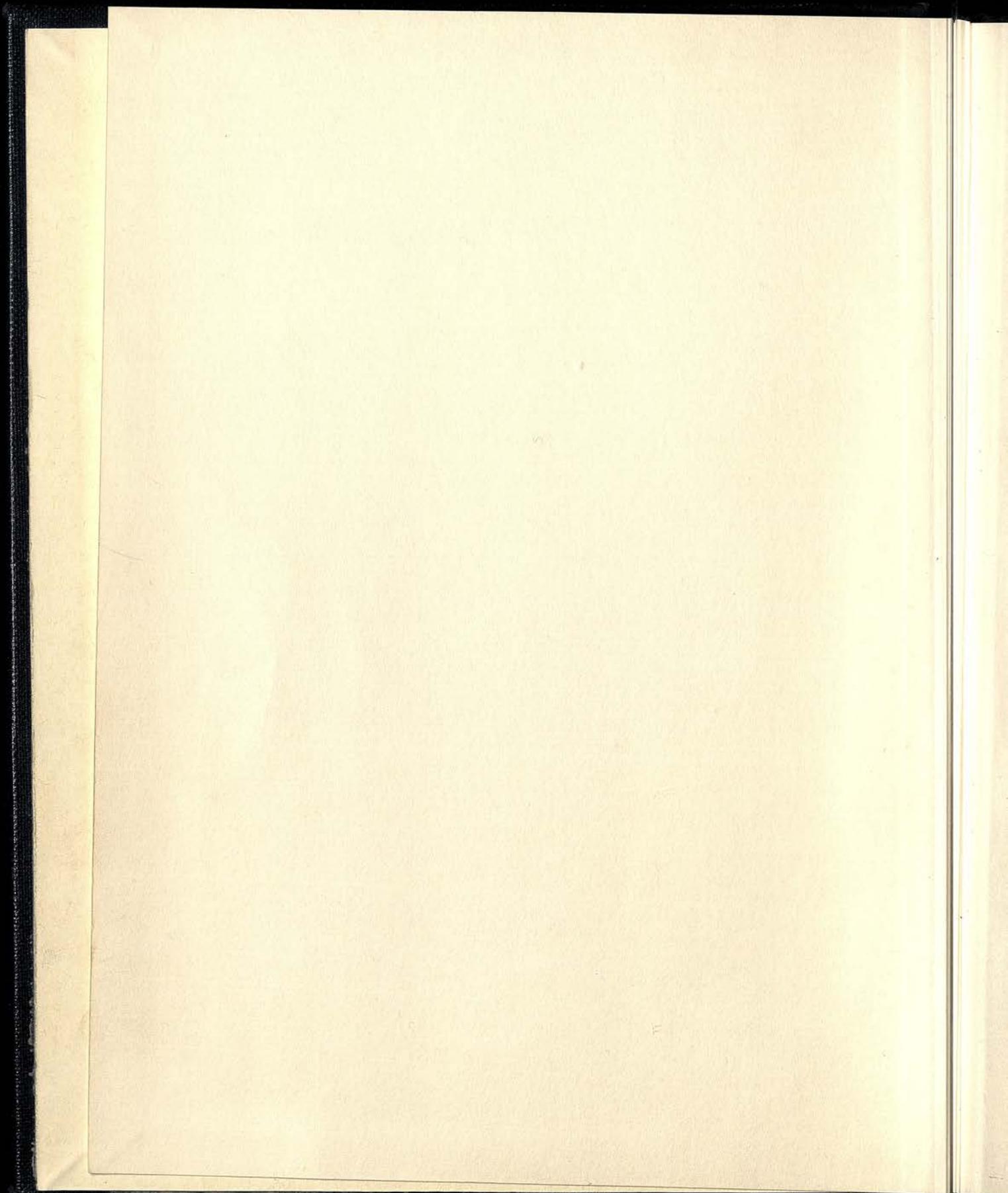
EDINBURGH
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

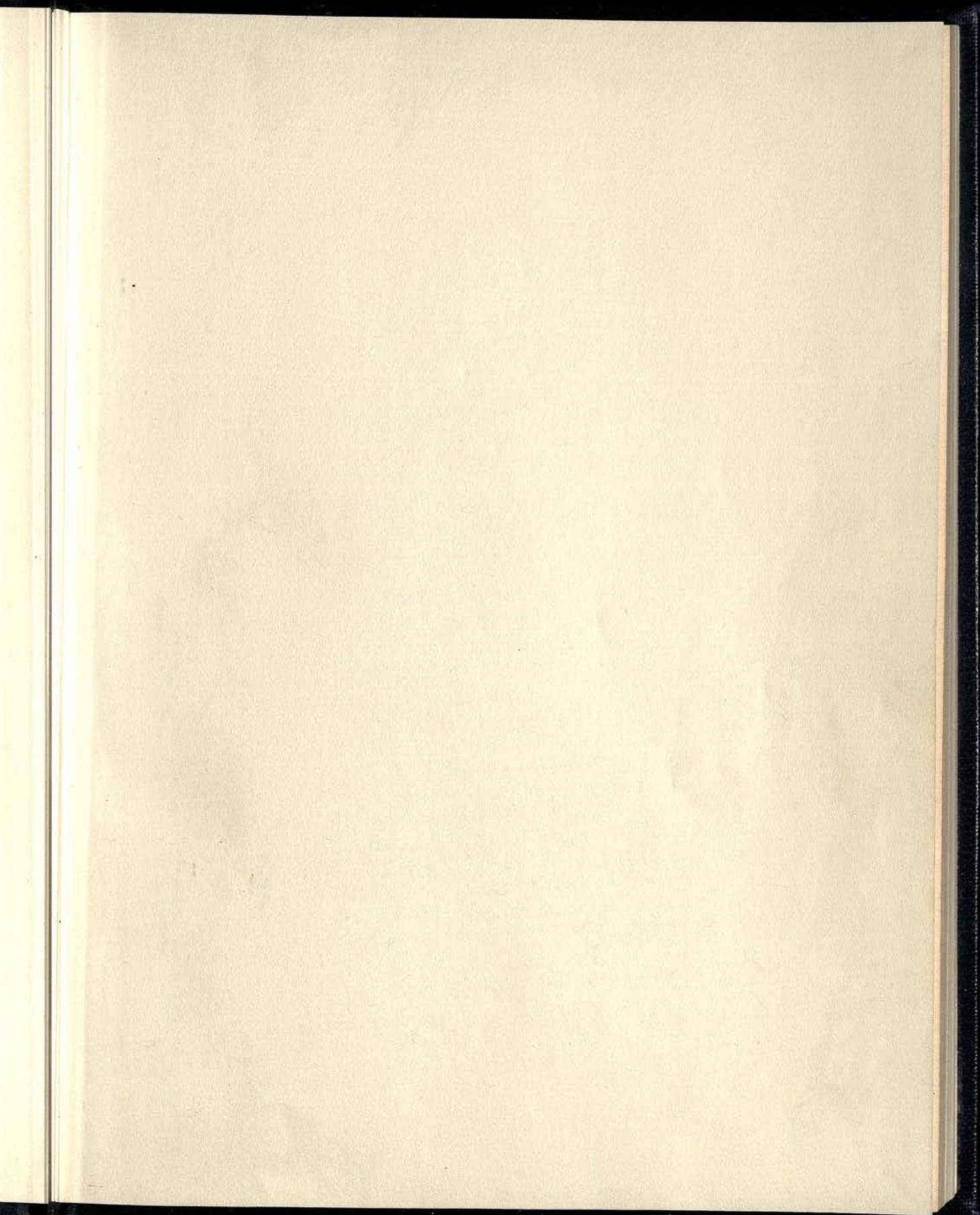
Pei. 37 Stu.

Da.

Editor's copy.









Edinburgh University Union
THE DEBATING HALL.

1
The Student

CIVIS
UNIVERSITATIS ACADEMICÆ
EDINBURGENSIS

A
KALENDIS OCTOBRIBUS
MDCCLXXXVII

AD
KALENDAS OCTOBRES
MDCCLXXXVIII.

1887-1888



THE DARIEN PRESS, BRISTO PLACE,
EDINBURGH.

PORTRAITS

Profes
Lord I
Profes
Sir Do
Profes
Dr Joh
Profes

SONGS, WITH

Doctor
Grindi
Christ
Polly
The H
The Jo
Hey!
The S
A Jolly
The C
Tak' L
Tabak
The M

VERSES—

Cos a
Touch
The St
The Ca
Profes
An Ass
ἀξιῶν
To the
These
The Se
The St
The W
Horace
Curves
The S
Notre
The L

CATALOGUE.



PORTRAITS—

	PAGE
Professor Dickson - - - - -	58
Lord Lothian - - - - -	77
Professor Masson - - - - -	85
Sir Douglas Maclagan - - - - -	93
Professor Tait - - - - -	101
Dr John Duncan - - - - -	111
Professor Greenfield - - - - -	121

SONGS, WITH MUSIC—

Doctor Irongray - - - - -	11
Grinding - - - - -	19
Christmas Vacation Song - - - - -	27
Polly Hill - - - - -	28
The Harriers' Call - - - - -	29
The Jolly Student - - - - -	72
Hey! ca' thro' - - - - -	79
The Student Gay - - - - -	87
A Jolly Green Bejant - - - - -	96
The Country Parson's Lament - - - - -	99
Tak' Life in its Sweetness - - - - -	103
Tabak - - - - -	114
The M.B.'s Farewell - - - - -	123

VERSES—

Cos a - - - - -	3
Touch, Brothers - - - - -	5
The Student's Wish - - - - -	5
The Cap and Gown Question - - - - -	8
Professor Bain - - - - -	10
An Ass - - - - -	10
ἀξίως - - - - -	18
To the Cheshire Cat - - - - -	21
These Germs - - - - -	22
The Seasons - - - - -	30
The Student - - - - -	31
The Warl'maker (Kœrner) - - - - -	32
Horace, Ode I., 9 - - - - -	32
Curves of Solubility - - - - -	39
The Song of the Shuttle - - - - -	39
Notre Dame des Escaliers - - - - -	45
The Luxury of Woe - - - - -	45

PAGE

The Lay of a Mixed Member - - - - -	53
An Address to my Landlady - - - - -	60
Ballade of a Dreamer - - - - -	63
Variation - - - - -	65
In Praise of Wine (Lessing) - - - - -	69
In a Garden - - - - -	71
Philosophia Asophia - - - - -	71
The Logic Class - - - - -	78
Ballade of a Weary Student - - - - -	78
A Tale of Wrong - - - - -	80
To the Muses - - - - -	86
Faith - - - - -	88
To the College Dome - - - - -	88
Ballade of Bohn - - - - -	91
Faith - - - - -	93
Horace, Ode I., 5 - - - - -	99
He - - - - -	102
Woman's Rights - - - - -	104
Evening Winds - - - - -	105
All about a Snowdrop - - - - -	106
Horace, Ode I., 4 - - - - -	109
Fate - - - - -	113
Baby - - - - -	115
Pensées - - - - -	115
The Woman Hater - - - - -	115
Ballade of Old Magazines - - - - -	122
The New Gowns - - - - -	122
Midsummer Night - - - - -	124
Epilogue - - - - -	128

ATHLETICS—

E.U.A.C. - - - - -	94, 116
Rugby Matches—First Fifteen - - - - -	14, 23, 68, 83, 109
" Second Fifteen - - - - -	23
Association - - - - -	110
Cricket - - - - -	127

ARTICLES, SKETCHES, LETTERS, &C.—

Commission on Clinical Instruction - - - - -	117
Edinburgh University Press - - - - -	1
Editorial - - - - -	8, 9, 17, 25, 111, 112
Hospital Notes - - - - -	12, 20, 26, 60, 75, 80, 117

REVIEWS—	PAGE	UNIVERSITY	PAGE
The University of the Future - - -	15	5, 7, 10, 17, 26, 66, 75, 84, 97, 104, 117	
The Seven Argosies - - - - -	75	Progress of the Scottish (illustrated) - - -	32
Animal Classification - - - - -	92	Examinations - - - - -	76, 100, 108
Medical Student's German Conversation Book	117	Morals - - - - -	22, 30, 60, 88, 126
Introduction to the B. P. - - - - -	128	Residence - - - - -	40, 75, 86, 111, 126
A Book of Verses. W. E. Henley - - -	128	Extension - - - - -	15, 39, 40, 98
 		Reform in Arts - - - - -	3, 42, 97
SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITIES—		Reform in Medicine 16, 17, 43, 63, 66, 73, 74, 84,	
Oxford - - - - -	62	100, 112, 117, 126	
Cambridge - - - - -	50	Stories - - - - -	12, 88, 99
St Andrews - - - - -	49, 92, 107, 115	 	
Glasgow - - - - -	50, 67, 107	The Student - - - - -	30
Aberdeen - - - - -	62, 102, 108	A Great Success - - - - -	35
Dundee - - - - -	50	Sociological Vagabonds - - - - -	45
 		Dramatic Digs - - - - -	64
S. R. C.—		Charles Darwin - - - - -	81, 89
President's Address - - - - -	58	A Musical Evening - - - - -	98
Edinburgh - 4, 7, 10, 24, 80, 92, 104, 108, 115, 122		Concert in the P.M. Theatre - - - - -	102
The Union - - - - -	6, 20, 52, 71, 97, 108	Humpty-Dumpty - - - - -	106
Entertainments - - - - -	12, 55, 67, 70, 111		

No. 1.
Edinburgh Un...
Cos Alpha...
M.A. Mathema...
The Innomina...
The Students'
Touch, Brothe...
The Lord Rec...
The Student's...
The Union De...
S.R.C. Notes...
The Student's...
Letters to the...
The Cap and C...

Edin
THE
in
appear in
1. Lack
2. Acad
viv
3. Never
Ca
4. Stars
no
5. Hey,
6. Leng
7. Public

The Student:

A Casual.

No. 1.

EDINBURGH: NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Edinburgh University Press Lists	1
Cos Alpha	3
M.A. Mathematics	3
The Innominate Club	4
The Students' Council: The Medical Section	4
Touch, Brothers	5
The Lord Rector	5
The Student's Wish	5
The Union Debate: Report	6
S.R.C. Notes	7
The Student's Guide to Edinburgh	7
Letters to the Editor	8
The Cap and Gown Question	8

Edinburgh University Press.

THE following series of important works is in progress, and the individual books will appear in rapid succession:—

1. Lack of Interest.
By the PRINCIPAL.
2. Academic Customs and Costumes; or, Survivals in Culture.
By J. C. JANITOR, Esq.
3. Never Too Late: The Story of a Library Catalogue.
By the COMMITTEE.
4. Stars without Starers; or, Practical Astronomy.
By Prof. SMYTH.
5. Hey, Presto! or, The Metaphysical Hat.
By Prof. A. C. F.
6. Length of Days; or, Expansion by Heat.
By Prof. TAIT.
7. Public Roup: The History of my Chair.
By Prof. LORIMER.

8. Ceevil Law; or, The Head o' the Causey: A Tale of Stirling.
By the SHERIFF.
9. How to Tell the Truth: A Text-Book for Doctors.
By Prof. Sir DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.
10. Monopoly; or, The Classical Shop.
By Prof. SELLAR.
11. Silence is Golden; or, Edinburgh Harmony.
By Prof. Sir H. O.
12. Out of It; or, Scots Law.
By the PROFESSOR.
13. The Massivity of Facts: An Essay on the Specific Gravity of Details.
By Prof. D. M.
14. Heads and Tails.
By Prof. Sir WILLIAM TURNER.
15. The Immoral Philosophy of Politics: An Essay on the Election of '86.
By Prof. H. C.
16. Biblical Iniquity.
By the PROFESSOR.
17. The Alchemy of the Human Voice: A Random Discourse.
By Prof. A. C. B.

The Student.

18. How D'ye ; or, The New-Comers.
By the PROF. of MIDWIFERY.
19. Bile-Movers, with other chapters in Physiologic Dogmatics.
By Prof. R.
20. Iran ; or, The Crocodile.
By Prof. JULIUS EGGELING.
21. Sermons in Stones ; or, Hammers for the Hard-hearted.
By Profs. FLINT and GEIKIE.
22. Dogs' Noses ; or, Noah's Wet : An Omitted Chapter.
By Prof. T. G. S.
23. The Taws in Ancient Grease ; or, How to Soften Them.
By the PROF. of EDUCATION.
24. Far-a-Sea ; or, Therapeutics.
By Prof. T. R. F.
25. The Knife-Edge ; or, Instinctive Surgery.
By Prof. T. A.
26. White Robes.
By Prof. TAYLOR.
27. At Infinity ; or, Arctic Rambles on an Asymptote.
By Prof. G. C.
28. The Editor's Shears : An Essay on Literary Phyllotaxis.
By Prof. DICKSON.
29. Brown Studies.
By the PROF. of FINE ART.
30. "Siller and Sense : " An Old Saying.
By the PROF. of POLITICAL ECONOMY.
31. Lady Eve.
By LAIRD ADAMS.
32. Phraser and Titler, the Makers of History : An Essay on King and Statesman.
By Prof. K.
33. Pathological Rambles.
By Prof. GREENFIELD.
34. Hims ; or, Sexual Selections.
By the PROF. of NATURAL HISTORY.
35. The Greek Holocaust : A Recent Examination.
By Prof. BUTCHER.
36. Light in Dark Places : An Essay on the Rectal "Bougie."
By Prof. J. C.
37. Celtic Grammar.
By Prof. MAC-UNKNOWN.
38. Bowstrings and Bridges : An Essay on Strains.
By the PROF. of ENGINEERING.
39. Good Investment : An Essay on Stock.
By Prof. WALLACE.
40. Scrapes and Hot Water.
By the BARBER.
41. Other Folk's Property : A Sequel to "Other People's Business ; " or, Socialism : A Mistaken Idea.
By the AUTHOR.
42. How to Make Both Ends Meet.
By the SEC. U.L.A.
43. Chaff.
By "THE STUDENT."

Cos Alpha.

THE College term was closing fast,
As onward to the end there passed,
A youth who bore in binding nice
A note-book with the strange device,
Cos α .

His brow was sad, his cheek was pale,
He drank not bitter beer nor ale;
But note-book there and pen in hand,
He ever strove to understand
Cos α .

Yet little progress did he make,
Though up at night he sat awake;
And morning hours made little clearer—
In fact, they only made yet queerer
Cos α .

And one who was a new M.A.,
With serious countenance did say:
"Look out for squalls, and have a care
Of everything, but most beware
Cos α ."

Professors said when looking sour,
"Beware Dynamics' awful power."
A tear stood in his hollow eye
As then he answered in a sigh,
Cos α .

"Try not to pass," a plucked one said,
"For Mathematics you've no head."
"Oh, I should get the prized M.A.,
If I could comprehend say,
Cos α ."

In rows like newly tedded hay,
Cos α 's on his note-book lay;
'Twas now an angle, then a line,
Always obscurity is thine—
Cos α .

At last he stopped, gave in his name,
And then the examination came;
On questions queer his brain he plied,
And, understanding not, he tried
Cos α .

He passed of course, and on through life,
'Mid cares enough from child and wife;
Before all science, art, or laws,
The motto that he clung to was—
Cos α .

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This parody, which appeared in the St Andrews paper, "Kate Kennedy's Annual" in 1873, is still sufficiently in sympathy with current feeling to warrant a reprint.

M.A. Mathematics.

IT may be because the end of Mathematics is the extraction of roots, there certainly is no doubt that one of the commonest operations in that domain is a preliminary ploughing. In some aspects this is a perfectly clear phenomenon. The students who come up to the Scottish Universities have given no previous guarantee either of training or capacity for the study of Mathematics: they are set down in hundreds to listen to the professorial wisdom provided for their instruction by an inadequate endowment and a more than adequate system of fees: the lectures start on a level which presupposes its own previous attainment, and progress is at a rate which presupposes previous good training, and as a natural result a plenteous slow pack is left tailing off behind. In this system there is so much of wasted time on the part of the students that we wonder at their unwisdom of spending in the variety of entertainment provided at the depot which caters for idle hands and heads, hours which might be used for their own advance. But our wonder is displaced when we learn that this is merely part of the compulsion and discipline to which Alma Mater submits those of her sons who aim at the M.A. degree.

This is a very distinct hardship. It may be advisable to submit all minds to a mathematical training, but it is obvious that this compulsion is the merest farce as a pretension to any such training.

The wonder is now that students have endured this bondage and falseness so long, and have not risen and said, "If Mathematics is to be essential to a degree in Arts, give us a training which is so in fact and not merely in form."

The difficulty on the part of the Professor is, however, no less than that on the part of the student. He has provided for him by the conditions of academic matriculation a heterogeneous mass of students who have training, any or none, in Mathematics, and he is asked to teach. It is not at all satisfactory to solve the difficulty by making the Professor do the work of a primary schoolmaster; it is an unwise waste of first-class power to ask him to do so. Neither can we ask him to ease the conditions of examination so that any student coming up without training and working, untutored except in lecture, may in two years attain knowledge enough to pass. That is to make the degree as absolutely worthless as a certificate of attainment as it formerly was in reality, if not in repute. The standard of the examination must be maintained, the level of the Professor's teaching must not be lowered, what are we to do? Shall we, by an entrance examination, force the students to be up to the Professor's starting level? Shall we make Mathematics a voluntary subject, so that those who are unfit shall not try it? The former might be at once applied, but that is too wide a subject to be discussed in the present article. The latter, if applied alone in present conditions, would place the Mathematical Class-room immediately under the statue on the new dome, and send the Professor to the Lawnmarket. It is just possible that a judicious combination of the two might result in softening the present hard lines of the student's lot, without injuring the actual study of Mathematics in the University. At present we may surely express our sympathy with the candidate when he groans—

"To what they ask my mind has no affinity,
They will not ask what anybody knows;
I wish my 'coach' would go off to infinity,
And take the examiners there and end my woes."

The Innominate Club.

THIS Club, which sprang into existence a year ago, started its second session on Friday, by adding fifty new members. In addition to a previous two hundred and twenty-five, this forms a respectable fraction of the medical part of the University; and the appreciation of the Club is attested by the fact that during last year the Treasurer passed through his hands about £350, while the Librarian issued 370 sets of notes.

The Students' Representative Council.

IT is at once a delicate instance of pre-established harmony and an admirable illustration of academic tradition that, in a students' paper, an article should be devoted to the study of a body of whose existence most students are sublimely unconscious. This is not due to any lack of activity on the part of the Council. Of this activity great results are attained in the disfigurement of the College walls with bills and blue-stamped papers. But as a mother is profoundly unconscious of the living organism she is protecting until it presses on the confines of her body, so the great student corporation is at present too wide to be sensitive of the four years' embryo, whose future development and success is to make so much difference to its weal or woe. Students never read the notices, and are unwilling to make so much sacrifice of their substance as is needed to minister to the life of their own offspring.

The activity of the Council is a matter of many aspects, and varies from the harmless diversions of a torchlight procession or a plebiscite on the cap and gown question to the ultimatum of earnestness in an attempt to decide the welfare of Ireland, or the guidance of Her Majesty's Government in the way they should walk to University legislation.

The Council is a curious combination of two very distinct and characteristic elements,—the atoms who look upon it as a kind of higher debating society, and those who look upon it as a possible means to an easement of their hard lot as students. Strangely enough, the latter section are chiefly medicals, and by constantly pegging away they have established a record of work accomplished that may well incite the others to emulation. During the past year, to go no further back, this section has attempted an arrangement of the conditions for graduation, and has obtained the means of cleanliness at the P.M. room, clinics on fevers at an hour when students can get to them, additional clinics for senior students in Surgery, and the removal of female clinics in the Lock Wards to an hour which throws them open to senior students. Well done, Medicine!

We must not, however, leave an impression that no work other than medical has been done. The *magnum opus*, the University Union, is already raising its comely walls, and an immense amount of minor fagging has been done in securing for the students advantages hitherto unknown. The entertainments of

Union Deba
nces of the
of Students,
negligent, in
on the part
are worthy
rudgingly s

T
The
The
Betw
Touc
Chor

* v

STUDEN
D went,
two parties,
ing each oth
hooting to
In Germa
o elect the
nd during
unctions to
that modifi
ne country
risdom. W
rrivilege, an
with the libe
wer, somet
background
sense of
n the wise r
ector, and
tudents' rej
body of the U
on in forme
nd culpabl
tudents, the
usually abse
assessor was
ne interests

Union Debates and Smoking Concerts, the conveniences of the Directory of Lodgings and the Directory of Students, of which they themselves are ungratefully negligent, involve a very great amount of self-sacrifice on the part of those who do the work, and certainly are worthy of more adequate recognition than the article shoulderudgily subscribed £30 at a shilling a head.

Touch, Brothers.

TOUCH, brothers, touch with care,
Touch the denominating passengare;
The Occiput in an L.O.A.,
The Sinciput * in a R.M.P.,
Between the Butts in an L.S.A.,
Touch the denominating passengare.

Chorus—Touch, brothers, touch with care,
Touch the denominating passengare.

* With apologies for the slight inaccuracy.

The Lord Rector.

STUDENTS at the time of a Rectorial Election are wont, like other folks, to divide themselves into two parties, and to busy themselves so much in fighting each other that they have no time left from peahooting to think what it is all about.

In German Universities it is the custom for students to elect the Rector for the year. He is a Professor, and during his year of office he has certain public functions to perform. With us the custom is somewhat modified, and we summon from various parts of the country men of public eminence to give us of their wisdom. Were this all, the custom would be a curious privilege, and scarcely warrant enough for interference with the liberty of our eminent men. There is, however, something more which has been left in the background till now when students are awakening to a sense of power and responsibility for their share in the wise management of the University. The Lord Rector, and an Assessor nominated by him, are the students' representatives in the supreme governing body of the University, and the neglect of this consideration in former appointments has been the most strange and culpable dereliction of duty on the part of the students, the result of which was that the Rector was usually absent from his place in the court, and the assessor was a political wire-puller, who knew little of the interests of his indirect constituents, the students,

and was guided by the influence of friendship with members of the other sections of the academic community.

This year the election of Lord Lothian on a joint nomination gives promise of a change in this respect. He himself has high public qualifications, of which we need not speak, and he is near enough Edinburgh to attend to his duty. Further, we believe that the appointment of Assessor will not this time be delegated to the agents of a political party, but will be made by Lord Lothian himself in consultation with the committees of his constituents. This is excellent, and we hope that the students will give further proof of their wisdom by furnishing a list from which our Rector will be able to choose an Assessor who shall know what is necessary for the good of the University, and shall be willing to do it uninfluenced by any sectional spirit.

The Student's Wish.

I WANT a wife who knows her Greek,
Her syntax and her grammar,
On friendly terms with Porson's Pause
And Bentley's lost Digammer.

I want a wife who solves "deduc's,"
Sums series to a miracle,
By plane trig. reckons gingerbread,
And counts her eggs by spherical.

A wife so deep in statics versed
That none therein can come at her,
Who measures coffee, milk, and tea,
With Nicholson's hydrometer.

A wife who rules her paragraphs
With syllogistic rigour,
And shapes her curtain arguments
In proper mood and figure.

In short, a wife that knows a lot
Of every kind of knowledge,
And specially the sort of thing
That's wanted at the College.

For why! since man and wife are one,
As surely one as may be,
She'd pass that blessed prelim., while I
Would stay and mind the baby.

H. B. Mitchell

With apologies for plagiarism to the Aberdonian author.

The Union Debate.

THE first debate of the session was held on Friday evening in the Oddfellows' Hall, A. H. BRIGGS CONSTABLE, M.A., in the chair.

The motion was—"That the policy followed by the present Government with regard to Ireland has rendered it unworthy of the confidence of the country."

The speakers were:—

FOR	AGAINST.
W. M. BUDGE (Arts)	D. CHRYSTAL (Law)
W. B. JAMIESON "	W. W. D. CAMPBELL (Arts)
D. B. BOGLE "	J. EDGAR "
R. O. MORRIS "	M. B. M'INNES "
G. O. MOORHEAD (Med.)	

On a division there voted—Ayes, 52; Noes, 57—being a majority of 5 for the Government.

The debate lasted nearly three hours, and was well sustained throughout. We append short reports of the speeches.

A. M. BUDGE (Arts) would attribute no former Conservative sins to the present Government, but would judge them entirely by the policy they were at present following. They were returned to reconcile the integrity of the empire with the interests of law and order in Ireland, and their policy must be judged by its success in attaining the tranquillity of Ireland. Their policy might fairly be described as repression or enforcement of law, and was very slightly, if at all, remedial, even though Lord Salisbury had swallowed the principle of Mr Parnell's abandoned Land Bill with a hitherto undiscovered effect upon his digestion. The Coercion Bill was passed on the understanding that it did not interfere with the rights of free speech and free meeting, so dear to the heart of every freeman. But it puts down meetings for an "improper" purpose, and the policy of the Irish Attorney-General is one of constructive impropriety, as his notion of impropriety exists solely in the minds of himself and Mr Balfour. The Government were guilty of the folly of illegality. At present the two legal tests of improper purpose are riot and treason, and no meeting not intended for either of these can be interfered with by the common law of the realm. Yet at Mitchelstown, at a meeting for political purposes, unproclaimed, so that a reporter had merely the rights of an ordinary citizen, and the police just so much to force him there as the committee of the University Conservative Association, the citizens were disturbed in such a way that three of them were murdered. But even yet there was no law, and the fact that the verdict of a legal court is still unexecuted teaches Irishmen that there is no law for the Government or its satellites, and much law for Irishmen. The only intelligible theory of the present policy is Lord Randolph Churchill's "divine right of the constable." The policy is foolish in showing hostility to Ireland. It has made it illegal for an Irishman to join a political association, to publish political news, or to make a political speech, and all for the sake of enforcing a law under which tenants were forced on to the hill sides from lands they had themselves reclaimed, and huts they had themselves built. All tests show the Irish better and

purser than the people of Britain, but even were they vile as wicked, a show of hostility to them is the surest mode of defeating its own ends. The great triumph of the Government was the arrest of William O'Brien, and he had simply made of them by burning their proclamation and holding triumphal processions of defiance. So that even the *Times* and *St James' Gazette* began to see the folly of such proceedings, and to perceive that the dilemma before the country was Home Rule or Separation. The Government were further foolish in undervaluing the resistant power of the Irish race. The advance of civilisation has been away from the flagellant policy. Does England alone lag? The Government is opposing a national impulse which burns fiercer and wider the more it is tried to be suppressed, and so their policy reaches its crown of folly.

D. CHRYSTAL (Law).—In this question of maintaining law and order in Ireland the Unionist party are as anxious as the Liberal to do justice. The question of Irish Local Government will need exceptional measures. The land question has its stability at present impossible. Of the three factors to it, fixity of tenure, State interference, and landlordism, the landlord must be bought out and go. At last election the question was whether Gladstone's Home Rule, or the enforcement of law and order, and the new democracy simply hurled its answer at Mr Gladstone. To confer a grand new boon of liberty which rouses the enthusiasm of a nation is a grateful function for a statesman, but a harder and higher function, and one that rouses no enthusiasm, is to see that the law is not set at defiance, that intimidation and cruelty are not allowed to go free, and this will stamp a noble mark on the pages of a country's history. This is the rôle of Arthur James Balfour. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill aimed at law-breakers, yet Mr Gladstone has done all he can to prevent its having a fair trial. It is aimed at two things—(1) Protection of Campaign, by which the law of contract and the foundations of all social order was broken down, and the National League usurped the place of the Land Court; (2) The village tyranny of the Land League, its boycotting and moonlighting. The Conservative party would not interfere with freedom of meeting or combination among tenants; and to make the law respect its task, not of a day, nor even of six months, but they would do it. It is the issue of law against disorder, of true freedom against license, they would prevent a "march through rapine and the dismemberment of the empire."

W. B. JAMIESON (Arts) recounted the proposer's point. The opposer had neglected the issue and criticised Mr Gladstone. He had spoken very confidently for the Conservative party. What relation he might bear to that party was unknown—(voice, "Financial")—but he seemed an exceptional Conservative.

W. W. D. CAMPBELL (Arts).—The only alternative to the present policy is Home Rule in a very unpleasant form. Home Rule is workable or it is unworkable, and if workable it will introduce commercial protection into Ireland. It will involve total separation or it will not; if it does not, what may happen is a very serious question. The action of the Parnellite majority will lead to one thing or to another. If it led to civil war the consequences will be serious. The Irish members are unfit to govern a country when they are trying to break up the foundations of order and morality.

D. B. BOGLE (Arts).—The opposer forgot that a large measure of local self-government would not satisfy Irish aspirations. The Tories now occupied the position which Mr Gladstone had the

The struggle must have gone on for some time, but the possession of the Old College and of the Castle, in which any overbold maidens who ventured to re-assert their former privileges by attempting a re-entrance of the College were immured, seems to have gradually strengthened the monopoly of the men, till two students, strong and stout of heart, were deemed a sufficient guard, and eventually even this was replaced by the more pacific terrors of the tile hat and silver braid of the modern janitor. Still the attack is being again renewed, and there is much to be said for a return to the ancestral wisdom which we have too rashly forsaken.

Within the last few days we have learned that a statue to the royal founder of the University is about to be erected on the top of the new dome. This gives us a hope that when we continue our tour through the University, we shall find something to admire. At present, having impressed on the student a sense of the immense antiquity of the institution to whose illustrious roll his name has recently been added, we have gone so far back that we cannot return in time to see the rest of the sights by daylight.

F. R. H. S.

(To be continued.)

Letters to the Editor.

We have been too busy to write any.—ED.

SATURDAY CLASSES FOR TEACHERS AND GOVERNESSES

Are being formed in FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, GREEK, HIGHER ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, including MENSURATION and HIGHER ARITHMETIC; PHYSIOLOGY, BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, ELECTRICITY, LIGHT and HEAT, GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, PIANOFORTE, SINGING and THEORY of MUSIC, ELOCUTION, DRAWING, PAINTING, and SHADING,

By MR MACLEOD,

AND THE STAFF OF THE EVENING CLASSES (see page 2 of Cover),

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, 12th NOVEMBER, at 2 p.m.

FEES: 5s. per Quarter; PIANOFORTE, 15s. per Quarter, in Class limited to Four; PAINTING, 5s. per Quarter.

SPECIAL CLASSES

Will be formed on 9th JANUARY, at 6 P.M., with a view to studying the more difficult subjects of the NORMAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION IN JULY.

Fee—10s. 6d. per Subject for the Six Months, or 7s. 6d. for a Three Months' Course.

£3. 3s. for all the subjects for the Six Months, or £2. 2s. for a Three Months' Course
Candidates may rely on obtaining thorough preparation.

Printed for the Proprietors by THE EDINBURGH CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY LIMITED, Bristo Place.

The Cap and Gown Question.

GIN a body meet a body,
In a cap and gown,
Gin a body tease a body,
Need a body frown?
Ilka laddie has his lassie,
Nane they sae hae I;
But a' the leddies smile at me,
When Cap and Gown gang by.

POSTSCRIPT TO NO. 1.—The frequency with which I casually turn out will depend upon the necessity of support being given me on these occasions by those who wish some interchange of student thought and news. Society announcements of importance claiming admission will be kindly entertained. A series of Students' Songs of merit and interest will begin in the next number, and where possible an attempt will be made to give the melodies, in the hope of ministering to good-humoured and happy men.—THE STUDENT

M.A. MATHEMATICS.

R. C. BUIST'S CLASS meets in 4 Park Street (Second Floor), at 2 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. All subjects studied. 27 pupils have passed in last three years. Fee, £3. 3s.

The Student:

A Casual.

No. 2.

EDINBURGH: NOVEMBER 22, 1887.

ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Notice	9
To Our Readers	9
Professor Bain	10
University Notes	10
S.R.C. Notes	10
Dr Irongray	11
Hospital Notes	12
University Stories	12
Miss Detchon's Recital	12
Societies	14
E.U.A.C.	14
The University of the Future	15
Letter to the Editor	16

Notice.

A few copies of No. 1 may yet be had at the following booksellers:—Messrs W. F. Clay, William Bryce, Maclachlan & Stewart, Ogle & Murray, or at the Office.

All communications should be marked *The Student*, and addressed THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING COMPANY, Bristo Place. Contributions which the writers wish returned, in the event of their being unsuitable for *The Student*, should be marked "Return." They will then be given back, on application at the Office.

To Our Readers.

HAVING committed the youthful indiscretion of starting off without saying whither we were going, we now feel duly repentant, and should like to take our readers into our confidence. There is among Edinburgh students a chronic kind of journalistic fever, which every now and then breaks out in a few stray numbers. These have hitherto invariably lacked permanence, partly because the infected individuals were speedily removed by the M.A. degree, and partly, that inexperience of business, or other like causes, speedily threw the wet blanket of a deficit over the ardour of the journalists.

Hitherto the most prolonged medium for the expression of undergraduate feeling was the much

maligned "College Column," which, by an organisation of committees, held on its way until the demise of its patron. Since that time attempts have been made to secure a College column in some of the local papers, but they have not yet reached a definite issue.

It has been thought that the S.R.C., providing, as it did, a succession of student legislators, might advisably publish a paper as a means of contact between itself and the general body of students. Financial difficulties intervened. The Council had been in debt, and could not accept the risk of loss. Thus there seemed to be some need of an experiment to show whether a paper could be worked in such a way as to furnish the desired medium for the interchange of opinion, and at the same time pay its printer's bill.

For this purpose there is much advantage in the casual form which we have adopted. It leaves us free to publish just when we may have a suitable occasion,—such as a Union debate, or a meeting of S.R.C.,—and equally free to stop issue as soon as we find that our columns are of too little interest to buy at a penny. Thus to the frequent question, "How often are you to issue *The Student*?" we can only answer, that we do not know, because we are casual, and depend partly on an occasion.

In some respects this is a disadvantage. We cannot become the students' athletic newspaper. Any news of matches would be quite stale by the time we could publish the reports, so that we must leave this in the more skilled hands of the morning papers. Our athletic sympathies are strong enough to make us regret this, especially when the P.D. is on the track of our paper, or when we are tempted to play football with him; but we may perform other services for athletic men. We hope to have some choice pieces for them in our series of student songs; and we should welcome the discussion of any matters by which the interest of athletics should be promoted.

For ourselves, the casual nature of our paper is a distinct advantage. The mere fag of getting ready a

number is considerable, and in this respect we should be very glad to be merged in a committee of the S.R.C., or in a committee of contributors. This would make it possible to shift the work of preparing a number among the different members, and might also render it advisable to issue regular weekly numbers. Even were it proposed to resume a weekly column in one of the regular papers, the advantage of having a regular medium for the interchange of opinion might induce us to forego the absolute independence of our present issue.

All this, however, is matter for future consideration. At present we hope that the various associations of students will support us with news of their proceedings; that students of a literary turn will send us contributions; and that all will support us by paying the printer's bill.

Professor Bain.

[FROM "THE TATLER IN CAMBRIDGE," 29/5/71.]

THERE was a Professor called Bain,
Who taught in the land of the Rain
That the ultimate fact
Which induced you to act
Was an inkling of pleasure and pain.

He proved that Volitional Force
Depended entirely on sauce,
Inasmuch as the question
Was one of digestion,
And morals would follow, of course.

Your head was impressible batter,
Compounded of white and grey matter;
So your measure of Reason
Would flow from "Adhesion"
To a tender and merciful hatter.

He laid the foundations of Virtue,
In finding by trial what hurt you;
And, spite of your terror,
Would stick to his error,
And at last, and at best, would desert you.

Religion and Duty he made
A manner of feeling afraid;
And Tact, on his showing,
Consisted in knowing
The feel of the tongs from the spade.

Faith, Charity, Hope, were reducible
To phosphate or salt, in a crucible;
Dissent and Dysentery
Both alimentary;
Manners and Mammon both fusible.

If Flesh can be sane or insane,
And meat the sole factor of Brain,
Then hey! for the cooks,
Since the moral of books
Is, "Leave writing for eating," O Bain!

University Notes.

MR STORMONTH DARLING has been appointed Rector Assessor in the University Court. We don't know whether Rector did this in consultation with his constituents, but Darling is said to be a hard worker, and one who will attend his duty, and we must give him a fair chance.

MR T. GRAHAM MURRAY has been appointed Chancellor Assessor. We don't know whether the General Council will be better pleased with him as a representative than the student were. They can at least look after him.

LORD STAIR'S decision as to the Glasgow Rectorship is calculated to improve his reputation, or to satisfy the conscience of most people connected with Universities. It is only another example of the pernicious influence which politics have in Academic circles.

MR GOSCHEN has been elected Rector of Aberdeen University.

S.R.C. Notes.

THE next meeting of Council has been postponed to Wednesday, November 30, to allow the Secretaries to include accounts of Miss Detchon's recital in their financial statement for the year.

H. G. MELVILLE has been nominated to Executive vice C. Buist resigned.

D. CRYSTAL has been nominated to Council vice J. A. C. resigned.

J. A. CLYDE and W. K. Dickson, who have been most diligent Members of Council, have just been called to the Bar. The loss of the Council and the gain of the Faculty of Advocates. We wish them success.

THE Committee of S.R.C. for the revision of the laws finished its work. Considerable changes have been made in a few parts of the laws, especially those relating to procedure, elections, and meetings. The Committee—consisting as it did of officials, ex-officials, and others fully experienced in the details of Council affairs—is so well qualified for the work, and has done it so thoroughly as to lead one to hope that there will be no occasion for any lengthy discussion upon the reforms in Council.

THE Committee which has been making the arrangements for new clinics and for changes in the hours to make them more suitable, has been very successful, but has not got quite all aimed at. They have recommended the Council to attempt the formation of a joint commission of managers, teachers, and students, to consider the whole question of the present arrangements for teaching, so as, if possible, to reduce the amount of overlapping still further.

TO "what use is an ass!"
An answer I've lit on.
When I dub one an ass,
I've used him to sit on.

Solo

Solo

I

Solo

For

Solo

And

The boo
w the fists.
beginning thi
a neg," or "T

RU

Students' Songs. No. 1.—Doctor Irongray.

AFTER DOCTOR EISENBART (1661-1727).

Solo Oh! I am Doc-tor Ir-on-gray, *Chorus* Cre-de vi-de-qu'id, boom- boom;

Solo I cure the folk in a new-fangled way, *Chorus* Cre-de vi-de-qu'id, boom- boom;

Solo For I can make a lame man talk, *Chorus* Cre-de vi-de-qu'id, boom-boom, boom-boom,

Solo And send my dumb men out to walk, *Chorus* Cre-de vi-de-qu'id, boom- boom.

At Potsdam I trepanned the cook
To his Gracious Majesty the Duke;
I took an axe and split his head,
And then of course I cured him—dead.

A student came, who could never sleep sound
Till I gave him opium by the pound;
I sent him to bed, his sleep to take,
And the beggar isn't yet awake.

A little old man from Langleybeck
Came with a lump upon his neck;
With a hemp rope I stopp'd its increase,
And now the poor little man has peace.

And one who had a soldier's lot,
Had been in Egypt and got it hot;
I took three bullets of lead away,—
And his duns and I look in vain for pay.

And that is the way that I cure the folk;
Untried, it might a smile provoke;
But that it can all pain abate
I bet it does—by my Doctorate.

R. C. Burch

The boom-boom, intended to represent the sound of a drum, is usually sung with an accompaniment beaten on the fists. In beginning this series of Students' Songs we have chosen first one of the very oldest. We purpose to follow it by "The Bounding Ball," in next number.

Hospital Notes.

SATURDAY MORNING CLINQUES AT FEVER HOSPITAL.—The list was closed on Saturday, November 5, and those who sent in their names after that date cannot be admitted during this winter.

SATURDAY CLINQUES ON DISEASES OF THE EYE.—The list for Dr Argyll Robertson's clinics was closed on Thursday. The arrangements admit—

A. (To 28th January inclusive).—Armour, R. D. Booth, Brunton, Buist, Burnell, Campbell, Candlish, Carrigan, Davies, Drummond, Eames, A. W. George, Kuys, Lautré, Laughton, Lowson, M'Cann, J. Macdonald, D. J. Mackay, A. M. Mackay, Miles, Monteith, Morrison, Paterson, Richardson, Sakir, J. C. Thomson, Weir, G. Wilson, Gelf.

B. (4th February to 31st March).—Boxill, Cattan, Elliot, Forrest, R. T. George, Govan, Gray, Greig, S. Greville, Hynes, S. Jamieson, Laws, Liddell, J. M'Donald, Middlemass, Morgan, Musgrove, Nightingale, Owen, J. Ritchie, Robertson, Rodgers, Russell, Sanders, Shields, Smith, Stalkart, Traquair, Walker, Williamson.

DR MACGILLIVRAY'S Tuesday and Friday clinics seem too attractive for first-year masters to respect the restriction that senior students only are admitted. The result is, that those who wish to go for work are kept out by those who go to satisfy a purient curiosity. The question of enforcing the restriction has been put into the hands of the S.R.C. Committee, who have arranged that in future no student shall be admitted without showing a clinical Medicine class ticket. They appeal to senior students to help them in making satisfactory arrangements for these clinics, by each going only on Tuesdays, or only on Fridays.

NCB.

A Budget of University Stories.

1. A NEW NATIONALITY.—The following gem was found in a medical class-room a few days ago:—

Student No. 1.—“Isn't that man a Swiss?”
 „ No. 2.—“I think he's an Irishman.”
 „ No. 3.—“No, he isn't; he's a Wrangler.”

2. A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—At Glasgow University, in spite of the immense classes, the system of oral examination before the class still prevails. Sir William Thomson one day asked a question at an Irishman, away up at the back of the theatre. He didn't know, and while turning over his notes he was prompted, first by one neighbour, then by another, but prompted differently. He hesitated, and the Professor repeated the question, to which Pat hurled back the answer—“Plaze, sur, there's a difference of opanyon.”

3. MATHEMATICAL LOVE-LETTER.—The following letter was found last session near the abode of a well-known “coach:”—

“Dear *Encyclopaedia*,

“Love is a continuous, rational function of two variables, U and I, subject to an equation of differences.

Thus $dU + dI = 0$,

[i.e., the sum of our differences is nothing.]

Integrating we get $U + I = \text{constant}$,

[i.e., U and I are constant.]

Please choose the circumstances to determine this constant,

so that $U + I = 1$

[i.e., U and I are one.]

Yours to infinity,

4. NEW DEFINITIONS (FROM AN INTRODUCTORY LECTURE).—“Gentlemen! the subject of this course is Logic and Metaphysics. Now to those who come to this class for the first time, these subjects seem very complex,—so complex indeed, that it will be impossible to make it clear to you, when you come here for the first time, indeed, until you have given much study to the subject, it will be difficult—nay, quite impossible—to make clear to you, what we mean by Logic, and what we mean by Metaphysics. For the present, however, it may be sufficient for you to remember, that Logic is that which we study on Monday and Wednesday, and Psychology is that which we study on Tuesday and Thursday, and Friday is given up to the reading of the class exercises; and as the subject of Metaphysics is too difficult to be studied in this class, that is what is studied in my advanced class, which meets here at three o'clock on Mondays and Wednesdays;—Fee, two guineas, for those students only who have previously attended the junior class.”

Miss Detchon's Recital.

THE delicate wit of our good-natured contemporary leaves us nothing to do, by way of chaffing the Amusements Committee, and its enthusiastic convener, for the misdirection of their enthusiasm on Friday. They were quite compensated next day. Of the recital itself we have been fortunate enough to secure the contents of the postman's bag, so far as to give the following description:—

“MY DEAR _____,

“We went to hear Miss Detchon's recital last night. By seven o'clock there was quite a crowd round the Music Hall, and in a quarter of an hour more those of us who were next the door were uncomfortably squeezed. This, with a free escape of gas, made us await the opening of the door somewhat eagerly, but the rush and crush which followed were such as to throw very grave reflections on the gallantry of the students. At the foot of the stair ascent seemed impossible, but return was equally so, and there was nothing for it but to go with the stream, caught up, and carried along. A policeman, half-way up the stair, somewhat obstructed the stream, and was hotly assailed with ‘Take his number!’ ‘Run him in!’ and other cries, equally expressive of the utmost deference and respect for the representative of the law.

“Inside we had to find places,—a difficult task, as the supply of side seats was quite unequal to the

and, and many had to be content with standing
the passages, for which some students consoled
themselves by an audible grumble at having to give
their seats whenever a lady came near. The hall
quite filled long before the hour of the perform-
but the greatest good-humour pervaded the
audience, and the weary moments were beguiled
by the musical efforts of various groups of students.
These outbursts there was decidedly more goodwill
and harmony, and most of them terminated speedily.
A few melodies, however, lived long enough to be
recognised as 'John Brown,' 'Two Lovely Black
Eyes,' and others of like classic rank.

The platform decorations attracted a good deal of
attention, the footlights being especially admired.
The general effect was very good, although on one
point the curtains were disposed without due regard to
the harmony of colour and drapery.

At the entertainment itself there was a great and
agreeable surprise for those who did not previously
know the playing of Mr Edwin Bending. Great
accuracy of touch and sympathetic interpretation
characterised every movement, and the perfect still-
ness of the audience, together with unstinted applause,
testified the appreciation with which his efforts were
received. As an accompanist to Miss Detchon, he is
truly perfect, and his own compositions are exceed-
ingly fine.

The vocalist, Mr Owen, is to be congratulated on
his choice of very good songs, but has yet to learn the
distinct enunciation which is requisite to good sing-
ing. He has an unfortunate voice, and sings so
without expression that his recalls prove the general
good-humour of the audience.

Of Miss Detchon herself it is somewhat hard to
give an adequate description. Her every movement
shows a natural grace of person and posture in successful
cooperation with great dramatic ability of a very
eloquent type. Her rendering of 'High Tide on the
Coast of Lincolnshire' showed how much a year had
gone to perfect the cultivation of a naturally sweet
voice. In lighter pieces, such as 'The Charcoal Man'
and 'Bob o' Link,' her command of voice is simply
marvellous; and the piquancy with which 'Comin'
' thro' the Rye' was sung fairly brought down the
house.

Half-way through the entertainment an agreeable
and interesting tableau was presented which was the
outcome of the enthusiasm of the students and the
attitude of their friends. Ever since it was known
that she was to give a recital on behalf of the Union,
the students have longed for some mode of expressing
their gratitude, and a subscription enabled them to
present Miss Detchon with a beautiful diamond cross.
This was known, and so the appearance of the Repre-
sentative Council on the platform was the signal for
manifest excitement in the audience. Ranging them-
selves in artistic single file on either side of Miss
Detchon their snowy breasts and black plumage pre-
sented a striking contrast to her pink loveliness. A

magnificent wreath held over her head by two Mem-
bers of Council was very effective. The President
spoke as follows:—

"SIR WILLIAM MUIR, MISS DETCHON, LADIES AND GENTLE-
MEN.—Since it became known among the students that Miss
Detchon was to give them a dramatic recital, there has been the
greatest eagerness expressed by them and their friends to hear her.
This, I think, must be taken as a sure testimony of the very high
professional fame Miss Detchon has so early in life achieved. We
knew that in coming here this evening we would behold dramatic
talent of a high order, and I believe I am justified in saying that
Miss Detchon's rendering of the pieces she has selected has left
an impression upon our minds which will not be easily effaced.

"Miss Detchon, you are one of those highly gifted persons who
occasionally come over from the New World, to delight us of
the Old, and, when with us, are ever ready to employ their
genius for our instruction and enjoyment. By your kindness
and generosity in consenting to give the students of Edinburgh
University and their friends this evening's pleasure and surprises,
you have placed us under a debt of gratitude to you which we
can only imperfectly discharge. We accordingly wish to express
our thanks to you in a manner which, we trust, will always keep
you in remembrance of our deep appreciation of your kindness.
I have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting you with this
decoration, subscribed for by the Professors and Students'
Representative Council of Edinburgh University, and a few
friends. And on behalf of the students, allow me to say that
you have our heartiest wishes for your future success and pros-
perity."

"The operation of fastening the decoration was then
gracefully performed by the President amid ringing
cheers from all, and a few audible expressions of
fellow-students, who evidently envied the President
his task.

"Of the self-possessed and piquant manner in
which Miss Detchon replied I can give you no idea.
It was perfect. What she said was, as near as I can
remember:—

"MR PRESIDENT, SIR WILLIAM MUIR, LADIES AND GENTLE-
MEN, STUDENTS OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY,—This night
will ever be memorable to me for the kindness you have shown
me, and for this beautiful decoration you have given me. It is
memorable to me for some things you may not know of.

"It was in this city exactly one year ago to-night that I began
my lyrical and dramatic career. Not without misgiving did I
come here. My friends told me, "Beware the Modern Athens:
she is cold, cynical, scholarly: you are rash to challenge her
criticism so soon." With sudden instinct I resolved that
the culture of the Modern Athens should decide the future
of my art. And now after a year's successful work, I will remem-
ber the message which I sent to my friends at the close of my
first public appearance in Edinburgh—the message which I shall
again flash through the wires to-night—"Scotland for ever."

"The scene was exceedingly pretty, and both Miss
Detchon and the students went off after a most suc-
cessful evening in a kind of triumphal procession, for
they took the horses out of her carriage, and dragged
it to the Royal Hotel, where a long time was spent in
cheering, and the other enthusiastic demonstrations
common to students.

"The whole was most enjoyable.

I am, yours,

J. C. B. J.
RUB

University Societies and Clubs.

Short reports of meetings and general records will be inserted free. Notices of the nature of advertisements will be charged 1s., unless they be of inordinate length. The final decision rests with us.

INNOMINATE CLUB.—The usual monthly meeting of the Innominate Club will be held in the Park Street Hall on Friday, 2nd December, at 8 o'clock. Candidates for membership require to be present at 8.15. Forms of application to be had at 4 Park Street. Former members are reminded that subscriptions for the present year are now overdue, and that the privileges of membership lapse if subscriptions be not paid before 30th November.

YORKSHIRE CLUB.—It is proposed to add another to the list of local clubs by the formation of a Yorkshire Club, open to all students, native or resident in Yorkshire. The Secretary, *pro tem.*, is E. A. Cohen, 28 Marchmont Road.

ROSEBERY CLUB.—The following have been elected office-bearers for the current year:—President, Mr W. S. Haldane; Vice-President, Mr C. D. Peddie; Secretary, Mr T. Macormack; Treasurer, Mr J. Brown; Librarian, Mr P. Naggles; Conveners of Committee—Law, Mr James Black; Medicine, Mr G. G. Kenworthy; Arts, Mr C. Watt.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—The office-bearers for 1887-88 are:—President, R. Leyden Goodfellow; Vice-Presidents, J. Wilson, R. A. Fleming, M.A.; Secretary, L. Clarence D. Douglas, Kilmeny, Merchiston; Treasurer, R. G. Scott, M.A., 16 Rothesay Place; Librarian, W. R. Anderson; Conveners of Faculties—Divinity, W. H. Gray, M.A.; Law, A. C. Moffat; Medicine, A. Irby Webster, F. W. Barton, and R. A. St Leger; Arts, W. Campbell Lahore, and J. S. Taylor-Cameron.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Despite the threatenings of University Hall, and such revolutionary measures, this Society is still in possession of its reading-room at 4 Park Street. The President is J. Oliphant, M.A.; the Secretary, C. M. Douglas (Arts). Professor Edward Caird, of Glasgow, gave them an opening address on "Modern Social Ideas in their Economic Relations." Professor Campbell Fraser occupied the chair. The lecturer said that, on the one hand, he thought it was a great gain when the question, "Who is my neighbour?" turned into the question how we could best show ourselves neighbours to our fellow-men who had fallen, or were in danger of falling, wounded by the wayside, so it indicated a real advance in the social problem, that instead of asking what were men's rights as against society, we were now beginning to ask what were the duties of society towards its weaker and poorer members. But, on the other hand, we should remember that in the most important things there could be no real help given to any one which broke down, or did not draw forth his individual energy and independence. Men were like trees in the forest, which could only grow at a certain distance from each other, which allowed them to stretch out their boughs, and show their full proportions. Or if we said that their best was that which came of their union with each other, yet that union could never have any value except as it was the spiritual union of those in whom individual responsibility had developed an independent character. These principles did not give us any ready-made solution of social problems, but they indicated, he thought, the true point of view from which such problems should be considered,—a point of view which should preserve us from the abstractions of the zealots of individualism, and of the zealots of socialism, and enable us to understand what was meant by saying that society was not an aggregate of independent units, not a mechanical unity in which difference was suppressed, but, in the true sense of the word, an organism in which the unity of the whole was built on the relatively independent life of every part, and the independent life of every part nourished and maintained itself through its connection with the unity of the whole body.

THE University Missionary Association held its first meeting for the session on 12th November. The reports of committees were submitted and approved. Mr Dickson gave an account of the work done in the Home Mission of the Society in Heriot School, Cowgate Port, showing the activity of the organisation, and the success that had attended it during the summer. He called upon students to do all in their power to further the work, asking all who could to become district visitors, or teachers in the mission Sunday school. The Society sanctioned the starting of a new branch of the mission in Buccleuch Street district, and appointed Messrs Still and Latta superintendents. A jubilee donation of £50 to the Home Mission was intimated from Dr Gunning, and the probability of its being annual was intimated to the Society. A treasurer of the Home Mission funds was appointed. Mr Graham gave notice of motion—"That the office-bearers be appointed at the end, instead of at the beginning, of the session." The President reported that Sir William Muir had accepted the position of Honorary President, in room of Professor Charteris, who was compelled, by pressure of other work, to retire. The Secretary for the session is W. A. Reid, M.A.

WELSH STUDENTS' UNION.—Mr Lewis Morris of Penrhyn lectured for this Union last night on "Higher Education in Wales." He deserved a good audience.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

THE sports are to be held earlier this season, probably June 9.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.—Taking advantage of the appearance in our midst of that casual magazine *The Student*, we intend to give a general account of the matches played by the First Fifteen up to the present date. As the magazine is only to appear at odd times, the students cannot be informed of the accomplishments of the team each week, but the Editor has kindly promised to let us know when he has sufficient powder in hand for his occasional volleys, and at such times a similar report will appear. The Fifteen, from its composition, gave promise at the beginning of the season of being one of the strongest, if not the strongest, playing combinations in Scotland. We are sorry to say they have disappointed their followers in every match they have played, except that against the powerful Academical team, when, without any of their usual half-backs, they were only defeated by a try. With such a powerful forward division their want of success would be almost inexplicable to us had we not happily seen the Bradford match. In this match we discovered the secret of their failures. It lies with the forwards and quarter backs. The front division pack without principle, the heavy members do not push up to their weight, they quite neglect to follow up the ball as soon as it leaves the scrimmage in order to tackle the opposing halves, they come up to the touch-line in a most straggling manner, and, altogether, there is a conspicuous tendency to loaf. The quarters play such a peculiar game that the team could almost dispense with the services of their halves. Their play is characterised by the absence of passing, and, when they do remember there are halves behind them, the passes are either too high or too hard. The team has played six matches up to the present time. Two of these were against schools—viz., Fettes College and Merchiston, which were easily won; one each against the St George, Royal High School F.P's, Edinburgh Academicals, and Bradford. The match with the St George ended in a draw, which reflected the greatest praise upon the 'Varsity opponents. Here the want of combination and lack of energy of the home forwards was seen at its best. It should, however, be stated that the University were without their captain and E. Van de Wall, who has injured his knee. We trust, however, he will soon be able to resume his place in the team, for his energetic play is much missed. We are sorry we cannot mention any player as having played well. In the match with the Royal High School F.P's, the forward play was a decided improvement upon that of the previous Saturday, and we think the match was lost owing to

the selfish spectators a off two or t he passed would hav quarter, all he should every time him who co touch or by Arthur, and fight with t energy, and however, th have ahead halves. Th could only was due in r by the team Huskie, R And now w the one leas of the seas match is s account is v strong fift From their were sangu dallying an chances of b seemed to b consequent The spurt, just succeed game Husk of following own that There had some of the Haveridge decision wa won. At ti play that th and they als taining a hig at full back at full back. match will what they h W. C. Sm Johnson an somewhat e Reid, and E the 'Varsity 'Varsity v L. E. Barr J. Shiels a Arthur, C. S Bellamy, W 'Varsity backs, A. F Shiels and C. Simpson, W. Davies, 'Varsity Chambers, Johnson; f Simpson, L. Davies, and 'Varsity v J. Marsh, G and C. A. M'ewan, H son, H. F.

the selfish play of the quarters. In this game Johnson gave the spectators a fine exhibition of his dodging powers, and brought off two or three really magnificent and effective runs; but had he passed before he allowed himself to be collared his runs would have been of more use to his side. Shiels, the other quarter, allows the ball to slip through his fingers too often, and he should remember that, although he cannot get off himself every time the ball comes off the maul, there are men behind him who could gain ground for their side by either kicking into touch or by a run down a clear field. Of the forwards Robertson, Arthur, and Davies were decidedly the best. It was in their fight with the Academicals that the team showed some of its old energy, and yet even here they might have done better. Still, however, there is some excuse to be made for them, for, as we have already said, they had to play without one of their usual halves. The Academicals, although having the best of the game, could only succeed in crossing the University line once, and this was due in no small measure to the greater determination exhibited by the team. Of those who played, Haig, Chambers, Johnson, Huskie, Robertson, Arthur, and Menzies were most prominent. And now we come to record the saddest disaster of all, although the one least affecting the position of the University at the end of the season. We allude to the match with Bradford. This match is so fresh in the memory of all of us that a detailed account is unnecessary. The Varsity had got together a really strong fifteen for the event, but were again on the losing side. From their play of the first ten or fifteen minutes their supporters were sanguine of their eventual success; but here also the dilly-dallying and sleepy play of their forwards did away with all chances of success. At the commencement of the match, they seemed to be fully aware that their reputation was at stake, and consequently went through the Bradford players as they liked. The spurt, however, was too much for them, and after this they just succeeded in holding their own. Several times during the game Huskie and Robertson were the only two who ever thought of following up the kicks off. In all fairness, however, we must own that the Bradford victory was an extremely lucky one. There had been an infringement of one of the rules, and while some of the Varsity men were appealing for a throw forward, Haweridge secured the ball and darted behind. The referee's decision was in favour of the visitors, and by this point Bradford won. At times during the struggle the Varsity showed by their play that they were really capable of doing some smart things; and they also showed that they were quite incapable of maintaining a high standard of excellence. Of the players, Chambers at full back played a magnificent and exquisitely beautiful game at full back. It will be some time before his fine play in this match will be forgotten. The halves had very little to do, but what they had was done well. We should just like to advise W. C. Smith to use his speed and dodging powers more. Johnson and Shiels both played well, but their passing was somewhat erratic. Among the forwards M'Ewan, Robertson, Reid, and Huskie shone. The following men have represented the Varsity in their matches this season:—

Varsity v. St George.—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, L. E. Barnett, H. Osborne, W. C. Smith; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and C. A. Johnson; forwards, A. Robertson, W. Arthur, C. Simpson; L. E. Stevenson, H. F. Menzies, N. R. Bellamy, W. Goodwin, W. Davies, and A. Cameron.

Varsity v. R.H.S. (F.P.)—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, A. Reid, H. Osborne, W. C. Smith; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and C. A. Johnson; forwards, A. Robertson, W. Arthur, C. Simpson, L. E. Stevenson, H. F. Menzies, H. R. Bellamy, W. Davies, A. Cameron, and Neilson.

Varsity v. Academicals.—Back, Ingram; half-backs, H. F. Chambers, D. Haig, Field; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and C. A. Johnson; forwards, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, W. Arthur, C. Simpson, L. E. Stevenson, H. F. Menzies, H. R. Bellamy, W. Davies, and A. Cameron.

Varsity v. Bradford.—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, J. Marsh, G. Wilson, and W. C. Smith; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and C. A. Johnson; forwards, D. Huskie, C. Reid, M. M'Ewan, H. Robertson, W. Arthur, C. Simpson, L. E. Stevenson, H. F. Menzies, and W. Davies.

The captain for the year is D. Huskie, and the secretary is A. Robertson.

THE First Fifteen were unfortunate against the West of Scotland on Saturday, and were beaten by a try to nil.

WE hope to have a criticism of the Second Fifteen in next number.

J. Huskie

THIS year there has been a large influx of students into the Edinburgh Harriers. This may be only part of a spreading taste for cross-country running, which is showing itself in the formation of new clubs all over Scotland. Bicyclists who are too light for football teams seem especially keen for this form of winter exercise.

THERE is some talk of a Scottish Cross-Country Union. Formerly, when there were only three clubs, this was scarcely needed, but that isn't the case now.

D. C. MACMICHAEL won the Two Miles Handicap off 60 yards in 9.58. The other students didn't show in the finish. Macmichael's performance is practically the same as he did in the Novice Handicap last April, but he is at present untried. A six months' holiday doesn't go for nothing.

The University of the Future.

1. The University of the Future: An Educational Speculation.
2. University Extension.
3. The University Extension Movement. By R. G. Moulton, M.A., London, 1885.
4. Perth University Education Society Report, 1887.

Human nature is wont to relieve the tedium of the present with excursions into the future, and students are specially prone to vain imaginings. Thus any experiments which furnish material for new dreams are welcome to us, and sometimes new dreams are realised.

Leaving aside research and new discovery, the work of a University is teaching, and by universal tradition such teaching is in the two directions of professional training and human culture. It is evident that professional training must be entirely localised in such centres of life as furnish the material in which each profession operates, and that the universal association of clerical, legal, and medical students with colleges in the larger towns will probably continue. But culture is something which has a hold not only on those who can spend years at a University, but also on the merchant and the artisan who cannot leave the town of their work, and who cannot stop their work to give up days to study. The universal desire of culture sought by natural instinct a gratification from the traditional home of culture, the university. Thus the old Universities had to face the problem of taking their culture to the people or of leaving them entirely outside the resources so plentifully at command. The result has been the University Extension Scheme, and it has solved the problem.

Devised by Professor James Stuart (now M.P.), and adopted by the University of Cambridge first of all,

this movement has in ten years carried the best that the Universities had to give into the towns of England and into the mining villages, and old Alma Mater numbers sons, not merely three thousand who reside in Cambridge, but tens of thousands outside. What, then, is this system?

The University Extension Movement is a system by which under the general direction and management of the University young graduates are sent to any district which may have applied, and which has proved its earnestness by guaranteeing beforehand the expenses of the work. The teachers are well paid, and they are required to do thorough work, and work that is up to University standard. Everything is arranged in courses of twelve lectures; the teacher is required to print a detailed syllabus of his course; a week after each lecture he holds class, where the matter of the lecture is discussed over again, and question and answer enliven and elucidate the subject. Each week, too, he gives a set of questions which students may answer and send to him. His methods of teaching are thus exactly University methods, and within them he is comparatively free to adopt his own course and line of treatment.

But University tests also are applied. The lecturer corrects the weekly papers, and from them forms a list of those who are entitled to be examined by the University examiner, who comes at the end of the course, and, guided by the teacher's syllabus, sets an examination paper. This is an admirable method, securing as it does regular and constant supervision of a student's work by his teacher, and also independent testing by an official examiner guided by the teacher's syllabus. Certificates are then issued by the Vice-Chancellor in accordance with the joint result of the teacher's and the examiner's reports.

Such, then, is the scheme in its main lines. A more detailed account of it will be found in the papers mentioned at the head of this article. What has been its success?

During ten years the movement has brought 600 courses of lectures to the towns which were hungering and thirsting after culture, and has laid the resources of the University at the doors of 60,000 people. Its spread is rapid. The English people have been crying out for higher education, and they have absorbed it greedily. And in Scotland, too, it is true that this great hunger and thirst prevails. Can the Scottish Universities do like work?

The Perth report shows that in its first session 220 students have attacked physiography, and 140 English literature, and speaks plainly enough the same voice which is heard all over the land. Scotland, too, is ready for culture.

There is another problem which for years has been vexing the academic authorities so much that this year they threw the burden on the students, and set it as a subject for the Rector's Prize,—“How shall we best connect the Universities and the Public Schools of Scotland?” The answer is really a perfectly

simple one as soon as we grasp the real difficulty which exists at present. A boy who has passed the standards at an elementary school has at present no means of preparation for the University until he goes to a secondary school, and these are often far away from him. The school machinery being inadequate, the University must itself supply the preparation. This it may do by carrying its teaching to all the towns of any size, or by bringing the student to preparatory teaching at the University. It may do both. If we adopt a University Extension Movement we can organise courses which would adequately prepare a student for matriculation, and, as in the bridge scheme, a certain amount of study in preparatory courses might be allowed to shorten the period of actual residence at the University. But the University others who could only get their preparation by going to Edinburgh, and there is no reason why preparatory courses should not be organised under the supervision of University tutors and University supervision, and students should not be admitted to a shortened course on showing diligence in such a preparatory course.

This would make it possible for Professors to reckon on a certain attainment in their students, and to which especially as affecting mathematics would greatly modify the difficulties which now exist, and to which especially as affecting mathematics referred in last number.

To the University authorities we may commend these suggestions, and to you we commend our most interesting if somewhat concise papers of Mr. Macdonald in the hope that some of our fellow-students and young teachers have an active share in bringing about the University of the Future.

Letter to the Editor.

JUNIOR STUDENTS AT SENIOR CLINIQUE

SIR,—Senior students find themselves sufficiently burdened with their own numbers. It is very hard to have your opportunity of seeing things for the last time monopolised by juniors, especially surgery, and we ask them to let us have two hours which they themselves will be glad of in their fourth year. We have seen them at the Lock Wards, where they should not be, in any case, and noticed them in large numbers at Dr. Macdonald's clinique on Friday. I don't know that there is any remedy for this except an appeal to their courtesy not to invade a department which they will know the value of, and be feverishly jealous when they come to their fourth year.—I am, &c.,

November 19, 1887.

FOURTH YEAR

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE
MONDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, for SIX NIGHTS
MISS KATE SANTLEY and her COMIC OPERA COMPANY
enormously successful Comic Opera
“INDIANA,”
The success of the London Season.
MONDAY, 28th NOVEMBER,
CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

For Advertising Space, apply to Mr FAIRBAIRN, 12 And

The Student:

A Casual.

No. 3.

EDINBURGH: DECEMBER 2, 1887.

ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editor's Notice	17
The Student and Politics	17
The Vaccination Fraud	17
The Cap and Gown Question	17
The St Andrews Assessorship	18
University Notes	18
Students' Songs. No 2.—Grinding (with Music)	19
Fever Hospital Lists	20
The Union	20
Letter to the Editor—Rowdy Fetuses	22
Societies	22
F.U.A.C.	23
F.R.C.—Report of Meeting	23
POETRY:—	
To the Cheshire Cat	21
These Germs	22

Editor's Notice.

If the success of *The Student* continue we purpose putting it on an ordinary commercial basis by paying our contributors. This will have the great advantage of giving a comparative security for the continuance of the paper; and while in all probability the rate of remuneration will not be high enough to tempt any one to write purely for the sake of the remuneration, it will be most honest that all who work should share the returns. We have therefore to request that contributors will send their name and address for this purpose.

"The Student" and Politics.

WE have twice already had to answer official inquiries as to our intentions with regard to politics. We wish to repeat publicly the assurance, that we mean to keep entirely outside them, except in so far as may be involved in reporting a Union debate, and that we shall strive to do as accurately as possible. Our business is purely to be a medium for the expression of student thought and criticism on academic and educational affairs, and if it be necessary to refer occasionally to matters which have a political as well as an academical aspect, we shall be careful to tread equally hard on the toes of the offending party, whether it may be, that subordinates academic interest to party interests. We have seen so much mischief in professional and other appointments from this cause, that Ruskin's question to the Glasgow students often seems not a bit too strong, "What the devil have you do with politics?"

The Vaccination Fraud. *Med.*

IN Edinburgh at least there is no denying that this is an only too accurate description. Leaving the general question to be settled on the higher ground of political ethics, we would fain draw the attention of medical students generally to the absolutely dishonest practice of which they are the victims. It is to the students we appeal, because the authorities will listen as soon as the students make a united claim; and we hear that the preliminaries for such a measure are at present being organised. Every medical student on going up for his Final must bear with him a certificate "from a recognised vaccine department, to the effect that he has himself performed the operation successfully under the teacher's inspection; that he is familiar with the different stages of the vaccine vesicle, and with the method of preserving lymph; and is thoroughly informed in every necessary part of the subject." In ninety-nine cases out of every hundred this certificate is a lie. The students are not allowed to perform the operation; and there is a universal grumble at the regulation, by which a guinea is extracted by one of the two vaccine departments for a certificate which is a false one, and which leaves the student ignorant of the practice which the Local Government Board requires him to know. The suggestion has been made, that a student should be allowed to take his vaccination cases as he does his midwifery, under the superintendence of any registered medical practitioner; possibly he might practise the vaccination of the produce of his own midwifery cases.

The Cap and Gown Question. *Univ.*

RESULT OF PLEBISCITE.

Ayes, - - - - -	806
Noes, - - - - -	646
Majority for Ayes, - - - - -	160
Votes recorded above, - - - - -	1,452
Spoilt papers, - - - - -	124
Total votes recorded, - - - - -	1,576

Total number matriculated up to 26th November is 3,020, giving a percentage of 52.15 votes.

It is an odd perversity of human nature to always desire what others have, whether they enjoy it or no. Thus only can we understand the persistent repetition of the cap and gown agitation in Edinburgh, while the fact is notorious, that in Oxford and Cambridge, and in the other Scottish universities, men are only too glad to get rid of cap and gown. The feeling which thus expresses itself is, however, intelligible enough. The following is the recipe:—

Take,—Academic tradition,

Desire to look well at ceremonies,

Longing for a corporate uniform,

of each one part, mix, and make it up with boyish enthusiasm *quantum sufficit*. Take the mixture annually after the holidays, and you have the usual result.

Now some of these ingredients are very good, and the cap and gown have some advantages. The students would look much better in the Synod Hall, or at St Giles', in cap and gown, just as a collection of babies look tidy in clean pinafores, and it would be hard to over-estimate the value of anything that would foster *esprit de corps*. But as a definite proposal for academic uniform, cap and gown are often a decided nuisance; and we feel inclined to settle the question as we should the other, Whether doctors might give up tile hats? by the answering question, "Why should not a student dress like any other gentleman?"

St Andrew's Assessorship.

THE office of Assessor for the General Council in St Andrews University Court is again the matter of a contest. The candidates are the Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G.C.B., LL.D., the present assessor, and John Duncan, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Edinburgh. The source of difference is fortunately not political, as they are both good Tories. Viscount Cross has never attended the meetings of the court, and Dr Duncan has pledged himself to attend them all. There is at St Andrews a curious hankering after the crumbs that fall from the Government's table, but we hope that the main body of the General Council will see that the prosperity of a university depends on devotion to its work, and not any lifting up of imploring hands which ought to be busy. We wish Dr Duncan success, as he has promised to do his duty.

University Notes.

THE late Miss Jane Jeffrey, Portobello, has bequeathed the sum of £5000 to the University of Edinburgh for the purpose of founding two bursaries or scholarships for young men attending the University of Edinburgh, and studying for the ministry in connection with the Church of Scotland, to be called "The Jeffrey Bursaries or Scholarships."

LORD GIFFORD'S bequest founding a Lectureship in Natural Theology, and amounting to a sum of £22,500 after deduction of legacy duty, has been accepted by the University. The appointment of a lecturer will probably take place shortly; and

he will, it is expected, be required to enter upon his duties about a year after his election. The appointment is for two years, and may be renewed by the Senatus Academicus for a further period of two years.

THE Principal's prize has not been awarded, as no essay of sufficient merit has been sent in. It is again offered on the same conditions as last year. It might have been better to restrict these conditions, but a reference to the Calendar may do as well. We should recommend intending competitors to take the hint at the end of our article on "The University of the Future" in the last number.

SCHOLARSHIP AND BURSARY LIST.—I. *Arts*.—Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Classical Literature, of £100, H. A. A. Kennedy; First Year Bursaries—Grierson, of £24, John A. Norrie, George Watson's College; of £20, Ian M'Intyre, Fettes College; Tyndall Bruce, of £20, Robert Cochrane, George Watson's College; University Endowment Association Bursaries, each of £20, A. Robertson, Daniel Stewart's College, James R. Lauriston, Dollar Institution, and A. Hamilton, George Watson's College; Welsh Classical, of £20, James Currie, Fettes College; of £20, H. Gordon, Edinburgh Academy; Welsh Mathematical, of £20, James Mitchell, George Watson's College; of £20, R. Pollock, Daniel Stewart's College. Second Year Bursaries—Tyndall Bruce, of £35, James Watt; Stewart, of £10, W. G. Wedderburn; Mann, of £25, for one year, J. A. M'Lean. Third Year Bursaries—Horsliehill Scott, of £35, J. J. Craig; Harrison, of £32, J. F. M'Kean; Horsliehill Scott (Lapsed Bursary), of £20, A. Douglas; Macpherson, of £45, Hugh Mackay; Renton Bursary, of £20, D. B. Mair.

II. *Divinity*.—First Year—Webster, of £52 10s, James Galloway, M.A.; Ettles, of £40, Alexander S. Martin, M.A.; Thomson, of £25, David J. Moir Porteous, M.A.; Buchanan, of £20 16s 8d, David C. Carmichael, M.A.; Grierson, of £26 13s 4d, for one year, William C. Allan, M.A.; Renton, of £19 17s 8d, Robert J. Thompson, M.A.; Struthers, of £13 17s 9d, Francis D. Brown, M.A.; Second Year—Grierson, of £26, 13s. 4d., for one year, William B. Kennedy, M.A.; Third Year—Grierson, of £26, 13s. 4d., for one year, Alexander Still, M.A.

III. *Law*.—Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Scots Law and Canon Law, of £100, John G. Stewart, M.A., LL.B.; First Year—Grierson Bursary, of £26 13s 4d, for one year, William Gray, M.A.—*proxime accessit*, W. Dobban; Second Year—Grierson Bursary, £26 13s 4d, for one year, William Hunter, M.A.; Cairns Bursary, of £19, for one year, C. W. Bruce; Third Year—Grierson Bursary, of £26 13s 4d, for one year, William Thomson, M.A. (Forfarshire).

IV. *Medicine*.—Vans Dunlop Scholarship in Botany, Natural History, Chemistry, and Anatomy, £100 a year, J. W. Bone and G. Elder (equal); Thomson Bursary for the Preliminary Examinations, £25 a year, Hugh Walker; Neil Arnott Prize in Natural Philosophy, £50, W. E. Fisher; Grierson Bursary for the Preliminary Examination, £20, for one year, Robert Hutchison; Grierson in Botany, Natural History, and Chemistry, £20, for one year, R. M. Horne; Grierson in Anatomy and Physiology, £20, for one year, J. H. Thyne; Grierson in Materia Medica and Pathology, £20, for one year, T. W. Eden.

PRESENTATION BURSARIES.—Heriot Blair, of £14 8s, W. S. Stuart, M.A.; Blair, of £23, Peter MacGregor, M.A.; James Nainee, of £17, George MacWilliam, M.A.; Macharg, of £8 8d, Neil Thomson.

ἀέλιος, ἀέλιος,
I'd to learn for my diploma,
How they're very different:
One is, what I think of "me";
T'other, what they think of "me";
And the two were never blent,
And they ne'er could be:—
So I learnt, but still they meant
Both the same for me.

RUBELLIUS BLANDUS

W. T. W. N. G.

Students' Songs. No. 2.—Grinding.

Tune—"IN KÜHLEN KELLER."



In close room cold I sit and con From hour of ear - ly ma - tin,

With many a sigh and long-drawn yawn My mus - ty Greek and La - tin.



I've store of flint - sy Ger - man texts In ug - ly yel - low bind - ing,



And all the gloom - y morn - ing through I'm grind - ing, grind - ing, grind - ing.

Long-winded Xenophon I cram,
ἐνταυθα's and ἐντευθεν's,
 And Virgil's "pius" old grandam
 With all high falutins.
 The mists of Ciceronian phrase
 My aching eyes are blinding ;
 My nose is very cold, and still
 I'm grinding, grinding, grinding.

With Ars Poetica I'm vext,
 Hexameters Homeric ;
 Euripides torments me next
 With tragedy hysteric.
 The threads of Livy's prosy tale
 I'm painfully unwinding,
 And still the hours drag slowly on
 In grinding, grinding, grinding.

I cannot take to Latin Prose,
 Or Roman Literature ;
 The verbs in -μι are deadly foes,
τυπτω I can't endure.
 Unless from out this misery
 Some way I'm quick in finding,
 I'll sell my cribs and bid "Farewell"
 To grinding, grinding, grinding.

H. M. B. Reid.

his duties about
 or two years, and
 a further period

as no essay
 erer on the same
 etter to rest
 may do as well
 o take the
 the Future"

Vans Dunk
 A. A. Kennel
 Norrie, George
 College ; Ty
 atson's College
 ach of £20,
 es R. Laun
 atson's College
 ollege ; of £
 matical, of £
 £20, R. Pol
 saries—Tynd
 W. G. Wedde
 n. Third Year
 ; Harrison,
 arsary), of £
 ckay ; Rent

10s, James
 Martin, M.A.
 A. ; Buchan
 son, of £26
 on, of £19
 17s 9d, Fran
 6, 13s. 4d.,
 ear Grierson,
 A.
 Law and Com
 B. ; First Year
 William Gra
 Year Grierson
 Hunter, M.A.
 e ; Third Year
 William Thos

otany, Natur
 . W. Bone an
 minary Exam
 rize in Natur
 y for the Ph
 rt Hutchison
 istry, £20,
 and Physiolog
 ateria Medie

f £14 8s, W
 M.A. ; Jam
 lachair, £8

B. C. B.

BLANDUS

s right

making accent
 his

Hospital Notes.

FEVER HOSPITAL LISTS.—As men seem to find difficulty in getting at these we give them for convenience of reference, as we did the list for the Eye Cliniques in last number:—

B. (December 10-17; January 7-14-21.)—Messrs Barnet, Browning, Evison, Forrest, Fordyce, Fulton, Greig, Kuhne, Kuys, Maxwell, Murray, Moss, Macgregor, Ratcliffe, Sakir, Scott, St Leger, J. Smith, W. Smyth, J. C. Thomson, Traill, Wimberley, Yelf, Zaytoon.

C. (January 28 to February 25.)—Messrs Andrew, R. L. Booth, Crerar, Elliot, A. W. George, Gibson, J. C. Jameson, Kenworthy, Lawrence, Liddell, Mason, Morgan, Muir, A. M. Mackay, Nightingale, Paton, Paterson, Russell, R. I. Robertson, J. H. Smith, Weir, G. Wilson, Williamson, Woodward.

D. (March 3-31.)—Messrs Armour, Birkett, R. D. Booth, Cattan, Clarke, Eames, Edie, Gray, Griffiths, Harvey, D. Huskie, T. Huskie, Lowson, W. T. Mackay, Miles, R. Robertson, Somerville, Shields, M. B. Sanders, Tate, D. F. D. Turner, A. Wilson, Watson, Young.

These Cliniques meet punctually at nine on Saturday mornings.

DR ARGYLL ROBERTSON'S limited Saturday Cliniques are voted "splendid," and so are Dr Duncan's Senior Cliniques. We hope the S.R.C. will arrange for them again in other sessions, if any arrangement be necessary.

R 14

The University Union.

UNIONS are so recent and so rapid a growth in Scotland, and the conditions of our own are still so entirely speculative, that the posting of a picture of the proposed building on the boards of the Old College is a gladsome grain of definite knowledge. The circumstances of the Scottish and English universities are very different, and the origins of their Unions differ even more. In Oxford "the Union was to begin with only a debating society; the meetings were held in the members' rooms in rotation. Then a room was rented in a central situation, and a small club-room formed. The subscription at this time was £1 per term, with an entrance fee of £1. Two more rooms were taken not long afterwards; but when the rent began to increase too much, the club bought, by a very lucky private bargain, a house for £2000. Here the club-room was arranged, and a small hall close by was hired for debating evenings. This continued for some time. When the club savings amounted to £600, and honorary members had contributed about £200 more, they resolved to build a room to be used both as a library and debating hall. The remainder of the money was raised on mortgage. Later the same method was resorted to to build the present debating hall. The value of the property now held by the Society is probably over £15,000, and all the borrowed money is being gradually repaid."

"In 1815, when the Cambridge Union Society was formed by the union of three other societies,—hence its name,—it occupied a room little better than a commercial room. From this the Society removed to more commodious premises built expressly for it, in

which it has been succeeded by the Amateur Dramatic Club. In 1850 the rooms now held by the Reform Club, formerly a Wesleyan Chapel, were rented; but it was not until 1866 that the Society, to a great extent through the labours of Sir Charles Dilke and D. Bennett, removed to its present fine building, which were erected at a cost exceeding £10,000. Three years ago the Society had again to make an extension, by which the space at its disposal was more than doubled, and the property in its possession raised to about £25,000. The Cambridge Society too had to borrow, but has also gradually repaid its debts.

These are, in brief, the material histories of the great English Unions, the story each of steady growth from small beginnings. Spiritually, the societies have had much romance and much mastering striving. The gross paternal wisdom of their forefathers laid such restraints on the members, that their debates were on subjects anterior to the Reformation; and any attempt to transgress this rule, the Society visited by the proctors, with an injunction "that the assembly do dissolve." On one occasion Dr Whewell was president when such a message came, and in fancy he must have heartily enjoyed his own reply: "Strangers will please to withdraw, and the House will take this message into consideration." Gradually the restriction was removed; subjects of last century were admitted, and now the Society is entirely free. For nearly thirty years the Society was rent in two on the "Sunday Question." "Originally the rooms of the Society were open on Sundays, as on other days, from nine a.m. to ten p.m.; but at a business meeting a motion was declared carried closing the till three p.m. on Sunday. The motion was not legal, carried and was protested, but the president decided in favour of the motion, and this was carried in effect. Tremendous efforts for return to the old regime were made year after year, but the need of a three-fourths majority repulsed them all until, in 1877, Mr C. E. Childers exhumed the chairman of twenty-seven years ago, who gave his version of what had occurred, and the House declared that the closure was illegal." So that the present convenient and happy arrangement, by which the rooms are open on Sunday, was restored.

Time fails us, else we should gladly tell somewhat of the men who made the Union famous. Their names are national property; but we must refer to the present to Mr Skipper's short history, to which our ourselves are much indebted.

If we now turn to our own Union, there are some very difficult problems still to be solved. The material question has been nearly cleared out of the way so far as cost of building is concerned, and the problem of the annual expenditure must be faced by those who are to use it. The generous efforts of the Edinburgh society, and especially of its ladies, have given us the building. The self-sacrifice of the students of the past four years has been freely made for a benefit which they were never to share. May we

GRE
Fierce w
Of a g
* Well kn

not appeal to those who are still here, those who have newly come, and to whom the Union will be open in a year, to put to their hands and finish this task for the weal of the body corporate, which their predecessors so greatly began? The need at present is still the material one of some £2000, to give the Union its full equipment. Can the Freshmen help us to it? There are other questions to be considered. A new Union Committee will be elected in January, and by it the task of drafting a Constitution must as soon as possible be taken up. It will be found difficult to arrange such matters as the amount of subscription, and the relation of the Union Society to the S.R.C., to the Students' Club, and to the present Debating and Literary Societies, and much time must be spent in their consideration. The difficulty of subscription will arise, because while it is quite impossible to have a high a subscription as in Oxford or Cambridge, it will be also quite impossible for the Society to pay its way with so small a subscription as has been mentioned (5s.). We have to bear in mind the fact that the habit of using a Union is not acquired by the students in a day; that in Oxford and Cambridge it has been a very gradual growth; and that here in Edinburgh, where the students in arts and divinity alone have leisure, its growth will be even slower. During the first ten years of its existence the Union Society will need officers who are prepared to work very hard for its success, and any seeking of its offices for merely personal ends will do it grievous harm. That the Union will be loyally supported by the other societies there is every reason to believe; and it is just possible that it might become a real union of these societies, if students who were first members of one of the societies were admitted to the Union on special terms.

There is much ground for hope in the activity of the S.R.C., and the appreciation with which its social efforts of concerts and debates have been met. We have heard many debates, both in England and Scotland, and can say without hesitation that the Edinburgh Union debates have been fully equal to those in the South. We might go many miles to hear speeches so admirably managed, and natural eloquence so true, as we were privileged to enjoy in the last Union debate.

Intellectually, then, we have good material; socially, it is still somewhat inchoate. And we must ask our fellow-students to lend us their efforts to clear the remaining expense of the Union, and to lend us their thought how it may be most usefully and successfully worked.

RUB.

To the Cheshire Cat.*

A PARODY.

GREEN eyeballs, that gleam like a station
When the signals are lit for the night;
Fierce whiskers, and wide exultation
Of a grin full of feline delight;

* Well known to all readers of "Alice in Wonderland."

Swift questions and affable sallies,
Dark answers that never make plain;
And a form that fades wholly, and rallies,
To vanish again.

Nine lives have thy brethren and sisters,
But thy lives will be ninety times nine;
For thy genius is true gold that glisters,
And thy rhymes shall be deathless as mine.
The right of thy race has grown hoary,
On the symbols of kingship to gaze;
Thou hast *grinned* at the crown and its glory,
And then gone thy ways.

O creature untamed, yet domestic!
O name that makes cheeses taste well!
O mirthfully mouthed and majestic,
Dost thou lodge in a dream or a dell?
O purring and ponderous Presence!
O bright brindled birth of the years!
O pleasantest face in a pleasance,
Untarnished by tears!

Brief, brief is the pride of the masher,
(For the Hare can it always be March?)
And April will still be a splasher,
And vain are the splendours of starch.
In a region removed from these friskers,
Unruffled thou holdest thy reign;
When the world has made wigs of thy whiskers,
Thy grin will remain.

The reigns of Aunt Sally and Croquet
Have passed; and their titles sound sad:
They are banished to lumber-rooms poky:
New names make our girl-faces glad.
We have done with the masques that delighted
Our sires in the stalls of their youth;
But we know that a joke once ignited,
Is quenchless as truth.

The puns that were penned for a Robson
Are pearls for a Terry to-day;
They return as the numberless knobs on
March boughs when the wind has his way.
Thou shalt stay with us longer than they do,
Though the rads and the fashions fall brown,
When the sun-flower has rest on its dado,
And none laugh it down.

We prate of our rhyme and our reason,
Thou art candid and cracked and content;
No word hast thou spoken in season,
Nor explained what thou ever hast meant.
O chief of a querulous quorum,
When the last of the asses has passed
The planks of the Pons Asinorum,
Thy smile shall still last.

Dost thou tell us, secure in thy greenness,
 High up on thy free forest shelf,
 "Take care of the sound ; of its keenness ;
 And the sense will take care of itself :"
 That the bell must be more than the chiming,
 That the word must be more than the thought ;
 And that reason must always be rhyming,
 At least that it ought ?

We shall learn how the baker counts dozens ;
 We shall learn whether day is not night :
 And our sisters, our aunts, and our cousins,
 Why they like to be married in white :
 We shall learn if twice eight can make twenty,
 We shall learn if the Thames will ignite,
 And of all things conceivable, plenty
 —And perfectly right.

S. G. J.

J. G. Stanton

Letter to the Editor.

ROWDY FETUSES.

SIR,—Last session Sir William Turner made a keen hit. He was lecturing on the foetal circulation when some remark gave rise to the usual disorderly expressions. He said, "Some gentlemen seem to have circulations not far removed from the foetal condition." Then, seeing the answering flush of youth on several faces, he raised his hand, with "These gentlemen have a very foetal colour." They deserved it.

This year I am in the class of Midwifery, and my constant thought is, "That midwifery too is inseparable from fetuses." It is very curious. Men couldn't, as a rule, have better matter than Prof. Simpson gives them, yet there is a constant embryonic *souffle* about the back of the class. No age, no condition, no station is free. We have observed this foetal behaviour in those who had won high athletic honours, in noted members of the S.R.C., and race seems to make no distinction. We wonder if, when the time comes, we shall have to modify the old saying, "At forty a man is either a physician or a foetus." At present we certainly cry for delivery.—I am, yours, &c.,

MIDWIFE.

RUB

These Germs.

WHEN you blow your nose or wash your toes
 You're getting rid of germs,
 Upon whose forces Chiene discourses
 In duly measured terms.

They're down the Throat, and ere you note,
 In Lung or Stomach budding ;
 Ere you detect 'em, they're in the Rectum,
 Or up the Urethra scudding.

They give Cystitis ; Pyelitis
 And Diptheritis know 'em ;
 Form bad prognoses for Anthracosis
 And Tuberculosis, blow 'em.

T' increase their domains needs no Ptomaines,
 Themselves are ready noxae ;
 It's no use watching, we must do catching
 Of such wee things by proxy.

We trust to Sprays, or by relays
 We ply the Irrigator ;
 But while we're blowing, they are knowing
 And pop their heads up later.

When we waken, then we're taken,
 And likewise when we're sleepin' ;
 If we're laughin', germs we're quaffin',
 And also when we're weepin'.

On bread and paste 'tis germs we taste ;
 They flourish on potato ;
 There's no relief in takin' beef in,
 Nor mustard nor tomato.

But good Prof. G., for you and me,
 Has found a beast to beat 'em ;
 And, turning frights to new delights,
 Calls leucocytes to eat 'em.

R. C. B.

ADDENDUM.

And bold Fehleisen has ta'en the "pison"
 And put it on a cancer ;
 When patients try and do not die,
 He finds the method answer.

University Societies and Clubs.

Short reports of meetings and general records will be inserted from time to time, unless they be of inordinate length. The final decision rests with us. Correspondents are requested to be as concise as possible.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting was held in the Education Class-room on Friday evening at half-past eight, Mr Alexander Still, M.A., Senior President, occupied the chair. After some preliminary business the Society proceeded to the debate as stated in the syllabus, viz. "Is the doctrine of Conditional Immortality warranted by Scripture and Reason?" The Secretary, Mr William Jackson, M.A., was leader on the affirmative side, and Mr William Ferguson, M.A., in the unavoidable absence of Mr William Roger, M.A., on the negative side. Several members took part in the subsequent discussion. After the leaders had replied a vote was taken, when the negative was declared carried by a majority of seven. Mr D. J. Moir Porteous, M.A., was appointed to prepare a criticism of the essay, "The Confession of Faith," to be read to the Society by Mr Robert Oswald, M.A., on Friday, 9th December.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.—Friday, Nov. 25.—Debate: "The possession of India has been a source of strength to Great Britain." *Affirmative*—Messrs Heatley and Lahore. *Negative*—Messrs Davidson and Burgess. Motion carried by 16 to 6.

Dec. 2.—Essay: "The Irish Union," by Michael Smith, M.A. Critic—P. R. Landreth.

Dec. 9.—Debate: "That the Government should take over the Railway System of the country."

EDINBURGH
 The first soci
 University T
 Temperance
 there was a f
 Charteris, H
 after tea, ad
 Calderwood,
 all of whom a
 upon those p
 were engage
 general meeti

THE UNIV
 6th Novem
 meeting, Mr
 of the social
 Meadows on
 at this meeti
 ings to be ad
 where in the
 aleful effects
 o district bra
 was chosen a
 society adjou
 in Missions
 stirring addr
 lid, the high
 and spread of
 n Burma.
 session of th
 rriors Street.
 A motion to
 session was
 office-bearers
 December 10

THE CONS
 Drummond S
 there is much

EDINBURGH
 James Oliph
 rooms, Park
 conflict betw
 said that, wh
 part he was p
 between egois
 human progr
 charity ; our
 much discour
 intended to b
 asserted that
 existence m
 it was the c
 appealed. Th
 charities wer
 extended to i
 sentiment to
 the organic c
 of universal
 charity. Th
 hood was coe
 to be undone
 most importa
 charity. Th
 any discrimin
 towards the d
 Charity, he r
 the existing i
 an anticipati
 system; and
 On 14th Dec
 ociology am

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—The first social meeting of the winter session of the Edinburgh University Total Abstinence Society was held in Darling's Temperance Hotel, Waterloo Place, on Saturday evening, when there was a fair attendance of members. The Rev. Professor Charteris, Hon. President of the Society, occupied the chair. After tea, addresses were delivered by Dr Affleck, Professor Calderwood, the Rev. Principal Cairns, and Dr P. A. Young, all of whom advocated the cause of temperance, and impressed upon those present the importance of the work in which they were engaged as a Total Abstinence Society. The annual general meeting of the Society was afterwards held.

THE UNIVERSITY MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION met on Saturday, 16th November, Mr Graham, President, in the chair. At last meeting, Mr Paul Stork, medical student, had given an account of the socialistic and atheistic meetings that were held in the Meadows on Sundays, and asked the assistance of the Association. At this meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for meetings to be addressed by prominent and experienced men, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Meadows, to counteract the baleful effects of the meetings referred to. A report with regard to district branch missions was submitted; and Richmond Street was chosen as a branch, with Mr Latta as superintendent. The society adjourned for a time to hear Sir Charles Bernard's address on Missions in India and Burma, and a more interesting and stirring address it is scarcely possible to conceive, giving as it did, the highest tribute of so prominent a layman, to the success and spread of Christian missions in these countries, and especially in Burma. On resuming, the Society considered a minute of the session of the Tron Kirk objecting to the proposed hall in Blackfriars Street. The project had, however, already been given up. A motion to defer the election of office-bearers to the end of the session was lost. The Society proceeded to the nomination of office-bearers. The election takes place at the next meeting on December 10.

THE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION hold a social to-morrow in Drummond Street Hall. These institutions are very jolly, and there is much talent at the disposal of the committee.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Mr James Oliphant, President, delivered a lecture in the Society's rooms, Park Place, on "Methods of Charity." He traced the conflict between altruism and egoism in social development, and said that, whenever each human being became conscious of the part he was playing in human development, the distinction between egoism and altruism would disappear, and the goal of human progress would be reached. Business was balanced by charity; our charities, national and personal, were merely so much discount off our charges to society, a discount which was intended to balance the amount we had overcharged. Charity asserted that those who were trodden down in the struggle for existence must not be left behind; the weak must be preserved. It was the doctrine of universal brotherhood to which charity appealed. The principle of brotherhood on which national charities were based, could not, Mr Oliphant contended, be extended to international relationships. It was mere pedantry of sentiment to insist on the universal brotherhood of every unit of the organic community. He failed to discover in the doctrine of universal any adequate ground in support of international charity. The attempt to force this idea of international brotherhood was coercion, and the work done by coercion had always to be undone and gone over again. The principle he held to be most important might be embodied in the maxim, Minimise charity. The mere reduction of the quantity of charity without any discrimination as to quality would be a most valuable step towards the desired amalgamation of egoistic and altruistic action. Charity, he maintained, must interfere as little as possible with the existing industrial system; its interference must be based on an anticipation of the future development of the industrial system; and it must flow along the natural channels of sympathy. On 14th December Mr Patrick Geddes is to define the place of sociology among the sciences.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

FIRST FIFTEEN.—*Edinburgh University v. West of Scotland.*—This fixture was decided at Partick on Saturday last, and ended in a win for the home team by a try to nothing. Although this is another reverse sustained by our team, still its members have less to be ashamed of in this match than in any of the others they have played, for they had to meet the powerful West team without the services of H. F. Chambers, A. Osborne, W. Arthur, and G. Van der Wal. The game all through was very fast, and the Varsity men were on many occasions credited with several pieces of brilliant play. The forwards exhibited more dash than they have hitherto done, but they have still a good deal of leeway to make up before we can really say they are playing a first-rate game. The quarters were Shiels, and Young of the Second Fifteen, and these two men played a very good defensive game, but do not pass often enough to their halves. C. A. Johnson was removed from quarter-back to half, and in this position played a brilliant game, more than once running through his opponents. He must, like the quarters, learn to pass more before his play can be said to be perfect. We must express our sympathy with him for the accident he met with, and trust he will soon be quite well. The members of the team who distinguished themselves were Huskie—who brought one or two good dribbles, and more than once got nicely away from the touch-line—Robertson, Bellamy, and Johnson. Team:—Back, Ingram; half-backs, W. C. Smith, C. A. Johnson, R. H. Field; quarter-backs, L. W. Young and J. Shiels; forwards, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, L. E. Stevenson, C. Simpson, H. F. Menzies, N. R. Bellamy, Goodwin, W. Davies, and A. Cameron.

The match with Aberdeen University, which was to have been played on Saturday last at Aberdeen, had to be put off owing to the inability of our men to raise a team. This is the second successive occasion on which our team has failed to meet the Aberdeen men on their ground, and it is a pity that a failure of this kind should so often happen, for the Aberdonians, on account of their isolated situation in a football sense, have very few opportunities of meeting any very good fifteen in a season. In future, instead of bringing them down here, and of having to go there in return, the two clubs should arrange to play their match at some intermediate place, as, for instance, Stirling. In this way they would encounter each other on equal terms, and would be able to instruct the provincials in the science and beauty of Rugby football.

The Inter-City contest takes place to-morrow, so our First Fifteen has no match on. Still four of its members will not be idle, for they have had the great honour conferred on them of being chosen to play in the Edinburgh team on this occasion. They are H. F. Chambers, who is to have the responsible post of full-back, D. Huskie, L. E. Stevenson, and A. Robertson. We sincerely trust they will play up hard for the honour of the University Fifteen. We are sorry that neither W. C. Smith nor C. A. Johnson have got places in the team, although both are first reserves, the former for half and the latter for quarter-back. If Johnson desires to play in a representative team he must at once give up his selfish style of play. Had he fed his halves more in the club matches, and so given them an opportunity of doing something for their side, we firmly believe both Smith and he would have been selected for to-morrow's contest.

T. Huskie

SECOND FIFTEEN.—As we promised in our last issue, we now give a short sketch of doings of the Second Fifteen for this year. Briefly, then, out of five matches played, three have been won, one drawn, and one lost. The first two contests, New Veterinary College and Royal High School (F.P.), were comparatively easy work, the former being defeated by two goals and five tries, the latter three tries to *nil*. In the third, however, against the Academicals, the merits of the team were thoroughly tested; a very even and well-fought game ending in a draw of one try each. The only defeat so far, received from the West of Scotland, was not very satisfactory, the West, who won by two tries to one, having considerably the worst of the actual play, and getting their last point rather luckily. Last Saturday the St George succumbed to the tune of two goals and two tries to *nil*, a score

that would have been a good deal larger on a drier ground and with a less slippery ball. So far then the team has had a good record, but one which accurate place kicking might have made much better. The team all round is better than for some years past, and, especially against the Academicals, have played brilliantly in every match. The forwards are an excellent lot in the open, dribbling, passing, and carrying well, but rather lack combination in the scrimmage, a fault they ought to remedy at once. Best work has been done by Currie, Neilson, Wilson, and Carruthers, all curiously enough old Fettesians. The quarters are an excellent pair; Young, really first-class, especially good in running and passing, and Fischer not far behind. Of the halves, Webb always manages to get most to do and does it well, Symons is very safe in the centre, and Reed runs brilliantly. Ingram at back kicks and saves well. The back division is undoubtedly the best part of the team, and better than that of any team they have yet met. The match next Saturday is against the Second Wanderers, and should furnish some interesting play.

J. A. Wolfe

THE HARRIERS go to Granton to-morrow by the 2.27 (Cal.) train, to run with the Clydesdale Harriers. We hope that all who can possibly get away will go both to the run and to the subsequent social at headquarters. The feast is excellent and the cost 2s. 3d.

Students' Representative Council Meeting.

The S.R.C. met last night—F. HUSKIE, Senior President, in the chair.

The Executive reported that the Lodgings Directory had been made up in duplicates for the two Colleges, and that the Directory of Students would be at the Porter's lodge to-morrow.

Resignations and new appointments were intimated.

E. T. Gunn has been appointed to Executive, *vice* W. K. Dickson resigned. The others have been previously announced.

The financial statement was then presented, and a Committee was appointed to inspect the Secretary's books.

The Council has received from the Shilling Subscriptions £39, from Societies £5, from the tax on Members of Council £7. 6s., and from the Amusements Committee £41.

There is at present a balance of £40, but the expenditure for the remainder of the Session is estimated at £20. We may point out that this balance is due to the success of Miss Detchon's recital, and is thus comparable to the surplus of £60 at the Tercentenary. The Council will have to be careful not to spend their surplus recklessly this time.

The report of the Committee for revival of the laws was then submitted, and to the great relief of the Council was carried almost without discussion, as our note of last week advised. The important changes consisted in the introduction of a law against non-attendance, in changing the time of elections to the beginning of the Session, and in the appointment of more frequent meetings of Council. In procedure an improvement was effected in the mode of disposing of amendments, and a closure rule was introduced.

The Amusements Committee reported the success of Miss Detchon's recital, and that the subscription list for her testimonial had, by contributions from the Rector, Principal, Professors, Alumni, friends of the University, and the S.R.C., reached £80, which they had expended in the gold and diamond cross presented to Miss Detchon. The Committee had also presented Miss Detchon with her photograph. The financial result of the recital was a net profit of £40. The following letter from Miss Detchon to the Convener of the Amusements

Committee was read:—"Just before leaving Edinburgh, let me thank you and your confrères once more for all that has been done for me. I am proud in possession of the beautiful decoration, which grows more precious to me every day, and I must ever revert to November 19th, 1887, as a day that invigorated me anew for the work which is before me. With the passing of the years, I hope from time to time to show that the day is marked in my memory. Let me begin in a practical way by saying that I want to come and sing at one of your Organ Recitals some time in the near future, which I understand is the desire of Sir Herbert Oakeley, and many of the students of the University.—Believe me, with sincerity, ADELAIDE DETCHON."

This report was received with great approval, and the Committee heartily thanked.

It was then reported that the petition to the University Convocation the Regulations for Graduation in Medicine had been forwarded, and that the Court had submitted it to the Senatus for consideration.

The arrangements for new clinics (previously announced in our columns) were reported, and the recommendation that the Council should attempt the formation of a Commission to consider the arrangements for clinical instruction was approved, and Messrs Buist, Armour, and Carruthers were appointed to carry this out.

The Committee was then thanked, and, with the addition of W. B. MacTier, was continued in office, with special instructions to take action in the matter of Vaccination (*see* p. 17).

The report of the Cap and Gown Plebiscite was then announced (*see* p. 17).

It was reported that the Memorial on University Legislation had been forwarded to the Scottish Members of the Government, who had promised it their consideration.

Dr George Mackay reported that a memorial had been forwarded to the Secretary of State against the rank of Army Medical Officers. A reply had been received, stating that the warrant objected to had not altered the original status and privileges of medical officers in any way.

It is proposed to hold the next Union Debate immediately after the vacation, and a third before the close of the session. The claims of Union Debates on the already existing societies were enforced by the Convener, and various suggestions made towards co-operation.

Motions were unanimously carried requesting that the University Reading-Room should be open for some time in the evening, and that a type series should be arranged in the Pathological Department of the Anatomical Museum. The Third Year representatives were constituted a sub-committee for the purposes of the second motion—H. G. Melville, convener.

The Council got through more business in two hours to-night than on any other occasion in its history.

Report. R.W.S.

Notice.

WE shall publish our Christmas Number before the vacation, probably on December 16th or 19th. We have so much interesting matter in hand that the question of extending the Magazine is already under consideration.

WAVERLEY MARKET.

J. P. Curle's Popular Entertainments every Saturday Evening

Always something new, and the place to spend a happy evening.

FOUR HOURS' AMUSEMENT FOR 3d., FROM 6-30 TO 10-30

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

Prof. and Miss Beaton, the Wonderful Swimmers, &c.

For Advertising Space, apply to Mr FAIRBAIRN, 12 Antigua St

The Student.

Christmas Number.

No. 4.

EDINBURGH: DECEMBER 19, 1887.

SIXPENCE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
To Our Readers	25
Editorial	25
The Student Special Prizes	26
University Notes	26
Hospital and Clinique Notes	26
Students' Songs. No. 3.—Wanderlied (with Music)	27
" No. 4.—Polly Hill (with Music)	28
" No. 5.—The Harriers' Call (with Music)	29
The Student: A Study	30
The Progress of the Scottish Universities	32
Robert Louis Stevenson and the University Magazine	34
A Great Success	35
UNIVERSITY MOVEMENTS:—	
Scottish University Extension Lectures	39
The Welsh Union	40
The Sociological Society	40
The University Hall, Mound Place	40
Reform in Arts	42
Medical Reform	43
The Innominate Club	44
Sociological Vagabonds	45
SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITIES:—	
St Andrews University	49
Cambridge Letter	50
University College, Dundee	50
The Uses of a University Union	52
To Correspondents	52
University Societies and Clubs	52
Athletics	54
Aladdin	55
Notice to Correspondents	56
POETRY:—	
The Seasons	30
The War-maker	32
Translation of Horace, Ode I. 9	32
Curves of Solubility	39
The Song of the Shuttle	39
Notre Dame des Escaliers	44
The Luxury of Woe	45

To Our Readers.

WITH this number of *The Student* will be presented gratis Two Lithographs of the University Union, the drawings of which have been kindly placed at our disposal by the Architect, SYDNEY MITCHELL, Esq. The postage of this number, including Plates, is 2d.

Editorial.

THE success of *The Student* has surprised us, and there now remains the duty of attempting to consolidate the paper, and to put it on a sure financial basis. It had, as was expressed in a previous article, one serious defect. Appearing irregularly it could not aim at being the students' athletic paper. What could be done in this way was attempted and with some success, but meanwhile the suggestion was made that with *The Student* should be incorporated an Eastern Athletic Gazette, and that the paper should be published quite regularly once a week with reports up to

date. This idea seemed to be so universally popular that we have asked and received the permission of the Committee of the Edinburgh Harriers, the largest eastern athletic club, to introduce an athletic gazette under their auspices. And at present we are busy making arrangements for the production of the paper in its new form of

The Student AND Eastern Athletic Record.

The editing of the athletic parts has already been placed in very able hands, and to meet this new demand on our space the paper is to be regularly enlarged to sixteen pages.

The Student, or academic part of the paper, will, we hope, continue to increase in efficiency. *Societies* have to a certain extent only utilised our columns. In the new issue, we purpose having a regular weekly calendar of coming events, and we venture to hope that societies will send us, regularly, notice of forthcoming meetings, their time and place, and the matter of public discussion. This would, we think, be of advantage to the societies themselves.

In another way, too, we venture to suggest a usefulness to societies. Many papers of great interest are read at small societies and then forgotten, and in cases where papers are of general interest and of sufficient merit we might occasionally be able to print them so as to give a wider circulation.

From our *Correspondence Column* it will be seen that we have already encountered a difficulty that will always exist in a students' paper,—the difficulty of avoiding personalities; and if we have seemed to some of our writers too severe upon their contributions, they must attribute it not so much to any lack of ability in the contribution, but to the fact that discussions of personal idiosyncrasy are rarely of value. Charges of a general nature or by way of innuendo are merely irritating, and unless specific and detailed instances of neglect of duty are brought under our notice, we shall rigidly exclude all personal matter. In this respect we have to be especially careful because men become so much identified with the systems of which they are part, that any criticism of the system has a smack of indirect personality. In fact the only regrettable circumstances of our first three numbers

arose in this way out of our somewhat unguarded paragraph on vaccination. We are very sorry that this should have been misinterpreted, and are glad to be able to announce that the difficulty has been satisfactorily settled.

The series of *Students' Songs* has been so well received that we are encouraged to develop it, and make it more widely useful, so that in our new issue, wherever possible, we shall give the melody in sol-fa as well as staff notation.

The feature of this number, by which we have letters from the other Universities, promises to be of such interest that we should like to continue it regularly, and so to realise an old dream of the Students' Representative Council, the establishment of an *Inter-University Magazine*.

There seems every prospect of permanence of *The Student*. We have already around us a staff of willing workers, and we hope by April to be able to appoint a press editor to manage the business part of the paper, while the control of the various departments is retained in the hands of the editorial committee. In this way only can we reconcile the conduct of such a paper with the fact that most students have hard professional work for which they are more responsible.

Now we shall have rest from our labours,—a rest which seems very short compared with the vacations of the English Universities. We hope that in future years our students too may get away long enough to enjoy their vacation. We too shall make the best of ours, and to everybody, but especially to you, our fellow-students, we wish all joy and happiness at Christmas and New Year.

R.M.B.

"The Student" Special Prizes.

BY the will of the late Kate Kennedy, L.L.A. of St Andrews, we are enabled to offer a series of Special Prizes for competition, open to all the Students of the Scottish Universities. Theses must be sent in by the Greek Kalends (Nundinæ Gallinarum) in each year.

For 1888 the subjects are:—

1. To determine Adam's velocity when he fell.
2. To investigate "within a mile o' Edinburgh toon" the exact ethical value of "canna, canna, winna, winna, maunna."
3. The delayed action of Jonah and other emetics.
4. Does the fact that in space of four dimensions we cannot tie a knot explain the fact that in heaven is neither marrying nor giving in marriage?
5. The nature and influence of $\tau\omicron\tau\epsilon$.
6. To investigate the position of equilibrium for perfect osculation.
7. To invent a calvinometer for testing the orthodoxy of Scotch ministers.

R.M.B.

University Notes.

THE Anatomical Museum has lately been enriched by the skulls of the Phrenological Society. The collection is now fairly complete, ethically and ethnologically.

AN important change has been made by which persons who do not wish to graduate can be admitted to particular courses of lectures by paying a small university fee (5s.) before enrolment. They had formerly to matriculate.

T. G. MURRAY has been reappointed to the Board of Curators.

THE request of the S. R. C. to have a set of pathological types set apart in the Anatomical Museum has met with the approval of Sir William Turner, the curator, who has promised to consult Prof. Greenfield, and see what can be done during the Christmas vacation.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.—It is now practically agreed that the regulation is to be changed so that students may be examined in any two of the subjects, as soon as they have attended the necessary classes. Thus, for example, in Botany and Natural History at the end of the First Summer Session; Chemistry, including Practical Chemistry, at the end of the First Winter, or any other arrangement men care to adopt. This should be a great relief and let men work more steadily at their Anatomy, especially in the Second Summer.

WE shall be glad to welcome Alexander Anderson back to the University Library.

Hospital and Clinique Notes.

DISEASES OF EAR AND THROAT.—Dr M'Bride has agreed to give a few clinics to a limited number of students on Tuesdays and Fridays at one o'clock, beginning after the New Year. Students will attend on Tuesdays only, or Fridays only, for a series of five or six weeks.

CLINICAL COMMISSION.—There seems to be every prospect of this commission being generally accepted. We believe that fully half the members have been already appointed.

VACCINATION.—*Important Changes.*—The public vaccinators having been waited on by deputations from the Students' Representative Council, explained that being under the Local Government Board, they had no power to alter the certificates, of which two forms were issued, the wrong—the certificate after examination—having been adopted by the University; that the efficiency of the stations had very grievously suffered when the students did the vaccination; and that so long as they could not depend on having the same set of students twice in succession they could not make the teaching any more systematic.

After consultation it was agreed that students should be allowed to join the class at regular periods only; that each class is to be limited in number, so as to give the vaccinators personal acquaintance with his students; that there should be short disquisitions of somewhat systematic character, besides the clinical work, which depends on the material and is somewhat irregular; and that, always provided the efficiency of the station was not found to suffer, students might be allowed to come during a second period and do the practical work.

In accordance with these arrangements it will now be necessary for students to apply for admission to the vaccination classes some time beforehand, and they will then be told when their period of instruction will begin.

The students will profit much by these new arrangements, at least those students who wish to make the best of their opportunities.

Students' Songs. No. 3.—Wanderlied.

A CHRISTMAS VACATION SONG.



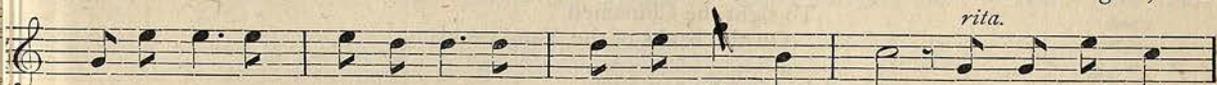
Fare - well now dear old Uni - vers - i - ty, Un - til the merry Christmas - tide be o'er,
I must go to halls of my paternity, Your gloomy walls will loom on me no more.



Fare - well to Prof. and class-room, to text-book, and to notes; Fare - well the merry maid - en, who



on my learning dotes; Fare - well, my fellow - students all, the old and new be - gun; Fare-



well to all my col - lege clubs, with an - y name or none. A name or none.

CHORUS. *p a tempo.*



Tra la, la, la, la, Tra la, la, la, la, la, la, la, la, Tra la,



la, la, la, Tra la, la, la, la, Tra la, la, la, la, la, la, la.

On Saturday we gathered round the ball,
Or tracked the trailing paper far afield;
When struggling through a hedge, or in the maul,
We little thought to milder joys we'd yield.
But days of fair companionship we'll spend upon the
ice,
And every night the mazy rounds our wand'ring
thoughts entice;
And if that fair companionship should permanently be,
We'll set the merry maidens in fair Edina free.
We'll set them free.

Chorus—Tra la, la.

And when the swiftly fading light revealed
That all the strife of gallant games was done,
We felt, as we were clearing off the field,
We were only getting ready for the fun.
As soon as curfew tolled the knell of quickly parting
day,
We turned to new enjoyment, the Social or the Play,
Or in some bunk we'd all collect around the brimming
tea,
And join the lively numbers of student melody.
Brave melody.

Chorus—Tra la, la.

Now when the moonlight glistens o'er the scene,
And maidens' silv'ry laughter fills the air,
We soon forget Edina e'er has been,
Nor think ye on the pleasures we had there.
And when the shades have gathered us around the
winter fire,
The games and songs of maidens right merry thoughts
inspire;
But when sad parting's over, and we return again,
We'll sink the smitten lover and raise the old refrain.
Dear old refrain.

Chorus—Tra la, la.

^ n / up

RUB

Students' Songs. No. 4.—Polly Hill.

Tune—TRADITIONAL.

Oh, my name is Polly Hill, And I have a lover, Bill, Who has caused me many a pang
 For his army took the route, And has gone to the right about, On the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang

Now the war had broken out,
 Though I don't know what about—
 They that make the wars go hang!—
 And he'd gone with thousands ten
 To fight the Chinamen
 On the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.

But it fell upon a day
 In the merry month of May,
 As I sat by the door and sang,
 That a soldier came to me
 With a little sprig of tea
 From the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.

Says the soldier boy to me,
 "Here's a little sprig of tea ;
 On poor Bill's grave it sprang ;
 So take it if you will,
 As a souvenir of Bill,
 From the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.

"It was in a tea-tree glen
 That we met the Chinamen,
 And one of the rogues let bang,
 And laid poor Billy low,
 With his toe to the foe,
 On the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang.

"Then said poor Bill to me,
 'Take this little sprig of tea ;
 Go tell Polly where it sprang.'
 And this was all he said
 When his head dropped like lead,
 On the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang."

"Oh, my soldier boy," says I,
 "Do you see green in my eye?—
 Oh, pray excuse the slang!—
 For I'm still your Polly Hill,
 And you're welcome home, my Bill,
 From the banks of the Yang-tse-kiang."

T. DAVIDSON.

The story of the writing of this song is recorded in the "Life of a Scottish Probationer" [T. Davidson].

Students' Songs. No. 5.—The Harriers' Call.

DEDICATED TO THE SCOTTISH CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.

Tune—"THE GOOD RHINE WINE."

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first two staves are the main melody, and the last three staves form the chorus. The lyrics are written below the notes. There are some handwritten annotations in the right margin, including 'A' and 'A' with a checkmark.

Haste to the meet, and let us go, Leave work and books behind us ;
 Send forth the Hares, for well we know Where pleasure and where health shall find us.
 Chorus—If aught can cheer when spirits fall, 'Tis the merry sound of the Harriers' call,
 'Tis the merry sound, 'Tis the merry sound of the Harriers' call.
 Tal-ly - ho ! Tally - ho ! 'Tis the merry sound of the Harriers' call.

Adown the hillside let us rush,
 O'er fence and furrow bounding ;
 Along the braes of stiffest brush,
 And hear the merry chorus sounding.

Chorus—If aught can cheer, &c.

Across the lea so merrily
 The Fast and Slow are trailing ;
 Dash through the river cheerily,
 Nor hedge nor hill defies their scaling.

Chorus—If aught can cheer, &c.

A sight ! a sight ! away we go
 Pell-mell through gorse and heather,
 A death ! a death ! rings Tally-ho !
 And life is fun in golden weather.

Chorus—If aught can cheer, &c.

Then here's to Hares and Fast and Slow,
 And here's to Whip and Pace, boys ;
 Here's to the ground where'er we go,
 Here's to the gallant Paper Chase, boys.

Chorus—If aught can cheer, &c.

R.E.B.

The Seasons.

THE Spring time of the year is full of hope,
 And joyous is the Summer wedding time;
 The Autumn hath its fruit and wealth of hue:
 Yet! is not nature's snowy rest most fair?
 Each hath its charm; but ever in the Spring
 There is a promise of the other three,
 And so I love the Spring as I love youth,
 That hath the earnest of the fuller life,
 The riper wisdom, and white-haired repose.
 But yet I would not it were ever Spring,
 For everlasting babyhood were death,
 And life is seen but in the quick'ning growth.
 And it were wrong to fetter or retard;
 The tree is warped whene'er its growth we thwart,
 And so man's life and thought should be
 Free as the air, that when it comes and goes,
 Obeys a law that lies beyond man's ken.

Re. B.

The Student: a Study. *Sketch*

- 1.—THE STUDENT AS SUCH.
- 2.—THE STUDENT AS A FELLOW.
- 3.—THE STUDENT AS A PUBLIC CHARACTER.

THE position of the genus Student in the animal kingdom it is very hard to determine, and the rapidity of the evolution, which is now present in the whole genus, is equalled only by the vulgar misconceptions of its nature. We have seen, less than a century ago, an advertisement of two rooms at six shillings a week, "suitable for one gentleman or two students," and only a few hours past we read of a professor and his audience as a "collection of gentlemen, snobs, and three or four hundred medical students." The negative nature of these descriptions shows how unsettled is the condition of popular and journalistic ignorance of these extraordinary beings, and as their rapid multiplication threatens the stability of the constitution, we have felt it our duty to make known the still imperfect results of our investigation of the natural history of the Student.

1. *The Student as Such.*—The peculiar function of the Student is to study, and this is fulfilled in either of two ways, grinding and wasting. In the method of performance there is an extreme inconstancy; yet, at either end, are these two types well marked. "The grinder hath a pale face, which he weareth eager and long: he carrieth note-books, and he tarrieth not: when professors speak he boweth his head, and he writeth incontinently, nor thinketh he at all which words be true." "The waster goeth rubicund and hath redness of eyes, he tarrieth long at the Pool and over the wine, he Naps but sleepeth not: he too boweth at the words of the professor and crieth, 'Tut, tut, tut: he gathereth no moss, yet Moss doth gather him.'"

These most accurate descriptions of the ancient author leave nothing to be desired, but happily for us all, most students are neither grinders nor wasters, and yet without are a little of both. At present the whole life and power of the Student centre in his "notes." Of priest and scribe this is true, and the medicine man is even more firmly held in devotion to this fetish. The note-book is the symbol of his studentship. It is the Bible by which he judges of right and wrong, and by whose laws his world wags, until all his knowledge of it is brought under the review of its authors. Idolatries have often been described, and their psychological features have often been analysed. It has been shown that the mind of low development ascribes to personal powers all the influences which tend to help or hinder its life, and that rise in the scale of humanity is proportioned to the pushing back of this explanation by directly personal agency, and the arrangement of near influences under laws, by whose guidance the conditions of life are modifiable. An intensity of devotion to beliefs and their symbols, even to the sacrifice of life itself, has often been recorded; but never has intensity exceeded that of the Student.

Let us look in at some of their ceremonials. "In public we shall see the chief priest stand forth before the multitude, which stretcheth line upon line dimly into the distance. With bowed heads they listen to his words, and in the silence is a sound as of the whistling quills of rustling wings. The priest speaketh the words of the sacred book, and a response is signed by every finger. He handleth his instruments of divination, by which he is wont to hale her secrets from unwilling Nature, and the while he speaketh her oracles of wisdom. No eye beholdeth him but the scrolls are written, written till the public service be over. And by day the Student goeth early from tabernacle to tabernacle, until the hour of noon, when is the time of charity. Then ministereth he to the sick and maimed, and there is laying on of hands. And at even, when he goeth to his own chamber, and after the hour of the evening meal, he bringeth forth the scroll of his hand; then doth he copy it with care and illumine it with rich colours of scarlet, and blue, and gold, yea, all the colours of the rainbow. And when the lamp burns low and the night is far spent, he layeth aside his devotion hardly with his garments, for he fain would read again the fair writing of his hand."

This idolatry we can understand though we would not seek to justify it. It, too, results from the collaboration of undeveloped intelligences; and, oblivious of the conveniences of modern invention, the Student develops word hearing and writing into a reflex action independent of intelligence and will, and goes forth with his eyes and ears and fingers but little trained to observe, and his mind unused to co-ordinate; however complete may be his knowledge of the verbal records of his science.

And now, after the years of probation are spent, comes the ordeal, when the Student must lay his whole

mind open that its stores may be inspected. The inspection is usually attempted by asking certain samples to be produced on a sudden. For two especial kinds of brain this is very difficult. In the first the stock is very wide, but ill assorted and arranged, so that long periods must elapse before its galleries are traversed and the various specimens successfully exhibited. It might very fitly be called the "University Library Brain." The other is a brain which cannot be sampled because many of its shelves are empty. In this case we have several varieties. We may have an honest brain of a sober turn which will blankly answer, "I have it not;" yet an honest brain, if it be of a merry humour, will try to please the inquirer by wit, as one we knew, who when asked of his elephants, brought forth, "Elephants are large animals with fleeciduous tails." These brains are by no means empty, though they be not stocked throughout.

But there is another class which would fain hide its emptiness, and makes of its neighbour the Foolish Virgins' request, "Give me of your oil that I may enter in." And this may be in reality a "Foolish Virgin" brain where there is space which no hand has providently filled; but it may be that there is no space. In those days parental folly and social pride often cruelly condemn to misery as a student, one whom the work of his hands would make happy, and in his distress such an one is not unlikely from sheer lack of intelligence to loosen the bands of social custom, and to become dishonest. It is a foolish thing and a terrible vengeance follows it in after-life if by chance it should be successful at the time. Human imagination can neither conceive nor human ingenuity devise a more horrible Nemesis than a life where the proof of unfitness has been delayed until change to more suitable work is impossible. Rustication, grievous as it may seem, is a gentle teacher, whose fiercest aspect is mild compared with this, and pity is merged in hope that our misguided fellow-students may find in it a kindly enforcement of the lesson of academic and social uprightness. If academic tests be worth anything at all, their evasion is feckless folly.

2. *The Student as a Fellow* is possibly somewhat "caviare to the general." However important the function of fellowship may be to the welfare of the genus, it is somewhat hard to render intelligible to the uninitiated, whose eyes have not beamed at the magic touch of the *Liber Almæ Matris Alumnorum*, which we may render in the vernacular as "Matriculation Album." Suffice it to record that the gaiety of boyhood, the delight of healthy youth, and the dignity of the responsible man, an athletic eagerness of intellect, and a reckless pleasure in music and song, bound together by a delicious feeling for free nature and the persistent optimism of a good heart, make Students the most gregarious of animals, and the most delightful of fellows.

3. *The Student as a Public Character*.—However important the role of fellowship may be to the happi-

ness of the Students themselves, for surrounding organisms, the functions of the Student as a public character far outweighs it. "At the play, when the diva appeareth, the Student cometh forth to meet her, and ascendeth to the gods. His wit bubbleth over with a divine profuseness, and floweth into the pit, where the groundlings regard it not. Yet again when the play is over he descendeth and mulishly draggeth the diva to her lofty Olympus, whence the *moody* maid dismisseth him and resteth."

Of all the enjoyments of the Student there is none so keen as a public meeting. There he appears armed with his sole but trusty weapon, the stick, and with the absolute delight in noise of an uncultured being, he revels in a row, satisfying at once his feeling for the public tradition of his character and his sense of order and freedom of speech. Such, at least, was the Student σ within a few years ago, and we fancy that but recently we saw an almost perfect survival of the type. The extraordinary power of annoying others which this disorderly behaviour gives to a few is well exemplified by the retaliation which one or two take upon a professor for being easily annoyed. The cruelty—and it is cruelty though not intentional—is easily inflicted, and all efforts by the rest of the class to curb it have hitherto failed. Thus professorial nervousness is increased tenfold, and any deficiency in teaching power passes into entire inability, or into a callous routine which becomes part of the mechanism of the University, but is not part of its life.

The "students' night" and the public meeting summarise the intellectual side of the Student's public function as at present. Politically he is a factor of no importance except when he makes a fool of himself in electing his Rector. But he delights in a torchlight procession. "Then his headpiece is broad, and wearing his cloak reversed he beareth his torch of bitumen. Then, too, he doth sing and shout till the welkin rings, and the light showeth his glad and smiling face, bright of spirit, yet dusky. And the long line of light showeth a fair meteor in the darkened town as of the joy of happy kings. And, indeed, we know no fairer show. Then the Student retireth for his seven days of cleansing."

At the outset we promised only imperfect results, and our promise has been truly kept. But even thus incomplete, our researches, confirmed by the still more accurate descriptions of an older writer, will suffice to clear away the indefinite descriptions of the Student to which we referred, and will form a sure basis for the further analysis which will reveal in his entirety the Student as he is.

THE Student's a jolly good fellow,
Though we laugh at his cap and gown;
From the time when his beak is yellow (*bejant*),
He's the happiest man in town.

a.

R.E.B.

The Warl'maker.

(AFTER THEODOR KOERNER.)

A S a laddie was Geordie a queer wee deil,
In mischief nae ither cam' near at 'is heel,
An' 'twas ever the same, withoot ony doobt,
He was aye at the boddom, whan mischief fell oot.
An' whan onything happened, lat be what it micht,
It a' was shoved on the luckless wee wicht;
An' to mak' 'im confess what 'twas he had daen,
He was soonly lick'd, syne again for the sin.

Sae it cam' that the loon, whan a lickin' was due,
Feared for twa, claimed the sin that anither sud rue.
Whan the meen'ster ae day catecheesed the wee carle,
"Come, te!! 'me," he speered, "wha 'twas made
the warl'?"

Th' auld man spak to bairns wi' face sae austere,
That the laddie was feared, and his thochts gaed
asteer;

He was shocked at the sins o' thae scoondrels o' men,
But he wistna wha, an said, "I dinna ken."

The auld man was anger't—"Ye sinfu' wee loon,
Tell me straucht on the spat," an' he brocht his stick
doon,

An' threppit the bairn to lick 'im richt sair,
Gin about the warl's makin' his thochts werena clear.
Noo, the laddie was feared what he'd said was a lee,
Sae he gulped oot, "Oh! sir, lat yer stick bide awee,
I'm shure I'm richt sorry, I didna weel ken,
I confess it was me, but I'll no dae't again."

R. C. B.

Translation of Horace, Ode I. 9.

I.

THE wind doth blow,
And white with snow
Stands yonder lofty mountain;
The labouring woods
Can't bear their loads;
Congealed is every fountain.

II.

Ne'er mind the storm;
Our fires are warm
With many a blazing billet;
Bring out old wine
From cellars fine,
Lift high the cup, and fill it.

III.

Leave all to Heaven;
When it has striven
To quell the tempest's violence,
The gentle breeze
Won't move the trees,
Till all is hushed in silence.

IV.
Let us be gay
While yet 'tis day,
And care not for the morrow;
Let's count as gain
What we obtain,
'Tis not yet time for sorrow.

V.
In these glad days
We have our plays,
We have our secret meetings;
And with delight
We hear at night
The softly whispered greetings;

VI.
While from a nook
The maiden's look
Doth warn us not to linger,
But catch the girl,
And snatch the pearl
From her resisting finger. C. G. Y.

The Progress of the Scottish Universities.

BY the kind permission of Messrs Macmillan & Co., we are able to reprint from *Nature* (July 14th and 28th) the following interesting articles:—
"The following three diagrams are meant to convey an idea of the progress of the Scotch Universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St Andrews—in

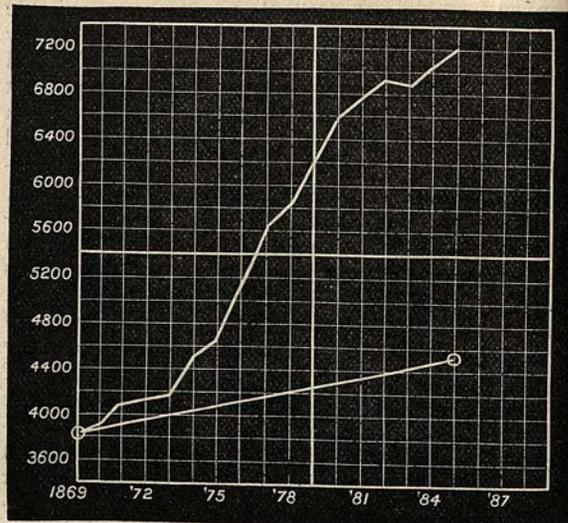


Fig. 1.—Total number of students at the four Scotch Universities (with line of population).

recent years. The first shows the total number of students each year from 1869 to 1885, and it appears that, with an increase of population of about 18 per

cent. in the
90 per ce
growth we
growth in
versities 1

2300

2100

1900

1700

1500

1300

1100

900

700

500

300

100

1866

Fig. 2.—GL

Establishe
bodies ha
statistics
Edinburg
each Univ

cent. in that period, the total attendance has grown over 90 per cent. (The straight line indicates what the growth would have been at the population-rate). The growth in Edinburgh is greatest, and the other Universities follow in the above order. Nos. 2 and 3

indicate how the students have been distributed among the different Faculties. The preponderance of Arts students in Glasgow, and of Medical in Edinburgh, will be noted.* As regards Theology, it is to be remembered that the students are only those of the

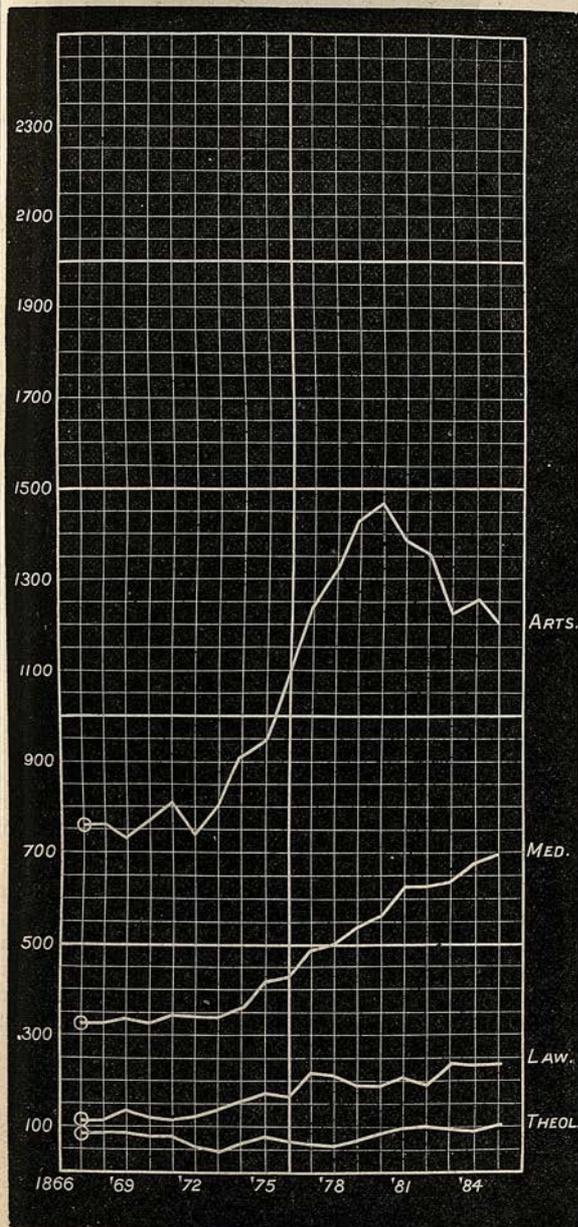


Fig. 2.—Glasgow University. Students in different Faculties (19 years).

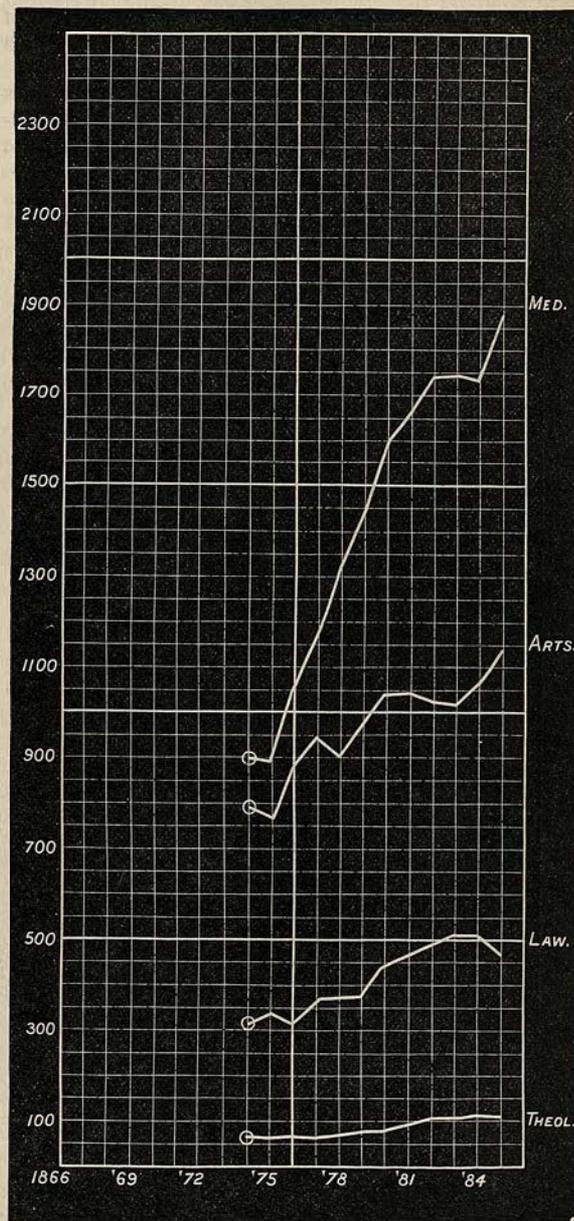


Fig. 3.—Edinburgh University. Students in different Faculties (12 years).

Established Church; the two other large Presbyterian bodies having their own theological schools. (The statistics are taken from Oliver & Boyd's "New Edinburgh Almanac," and the numbers of students at each University include those of the summer as well

as the winter session.)

A. B. M."

* "It is right to state that in the recent classification of Glasgow students a small proportion are given as 'Arts and Medicine,' 'Arts and Law,' &c. These we have included as 'Arts' students only."

"Your issue of July 14 (p. 252) set forth in vivid graph the rapid increase in size of the Scottish Universities. But as we must not forget that in progress, advance of type or improvement in quality is more important than increase of quantity, it behoves us to test the qualitative change of the Scottish Universities, and to make sure that they are not of the nature of malignant tumours—rapidly growing masses with tissues of an embryonic type.

"The test is not hard to find in the case of organisms with a function so definite as the Universities. Increased efficiency and decreased cost must be the

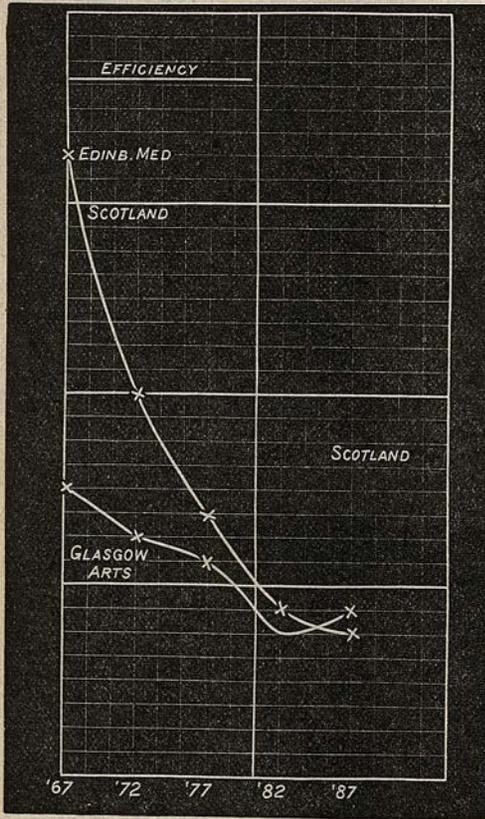


Fig. 1.—Efficiency.

tests, and the results are startling, as shown by the accompanying graphs of the official returns.

"The first shows the efficiency in the Arts Faculty in Glasgow, the Medical Faculty in Edinburgh, and for two points the whole of Scotland as tested by the fraction $\frac{\text{Professors}}{\text{Students}}$

"The second shows the quantity, in seconds, of Professor of Anatomy which the students can have for £1 in Edinburgh.

"The result is an entire reversal of the usual opti-

mistic picture of progress by growth in quantity, and as I am both hopeful and anxious for the advance

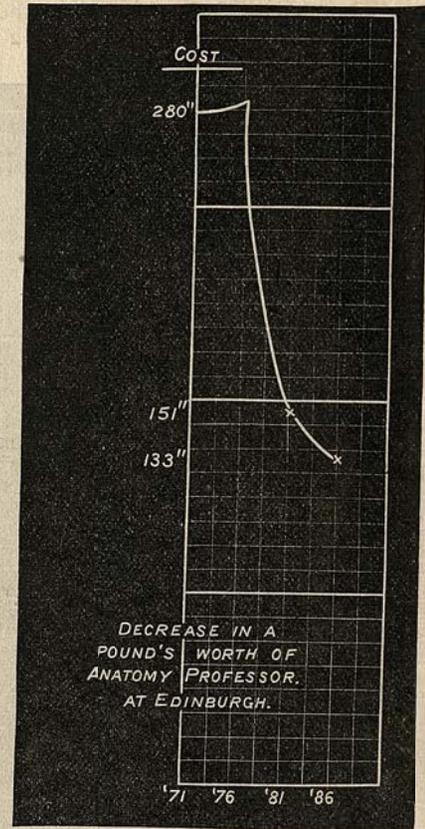


Fig. 2.—Cost.

quality of the Universities in which I have spent many years, I hope you will allow me to call attention to its urgency.

RUB. M.A. ET MEDICUS."

[NOTE.—We have no doubt of the substantial accuracy of these statistics. Organisation and a liberal interpretation can of course do a great deal, as we see, e.g., in the department of Surgery. But probably, even Professor Chiene would admit that he is unable to do all he would like for the efficiency of his department.—ED.]

Robert Louis Stevenson and the University Magazine.

WE are glad to have another book* from the pen of our fellow-alumnus. The following extract is of special interest to us:—

"I sat one December morning in the library of the Speculative; a very humble-minded youth, though it was a virtue I never had

* Memories and Portraits, by Robert Louis Stevenson. London: Chatto & Windus.

much credit
Spec.; prou
Senatus; an
three very
beside the co
on fire with
and made r
with pride a
A pair of li
iskippers on
bookshop o
debauched t
conjoint edi
to print our
that flatterer
great profit.
that morning
three disting
advance; it
me to myself
irailings at th
publicly. Y
would be a g
II knew, ever
wondering h
£12 per an
expense. It
father.
"The ma
best part of
in undisturb
number was
second fell
third I edit
who it was
more difficul
with whom n
did all that
passed over
I will not sa
if by any ch
that I thoug
this last eng
father, which
expense to t
as much, but
perhaps the
graceful illus
myself that
work I went
back in one
student."

JOHN BAY
school, we
Both of
John was s
Paganini a
or other, n
opinions o
and passce
at old Ro
a moment
season, an

much credit for; yet proud of my privileges as a member of the Spec.; proud of the pipe I was smoking in the teeth of the Senatus; and in particular, proud of being in the next room to three very distinguished students, who were then conversing beside the corridor fire. On that December morning they were all on fire with ambition; and when they had called me into them, and made me a sharer in their design, I too became drunken with pride and hope. We were to found a University magazine. A pair of little, active brothers—Livingstone by name, great skippers on the foot, great rubbers of the hands, who kept a bookshop over against the University building—had been debauched to play the part of publishers. We four were to be conjunct editors, and, what was the main point of the concern, to print our own works; while, by every rule of arithmetic—that flatterer of credulity—the adventure must succeed and bring great profit. Well, well, it was a bright vision. I went home that morning walking upon air. To have been chosen by these three distinguished students was to me the most unspeakable advance; it was my first draught of consideration; it reconciled me to myself and to my fellow-men; and as I steered round the railings at the Tron, I could not withhold my lips from smiling publicly. Yet, in the bottom of my heart, I knew that magazine would be a grim fiasco; I knew it would not be worth reading; I knew, even if it were, that nobody would read it; and I kept wondering how I should be able, upon my compact income of £12 per annum, payable monthly, to meet my share in the expense. It was a comfortable thought to me that I had a father.

“The magazine appeared in a yellow cover, which was the best part of it, for at least it was unassuming; it ran four months in undisturbed obscurity, and died without a gasp. The first number was edited by all four of us with prodigious bustle; the second fell principally into the hands of Ferrier and me; the third I edited alone; and it has long been a solemn question who it was that edited the fourth. It would perhaps be still more difficult to say who read it. I had sent a copy to the lady with whom my heart was at that time somewhat engaged, and who did all that in her lay to break it; and she, with some tact, passed over the gift and my cherished contributions in silence. I will not say that I was pleased at this; but I will tell her now, if by any chance she takes up the work of her former servant, that I thought the better of her taste. I cleared the decks after this last engagement; had the necessary interview with my father, which passed off not amiss; paid over my share of the expense to the two little active brothers, who rubbed their hands as much, but methought skipped rather less than formerly, having perhaps these two also, embarked upon the enterprise with some graceful illusions; and then, reviewing the whole episode, I told myself that the time was not yet ripe nor the man ready; and to work I went again with my penny version books, having fallen back in one day from the printed author to the manuscript student.”

A Great Success.

I.—THE THEFT.

JOHN BAYLE and I were great friends. Chums at school, we were still chums at work.

Both of us, I regret to say, had turned out failures. John was supposed by his fond friends to be a second Paganini at least, I a second Thackeray. But somehow or other, men whose friends did not hold such high opinions of their merits, made up on us, smiled at us, and passed us. Look at Winklebury, who was my fag at old Roach's, and whose life at times was not worth a moment's purchase,—look at him, the lion of the season, and why? Winklebury has gone somewhere,

where mortal man never went before and never will again; Winklebury has written a book about it; Winklebury, who couldn't write an order for a cake at Roach's without a dozen blots, and as many misspellings,—Winklebury is famous, and I am not. Then look at Tosher, who used to strum all day on Roach's battered piano, and never elicited so much as anything resembling a tune. Tosher is also famous, for has he not composed a march or sonata or something which Rubinstein praised? And now, if you please, look at John; John who used to charm us with his improvised tunes on his violin, who was always introduced into old Roach's "At Homes," and who, it was whispered among us, could beat his master if he tried. Where is John now? Second fiddle in the orchestra of the Polyanthus, and I, London correspondent to a couple of provincial journals, at a pound a week each. Really, how humiliated our friends would have felt if they had only known it. Thank heaven, our parents are dead, and as for our other relatives, much they care for us!

In our lodgings in Grim Street, we sat one wet afternoon, talking. John had just laid aside his violin and lit his pipe. I busied myself in brewing our staple drink, tea.

Three days before, we had completed our "*magnum opus*." It was a comic opera, of which I had written the libretto, John the music. For months we had toiled at it like slaves in the galley, only we worked willingly, which can't always be said of the slaves. The most important part of our work, in our eyes at least, remained, to name our opera. In the eyes of an unprejudiced observer the most important part of our labour was probably to get the opera accepted by some manager, but this idea never crossed our minds at that moment. "Poppies" was our favourite title at that time; in fact, we had practically decided on calling it so, if nothing better turned up.

Mrs Martin, our landlady, had, I feel certain, a thorough dislike to both of us. Her other lodgers were clerks in merchants' offices, foremen, &c., on whom she could depend for her money. John and I, being unsettled in our mode of life, were not looked on with such favouring eyes. And then, we cooked most of our own meals, as we found that her cat was quite untrustworthy. It would not surprise me if I heard one of those days that that cat of Mrs Martin's had become a confirmed drunkard, or had died of a surfeit of raw beef steak, or done something equally dreadful. But we paid her with scrupulous regularity, and she could not complain.

One of Mrs Martin's lodgers puzzled us. We did not, as a rule, trouble ourselves very much with our neighbours, but I fancy both of us were somewhat curious about this individual. We discovered that his name was Potiski, that he was a Pole, and that he did nothing. He patched up a sort of acquaintance with us, by borrowing cooking utensils, from which we inferred that he, like us, did his own cooking. Strange to say, most of his visits were made to our room just

as John was playing over some part of "Poppies." Mr Potiski professed entire ignorance of music, but said that he understood good stuff when he heard it. Somehow or other John did not regard this statement in the light of a compliment, and Mr Potiski's visits grew wearisome. He borrowed enough pots and pans from us to cook for a club, and continued to express his satisfaction at John's playing.

Sometimes John and I would go out for a walk before he had to begin his duties at the Polyanthus, strolling through endless streets, and witnessing revolting scenes. Once in a way we would visit the Park in order that I might treat the readers of the *Middle Swamp Gazette* to a little tit-bit of fashion. For some time, with the happy-go-lucky carelessness of young men, we never by any chance locked our door, until Mrs Martin's cat's depredations grew too many for us. After that we locked our door most religiously.

The evening I refer to particularly was wet, and we had scarcely gone a hundred yards before a heavy shower caught us. We rushed back to Mrs Martin's, and, letting ourselves in, ran upstairs to our flat, I fumbling all the while for the key of our door. A lively altercation between Mrs Martin and her "slavey" drowned what noise we made on the thinly carpeted stair. I could have sworn in any court of law that I had closed and locked the door, yet it stood slightly ajar in front of me. I motioned to John to step quietly. I pointed to the door.

He looked at it in astonishment.

"You have forgotten——"

"Hush!" I said. "We will catch Mrs Martin's cat this time, I fancy."

Quietly, very quietly, we made for the door. Its hinges were well oiled, for if there is one thing that irritates me, it is a squeaking door. Slowly, very slowly, I pushed it open. But lo! what should meet my eyes, but a man standing with his back to us, music, which I soon recognised as the score of "Poppies" on John's old music stand in front of him, and the man conducting an imaginary orchestra, might and main. I looked at John; he looked at me——

"Mrs Martin's cat," he whispered.

I looked foolish.

He went quietly forward until he stood behind the man, whom we had recognised as Potiski after the first glance, and then said——

"You appreciate the music, I see, Mr Potiski."

Lord! how that man jumped. You would give a hundred guineas to see it now, I wager. Caught in the act he could do nothing.

John repeated his remark.

"Ye-es, ye-es," he chattered out; "it is ver' go—od."

"Oho!" cried John, seizing him by the collar. "And is *that* good, and *that!* and *that!* and *that!*" With each "that" he administered a kick; and John is well developed. The fourth "that" left Potiski floundering in the passage. A rush of lodgers came to see what was the matter. I explained that my

friend had just taken summary vengeance on Mr Potiski for an unwarranted intrusion into his room. Like good Britons they applauded him and left us to our own devices. Mr Potiski was slinking away to his own room when I entered and shut the door. We held a long and animated conversation on Mr Potiski's visit, why he had done it, and what he would do, but I won't repeat it here. Suffice it to say we could come to no definite conclusion. That night I was too excited to write, so I accompanied John to the Polyanthus, taking good care, you may be sure, to lock up everything in safety. After the performance we fell talking with several men, so that it was late before we reached Mrs Martin's house and home. I had been struck with a similarity in one of John's airs in "Poppies" to one in the opera that was running in the Polyanthus at the time. After supper, John said he thought that he could improve on it if I would hand him the score, which I had locked up in my desk. I pulled out my keys and proceeded to open it; but it opened without keys. In a fluster I hunted over the papers to find the score. It was gone. I told John.

"Nonsense!" he exclaimed.

"It's gospel, I assure you."

He leapt to his feet, and was at my side in an instant. He saw that what I said was true. He pressed his hand to his head, and reeled into a seat.

"Who—who can have done it?" I asked.

"Who can have done it!" he cried; "that rascally Pole has done it."

"Never!" Memories of the punishment he had received crossed my mind. It *should* have deterred him.

"Yes," he said; "Potiski has done it, he has stolen our opera, Dick, stolen it, the infernal rascal."

I was silent, so was John. For long we sat and gazed at the rifled desk, neither moving.

At length I suggested a visit to Mr Potiski's room.

John scouted the idea, saying that he had doubtless fled long ere this. On inquiry we found this to be the case. "Mr Potiski," said Mrs Martin, "had received a telegram, and had to leave suddenly. She never liked them furriners, although to give the devil his due, he had always paid her punctually."

"Dick," said John, solemnly,— "Dick, listen to me. May God grant me life and strength until I meet Mr Potiski, and may He grant me five minutes with him alone; then I shall die in peace if need be."

II.—ON THE TRACK.

Six years have passed since Mr Potiski had honoured us by falling in love with our orchestra and taken it under his own charge.

Probably you will wonder that we did not set detectives in pursuit of Mr Potiski. But we were poor, and detectives would cost more than we could well afford; and, as John said, Potiski was not the man to keep an opera all to himself, he would probably sell it, and then we should find him out.

The six-
fully. Tw
violin in th
was appoin
This entai
as it advan
the Polyan
appointed
recognised
thus he ret
Sometimes
would pla
good hous
I, too, h
good luck
of the mag
Oliver Twi
with his re
to throw
energies to
stand which
evented me
that I may
well-know
Winklebur
as lost to
Will this h
I am well
can afford
John ha
novel for a
of us were
determined
without th
made for
month, wa
health and
October
One day
critic, whe
that he ha
had a ne
named Pe
Hawke, b
"It mu
speculates
to buy a p
"No," r
to know th
"No, th
on, and I
hit on a d
"Yes, i
"Well,
"Ta-ta,
Neither
Althoug
sure that v
attended a
"It see

The six years had improved our prospects wonderfully. Two years after the theft John rose to first violin in the Polyanthus, and six months after that he was appointed leader in a provincial touring company. This entailed separation, but it could not be helped, as it advanced John's interests. Then the leader of the Polyanthus retired, and Bellingham, the manager, appointed John in his place. Soon his merits were recognised; and after eighteen months at the Polyanthus he retired and set up as a solo player at concerts. Sometimes he would tour the provinces, sometimes he would play in London; wherever he went he drew good houses and made money.

I, too, had looked up in the world. I had had the good luck to get one of my little stories accepted by one of the magazines, and, wonderful to tell, the editor, like Oliver Twist, asked for more. Nothing loth I complied with his request, and in a few months I was enabled to throw up my provincial writing and devote my energies to a novel, which I had long been pondering, and which lack of time and opportunity alone prevented me from writing. The novel took, and I think that I may now look upon myself as a comparatively well-known man. I might now ask myself where was Winklebury, where was Tosher? They were forgotten, as lost to humanity as though they had never lived. Will this be my fate and John's? I hope not. This I am well aware is egotistical, but at this moment I can afford to be so.

John had finished a successful provincial tour, I a novel for a magazine, just as summer ended. Both of us were wearied with our work, so a holiday was determined on. A few days later we left London without the Society papers noting our departure, and made for the Highlands. Here we spent a happy month, wandering from place to place, picking up health and strength as we went.

October saw us once more in London, new men. One day we met Lurton, the well-known theatrical critic, who in the course of conversation mentioned that he had heard that Bellingham of the Polyanthus had a new opera in rehearsal. It was by an Italian named Poloni, the words by an Englishman named Hawke, both unknown men.

"It must be good," said Lurton, "if Bellingham speculates in such a rash manner. He is not the man to buy a pig in a poke."

"No," replied John; "he is not. Do you happen to know the name of this new discovery?"

"No, the name is the only thing they can't decide on, and I don't wonder at it; it's almost impossible to hit on a decent title nowadays."

"Yes, it is," I said.

"Well, ta-ta, I must be moving," said Lurton.

"Ta-ta," said we, and moved on.

Neither of us spoke for some time.

Although we said little about our opera, you may be sure that we kept our eyes open, and most religiously attended all first nights.

"It seems to me that we have hit it at last," said

John, coolly puffing his cheroot (we smoked cigars now).

"Hum—do you think so?" I queried doubtfully. Disappointment often makes one doubtful.

"Yes," he said, throwing away the end of his cheroot. "Yes, I think we have, Poloni and Potiski are the same, I'll go bail. But who is Hawke, I wonder?"

"Probably some mythical character; some fanciful creation of Potiski's brain."

"Humph! like enough."

A diversion was created by Miss Evelyn Arthur, a leading light at the Polyanthus, beckoning us to her victoria.

We obeyed her call, and in the course of conversation she mentioned that she was well cast in the new opera that Bellingham was about to produce.

"What is it like? At all good?" I asked.

"Don't be inquisitive, Mr Seton," she replied laughing. "We are bound over to secrecy until the night of production."

"What if all your planning goes for nothing?" asked John quickly.

"Why—what—has any one bla—told?" she asked anxiously.

"No, no, pray do not alarm yourself," said he; "I know nothing about it—at least I don't suppose so."

Miss Arthur grew communicative.

"It is strange, is it not, that such secrecy should be observed. Most men like the 'puff preliminary,' when they're bringing out a new thing, but Mr Poloni doesn't seem to think he needs it."

"Have you seen him?" I asked carelessly.

"No, none of us have, not even Bellingham. I heard that he is very delicate, and cannot stand this climate of ours."

"Then Hawke does all the superintending?"

"Oh no," she laughed; "Mr Hawke is not there, he is never there, and he never will be."

"Why?" I asked in surprise. "Is he dead?"

"He never lived to die. There is no such person as Mr Hawke. Mr Poloni is author and composer. There! I've told you all I mean to tell you. Perhaps I've told you too much, but I fancy I can rely on you. Good-bye! John," to coachman, "Home."

We lifted our hats and left.

An interview with Bellingham let us no further into the matter, so there was nothing for it but to wait patiently until the night of the performance, which was nearly two months ahead. Soon puffs in the papers, inserted no doubt by Bellingham, began to tickle the theatre-going folks' palates. The opera as yet remained nameless.

III.—VENGEANCE.

THE night of Saturday, the 15th of December 188—, will long be remembered by those in the Polyanthus. On that night the new opera, "Little Lil," by Signor Poloni was produced.

For the last two months John had been a mystery

to me. Never at any time a talkative fellow, he had during these past weeks scarcely spoken. His face, generally genial and open, assumed a firm set expression, which boded no good for Mr Potiski, if he met him. Fate had not favoured him with the interview he prayed for, although he watched the Polyanthus closely, and those who entered it. Lurton saw him there several times, and twitted him about it.

"Which of them is it?" he asked facetiously.

"What do you mean?"

"Whom are you honouring with your attentions?"

John looked at him for a moment.

"Don't be a fool," he replied shortly.

Lurton was equal with him at his next concert, when a savage criticism of John's playing appeared in the *Light of the Ages*, Lurton's paper. But this did not trouble John.

The theatre was crowded, many being refused admission. We sat in Bellingham's private box, John glum and silent, I nervous and ill at ease.

"For heaven's sake," I whispered to him, "don't make an uproar if it is Potiski." Mind you, I had my doubts about this point, for I was by no means so cocksure of it as John.

The orchestra filed in, and the scraping and tuning of violins commenced. All were ready; they awaited the arrival of the conductor. At last he turned up—a nervous, shy, little fellow, but a rare musician.

He raised his baton, gave a preliminary flourish, and away they went. There it came, note for note, the old familiar music, the music of "Poppies."

John made a movement; I grasped his arm. "Sit still, sit still," I cried, my voice drowned by the noise of the orchestra.

He paused, and seemed to consider for a moment. "All right, Dick," he said quietly, "don't alarm yourself." Then gaily—"It goes rather well, does it not?"

The overture ended, and the opera proper began.

Bellingham continued bobbing in and out during the three acts, asking what we thought of it.

Neither of us hazarded a decisive reply. At last he lost his temper.

"Confound it, can't you give a decent answer?"

"Wait until it is finished," replied John.

"Oh, hang it all! Bayle, when did you set up as an oracle?"

John did not reply, but asked—

"The author is here, I suppose?"

I felt more nervous than ever; I knew this question would come.

"Yes, he is," replied Bellingham; "he only arrived this afternoon."

"Could I see him?"

"Certainly! come round with me; he is in my room."

The middle of the third act was reached when we left the box. We dodged our way through chorus girls, scenery, carpenters, and loafers until we reached the door of Bellingham's room.

"For God's sake, John, take care what you do," whispered to him.

"Dick, hold your tongue——"

"I won't; it's as much my business as yours."

We had no time for further parley, as Bellingham ushered us into his room.

In a lounge arm-chair sat the author—or rather the thief—Poloni or Potiski—call him what you will, drinking a brandy and soda.

He looked round and smiled.

Bellingham proceeded to introduce us.

"No need of that foolery, Bellingham," said John. "Mr Pol—Po—tiski and I are already acquainted."

Potiski leant back and clutched the back of a chair. Bellingham looked astonished.

John turned to him.

"Perhaps, Bellingham, a few words of explanation are due to you, and to the public generally, as to the manner in which Mr Poloni or Potiski and I first met."

He narrated the story of the theft in as few words as possible, Bellingham listening with ever-increasing astonishment, I all the while watching Potiski closely.

He seemed to be labouring under great pain, which he attempted to ease by sipping his brandy and soda.

When John finished, he started up to his feet (he had sat down towards the end of John's recital).

"As there is a God in heaven!" he shouted theatrically. "This man is a li——," he gasped, clutched his left side, and fell in a heap on the floor.

"He has fainted," I cried.

John bent over him, and felt his pulse.

"No," he replied slowly, "he is dead."

"Dead!" exclaimed Bellingham. "Dead! never!"

"Send for a doctor," I suggested.

"I saw Mayford in a box," said Bellingham; "I'll get him."

He left to fetch him, and we raised the body between us, and laid it on a couch.

And while this tragedy was being enacted, the audience were laughing and cheering like maniacs in front.

Bellingham returned with Mayford, who was red with laughter, but looking grave. He proceeded to examine Potiski, and pronounced life to be extinct. He fancied heart disease was the cause of it. He could do nothing.

The opera had ended, and the audience were calling for the author.

"Will you go forward?" Bellingham asked John.

"Certainly. That dog's death shall not mar our triumph. Come, Dick," he said to me, "come and receive the reward of your labours."

I thought John callous, but said nothing. No one can tell the hatred he bore that man, not even I.

The audience were getting impatient, so we lost no time.

When the cheering had subsided, John spoke:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr Seton and I cannot express in any adequate manner our gratitude to you

for the ex-
our work.
Poppies.
we are d
reasons w
lead to th
Seton's na
have giv
results."

The au
and again
A Great S

N

I
Fo
I'll
Ar
Fo
Fo

Æ
Ma
Bu
Pe
W
Th
W

Fo
Fo
No
No
Ca
Yo

7

THE
TH
The sh
To c
TH

TH

The su
The
Amid h
With

for the extremely kind way in which you have received our work. In future the opera will be known as 'Poppies.' In changing the title, we are aware that we are doing an almost unprecedented thing; but reasons which it would not be politic for me to state, lead to this change. Once more I thank you in Mr Seton's name and my own for the encouragement you have given us, which will, I hope, lead to still better results."

The audience cheered lustily. We bowed again and again, and achieved what I hope may be called A Great Success.

PAUL WYNTER.
P. S. Wynter

Curves of Solubility.

NOTES OF A PROFESSOR'S LECTURE.

DETESTED "radicals" begone!
Avant! abhorred "constituents!"
For all my mind's ability,
I'll give no sordid task to do,
And therefore leave dull trash like you
For beauty and for symmetry,
For "curves of solubility."

Æsthetic artists, Nature's charms
May sing, and vaunt her beauties rare;
But their dull sensibility
Pertains not to the chemist's heart,
Who knows in his sublimest art
That nought for beauty can compare
With "curves of solubility."

For beetling cliffs and towering crags,
For gently sloping hills and dales,
Not Scotia's own variety,
Not Alpine vast sublimity,
Can match, nor for utility,
You, "curves of solubility."

R.E.B.

The Song of the Shuttle.

THE shuttle sings to the weaver's croon,
The weaver's hand has no time for sloth;
The shuttle rattles this merry tune
To comfort the naked crying for cloth,—
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Whole thread, broken thread, over and under;
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Ever I join by putting asunder.

The sun shines bright through the weaver's door,
The weaver's work is a happy lot
Amid his bairns, and the shuttle sings
With a happy heart in the weaver's cot:

This way, that way, this way, that way,
Whole thread, broken thread, over and under;
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Ever I join by putting asunder.

The shuttle is rattling faster and faster,
Dashed through the woof at a lightning speed;
The weaver's children work for a master
To help the great world growing in need.

(Rapidly.)

This way, that way, this way, that way,
Whole thread, broken thread, over and under;
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Ever I join by putting asunder.

The sun shines bright on the whited roof,
And hot are the heads, and dull with noise,
Eyes, listless, look at the weary woof,
No weaver is there, but his wife and boys.

(More rapidly.)

But this way, that way, this way, that way,
Whole thread, broken thread, over and under;
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Ever I join by putting asunder.

The shuttle sings yet quicker his tune,
And work for a man is his wife's instead,
And children's come to the world too soon,
Now weavers are naked, and crying for bread.

(Very rapidly.)

This way, that way, this way, that way,
Whole thread, broken thread, over and under;
This way, that way, this way, that way,
Ever I join by putting asunder.

R.C.B.

University Movements.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

Though this movement for the extension of culture does not make in Scotland the rapid headway by which it has been signalled in England, there is no doubt but that it is growing in strength. The need for such work is indisputable, the body of willing workers is strong, and the success of what has been done is sufficient guarantee for the future. The basis is also sufficiently wide, for the scheme, as its name implies, has with it the expressed sympathy of all the Scotch Universities. And though the movement is from one point of view the beginning of a crusade of culture, the business arrangements are at the same time of a satisfactory character. Without doing more than simply mentioning the activity of the Glasgow centre, we think it may be of interest to record the actual work done by the branch more immediately connected with our own University. Last summer the energetic town of Dunfermline had the credit of

inviting the first lecturer from this centre. Mr Geddes, well known to Edinburgh students, gave a series of twelve lectures on Botany, which were enthusiastically welcomed in the grey town across the Firth. This course is now being followed up by "Lessons on Animal Life," by Mr J. Arthur Thomson, Lecturer on Zoology in the School of Medicine. The audience, a large percentage of whom are teachers, numbers about seventy. In Perth the Extension Lectures have been even more gratefully welcomed. Here also the local secretary and committee are enthusiasts, and look forward to quite a succession of courses. Two are at present in progress, one on English Literature by Mr Renton, the acute author of the "Logic of Style," and other works; the other by Dr H. R. Mill, well known as a rising meteorologist, and author of important observations (made in connection with the Granton Marine Station) on the nature of estuaries, and the like. Dr Mill's class soon became so large that it had to be divided into two sections, each with a roll of about one hundred and twenty students. Those who have heard Dr Mill's genial lucidity will not wonder at this success. In those courses the students are first supplied with a general index syllabus of the entire set of lessons, and further receive (in some cases, at least) a brief pointed summary of each evening's work. In this way they are saved from the misery of notetaking, and have a permanent record of proceedings. At the end of the hour opportunity for discussion is afforded, essays are prescribed, and relevant literature is noted. If well begun is half done, the movement is already a success. Every true student must wish it well.

J. A. Thomson

THE WELSH UNION.

The Edinburgh Welsh Students' Union have had under their consideration the advisability of forming an Inter-University Union of Welsh Students in England, Scotland, and Wales. Between the three University Colleges of Wales and the other Universities there are about a thousand Welsh students now receiving University training, seventy-five per cent. of whom are quite at home in their *Cymreig* (Welsh).

The Society would have two main objects in view:—(1) The improvement of the individual members of the Society; and (2) the dissemination of literature, science, and art amongst the masses in the Principality.

To attain the first object an effort would be made to unite the Welsh students together; to foster patriotic feeling; to raise the standard of our education; to introduce to one another students of similar tastes and studies, but at different seats of learning; to try to get the most promising students to specialise; to prepare the students for public life.

These things could be accomplished by establishing local branches of the Union, &c. &c.

The second main object of the Union,—viz., the distributing the knowledge of literature, science, and

art amongst the people,—would be promoted by means of the press and the platform.

The Union would obtain from the Welsh newspapers—some thirty or forty of which are weekly published in the vernacular—a "Students' Column," and members would write to these columns in their turn in Welsh.

The Union would also establish courses of free lectures in every part of the Principality.

This project has already received much favour from the press, and circulars will soon be sent to every University in the kingdom in connection with this movement.

Rhys Davies

THE SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Sociological Society is the heir and representative of the Socialist Society which used to cause so much anxiety to the friends of "law and order" in the University.

The name "Sociological" was adopted at the close of last session, because the members of the society believed that their intentions were better represented by a title which might perplex the uninformed, but could hardly frighten them, than by a name which bears so many meanings as "Socialist."

The Society is peaceable and law-abiding; there are no red flags in its repositories, and its members wish to study rather than to subvert "law and order," along with other social institutions; it is not a debating society; neither is it a branch of the Socialist League; its one object is to promote the study of social facts and principles from a scientific standpoint.

That this object is a good one, no one can doubt who admits the importance of good social conditions, and who believes that public affairs, like other things, can be better managed by people who understand them than by people who do not. The need for studying social and economic conditions comes to be increasingly felt in the universities, and it is for the purpose of doing something to supply this need that the Sociological Society exists.

The session of the Society opened with a lecture, delivered by Professor Edward Caird, and two meetings have since been held, which have been reported in *The Student*.

THE UNIVERSITY HALL, MOUND PLACE.

As one of the now recognised institutions of the University the Hall in Mound Place deserves some attention, which we are the more willing to give because of the many remarkable and ludicrous misrepresentations which have been made concerning it.

Rumours as to our object and character have caused no little diversion in our common rooms, as when, for instance, one of our number brought to our notice the following series which he had picked up about the "Varsity":—The place was "A hot bed of socialism"—"A den of atheists"—"A place where one can neither

smoke, drink
inary for Fr

When, o
opinions an
the actual
Such is, pe
claim to be
honours an
we pretend
nounced at
Kirk minis
trush, as far
garb, in th
black in tro

There is
describing
than Mr S
fishwives a
with the p
(Such more
ised by an
ruinous ap
whilst negl
we appreci

In place
which have
point, as n
that we ma
pressions
fall the var
George and
in less strik

Every or
santer and
find oursel
common re
infrequent
case last su
recherché b
part, in fla
as a distinct

The me
place, nor
will be ins
hope to tha

All such
are decided
these decis
cially when
term. I ca
thing betw
perhaps, be
attendance
orderings
things go a
tion, betwe
an air of ap
inct—abor
putting in
consecutive

Smoke, drink, swear, nor chew tobacco"—"A seminary for Free Church ministers!"

When, on comparison of such views, widely different opinions are found to be held, it may be judged that the actual truth lies somewhere in the golden mean. Such is, perhaps, the case. We certainly do not lay claim to be regarded as young aspirants for democratic honours among the most rabid of socialists, nor can we pretend to a great liking for the character of pronounced atheists on the one hand, or of budding Free Kirk ministers on the other,—a class of mankind who crush, as far as their modesty allows them, into clerical garb in their first year, wearing black in shovels, black in trousers, and black in gloves.

There is also a grimly elegant sort of humour in describing men—perhaps a trifle more conventional than Mr Spalding—as receiving visits from buxom fishwives and costermongers, or as amiably taking tea with the poor and outcast of all degrees and kinds. Such more or less witty sketches of us, as characterised by an abnormal amount of philanthropy, and a ruinous aptitude for attending to the affairs of others, whilst neglecting our own, are doubtless artistic, and we appreciate the patronising favours of the artist.

In place of these, however, and in place of others, which have described us, from an intellectual standpoint, as neglecting our classes and healthy exercises, that we may, with eager avidity, give and receive impressions upon the condition of the masses, and on all the various social problems treated of by Henry George and Rousseau, we would depict ourselves, if in less striking, yet in more truthful colours.

Every one must admit that it is a distinctly pleasanter and more satisfactory condition in which we find ourselves, when, by means of our commodious common rooms, we are able to receive visitors, not infrequently of the humanising sex, or, as was the case last summer, from the same cause, to give a most *recherché* ball, at which the men were, for the most part, in flannels and "blazers," an innovation regarded as a distinct improvement.

The memory of that ball still lingers about the place, nor is the time far distant when another such will be instituted to our own gratification, and we hope to that of our lady friends.

All such matters affecting the community as a whole, are decided by majorities of the residents. At some of these decisions it may go strangely with us yet, especially when demoralised with work at the end of a term. I can then imagine breakfast fixed for something between the hours of eleven and one; dinner will, perhaps, be left as it is; but after that we may expect attendance at the theatre four times a week, or similar orderings to be made compulsory. However, as things go at present, we breakfast according to inclination, between eight and half-past nine, there being quite an air of apology—indicative of a morality not yet extinct—about our lazy member, who surprised us by putting in his first appearance at lunch-time on three consecutive days. But, as there are always those of

us willing to undertake sponge-duty when required, we see every probability of the amendment of this poor mortal's ways. It must not, from this, be imagined that we have not an opposite extreme in the way of an early riser—one member having always a bright fire in his room in the dark hours of the morning, to which any similarly minded early birds are prone to wander.

At dinner, which is about the only time when all of us meet together, we discuss every manner of news,—gossip, of course, not excluded,—at times, however, suffering patiently the diatribes of our only graduate. Our conversation is, certainly as yet, not of a highly intellectual order. We did, indeed, have it once proposed that regular discussions should be introduced once a week, but as it was found that only our two most opinionate members were likely to attend, the matter fell through. It need hardly be said that the warmest supporter of this movement is of that nation which takes the bun for "the insanity of dialectics," of which distinguished nation we have unfortunately only three representatives.

Dinner of an excellent, if ordinary kind, is served to us by the deft fingers of "the nymph"—a very distinctive feature in the place. This over, we adjourn to the common room, or to one or other of the dens, for pipes and coffee, followed with more or less vigorous work, according to our several abilities. This is the general order of the day's routine, which passes along easily and agreeably, with no trace of the terrible restraint upon individual freedom which has been imagined by some.

Nor has the dietary proved so difficult a matter to deal with, as was conceived by not a few. We have none of us whims in this respect, nor do we harbour a valetudinarian.

It is true that the "old soldier" of the place, for his own satisfaction as for that of the rest of us, did, whilst an invalid, introduce certain dishes out of the general run. This unfortunate character, with mournful countenance and arm in sling, was always carrying about with him Victor Hugo's well-known novel, and is now known in consequence as "Le Misérable."

As for artistic and intellectual pavilion we have to thank the unrivalled view across the town far out over the Forth to the Fife hills, and the artistic genius, the originator of the scheme, whose gifts must be seen to be duly appreciated.

By way of the lighter musical environment we have a harmonium kindly left us by a former resident, upon which, I regret to state, one of our number, at times, is apt to play "My Queen,"—I presume to his own satisfaction. But this performance is stimulating in comparison with the after-dinner flights of the "athletic" member, who mixes "God save the Queen" and the "Dead March in Saul" into one symphony, rendered in a pathetic manner by the middle fingers alone! These performances have, I believe, been now suppressed: certain it is that one night a lamp left the table, and at the same time a

characteristic mark on the carpet, still visible, which I have always associated with the violence of suppressing.

One of the features of the place is the holding of the University Natural Science Club meetings in the common room every other Monday. At such meetings it is the custom for any one to smoke to his heart's content. Once an unlucky and uninterested resident, thinking it his duty to attend, cut the record of Tantalus by sitting throughout a whole meeting with a sweet and juicy clay in his pocket, which false pride, called up by the august nature of the Society, effectually prevented him from producing.

But some may be wondering as to what fruits the promise of "social work" has yet brought forth. So for the time do we. The offensive member suggests that the said work has gone to the lower regions—explaining himself by reference to the basement flat, which, however, is not yet fitted up for its humanising function.

Along with this alteration of the ground flat, we expect to have a new and more dignified entrance, with some device carved over the door symbolic of the learning and wisdom to be found within the walls,—the latter to be given, I believe, by the Principal of the University.

But in regard to the "social work," it is true that in the circulars distributed by the committee there was expressed the wish that residents would show an inclination for work of such a character, the idea being held that we should establish in Edinburgh a second Toynbee Hall.

The idea may be excellent; certainly none who have seen Toynbee can deny that, with its bright tennis court, with its active cricket and boating clubs, with its gymnasium and lecture rooms, it is one of the finest movements of the time, carried out in the best spirit of University extension work. But at Edinburgh we have no student Toynbee, nor enthusiastic professors who think as he did. Also, it is noteworthy that the residents at Toynbee are no longer hard working undergraduates, with the fear of the examiner before their eyes.

It may be that in time, by exchanging ideas,—not living isolated to brood subjective philosophies, *more Scotico*, of pessimistic or other extravagant tendency,—we shall come to consider the real misery and the undeveloped possibilities among so much that is dreary and degrading in the lot of the mass of our fellows.

The student, however, is by nature a taker-in rather than a giver-out of knowledge; yet this fact does not prevent this other from being also true, that by striving in his own way merely to absorb, he may unfit himself for any subsequent influence of a useful character.

If, however, we succeed in introducing into Edinburgh University all the advantages of the system of academic residence in use at Oxford or Cambridge, with none of their disadvantages, the institution must be regarded as a distinct success.

If, too, in this way, very little work of a philan-

thropic kind is accomplished, ardent reformers interested in our welfare may call to mind the famous saying of Carlyle's:—"Young man, wouldst thou reform the world? Reform thyself! Thou wilt thus have one rogue the less in thy immediate vicinity!"

P. Sewell

REFORM IN ARTS.

Strictly speaking there is at present no distinct feeling among the students for reform in Arts. The student is too young when he enters on his career, and though he may grumble a little at the personal deficiencies of his teachers, he is a graduate before experience has taught him his woes and how to express them. Thus at present he is more concerned with the ventilation of the reading-room than the ventilation of grievances, and he asks for a library catalogue rather than catalogues the woes of which he is not quite conscious. This state, however, is passing away. There have always been many Arts graduates enrolled as students in the other faculties, and the weight and dignity of their opinion acting largely on the Students Council have at length taught the students somewhat of the art of criticism, and the growl is now becoming articulate. Thus students are beginning to grumble at having to go to Professors whom they cannot follow, and to study subjects in which they have no interest, and they wish for either wider range of subjects or a choice of teachers. We have already (*The Student*, No. 1) pointed out the difficulties which at present exist, as illustrated, especially by the case of Mathematics, and have indicated the need of some preliminary examination to aid a Professor in the arrangement of his students. We might also have indicated the need for a wider choice of subjects as an advisable change in the mechanism of culture, which depends so much on the awakening and strengthening of intellectual and moral interests. But this belongs rather to a systematic review of studies, and will be discussed later in that connection.

The question of a choice of teachers is being forced on by the extra-muralists. In such subjects, especially as the Philosophies, there can be no doubt as to the value of this method as opposed to the sterilising influence of a systematic dosing of one school until, fortunately, it sometimes stimulates a reaction by the nausea of its surfeit; but our sympathies are entirely with those who wish to include the teachers in the University, instead of multiplying rivalry of foolish systematic courses.

Though the discussion of such possibilities is beginning to be audible, the Faculty of Arts is as yet largely a land of darkness, however insensible its inhabitants are of the fact; and those who fancy that the M.A. degree implies any qualification for teaching are very grievously mistaken. Most graduates leave with the impression that education means instruction in Latin and Greek Grammar, and possibly Geometry, as invented by Euclid or perverted by Wilson. Surely even for specialists a general knowledge of educa-

tional theo
it only to g
ciples of L
opponent i

In a sm
personal c
influence o
of the effi
organisatio
preserved r
in the han
but are no
work. In
were limite
but to lect
perfect and
and it sho
this system
seem to be
improvement

The you
to immedi
condition,
systematic
small tutor
dents could
these near

But whil
dent that
course of l
minds on
both senic
makes it n
time of bot

The aim
students a
pædia in th
endow the
careful obs
determine
confirm by
It is perfe
practical i
the use of
their mind
mena they
could pro
account of
mise in its
ask than t
culty to be
of answer.
complete
courses to
principles
by analysi
by making

ditional theory and method would be as valuable, were it only to guide their own work, as any analysed principles of Logic, which they never use except to twit an opponent in debate.

R. B. Smith

MEDICAL REFORM.

In a small school where students can come into personal contact with their teachers, the personal influence of the teacher is a far more important factor of the efficiency of the school than is any general organisation of instruction. In Edinburgh we have preserved methods which have been successful enough in the hands of the great men who made the school, but are no longer adapted to the present conditions of work. In days when the means of reproducing a book were limited and expensive, the teacher had no choice but to lecture systematically; now when printing is so perfect and so cheap, the same need does not exist, and it should be permissible for a teacher to change this system. There are several circumstances which seem to be useful as guides to the directions in which improvement may be effected.

The youth of the students forms a possible limit to immediate change, which, in the present schoolboy condition, should possibly stop short of replacing the systematic lecture by practical clinical work only, with small tutorial classes; it is conceivable that the students could not be trusted to make sufficient use of these means.

But while this may set a limit to change, it is evident that the encyclopædic nature of the present course of lectures renders it quite indigestible to most minds on a single presentation, and the presence of both senior and junior students in the same class makes it needful for the teacher to waste some of the time of both.

The aim of a medical school is less to send its students away with a systematised medical encyclopædia in their brains or in their note-books, than to endow them by careful training with the habits of careful observation and analysis, which enable them to determine the nature of a case which they can then confirm by reference to the shelves of their library.

It is perfectly astounding to witness the amount of practical ignorance which men show day after day in the use of their eyes and fingers in observing, and of their minds in arranging and interpreting, the phenomena they have to deal with; and yet the same men could probably write an almost perfect systematic account of the very disease which they fail to recognise in its concrete example. It is, perhaps, easier to ask than to answer the question, "How is this difficulty to be met?" Yet it does not seem incapable of answer. If it be useless to set junior students to a complete systematic course, we must confine junior courses to the merest outlines of the most general principles of the science, illustrating them constantly by analysing, with extreme care, practical cases, and by making the students practise this analysis for them-

selves. [In medicine and surgery this is done in case taking.]

If the elementary teaching be well done, we do not see why seniors should not take a systematic course. It is then merely a question between good lectures and a good book (except for the bad economy of note taking). The student has such familiarity with phenomena that what he reads and hears is intelligible to him, even though he have not previously seen the phenomena described. Practically this would replace the present systematic lecture by a course very largely practical with short disquisitions eliciting the general principles, and the practical work would be much more carefully tutorial than it is at present. The advanced courses might then be left in the hands of men who were working at special parts of the subject up to the limit of knowledge. As we purpose having, at some future period, a series of articles critical of the various sciences as useful in the education of a medical man, we shall not at present discuss the question of change in the list of subjects, but pass to the question of examinations.

If our examinations be at all a satisfactory test of attainment, we must allow a student to present himself as soon as he has gone through the necessary course of subjects, and the subjects should be grouped in such a way as to distribute the strain of work as evenly as possible. In this way only can we hope to get a uniform and persistent attention to practical and clinical work. It is, we believe, now practically settled that a student is to be allowed to take his first professional as soon as he has been through the necessary classes, viz., Botany and Zoology at the end of the first winter, and Chemistry at the end of the first winter session. There is at present under consideration a proposal to divide the second regularly into two parts, and to allow a student to be examined in anatomy and physiology at the end of his second winter. It is calculated that, with his first passed as early as possible, the student would devote so much extra time to anatomy in his second winter and summer, and would work it so closely in with his clinical work in surgery that great gain to the surgical efficiency of the school would result. The subjects of pathology and materia medica at present suffer by a complete divorce from clinical medical work. Were it not for the present congestion of the four subjects of the second professional in the third winter, there would be no difficulty in students then attending clinical medicine for the first time. The two sciences would then have a very different interest for the student from the present, when they give place, as soon as possible, to a search after symptoms and physical signs merely. This change at present awaits the return of the Professor of Physiology. There is at present an almost universal feeling among the teachers that five years are necessary, and, as it is not possible to make such a change compulsory without more co-operation between the universities than seems at present likely, we must be content with increasing the

temptations to take a fifth year. A change in the regulations for the final, by which a student might be examined in surgery and midwifery and medical jurisprudence at the end of his fourth year, leaving the fifth for medicine, as the special subjects, has been suggested, and would certainly be a great advantage. It is possible that no great difficulty opposes such a change.

The great outstanding difficulty which senior students feel is that of getting any instruction in the special subjects. The clashing of the hours of clinics is so great and the special courses of lectures are too long to be attended within four years. Thus the four years' man has to go off without instruction in the special subjects. The result is sometimes disastrous practice in comparatively common cases, which a few hours of well-directed instruction would have entirely avoided. During the present winter a certain amount of work has been done towards the establishment of short courses and to a rearrangement of hours, and there is some prospect of a joint commission being able to complete this work, so that a general practitioner leaving Edinburgh, even if he be only a four years' student, will be familiar with the commonest of even the special diseases which he may be called on to treat. It is possible that a joint course consisting of so many clinics on eye and ear, on children, on mental diseases, might be arranged. There would still be in more detailed special courses sufficient attraction to justify a fifth year.

The aim of the medical reform movement is then simple enough: to accomplish the necessary mental training as economically as possible; to train the student to the habits of observation, analysis, and reference, which he must use in practice; to distribute the strain of work as evenly as possible; and to ensure that each student has seen most of the phenomena which he will commonly meet in his practice. Students and teachers both are at work in this matter, and as a combination of their forces is threatened, the prospect of speedy progress is distinctly hopeful.

THE INNOMINATE CLUB.

The history of the Innominate Club is a part of the history of that co-operative activity which has so notably marked undergraduate life during the past four years, and which in that time has manifested itself also in the formation of the Students' Council, the Students' Union, Students' Settlements, and many students' societies. The club has existed eighteen months, and is pretty well known in our midst as the practical expression of principles whose truth either is not now disputed or is gaining every day more and more acceptance. That the University is a public institution, the proper conduct of which demands that the public weal should be the ruling consideration; that it is the right and duty of students to do all they can, either by conjoint or individual effort, to assimilate what is valuable in the lectures delivered to them,—these, and their corollaries, are the principles on which the Club rests.

The *modus operandi* pursued during these eighteen months has not travelled beyond what is implied in the application of these principles. Notes most clamantly needed have been prepared and multiplied. Revision classes are being held, and much other work to facilitate study, has been co-operatively accomplished, yet no trade has been engaged in. Innominate notes are lent to members, but cannot be bought or sold. The principles and practice above briefly stated have met the approval of the many students whose names are on the Club roll; nor can it be seriously asserted that either the principles are unsound or the practice inexpedient.

At the same time it is quite intelligible that some men, who are in sympathy with the former, are not prepared personally to homologate the latter by joining the Club. It is not asserted that Club notes suit every one; it is not even asserted that members should not make notes of their own; what experience has demonstrated clearly is that the Club has been of immense service to those who have availed themselves of its existence.

The Club has an important social as well as an academic bearing; but into this we cannot enter here, except to state our belief that it is as effectual a counter-agent as any to the pronounced individualism student life is apt to produce.

87 Annon.

Notre Dame des Escaliers.

I HAD a vision yesternight,
Which took my senses unaware,—
A very vision, fairy bright,
As I came up the stair.

I raised the street-latch with a key,
Just as I've often done before;
There's small scope for variety
In ways of opening a door.

But now the door did not behave
As it has still been wont to do,
But of itself free entrance gave
And opened wide to let me through.

And, greatly wondering at the sight,
I quickly raised my eyes, and there
Beheld a maiden—henceforth hight
Our Lovely Lady of the Stair.

And close beside the door she stands,
And holds it wide as wide can be,
The heavy door in little hands
With passing-pretty courtesy.

And I—I bowed my head and passed,
I bowed my head as one would wear
His honours meekly, and I cast
One glance, then turn'd towards the stair.

And I have known what 'tis to sigh,
And listened to a lady's vow
That told of love that *could* not die—
(I think they're half-a-dozen now).

Yet I'd forget each blissful scene,
Forget them all for evermore,
Could I, dear heart, have only been
That nice young man behind the door.

NEOTÉ ROSTIS.

The Luxury of Woe.

I LOVED a lovely maiden,
But little, alas! cared she;
And my heart was hers, and I wished and I wished
She would give it again to me.

And now I love no maiden,
And my heart, my heart is free;
But while it is free it is nothing to me,—
Nothing *at all* to me!

NEOTÉ ROSTIS.

W. Macdonald

Sociological Vagabonds.

THE TALE OF A TRAMP.

"WHAT'S a' this weary knowledge
Without a heart for human kind?
What guid's the dreary college
Whaur life's left oot o' mind?"

SO carolled four students, as with light hearts they looked on Edinburgh with their backs, and passed through the woods of Dalmeny to scamp it for a little in practical study of "Natur' and Human Natur'." Bee and butterfly lent a wisely balanced character to the little society, and this gave, ever anon, new stimulus to their study of life, and persistently ground out the life of society as the ultimate product of their biology. Debate whether the sculptured figure on the Cramond rock were a Roman eagle and symbol of universal empire, or a smuggler's still and symbol of universal anarchy, gave way to a biological note, which led to diversions into the undergrowth, and an assortment of illustrations, and these, at the bidding of a school excursion party, passed quickly into reflections on the social aspect of picnics. Why should life among us be such that we compress all the enjoyment of it into a few special days, and for the rest simply grind on because we are used to it? What change in us would it make were life in the cities to be re-organised, that part of each day was spent in amusement, out of doors, if possible, but in amuse-

ment? These questions settled, the striking contrast between Dalmeny House and Barnbogle Castle called up the legends of Barnbogle and a discussion on architecture, with its necessary result, the condemnation of classical styles in the replacement of older buildings in the streets of Edinburgh, where every tradition is interwoven with the more picturesque forms of the older houses.

At Queensferry architecture is, with most other arts, the subject of vast and highly complex experiment. The little town, nestled on the shores of the Forth, with its quaint town-hall and long, irregular, dirty street, is at present the centre of the universe. There the problems of life and society are in all their highest complexity and intensity, there they are being daily solved. Danger, the maker of men, and co-operation, the maker of society, are there constantly; and men we have and a society. What general had ever had so long and so detailed a campaign to conduct as that which will end when the Forth is bridged? What motives can move men together in so great an organisation? Where are loyalty and honour? The whirr and bustle of the shops, and the wonder and mystery of the power of men over matter, through which a friendly power led the mazed students, swept away all philosophy in a flood of new impressions, too rapid for present organisation. And so they passed by drills and accumulators, watched the growth of stays and cantilevers, studied skewbacks and platforms, worked their way along the windy viaduct and swung in a cage, till they reached a point of vantage at the top of the northern pier.

The architectural problem at Queensferry is a peculiar one. No one can deny an impression of magnificence and grace to the present combination of stupendous pillars with the lattice spider lines of the temporary stagings, yet most agree that the finished bridge will be hopelessly ugly. In iron, at least, the art of building has passed from the hands of the architect into those of the engineer, and as we see his forms evolving we must ask if they are beautiful. The first Tay Bridge was beautiful and, but for its cheapness, and consequent dishonesty and nastiness, it would have been strong and still standing. The new bridge is comparatively ugly, and so we have had to pay for our dishonesty the following little bill:—

The Shareholders of the Tay Bridge in account with
The British Public.

1879.	To 100 lives,	£
	„ Shock and fall of confidence in engineering,	
	„ Cost of inquiry, Acts of Parliament, &c.,	
	„ Cost of new bridge,	
	„ Perpetual model of ugliness,	

At present the Forth Bridge is certainly not ugly, but till it is actually finished the solution of its architectural problem cannot be judged. The question of cost was the subject of a somewhat curious calculation, of which the results are both new and striking. The number of men employed about the bridge is, in sum-

mer, some 4,000; allowing for the winter re-organisation, which, as usual in society at present, is made at the cost of the weakest, who are paid off, we may take 3,000 as the average number at work. The time of building the bridge is to be about ten years. Thus, the total work will be 30,000 times what a man can do in a year. If we take thirty years as the duration of a man's labouring life, we find that the bridge will cost the life-work of 1,000 men. But the number of accidents which either kill outright or disable entirely will, calculating on present and past rates, amount to about 500, so that the cost of accidents amounts to one-third of the entire cost of the bridge.

A young engineer guided the collegians into a discussion on motive, insisting that the almost universal impulse to work came not from hope of wealth but from hope of power, the desire to control men. His strong and repeated assertion that the contractor works at bridges from pure enthusiasm, is in fact a bridge-building animal, presented the first aspect of the capitalist's function, a matter which came again and again in course of the journey. Mr Arrol is not for himself an unlimited maw for surplus value, whatever the shareholders who employ him may be. He is the organiser of men for the bridging of rivers, and whatever his motive it is not desire of wealth, and it would not be lost were there no wealth in the question. But there for the present his function ends. He has brought 3,000 men together, united them for a common end, and has ordered their work—their life he has not ordered. Thus there is at present great room for the organisers of leisure to work in Queensferry. Must this centre of life and material organisation, for the next three years, remain outside all the influences of culture? Cannot our capital send its musicians, our university its teachers, to minister to the needs of the actual world?

Night came, and with a lull in the wind and a survey of the new mode of fixing stars of electric light and lucigen, came a lull in the debate that subsided altogether in a lown place i' the "Hawes."

Next morning a start was made along the shore by Hopetoun, where an iron gate, evidently home-made, with its irregularly twisted bars and flowers, looked beautiful, and had its beauty enhanced by a weedy maze of flowers beyond, through which "a when bonnie lassies" were seen going to the well. And presently a contrast presented itself, in the new gate and lodge, resplendent in all the glory of freestone, and with Greek columns at the cottage door. The shore then yielded new sociological wonders in the form of petrifications, which resulted in a collection of fantastic forms of gods, madonnas, charms against yellow fever, and Captain Grose's relic of Balaam's ass, enough to furnish a whole museum of antiquarian fables. Then a tinker proved sufficient excuse for some of the party to sit for half-an-hour. They didn't indeed need much excuse for sitting down, but this time their labour was productive, as they carried off a flagon and tankard, and marked their sense of the dignity of labour by

paying fifty per cent. more than they were asked for (The flagon collapsed next day.)

Blackness was reached in about four hours, and proved a singularly rich mine of social facts. An experiment was there made on the morality of the children. In fact, sweets were squandered in the hope of a "scrawmle," but so high is the respectability of summer lodgers that nothing more than a competition of wistful glances could be got, and we saw how admirably the fitful fire of human life can be controlled under the blue frock and prim sash of a summer visitor. Still it wasn't pleasant. Bohemians, as students are, all hate respectability; and delight, as unfeigned as mutual, greeted the announcement made to a score of boys, who had stolen Adam's clothes and were bathing in them, that there was to be a race on the sands. Out they came, and were ranged along the mark, and a race of two hundred yards resulted in a splendid display of life, which was well worth the prizes, and made up for the disappointment over the "scrawmle." A shirt was then found on the sands, and, arrayed as a flag on a walking-stick, was carried off; but as this left the boys one short, they had a redistribution of the remainder by "survival," and then the unfittest ran in a most masterly way to show that if he were not fit for his fellows, he was yet good enough for a set of students. Then came a hearty cheer from the boys, who went off to divide the prizes. Here then was another incident in the history of capital and labour. Our student capitalists stepped into the life of these little men, stopped them in the midst of their enjoyment, controlled their labour in a perfectly useless direction, and so cleverly, that they got a score of them to work, while three only had prizes; and to end, got a round of applause for their benevolence. That is parable number one. Then our monopolists stole a shirt, a thing of no use to them except that they could get fun out of it; thereafter ensued a competition for the remaining shirts, which, resulting in the defeat of the unfittest, left him nothing earthly to do but attack the capitalists. Parable number two.

Bo'ness has many points of interest, but noting specially the contrast between the old dingy barn of a church and the building on the hill. Linlithgow had to be reached, and, in the material necessities of the time, neglected for the train to Stirling.

The train introduced us to a bevy of frank young girls, evidently on picnic, with a large band of children. Songs sung in the interest of manly display produced a shower of sweets with sweet phrases—until "Ta Phairshon" began. The bagpipe chorus was greeted with a hideous row from the next compartment, which was only explained as the expression of an offended rival when an actual pibroch was begun over the way. Still the piper wasn't to have it all his own way, and the chorus drowned him till the Glenlivet of the last stanza stirred the rivalry of our lasses, who sang "Never drink whisky nor brandy." The functions of devil's advocate was then promptly assumed, with an energy

uited to "I
but the girls
shake which
state of m
the little wo
is any religi
though limit

At Stirling
of society w
two beds w
The result
beds were p
not altogether
iriation of p
n such an a
to say whic
revere toil
however, a
ill morning
the sudden
the turmoil
once more
rying to lie

Such cer
striveling, t
ng days of
position. C
ourn, and S
out have n
disturbed o
words of the
ing one o
owards the
man of old
permanence
house the r

"Hear
Leas
nd of old
tones of hi
people accu

then when

and at last,

Then crossi
ospital, th
sense of th
case with
wisdom wa
roadway bl
ago, and fo

limited to "Balm of Gilead" and "A peck o' maut;" but the girls had the better of it, and the hearty hand shake which greeted an announcement of the true state of matters was worth having, and showed that the little women bore their Templars' creed as earnestly as any religion, which it is indeed, of a very practical though limited kind.

At Stirling a practical question on the organisation of society was presented, inasmuch as a bedroom with two beds was placed at the disposal of the party. The result was a re-arrangement, by which the two beds were placed side by side. The consequence was not altogether satisfactory, for an anarchic misappropriation of pillows produced a social turmoil, that ended in such an admirable confusion, that it was at last hard to say which was person, which bedclothes. The severe toil of walking eighteen miles in two days had, however, a sedative effect, and somehow they rested till morning. The events of the next day began by the sudden ejection of one member, which repeated the turmoil of last night, until the community united once more in the tie of a common purpose, that of trying to lie four-a-bed.

Such ceremonies fitly adorned the entrance into Striving, the place of strife, which, in the old fighting days of Scottish history was the keystone of the position. Cambuskenneth, Stirling Bridge, Bannockburn, and Sheriffmuir, are indelible records of this fact, but have now been succeeded by a peace which is disturbed only by the shriek of railway and the loud words of the passengers. Our Sociologists found Stirling one of the most interesting places. Passing towards the Castle, they admired the wisdom of the man of old, who, foreseeing the passing away of the permanence of family possession, printed on his new house the rhyme,—

"Hear I forbear my name or armes to fix,
Least I or mine should sell these stanes or sticks;"

and of old Mar, who answered his slanderers by the stones of his house, on which he wrote, at first when people accused him of stealing stones,

"I pray all lookers on this lodgin'
With gentle e'e to give their judgin'."

then when it was quite evident what he was doing,

"The more I stand on open hight,
My faults more subject are to sight,"

and at last, when he had finished his house,

"Espy, speak forthe, and spare nought,
Consider well, I care nought."

When crossing to the Argyle Lodge, now the military hospital, they *admired* also the historic and æsthetic sense of the authorities, who covered a fine oak staircase with dark brown paint. The same supernal wisdom was again witnessed by a confused mass of roadway blocks, removed from Piershill many years ago, and for economy sent to Stirling to repave the

Castle, a destiny which they at present fulfil by lying in fine preservation on the esplanade.

In the Castle a young soldier essayed the function of guide, and proved in himself unusually interesting. One would scarcely have conceived the accuracy, interest, and intelligence with which he rapidly sketched in not only the names of the places in view, but also their interest in history. How strongly the historic tradition holds those who live under its influence! Education it truly is. The young soldier was soon joined by an older man, who had been in Zululand, and recounted very vividly his ethnological observations. Of the effective fatality of British shells in a Zulu kraal, he gave the Zulu's graphic explanation: "He (the shell) come to hut, look in, no man there, go away; look in two, three, four house, find no man, and go away. He come to house, look in, see one, two, three, four, five man. Kill them all." Of the cruel maltreatment of British captives he gave accounts too vivid for an unscientific journal, and showed how bitterly such misdeeds exasperated the British soldiery, and made them fight.

The people of Stirling are making a new cemetery at present. They have taken a beautifully situate hill, with a glorious view up and down the Forth. It is almost bare rock, and the earth in which the burial is to take place must be carted up, or the graves must be blasted out of the hill side. The beautiful hill, which was an admirable foreground to the north view of the Castle, will then be planted over with all the hideousness of mortuary sculpture which is at present in fashion. How long will people be in learning that when the body has done its work, the sooner it is decently disposed of in a way that does harm to nobody's nose or eyes it will be better? It is hard to conceive a more repulsive mode of disposing of the dead than this burial in closed caskets; and the ostentatious display of columns, is often less a tribute to affection than to the vanity of a wealthy rivalry or the stupidest ideas of decency. Symbolism has its place, but the more we give to the material the less we regard the spiritual, and in this matter change is coming quickly, and it is well. The feeling of annoyance was not much soothed by a passage through the present cemetery, with its quaint memorials of Scotland's great religious struggle, its statues of the Covenanters; but it passed away in the peace of a long bask on a grassy bank looking out to the Vale of Forth, and up to the ramparts of the Castle, surmounted by a thin red line. The impression of this wondrous scene was nailed by the happy expression, "This is a God's work," and our students passed on with a little more of the undying wealth which is part of the inheritance of the meek and open-eyed.

Passing back from the rock, the riches of the old king's tailors were noted, and their generosity in founding houses for "puir gild brither," and a contrast was drawn between the ancient palatial poorhouse and the modern; a contrast not quite fair, because the serfs and poorest were not even of the dignity of the puir

gild brither who were housed by the generosity of their very wealthy fellow.

In the press of material interest, but a short stay was made to witness one of the most interesting and important of social phenomena, a meeting of the Salvation Army; and in the late afternoon the company was ferried o'er the muddy Forth to Cambuskenneth, whence, noting the restorer's hand, they passed along the banks of Forth to Tullibody and Alloa. Here an individualistic appropriation of bedrooms was adopted, and resulted in rest and in a store of energy which was felt equal to Benleuch.

A start up Alva Glen led the party out of the world into one of the beautiful clefts which are so common in the Ochils, and of which Alva Glen is queen. The scrambling had left two, who, by this time, had earned the sobriquets, "The Brigand" and "The Conscience," far behind. "The Chief" and "Ta Sassenach" looked back, and, descriing their distressed comrades enjoying the luxury of soft grass, signalled a halt. They were vilely deceived. "The Brigand" went off with "Conscience," and stole a march. They were next seen on a ridge nearly a thousand feet above but on the wrong road. A vow was taken that they should by no means be the foremost to reach the top of Benleuch, and then ensued a race, and tear, and scramble, which landed the Chief on the highest point of the ridge, along the back of which the rogues had stealthily crept, within three yards of them as they came up. But there was a long interval to the top of Benleuch, and the race thither saw the Chief a quarter mile ahead of the "Sassenach," while the laggard "Conscience" brought up the rear.

The summit of Benleuch is the highest point in central Scotland, and the trouble of climbing its twenty-three hundred feet is more than repaid by the enjoyment of the wide view of beautiful landscape. Scotland, from Benygoe to the hills beyond Pentland, from Ben Lomond to St Andrews was laid open. The great valleys of the Forth and Tay, with the great bridges spanning their estuaries, lay before them; and in the hollow at their feet was the Devon, gathering, gathering on its eastward flow to the Crook.

What a glorious realism the teaching of geography could be made! It would not surely cost more to take a class from Edinburgh to the Pentlands, than to provide the wear and tear of maps and other symbols; yet, on the Pentlands, the children would learn more of geographical truth in half an hour than they learn in half a year at school, and what is of infinitely more importance, they would love it and enjoy it.

Many a scamper, many a scramble, brought the Chief and Sassenach to a pool, where they were shortly found in the enjoyment of a sunny day in a burn of gladness, and a happy while was spent in naiad sports and in ante-(here post-)diluvian races, which discovered Castle Campbell over the shoulder of the nearest knoll. The windings of the Burn of Sorrow were traced past the west side of the Hill of Gloom, on which the castle stands, down under the

overhanging rocks of Windyedge Pass to the very gate of Hades, at the foot of Kemp's Score, then over the long bridge to the union of Sorrow and Care in the Dolour (Dollar). The site of Castle Campbell is undoubtedly one of the most weird and terrible in the world, and well did it deserve the old name of Castle Gloom. Looked at from Dollar, Castle Campbell shows merely a house on the side of the Ochils; but a wander up the Dollar Burn to its origin from the burns of Sorrow and Care, which have cut their courses deep in the side of the Ochil, and have cut off Castle Campbell from the rest of the world, shows a hill impregnable on three sides.

In old days it was a very terrible place the Castle Gloom, and when old Kemp the freebooter cut his score deep in the rock, his was a name of terror. The Score is a terrible place to climb, now that it is full of loose moist earth and stones, as indeed a rashly gained experience has taught us, but when guarded it couldn't have been climbed at all. Kemp was once hired by a rejected suitor to steal a ward of the Scottish king. The groom was immured in Castle Gloom, but the suit prospered so ill that it was abandoned. Grim old Kemp then thought he would like a pretty sweetheart, and fixed the wedding day, and ordered preparation for it by a great preliminary carouse of the whole band. The maiden's consent was not required. Meanwhile, however, her true lover, a Campbell, who too had been refused by the king, had found his sweetheart's prison and had found a means of communication. He attacked it when Kemp and his company were all drunk, and as the reward of his success married the lady with the king's consent, and got a grant of the Castle, which thus became Castle Campbell. The house was burnt by the Jacobites as a revenge for "The Bonnie House o' Airlie," and now stands quiet enough, having passed from the hands of the Campbells to those of another capitalist whose name we have now forgotten.

This gentleman fulfils his function by putting a gate on the grounds of Castle Campbell, and a man to watch the gate and impose a charge on visitors. This did not at all square with the logic and political economy of our peripatetic philosophers, who objected to pay for getting out, and attempted to discuss the point in German. This somewhat puzzled the man whose authority was questioned, and who declared that the right of way had been tried, and taunted them as no gentlemen, and threatened to "lat the Dollarites ken what kind ye are." "Conscience" weakly urged the giving of name and address, but the Chief turned to the man with the query, "Can you tell me the way to the police office?" Lo! the man of authority vanished round the nearest corner. But a sense of public duty had been aroused, and the policeman was unearthed, and gave the cautious deliverance that he would advise payment as less bother than trying the case. Thus a less heroic resolve to submit to this injustice of capitalism was adopted. Owing to the complete disappearance of the man at the seat of

custom it could not be carried out, and lunch was raised to soothe the uneasy conscience.

This incident is a fourth illustration of the capitalist's function, and a text for the Land Restoration League. A piece of most wondrous scenery is shut up, not because the landlord wants to use it, but because people wish to see it, and can be made to pay for it. A man is diverted from his useful work, and is set to keep toll. After all, the whole result is probably that fewer people see Castle Campbell than would wish to see it, and there is no place within the same distance of Edinburgh more remarkable or more worth seeing.

The party now scrambled along the beautiful Devon, crossed at Cauldron Linn, where the rocks have fallen and filled the Linn, and on to Rumbling Bridge, where they lay on the lawn without pillows, as a French regiment sits without chairs. No photograph was taken, but the diagram below may make the matter clear.

Having failed to arrange a drive to Dumfermline, a jubilant return was made by train, and the respectability of Edinburgh again extinguished the Vagabond Sociologists.

R. C. Beist

YE CAMPERS OUT



Side Elevation

J W Snider.

Spirit of the Universities.

ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.

WHEN the history of St Andrews University comes to be written, the year 1887 will probably not pass unannounced. That fact will be owing, not so much to a multiplicity of special events, as to one in particular. That event was the virtual founding of the Students' Union by the holding of a bazaar in the summer. The bazaar was held in the buildings of the United College, which were in no slight degree transformed for the occasion. The hall was occupied by six stalls, each in name representing an historic building in the city. The gymnasium for the time being became a refreshment-room; class-rooms found themselves utilised as theatres and concert chambers; and the centre of the quadrangle was transfigured into a flower

stall. The bazaar went on for three days, on which it was respectively opened by the Earl of Elgin, Lord Aberdeen, and Mr Andrew Lang. Both artistically and financially it was a great success, and placed to the credit of the Union the sum of £1,800. Of course this sum will look small in comparison with the result of your efforts in the same direction; but it must be borne in mind, that St Andrews did not aspire in this matter so high as her younger sister, and she was quite content with her achievements at that time. Since then, by a supplementary sale, &c., the sum has been raised to over £2,000, so that the Union may be looked upon as an accomplished fact.

Only last week we had our rectorial address with all the interesting incidents adhering to it. Our Lord Rector, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, LL.D., M.P., arrived in the city on Friday evening. He was welcomed right cordially at the station by the students;

in the evening he was entertained to dinner by the Senatus, and afterwards, at a conversazione, was introduced to most of the students. On Saturday morning he was entertained to breakfast by his "constituents," and the same day gave his address. His subject was "Books," and in a thoroughly characteristic and brilliant manner he stated his opinions as to the matter and manner of reading. A torchlight procession closed an eventful day. Altogether, the rectorial visit this session is to be remembered as having been in every way a model one.

As is well known, our Arts students have always kept up their academic garb in the shape of the scarlet gown, but this week the Divinity students have decided to adopt academic costume as well. The nature of that costume has still to be decided, but it will in all probability consist of a black gown and trencher.

The Representative Council is doing good work. During the past year several improvements in academic life have been achieved by their enterprise, and all of these have been appreciated.

By the lamented death of Professor Baynes in the summer, the chairs of Logic and Literature fell vacant. The University Court appointed Professor Seth to the position, and he has already won his way among all students, whether members of his classes or not.

We have no special magazine in St Andrews, but a column of "University Notes" appears weekly in the *Fifehire Journal*, and this serves to air the grievances, and is a medium for the publication of the literary productions of students. The University is always increasing. It is larger this year than ever it was; and a pleasing feature of the present time is an evident spread of academic feeling, and, if we may so say, academic socialism and *esprit de corps* among Professors and students alike.

S. Barclay

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

From an athletic point of view the October term is a busy one in Cambridge, and it takes the full strength of the various colleges to keep both rowing and football in full swing.

The University Trial Eights, from which the vacant places in next term's University Boat are filled up, were unusually good this term. The race took place over the three-mile course at Ely on Saturday, 3rd December, and was well worth seeing.

The Rugby team, captained by M. M. Duncan, an old Fettesian, has done well so far. Early in the term they were beaten by the old Lysians, but since then have had a long run of wins, beating, among others, Leed's St John, Blackheath, London Scottish, and Dublin University.

The Association team is also good, having won eight out of ten matches so far. It lost to the Corinthians and to West Bromwich, but has beaten the Swifts, Crusaders, and Old Carthusians.

Of College Rugby teams Clare is easily first. The

two matches between Clare and Jesus were perhaps the best College matches of the term. Of these Jesus won the first and Clare the second, the score in each case being one goal to two tries.

There was some good play in the different rounds of the Association Cup Ties. In the end the Cup was won rather easily by Trinity Rest.

The Union debates have been running much on the old lines. Home Rule, Trafalgar Square, the Failure of Civilisation, and so on, have been discussed. On the motion "That the State of the Cam is a Disgrace to the Town Authorities" a unanimous vote was taken. The numbers were 171 to *nil*.

The question of the advisability of granting degrees to women is coming steadily to the front, and memorials supporting all sides of the question are finding their way to the Vice-Chancellor. There seems, however, little chance of degrees being granted yet awhile.

The Oxford and Cambridge Universities' Settlement at Toynbee Hall promises to be a powerful means of bringing some small measure of "sweetness and light" to the East End of London. The annual Cambridge meeting was held in Christ's Hall last month, and there was some vigorous speaking on the dangers and difficulties of work in the East End.

All the men, save here and there a stray examinee, have now gone down, and for the five weeks' vacation Cambridge will be perhaps the dullest town in England.

J. B. Peace

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

AT GLASGOW the most important event has been, of course, the Rectorial Election, which passed off with the accompaniments usual to such occasions. Lord Stair and his casting vote are too well known to need remark.

The Union Buildings are approaching completion, and promise to be a great boon to the students. Members of the Representative Council were elected on the 8th and 9th of December. There was a lamentable want of interest among the Arts men, which, however, was in some way balanced by the energy of the medicals. Only eighty-nine out of the whole Faculty of Arts recorded their votes. The medicals, on the other hand, voted almost to a man.

The Dialectic and Medico-Chirurgical Societies are in full swing again, while the Christian Association and Total Abstinence Society have already held their social gatherings.

The Philosophical Society begins under very favourable auspices, and is followed by the Philomathic and the Alexandrian—the one dealing with literary questions and the other with points of classical scholarship.

Besides these there are the Choral and Orchestral Societies, and the usual denominational associations.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE.

University College, Dundee, has entered on the fifth year of its existence. Its roots should now be pretty well established in the soil, and it should

beginning to show some of the fruits of the tree of knowledge. One of the most interesting features in its history is the attempt to form the nucleus of a medical school. To begin with, there is a splendidly equipped chemical laboratory, and Dr Carnelley, the Professor of Chemistry, is a first-class teacher of the science. He is a thorough chemist; he excels in lecturing, and still more in experimental work; and he contrives to infect his students with much of his own boundless enthusiasm. Scientific enthusiast is the right name for Professor Carnelley. He studies foreign scientific magazines for the benefit of his students. He rises early, and sits up late; he visits schoolrooms, taking samples of the air; and for the same purpose he goes up long stairs with policemen to pry into filthy lodging-houses, and down deep sewers with scavengers to inspect drains. He is a specialist in this department, and has made some wonderful discoveries as to the way in which animal organisms live in air. Always working, always studying, Dr Carnelley has a bright future before him. Edinburgh chemists had better look to their laurels.

Then there is a chair of biology, in the occupancy of Professor D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson, who is only twenty-seven years of age. Professor Thompson also teaches botany and embryology. He was a disciple of Francis Maitland Balfour, and he sometimes mentions the fact with a feeling of justifiable pride. The only other chair that goes to the making of a medical school is that of natural philosophy, held by Professor Steggall. He is an enthusiastic student of lawn tennis, and his lectures are all the brighter and more interesting on that account. Funds have been subscribed for a chair of pathology, but nothing has been done in this direction; and it is understood that matters are to rest till the appearance of the long-promised and much-delayed Universities (Scotland) Bill. Then it will be a case of St Andrews *v.* Dundee. St Andrews has already treated the young college liberally in admitting Dundee students to her science degrees, and it is to be hoped that matters will be amicably arranged when the bill does see the light, and that St Andrews *v.* Dundee will be converted into St Andrews + Dundee.

In addition to the above, mathematics is taught by Professor Steggall, and engineering and drawing by Professor Ewing, who was lately made F.R.S.

As might be supposed, the arts do not occupy a front place in University College. Classics and ancient history are taught by Principal Peterson, and English literature is under the care of Professor Gilray. The most interesting part of Dr Peterson's work is the delivery of lectures on such subjects as Roman history, Greek literature, and Latin literature. Dr Peterson is the master of a graceful, smoothly-flowing English style, and his lectures embody the clearest ideas conveyed in the most beautiful language. The effect is enhanced by a rich and well-modulated voice, and a good deal of elocutionary art, and altogether it may be supposed that listening to Dr Peterson is a very

great pleasure indeed. Professor Gilray, a highly estimable gentleman, was a distinguished Edinburgh student. He teaches and lectures in a painstaking and conscientious way that is worthy of all praise.

During two sessions there has been a class of political economy, conducted by Mr Wm. Smart, M.A., who was lately appointed to lecture on economics for Professor Caird in Glasgow University. Mr Smart was in business for fifteen years, and has therefore a thorough practical as well as an extensive theoretical acquaintance with his subject. There is no doubt whatever that a man who knows something about business is much better qualified to teach a subject like political economy than one who is a mere abstract philosopher. Mr Smart is a capital lecturer, and one who can express his thoughts clearly and forcibly, and who, moreover, can illuminate his subject with a great deal of quiet humour. In all respects he is a regular students' hero—a man whom everybody likes.

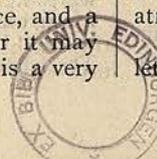
Dundee has a good few lady students. They work well, they study hard, and very often beat male students at the examinations. (The writer speaks from personal experience.) They attend the Students' Union, and read papers; they have an Economic Society of their own, and meet to discuss free trade, pauperism, and bi-metallism! Verily, the experience of University College, Dundee, is a strong argument for the higher education of women.

In nearly all the departments evening classes are held. Any one who considers this beneath the dignity of a University, must be referred back to Aristotle himself. The division of his students into esoteric and exoteric terms, which he borrowed from Pythagoras, evidently refers to day and evening students! Seriously, anyone who is unpedantic, and can take a commonsense view of things, need only be referred to Dundee, where the evening classes are a decided success.

Dundee has a Students' Union, "for promoting social and intellectual intercourse among the students;" a Musical Society; and a Photographic Society. There is also a good library, small, but well selected. All the laboratories and lecture rooms are handsomely fitted up, and thoroughly well equipped. Many of the leading citizens of the town have assisted the College by becoming governors, while the local press has lent valuable aid. One of the most active of the governors is Mr Wm. C. Leng, of the *Dundee Advertiser*, a gentleman who is specially well up in educational matters.

What, then, does Dundee University College want? It wants money, it wants more students, it wants more professors; above all, it wants the power of granting degrees, either in itself, or by union with St Andrews. That it has a promising future before it there can be no doubt. Only let it have a fair chance, and the tree will spread its branches far and wide, sweetening and beautifying the social, intellectual, and business atmosphere of the town and district.

[NOTE.—We regret that our Aberdeen and Oxford letters have not arrived in time.—ED.]



The Uses of a University Union.

MY DEAR SIR,—I hate fag, and feel very much inclined to say that the use of a Union is to let you do all kinds of things that you can't do when separate. It is horrid that what used to be a comfort before I took my degree should be the plague of my life now. But my powers of resistance are exhausted. So here goes.

Well, you know, the Union is, that is, used to be, a great comfort, and more than half the university belonged either to the Union or to the Pitt Club, and as is usual with comforts, we got into the habit of using them without knowing how, and it was only on going down that we felt the want of it. It was a great comfort, if you wanted to see a book, to be able to go and get it for yourself, instead of kicking your heels in a sleepy old library for half-an-hour or so, waiting for the librarian, or to see all the magazines in their places beside comfortable couches, that were an almost irresistible temptation to see the latest that had been said; or, again, if you wanted to write letters, it was handy to find paper, pens, ink, envelopes, and post-office, all in the same room, with all the useful information that one hunts for so unsuccessfully in one's own rooms. There was really no end to the uses of the Union. It was there you went after a dusty walk rather than hunt your bedmaker; there you went, if you were tired roaming, to rest, and read, or it might be sleep, till hall time; there you went if it were wet; there, too, when it was too hot; there when you felt too brisk for work; there when you were too fagged to think; and when you didn't know what on earth to make of yourself, you went to the Union to find somebody who could solve the problem. If you wanted a game at chess, you didn't need to go hunting about the town to find a partner. You could smoke and read *Punch* or Mark Twain; you could amuse yourself chaffing the Vice-President; you could try to catch the Speaker's eye; and if you were really hard up for a job, you could even listen to a debate. I must confess, I never went in without a volume of *Punch* or *Friegende Blätter*; but some men seemed to like it—in fact, a man Praed even went so far as to write about a debate—

“Tis pleasant to snore at a quarter before,
When the chairman does nothing in state,
But 'tis heaven, 'tis heaven, to wake up at seven
And pray for a noisy debate.”

The debates were sometimes noisy enough, but the old lot have carried their art up to St Stephen's now, and the Union seems to be getting very peaceable, as they had a debate the other day with nobody on the other side. This may be due to the penetrating influences of Newnham and Girton, and if this be the case the sooner they're transferred to Westminster the better.

But to come back to the Union. The fact is, Cambridge wouldn't be a university without the Union,

except in the sense of a corporation that grants degrees. Morning, noon, and night, you can find some one there to suit your mood, and in Edinburgh you propose to be much better off than we were in Cambridge. You are to have a gymnasium, and billiards, and baths, and dinners, rooms for small clubs, and lots more, so that I can't for the life of me see what you want me to write about. Can't you use your own wits and common sense? If you do, you will soon discover the uses of a University Union. If you can't, you don't deserve one. At any rate, don't come bothering any more—
Your Friend,

THE OLD UNIONIST.

RMB.

To Correspondents.

Hallux.—You shouldn't need to be warned against treading on people's toes. Professors, too, have brains and nervous systems.

Mummy.—Not being so old as you or “She,” we are ignorant and must confess that we learn much we don't know, even surgical clinics, where there is “Much Ado about Nothing.”

Waster.—We should like to— Well, the short and the long of it is, we love Abou Ben Adhem, and we don't love the Waster. It is a sin to make so weak a parody. Your hit, though, was pointless. Just you try to get your degree by paying for it except by the product of your own work at good steady grindings.

Student.—Your suggestion that we should give the melodic in Sol-fa Notation, as well as Staff Notation, had been already considered, and laid aside till we should feel secure. The paper is getting on so well that we are looking out for a musical com- jutor, and will probably be able to carry out your suggestion when we reappear in 1888.

First Year's Man.—We should recommend you to make a comparative study of Professors. You will then discover how often Professors are victims of a few graceless young scamps, whom the present class arrangements give an indefinite power of petty cruelty. You will discover too that the ablest men, for lack of a little tact, are more easily victimised in the conduct of a large class. And, lastly, you will discover that the more a professor knows of his subject, the more numerous do the secondary mental connections of facts become, so that the professor almost automatically passes along a path unknown to the student who is left in the lurch. The remedy for this is, to break up the classes to a manageable size, to keep rigidly to a syllabus, and for the students to behave like gentlemen.

RMB.

University Societies and Clubs.

Short reports of meetings and general records will be inserted from Notices of the nature of advertisements will be charged to the advertiser unless they be of inordinate length. The final decision rests with us. Correspondents are requested to be as concise as possible.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES. — At a special general meeting of the Associated Societies of Edinburgh University, held last night in the College, the Right Hon. John Morley was unanimously elected honorary president in room of Mr Robert Browning, whose term of office now expires. Mr Morley was elected on the express understanding that the position was entirely unpolitical, and purely literary. Mr Matthew Arnold having been invited to become a candidate for the Presidency, he wired, “Proposal declined, with grateful thanks. Will write.” The following is a copy of his letter:—“Pains Hill Cottage

obham, Surre
will have receiv
by your propos
about Ireland,
and, as a liter
all like that
upon him to ret
except my best
you are acting
faithfully yours,

UNIVERSITY
meeting of t
last night in t
agreed to form
association, wh
of religious life

EDINBURGH
society met on
chair. The pu
did involve th
I.A., led on th
the negative sic
The subject of
laurence.” Es
J. Moir Por

THE NATUR
usly. The mi
fall, 2 Mound
ince. The lon
y professional
being reinforce
club also looks
honorary presi
meetings, whic
each month, at
f. Dr Hare g
ion of the occ
ses of another
exposed by M
discussed from
arded them
plants. Dr W
makes. The
rides on var
ake place not
ions, and that
f natural sele
powed that b
tently empha
conditions of
thatically in lo
students of f
ers are submit
7s. 6d.

EDINBURGH
James Huskie
allow.
The first of
with the Conse
nd December
Goodfellow oc
f members an
ecitations, &c
enthusiastically
Brand, Barton
Gobbs, a pian
ons; Mr W.
ketch; and M
the bagpipes.
ames Wilson
ented Mr Gc

frants degre
ome one the
ou propose
bridge. You
nd baths, an
more, so the
nt me to wh
nd commo
er the uses
don't deser
any more—
UNIONIST.
REV.
gainst tread
and nervo
ve are ignor
know, even
out Nothing,
short and th
don't love th
Your hit, to
y paying for
eady grinding
e the melo
l been alrea
e. The pap
a musical con
our suggesti
to make
discover ho
ng scamps,
finite power
blest men,
the conduct
at the more
s to the sect
ofessor alms
e student wh
break up th
syllabus, an
REV.
Clubs.
inserted fra
e charged th
decision res
as concise
IES. — At
of Edinburg
at Hon. Joh
at in room
expires. M
hat the pos
thw Arnold
residency, fir
Will writ
Hill Cottage

Wobham, Surrey, December 6th, 1887. My dear Sir,—You will have received my telegram by noon, I hope. I am flattered by your proposal; but Mr Morley, although I disagree with him about Ireland, is a friend of mine. He is put forward, I understand, as a literary man, not as a politician; and I should not all like that by my candidature any pressure should be put upon him to retire, or upon his friends to withdraw him. Pray accept my best thanks, and convey them to those with whom you are acting, and believe me, my dear Sir, gratefully and faithfully yours, MATTHEW ARNOLD."

UNIVERSITY ARTS STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the art students of Edinburgh University was held last night in the Logic class-room, when it was unanimously agreed to form an Edinburgh University Arts Students' Christian Association, whose general aim would be to further the spread of religious life and work in the University.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—This society met on December 2,—Mr Robert Oswald, M.A., in the chair. The public business was a debate—"Does the idea of God involve the doctrine of the Trinity?" Mr W. H. Gray, M.A., led on the affirmative, and Mr Alexander Still, M.A., on the negative side; the negative was carried by a majority of two. The subject of Essay on December 16 was "Frederick Denison Maurice." Essayist—Mr Robert Oswald, M.A. Critic—Mr J. J. Moir Porteous, M.A.]

THE NATURAL SCIENCE CLUB has begun its session vigorously. The migration from 90a George Street to the University Hall, 2 Mound Place, appears to have had a stimulating influence. The long roll of members, half of whom are prevented by professional duties from anything like regular attendance, is being reinforced by a contingent of younger enthusiasts. The Club also looks with expectation to the well-known energy of the honorary president for the year—Professor Wallace. At the meetings, which are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month, at eight p.m., no lack of variety can be complained of. Dr Hare gave a characteristically lucid and graceful discussion of the occult phenomena of hypnotism, while the possibilities of another road to the third heavens were enthusiastically exposed by Mr A. Silva White. The colours of flowers were discussed from a new point of view by Mr P. Sewell, who regarded them as expressions of the general constitution of the plants. Dr Watson discoursed in a vivid and interesting way on snakes. The most original paper has been that of Mr Geddes on variation and selection. It was seen that changes take place not indefinitely, but in one of two determined directions, and that this fact leaves much less scope for the shears of natural selection than Darwinians have claimed. He also showed that besides the hunger, hate, and competition, so frequently emphasised in speaking of the struggle for existence, conditions of progress have in the past been found not less emphatically in love, co-operation, and sociality. The club is open to students of natural science, and the names of proposed members are submitted to a formal ballot. The annual subscription is 7s. 6d.

J. A. T.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.—James Huskie has been elected President, *vice* R. L. Goodfellow.

The first of the smoking concerts for the season in connection with the Conservative Association was held on Saturday evening, 3rd December, in Drummond Street Hall. Mr R. Leyden Goodfellow occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members and their friends. An excellent programme of songs, recitations, &c., was provided, most of the performers being enthusiastically encored. Dr Drinkwater, Messrs J. O. Sinclair, Brand, Barton, Harrold, and Thornton, contributed songs; Mr Hobbs, a piano solo; Messrs Lahore and Sturgis-White, recitations; Mr W. J. Croail, banjo songs; Dr Drinkwater, a musical sketch; and Mr D. Rose, a sword dance, Mr Malcolm playing the bagpipes. Between the two parts of the programme, Mr James Wilson, senior vice-president, took the chair, and presented Mr Goodfellow with a handsome camera, subscribed for

by past and present members of the association, as a mark of their esteem, and a small recognition of his many services. A letter was read from the Rev. Archibald Fleming, M.A., a former president, bearing testimony to the great tact, good sense, and high business qualifications of Mr Goodfellow. In making the presentation, Mr Wilson warmly eulogised the services which Mr Goodfellow had rendered to the cause of Conservatism in the university, and to the association in particular, and expressed the wishes of the members for his success and prosperity in America, to which country he was about to depart.

Mr Goodfellow feelingly replied, thanking the members for their unexpected gift, and expressing the great pleasure it had given him to have been of any use to the association, for the future prosperity of which he would always evince the warmest interest. He had always been an ardent Conservative, and in all he had done had striven for the good of the cause. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close by all joining in singing "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen."

THE LAY OF A MIXED MEMBER. — At the smoking concert of the University Conservative Club the chairman, who leaves for America, was presented with a camera, regret at the same time being expressed at his departure, and hope, "that he and the instrument might long be spared to afford amusement to one another"!

I've only just left our Conservative Club
Rather mixed in my mind, for there's been a
Farewell presentation of—Well, here's the rub!
Was it camera or concertina?

Our chairman is leaving, to make for the West,
And polish the mind of the Yankee.
Unless I'm misled, he will carry the best
New aid for the game hanky-panky!

Through an eloquent member we told our dismay
And pictured, though vaguely, the beauties
Whose features our chairman would deftly portray
When not overwhelmed by his duties.

The tone of the whole was exceedingly nice,
But, here is the point that's confusing,
We ventured to hope that this awful device
Would itself find its owner amusing!!

And all through the darkness I'm battling this doubt
Which dogs me. I *cannot* pooh-pooh it!
Do cameras often get larking about?
And how do they manage to do it?

I've pictured it taking our chairman by stealth,
Ignoring his mental condition,
And quite undermining his general health
By focussing every position!!

Full face, quarter face, eyeglass up, eyeglass down,
Or sleeping, or waking, 'twill do it;
If he smile, if he sigh, if he wink, if he frown—
Oh! how will our chairman get through it?

I'm longing to know where the marvel was bought;
I should feel much relieved if I knew
That on maxims Conservative it had been taught
To furnish a "positive" view!

Of course, in a strictly Conservative tone,
It *might* furnish a "negative" too;
But let him make sure that when larking alone,
It will take a Conservative view!!

R. Stephen

CIR.

EDINBURGH MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—At the monthly meeting—Mr W. J. Macdonald, president, in the chair—Mr R. E. Allardice read a paper on a new method of transformation in geometry. The members engaged in a long and detailed dis-

ussion on the teaching of arithmetic, and this evoked so much interest that it was resolved to resume the subject at a succeeding meeting.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—At the second ordinary meeting—Dr Ralph Stockman in the chair—Mr A. Crichton Mitchell read a paper on the "Thermal Conductivity of Metals," in which, after an interesting historical sketch of the subject, he gave an account of some recent researches carried on by himself in the Physical Laboratory under the direction of Professor Tait. Mr T. F. Barbour gave a criticism of Volhard's method of chlorine estimation, in which he pointed out some errors that might be fallen into in using this method in certain circumstances. Votes of thanks were accorded to Messrs Mitchell and Barbour.

PHILOMATHIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 2.—R. Smith, M.A., read an Essay on "The Irish Union." P. R. Landreth was critic.

Dec. 9.—Mr J. C. Smith, president, in the chair. The subject of debate was: "That the Government should take over the Railway System of the Country." The motion was proposed by Mr Ballantyne, seconded by Mr Thomson. The direct negative was moved by Mr Lacey, seconded by Mr Greenfield. After some discussion the motion was lost by four votes.

Dec. 16.—Essay on "Christopher Marlowe," by J. C. Smith. Critic—William Miller.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the second meeting P. Geddes lectured on "The Place of Sociology among the Sciences." His arrangement was as follows:—

THOUGHT.			
KNOWLEDGE.		ACTION.	
ABSTRACTIONS.	PHENOMENA.	LINES OF ACTION.	ENDS.
	Sociology	Law	Subordination to Social Subordinate to Materialism.
Thematics = Logic + Mathematics	Psychology	Education	
	Biology	Medicine	
	Physical Science	Mechanism, &c.	

He showed how sociology had a basis of preliminary science, and contrasted the legitimate materialism which analyses phenomena of the lower sciences out of the higher to an illegitimate materialism, which would reduce the higher sciences entirely to terms of the lower. Inquiring further, "What is the Social unit?" he showed how the relations of the individual grew more complex by relations of sex, of the family, of the head of the commune, of the nation, and of humanity, and analysed the influence of self and other regarding functions at each stage. There was a very good meeting and the members discussed the subject further over their tea. On 11th January the Society will discuss "The Population Question again," under the guidance of J. A. Thomson, M.A., whose biological attainments eminently fit him for the task.

REV.

JUNIOR ST ANDREWS CLUB.—This club held a jolly reunion on Friday night in the Albert. W. Fordyce, M.A., President, was in the chair, and many of the old faces were seen and many of the old songs were sung with great delight. "Ta Phairse" by its old exponent, was favourite, and had to be twice re-performed. Toasts were brisk and to the point. "St Andrews University," "The Club," and "The Ladies," were the chief items in a somewhat short list. About two dozen of the Fellows were present, and all the Faculties were brilliantly represented.

Athletics.

FIRST FIFTEEN.—The members of the team who were given places in the Edinburgh Fifteen, selected to meet that of Glasgow at Partick, played excellently, and two of them—Robertson and Stevenson—gained a try each. Huskie also, by a good dribble, was the means of another try being secured for the Edinburgh team. Chambers at full back tackled prettily and never missed an opportunity of giving his side the benefit of his long drops. Students have, therefore, every reason to be satisfied with the play of their representatives in this match.

Last week Huskie and Stevenson journeyed to London to play for the London Scottish against Richmond, and judging from the reports of the match which have appeared in the various athletic journals, they seem to have played a most effective game. One account says "both showed grand judgment, unlimited 'go,' and rare collaring power." Another says, "they were the best men in the London Scottish team." Since in these two matches these men have shown they can play with such energy, we sincerely wish they would infuse some of it into the forward division of the 'Varsity Fifteen.

On Wednesday, the 21st inst., our men play the Cambridge Fifteen at Raeburn Place, and we earnestly hope they will make a better fight than they did against Bradford on the same ground some weeks previously. The match is sure to be a most interesting one, and, as Cambridge on Wednesday last beat Oxford by two goals and a try to nothing, its result will give us some idea of the position our team holds in University football. The day being the day on which the classes close for the Christmas holidays, students should turn out in large numbers in order to cheer their team on, let us trust, to victory. The team will be:—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, W. C. Smith, H. Stevenson, C. H. Johnson; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and L. Young; forwards, Huskie, Robertson, Simpson, Menzies, Van de Wal, Bellamy, M'Ewen, Reid, Davies.

While we are on the subject of choosing teams, we should just like to point out under what a tremendous disadvantage University football labours by the presence of so many Former Pupil teams in Edinburgh. In order to fully realise this fact, we have only to glance at the names of the men who compose these Fifteens, and who are either students of Arts, Medicine, or Law. Some of them are acknowledged to be among the best Rugby players in the three kingdoms, and have on several occasions represented Scotland in international contests. The following list is not quite complete, but, as far as it goes, serves our purpose:—*Edinburgh Academicals*.—C. Reid, W. C. M'Ewen, H. J. Stevenson, R. H. Johnstone, R. O. Adamson, T. B. Whyte, *Royal High School*.—G. Wilson, J. M'Neill, W. Duke, H. E. Scott, Greenlees. *Institution*.—J. Marsh, Stevenson, Munro, Noël Paton. *Collegiate*.—J. Atkinson, T. C. Bruce. *Watsonians*.—Roddick, Easterbrook. *Wanderers* (not an F.P. team).—G. Grindlay, W. B. M'Tier, M. M'Kerracher, Ian M'Intyre.

SECOND FIFTEEN.—On the 3rd the Second Fifteen played the Second Wanderers at Raeburn Place, and as expected had a stiff fight before winning the match. The Wanderers turned out a strong team, and made great efforts to achieve a result different from what occurred. A very strong wind blew down the field, but seemed to do more to spoil play than aid any one, as the 'Varsity scored all their points against it. In the first period play was

very even, the
and by cleverly
from breaking a
anticipated an
from Reed put
ground, and th
of over. The
forwards playi
Fischer to get
cent run, got i
rendered futile
taken by surpr
which F. and
p as it was
Wallace; but
towards the en
and Ligertwoo
himself at half
back division.
Owing to the
the Second Gl
through. Our
team with the
RUGBY UNIO
was attended b
and it was un
must be playe
board. While
there will be n
SCOTTISH C
attended by R
Edinburgh, Ki
b form such a
genieuk Harr
were drawn up
ship it was ag
t headquarter
association. T
President, J.
awrie (West
Walker (Dunc
Edinburgh).
club, form the
pace for the Cr
burgh on 10th
the scene of th
EDINBURGH
mues. About
University me
country on Sat
M. Bow. T
GLASGOW U
team is this ye
and so far has
ex tries as ag
defeat was rec
if the team pla
burgh clubs ha
clubs of that
Western stude
GLASGOW U
ron by three g
PÄNMURE
one goal to ni
THE Noma
and three tries
ATHENIANS
The Students

very even, the Wanderers showing up surprisingly in the mauls, and by cleverly keeping the ball tight preventing the 'Varsity from breaking away. On changing over the Wanderers' partisans anticipated an easy thing for them, but Webb getting the ball from Reed put in a marvellous run the entire length of the ground, and being collared on the line passed again to Reed, who got over. The game was now much faster, and the 'Varsity forwards playing in fine style came up the field and enabled Fischer to get over. Just before time Webb, by another magnificent run, got in again. Benson's kicks, though well aimed, were rendered futile by the wind. The winners were evidently rather taken by surprise by the good forward play of the Wanderers, in which F. and A. Robertson, Wyllie, and Norrie shone, backed up as it was by some smart work by Bearne, Dowden, and Wallace; but warming to their work they played very well towards the end. Among the forwards Wilson, Neilson, Currie, and Ligertwood were always in the front. Webb quite excelled himself at half, and Reed and Fischer were best of a very good back division.

Owing to the keen frost of the night before, the match against the Second Glasgow Academicals at Anniesland on the 10th fell through. Our Second would probably not have had their full team with them.

S. A. J. J. J.

RUGBY UNION INTERNATIONAL BOARD.—The first meeting was attended by representatives of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and it was unanimously agreed "that all international matches must be played under rules approved of by the International Board. While the English Union holds aloof from the Board there will be no English international matches.

SCOTTISH CROSS-COUNTRY ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting attended by representatives of Clydesdale, West of Scotland, Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, and Hamilton Harriers, it was resolved to form such an association, to which the Perth, Dundee, and Glenicuik Harriers by letter expressed their adhesion. Rules were drawn up, and as in framing the rules for the Championship it was agreed to make the number of qualifying runs five at headquarters, the Clydesdale Harriers withdrew from the association. The following office-bearers were then appointed:—President, J. M. Bow (Edinburgh); Vice-President, Stewart Lawrie (West of Scotland); R. B. Russell (Kilmarnock); W. T. Walker (Dundee); Secretary and Treasurer, D. S. Duncan (Edinburgh). These, with a representative from each associated club, form the committee. It was also arranged to hold the race for the Cross-Country Championship of Scotland in Edinburgh on 10th March of next year. Hawkhill will probably be the scene of the contest.

EDINBURGH HARRIERS.—The influx of students still continues. About half the number admitted this year have been University men. The Four Miles Handicap was run across country on Saturday. The result was:—D. S. Duncan, J. Jack, M. Bow. The scratch time was 25 min. 10-5 sec.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby team is this year much stronger than it has been for some years, and so far has been very successful, having scored two goals and six tries as against one try scored against them. The only defeat was received from the West of Scotland. Five members of the team played for Glasgow against Edinburgh. No Edinburgh clubs have yet been met; but after Christmas the leading clubs of that city are to be tackled, when the powers of the Western students will be thoroughly tested.

Late News.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY v. ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.—Glasgow won by three goals and a try to nil.

PANMURE v. ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—Panmure won by one goal to nil.

THE NOMADS were short, and lost to Grange by two goals and three tries to nil.

ATHENIANS v. DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY STUDENTS.—The Students lost by two goals to one.

FIRST FIFTEEN v. COLLEGIATE.—The Collegiate captain was unfortunately short of men, and had to take some present pupils who had been playing in the forenoon. He held the 'Varsity well in hand at first, but there was afterwards no holding them. Robertson kept the College in hot water, and the 'Varsity forwards all played well. Smith at half got a good deal of the ball, and used it well; while his colleague Chambers dropped finely. The College forwards had plenty of go, but lacked weight. The 'Varsity won by three goals three tries.

THE SECOND had the easiest of walks over against the Second Collegiate F.P. on Saturday, although they played one short, and were minus several of their best men. The visitors were beaten at all points, and had no less than five goals and four tries scored against them. Tries were got by Webb (4), Symons (2), Fischer (2), and Iddon. This brings the team's result to the Christmas Vacation to seven matches played—five won, one drawn, one lost; nine goals and nineteen tries won, three tries lost.

ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY GENERAL COUNCIL'S ASSESSORSHIP.—RESULT OF POLL.—Viscount Cross, 699; Dr John Duncan, 370.

CLINICAL COMMISSION.—We believe that the members already appointed are:—

- Royal College of Physicians—Dr J. Batty Tuke.
- Royal College of Surgeons—Dr Heron Watson.
- Surgical Staff of Infirmary—Prof. Annandale, Mr Duncan.
- Medical Staff of Infirmary—Prof. Grainger Stewart, Dr Muirhead.

Royal Medical Society—G. C. Mackness, M.B., C.M.
Students' Representative Council—E. F. Armour, M.A., R. C. Buist, B.A., S. W. Carruthers.

The only appointments remaining to be made are by the Managers of the Infirmary, who have referred the matter to a Sub-Committee. We have not yet learned the results of the deliberations of Senatus on Saturday.

Aladdin.

DEAR SIR,—As is my wont, at this season of the year, I visited upper earth once more, to see what is to be seen and hear what is to be heard. A courteous invitation from my good friends, Messrs Beryl and Hatton, took me to visit their pantomime on Saturday evening. Conceiving the idea that you would not be averse to hearing something about it (for I did not see you there), I determined to give you my opinion of it to the best of my ability.

Sir, it was gorgeous. Mr Smythe has surpassed himself. Never have I seen such glorious scenes, such wealth of colour, and artistic taste displayed in the production of a pantomime. My good friend, Mr Frank Emery, has worked well, and to a purpose. He has, by his energy, produced a pantomime which will be talked of for months to come. I confess I was surprised at the smoothness with which it passed off, for, barring the too rapid descent of one or two of the scenes, and the disinclination of the sitting statue to swallow the Widow, every scene worked with the greatest regularity.

Mr Jolly, a gentleman whom you probably know under another name, has made the most of the somewhat threadbare story. He has, in a most admirable manner, managed to steer clear of the Punning Rock, on which so many librettos now-a-days are wrecked. Not that his lines are dull. He has introduced many local hits which seemed to take the audience. The

words of the songs too, are good, and are for the most part set to popular airs, which seemed to please my old and faithful patrons the students, to whom I now present my most humble thanks.

The author has, much to everyone's delight, ignored the traditional "demon scene." True, he has approached near it in giving us "The Wizard's Kitchen." Here we find Abanazar indulging in business which may be said to pertain to gentlemen of his profession. Having by incantation found the ring, and how to use it, he makes his way to China, where Aladdin and his widowed mother dwell. In this scene, which is one of the prettiest of the many lovely stage pictures presented to us, we are introduced to all the characters. As the Princess is about to visit the new Pekin Corporation Baths, the street is "proclaimed" by Jo, Chamberlain to the Sultan (?) of China. Aladdin, more bold than others, determines to see this Princess, and die for it if necessary. He sees her and abducts her, concealing her royal person in the house of his mother. A general uproar follows, which in time degenerates into a harlequinade.

In the third scene we are introduced to the camel and the sitting statue. The former enters to the appropriate melody of "The Camels are Coming." Here also we find Abanazar, the Widow, and Aladdin. Abanazar, to get rid of the Widow, commands the statue to swallow her. This, with some difficulty, is done, and Aladdin and Abanazar proceed to the cave in which the wonderful lamp is hidden. Aladdin fights the guardian of the lamp, in the shape of a rather insipid dragon, steals the lamp, and by its assistance and that of "She," escapes from the cave into which Abanazar has shut him. The story at this point is practically abandoned, and the following scene is for the most part a mere setting for songs and grotesque dances.

I should like to make special mention of the Shakespearian procession, as arranged by Mr Frank Emery. The characters of the various plays were undertaken by children, who showed considerable dramatic ability, and the greater number of them went through their parts in an intelligent fashion. Hamlet was perhaps the best, the selection being the interview between the Prince and the Ghost. Julius Cæsar died in a realistic manner. Desdemona did not impress me as particularly beautiful, but one must not expect too much. The surprise of the pantomime was, however, yet to come. After the procession had taken place, the entire company collected in the front of the stage, and sang a particularly feeble patriotic song. As they withdrew, the audience beheld three children posed and made up as Burns, Shakespeare, and Scott. The entire house went wild with delight, cheering and cheering again and again.

Miss Kate Hamilton must be thanked. The care and patience which she has lavished on her part of the entertainment has not gone amiss. Never, sir, have I gazed upon such a lovely dance as the fair ballet, graceful in all its movements—a dream of fair faces and lithe limbs.

The managers have not fallen into the mistake—I am sorry to say, by far too common—of engaging a star and trusting to Providence. All the company are thoroughly competent, and play admirably into each other's hands.

Mr Poyser, who I am glad to say received quite an ovation, has chosen tasteful and taking music, which in fact goes a long way to make a successful entertainment. He had, with commendable industry, a chorus thoroughly drilled, both in their singing and movements.

It would be almost invidious to select any of the company, and say that they were better than their neighbours. When Miss Pierson is better acquainted with her words her part no doubt will be invested with fresh interest to all. Miss Rose Ridway, who is a clever dancer, bids fair to become one of the successes of the year. Miss Dawnay, Miss Hartwell, and Miss Millar fill their respective parts with great acceptance.

The gentlemen are all good. Mr Sidney Harcourt, as the Widow, has the good sense to keep free from all vulgarity—a mistake into which nine out of ten men in women's clothes fall. His song, "It's English I Know," is clever, and abounding in local and political allusions.

Mr Fred Wright and his able coadjutors, Messrs Halliwell and M^rWilliams, never fail to raise a laugh when they get together. I really enjoyed Messrs Wright and M^rWilliams in their smart imitation of the ballet.

The other parts were filled by ladies and gentlemen of sufficient ability to keep the piece from being dull when the principals were off the stage.

At times, I must confess, the piece dragged a little, but I should fancy that a few nights will serve to abolish this. To my thinking the second scene is somewhat long, and at the end snacks rather of the harlequinade. But these trifling defects will, I doubt not, be soon rectified, and Aladdin or the Widow, the Wizard, and the Wonderful Lamp will be pronounced by all the most successful pantomime of recent years. And now, in conclusion let me subscribe myself,—Yours faithfully and Xmasly,

THE SHADE OF PILLANS.

D. S. Winters

Notice to Correspondents.

ALL communications must be addressed to THE Student, Co-operative Printing Company, Bristol Place.

STUDENTS (Medical or other) Boarded by young Physician, 15 minutes from University. Studied helped; full liberty in return for fair work. Insight into practice qualifying for taking Assistantship early.

MEDICUS, Keith & Co., George Street.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Special Cheap Rates for Short Announcements such as Professional Appointments, Tutions, &c. Three Lines for One Shilling per insertion. Apartments Wanted or to Let, Two Lines Sixpence.

The Student.

A Casual.

No. 5.

EDINBURGH: JANUARY 18, 1888.

ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Professor Dickson (with Portrait)	57
STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL:—	
Address by Mr James Huskie, Senior President	58
Annual Report for 1887	59
Hospital and Clinique Notes	60
The Rowdy Classes	61
THE SPIRIT OF THE UNIVERSITIES:—	
Oxford Letter	62
Aberdeen University	62
The Medical Curriculum	63
Dramatic Digs	64
University Societies and Clubs	65
Letters to the Editor	66
University Notes	67
S.R.C. Notes	67
The K.C.—1887	67
Athletics	68
Editorial Notice	68
To Correspondents	68
POETRY:—	
An Address to my Landlady	60
Ballade of a Dreamer	63

Professor Dickson.

WHAT a sad sad story each one of us brings back to tell his friend! Warm-hearted Professor Dickson has gone to his home in the distant hills, amongst the trees and flowers, and of him will return to us nothing but pleasant memories.

It is hard to realise that the kindly Professor of Botany, who showed so little of the don and so much of the man, is passed for ever from our midst. Yet it is so. The rest of the vacation at Hartree has passed into a longer rest than he or we looked for, and the sum of his life is full so far as his direct influence can affect it.

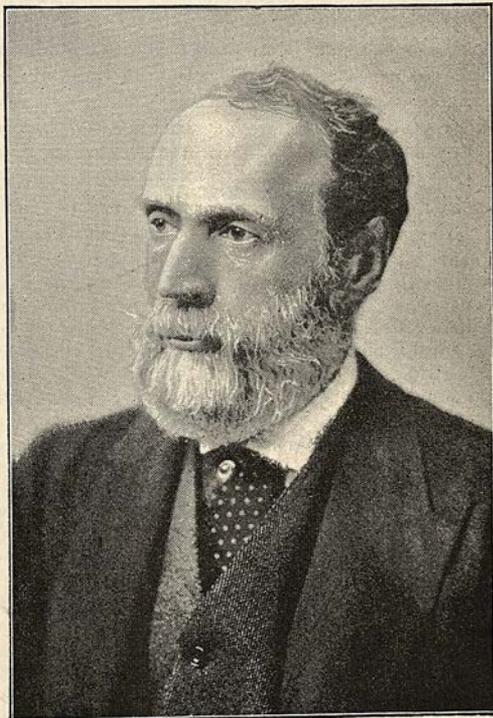
When at the end of the term we saw him last at the K.C., playing with us and to us the pretty gentle airs he was so fond of, we little thought so characteristic a picture was the impression he would leave us with, the happy kindly gentleman whom his students loved as a teacher and a friend.

Sudden, and terrible in its suddenness, was the manner of his death. He was curling, skip of his rink, keen as the ice itself, when he stumbled and fell into the arms of his fellow-skip, dead.

In our Universities, with their large classes, it is granted to few professors to awaken in the mass of their students any distinctly personal affection. This is what Alexander Dickson has done; and, owing partly perhaps to the special opportunities of botanical study, but more to the personal attraction of his gentleness, he will be remembered less as a botanist than as a man.

Ah! dear kind-hearted Professor Dickson, I can see you now, at the foot of your lecture-room, quelling a turbulent sea of students in the back benches, too

ardent, perhaps, in their pursuit of knowledge. There is no angry tone, no "Silence, gentlemen," or "Now, gentlemen, I can't have this disturbance,"—no sarcastic remark. You show each how you wish to be, not a taskmaster, but a fellow-student and a friend. And after lecture, who more approachable than you, ever more generous of his knowledge and power, who willing to help every one who asked you?



In the examination-room, too, who more kind or more just? Ever your kindly word of encouragement was there, and many a heart bears warm remembrance of your encouraging voice in the hour of distress.

Generous too was Professor Dickson, giving freely of his store of wealth or of knowledge to all who needed his help. But what need we multiply instances? We have ever the same picture. In class, in the field, in the hall,—as teacher, fellow-worker, and friend,—there remains with all who knew him, the gentle kindly memory of Alexander Dickson.

F. Rosemunda
REV.

Students' Representative Council.

ADDRESS BY MR JAMES HUSKIE, SENIOR PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN,—At this the close of the fourth year of the existence of your Representative Council, it is our duty to give you an account of the progress we have made in the furtherance of your interests. In placing in your hands our report of this year's work, we feel sure you will appreciate the fact that this year has been the most fruitful in the history of the Council. The work which has been accomplished, and the reforms which have been made in the various faculties, and especially in that of medicine, have been of the greatest and most practical importance to us as students. This success is, no doubt, due to the feeling that the students no longer look upon the Council as a huge debating society, of which students were anxious to become members only for the purpose of cultivating their powers of oratory, but see in it a body desirous to do as much as it can to promote their interests. Since this change has taken place in your opinions of the Council, you have been ready to bring before it all your grievances, and have thus given it an ample supply of material on which to work. It is also explained on the ground that the Professors, who are themselves aware that reforms in many directions are necessary, and some of whom have given us most valuable suggestions as to how we should set about them, recognise that the Council truly represents the opinions and wishes of the mass of the students. Until the Council existed they had no means of becoming acquainted with the hardships of the students, and during the earlier years of its existence had to make sure that it was really trusted by the students and was not a mere show, but essentially a living, working organisation. In former days they had merely to conjecture what would really be beneficial legislation. Now, however, having attained the position it occupies, its presence is of the utmost importance to you, and as long as it faithfully and honestly endeavours to lay your wants before the Senatus in a practical and sensible manner, it will still continue to promote your well-being. In order to still more increase its utility, its rules have this year been carefully and thoroughly revised and improved, and have been made more stringent, so as to prevent waste of time and to render discussions concise and orderly. We expect this revision will still further remove from the Council the charge of being merely a debating society, and will impress upon its members that they are sent thither not to be wind-bags, but to interest themselves in all that concerns the students.

You will also notice that the date of elections of new Councils has been changed from January to November. This was most necessary. Under the old system the Council was greatly handicapped; the election taking place so late in the session, rendered it utterly impossible to accomplish any work by the end of the winter session. In summer very little real general Council work could be effected, as the Arts and Divinity classes were closed; and in the following winter were busy arranging their new classes and getting into the work of them, and could not devote much time to other things. Then the Christmas holidays followed, and as soon as the students re-

turned they had to receive the report of the departing Council, and to busy themselves about the election of a new one. Now, however, all the elections will take place before men have settled down to work, and the Council will have a full winter session to attend to its special duties, and, as you will all allow, that is the best time to find what the students really want before they have their attention taken up with summer outdoor exercises. One only difficulty, when making these changes, was in connection with the first year in Arts and Medicine, where the men have not had time to find out each other's qualities. In Medicine this is not so serious, as most men begin their career in summer, and have therefore by November some knowledge of University life. In Arts, the first year representatives must depend in great measure for guidance on the judgment and experience of their seniors. This cannot be avoided. The Council in future ought to overtake a large amount of good, necessary, and important work.

Our greatest amount of work has been done in the Faculty of Medicine. In this faculty, as you will see from the report in your hands, we have been the means of providing clinics where none previously existed, or were held at hours which made it quite impossible for students to attend unless they took a five years' course. This has been altered, and a student going through his course in four years is now able to receive instruction in most of the important branches of medicine, as, for example, throat and ear diseases, fevers, &c. Of course, owing in some instances to want of accommodation, and in order to make the clinics practical, many of them have been limited, and it has then been "First come, first served." The inconvenience to those who do not manage to get on the lists can only be remedied by more frequent clinics, and this ought soon to be arranged. We have obtained the appointment of a commission to inquire into and suggest alterations in the hours of clinical teaching in the Infirmary, so as to diminish the clashing of the clinics. At present, as you well know, it is absolutely impossible for a fourth year's man to see any surgical work; and if he does make an effort to attend operations and out-patients, he has to absent himself from the medical wards. This present arrangement, then, is not the one best calculated to turn out skilled and well-equipped doctors. All changes recommended by this commission will certainly be advantageous, for the Professors, teachers, and laymen composing it are taking a deep interest in this subject. On behalf of the students we have to thank the Senatus for the alterations they have proposed in the First Professional Examination. They are of incalculable advantage to the first year's student, enabling him to devote more time to Chemistry and Anatomy in his first winter. We sincerely trust they will be able to see their way to grant our petition with regard to the Second Professional Examination; for if, as we have asked, students be allowed to go up for Anatomy and Physiology at the end of the second winter session, they will be able to continue their Infirmary work during the third winter, which under the present arrangement of examinations they cannot do, but must give over surgical work at the end of their third summer session, and by the present clashing of clinical hours are prevented from again returning to it to refresh their memories before the Final Examination takes place.

Of the other advantages gained for you, such as the erection of wash-hand basins in the post-mortem theatre, the labelling of typical pathological specimens for medical reading for their Second Professional Examination, &c., a full account is given in the report.

Although the Medical the comfort of students. I reading-room evenings. It regulations w session, else ties it is alm as in Medic members of t to the Council to.

We feel gr that the finan after paying favour of L while on this attention the thousand stu sum, as you v allowance yo We trust that advantages we some of them encourage th it is wholly in ceerts, or of an the past year some smoking that too frequ was better t attractive as it was impos and so the unfortunate in on behalf of and to its pr For her kind presented he for the help financial stat and your Co same positio to want of exist.

The Union last one, hel The next deb the subject to a big house, debates they every exciting Your Coun predecessors tion of the E work in this of essential plans and ac thankless tas by previous of funds, an indifferent s been raised who had alre advantages students see hope they wi

Although the greatest bulk of our labours has been in the Medical Faculty, something has also been done for the comfort and convenience of Arts, Divinity, and Law students. I refer to the improved ventilation of the reading-room and to the opening of the library on certain evenings. It is to be hoped students will conform to the regulations which have been issued along with this concession, else they may lose this boon. In these faculties it is almost impossible for your Council to accomplish as in Medicine. Still, there is much to be done; and members of them may be sure that representations made to the Council are, and will always be, carefully attended to.

We feel gratified in being able to show you in our report that the financial position of your Council is excellent, for after paying current accounts we have a balance in our favour of £38. 15s. up to 31st December. Gentlemen, while on this subject, we would like to bring under your attention the very small sum subscribed by over three thousand students to the funds of their Council. The total sum, as you will see, is only £42. 12s. 6d. Yet on this small allowance you expect us to do wonders on your behalf. We trust that, having pointed out to you the numerous advantages we have gained for you, and the acquirement of some of them meant the expenditure of money, you will encourage the Council to persevere, by letting it feel that it is wholly independent of the proceeds of smoking concerts, or of any other concert which may be held. During the past year the Amusements Committee only arranged one smoking concert, for they found from past experience that too frequently the concerts were failures, and that it was better to give fewer concerts and to make them as attractive as possible. If the concerts were held frequently, it was impossible to find our best performers disengaged, and so the programme suffered. The committee were fortunate in inducing Miss Detchon to give a concert on behalf of the Council. This was a brilliant success, and to its proceeds we owe our favourable balance-sheet. For her kindness in gratuitously giving that concert they presented her with a gold Maltese cross. Had it not been for the help we received from this entertainment, our financial statement would have shown a great deficiency, and your Council would very probably have been in the same position as most University organisations are, owing to want of support from the students for whom they exist.

The Union debates have been again revived, and the last one, held in November, was a comparative success. The next debate will be some time next week, and we trust the subject to be discussed will be the means of drawing a big house. If students would only turn out to these debates they would find them attractive, instructive, and every exciting.

Your Council is thankful to see the greatest work of its predecessors coming to fruition in the shape of the erection of the Edinburgh University Students' Union. Our work in this matter has been, although apparently slight, of essential importance, for we have had to discuss the plans and accommodation of the Union. The great and thankless task of raising the necessary funds was borne by previous Councils. This year, as we were still in need of funds, an appeal was made to the students, with indifferent success, and most of the money which has been raised was obtained from third and fourth year men who had already subscribed, and who will not enjoy the advantages of the Union when erected. Now that students see that the Union is so soon to be a reality, we hope they will come to the aid of the committee, so as to

enable them to complete the erection of a structure which will not only be beautiful as a building, but will do so much for their advantage and comfort. To make it a success two things are necessary,—first, that the four Faculties should unite in its support by enrolling themselves as members; and, secondly, that the Union Executive should do all in their power to make it attractive to each of the four Faculties.

Since the general body of students do not seem to have any desire to wear an academic costume, I may be permitted to make the suggestion that the new Council should select for its Executive some distinguishing badge or gown to be worn on official occasions. Owing to its composition it is impossible for all its members to be graduates, and it is by no means becoming to see some with gowns and some without. If this were resolved upon, the badges or gowns should be the property of the Council.

The question has often been asked, "What do you do with the letters you receive from well-known literary and public men with whom from time to time the Council has been in communication?" Hitherto, I believe the gentlemen who received such letters kept them. This year we made it imperative that all letters sent to the Council in connection with its affairs should be letter-pressed. It would, I think, be advisable for the Council to keep an album in which such communications could be fastened. This would form an interesting book in the history of the Council, and would, I humbly think, be not only a proper but a very important change.

In conclusion, I only wish to refer to the very great loss we have suffered by the very sudden death of Professor Dickson. I can only express our sorrow at our loss, and our sympathy with his relatives in their affliction. Professor Dickson was to us always a kind and instructive teacher. His interest in our welfare never ended with his lectures. In our various amusements he was always ready and pleased to take a part. He was one of those who desired to let us feel that though our teacher he was still our friend. Your Council felt that it would be only right that you should be represented at his funeral, and accordingly sent two of its members to do so.

We have to express our thanks to you for the indulgence we have experienced from you, and for the help we have received from many of you, during the past year. During our year of office we have striven to fulfil to the best of our power the duties connected with it. If we have succeeded in doing so satisfactorily, the remembrance of this will always be a lasting pleasure to us; and we trust that any measures which have been gained for you during our tenure of office, will realise the expectations formed regarding them. It is our hope that the Students' Representative Council, in promotion of the objects and ends of its appointment, has a bright future before it, and will always retain the confidence and support of the students.

J. Mackie.

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1887.

We recommend this to the study of all students. It is the record of very substantial and self-denying work on their behalf, and we hope they will this year discover that it is a great disgrace that the Council should be dependent on concerts and other extraneous aid for the avoidance of a deficit. It is as if students would thank the Council for playing the wise man and pay it for playing the clown.

Hospital and Clinique Notes.

THE festivities of Christmas and New Year are observed in some detail in the Infirmary, and as there are many visitors a certain public education makes quiet progress. The following is inimitable as an expression of the quintessence of benevolent snobbery, which is not yet too rare even in Edinburgh. At the Nurses' Party a guest was seen to raise her eyeglass, survey the party slowly from one end to the other, and then heard to pronounce the satisfactory verdict: "A very respectable-looking set of women." Alas! alas! poor Sairey Gamp! The nurses, we hear, are very happy over this dictum.

LISTS FOR DR M'BRIDE'S CLINQUES ON DISEASES OF THE EAR AND THROAT.—These Cliniques will be given at one o'clock, and students will be admitted according to the subjoined lists only.

A. Tuesdays (January 10, 17, 24, 31; February 7, 14).—Messrs Buist, Campbell, Eadie, Hall, Kühne, M'Cann, A. MacDonal, A. M. Mackay, Montgomery, Monteith, Newall, Paterson, J. H. Smith, J. C. Thomson, Weir, Westwood.

B. Fridays (January 13, 20, 27; February 3, 10, 17).—Messrs Armour, Drummond, Eden, Gobbelaar, Hartley, Hughes, J. Huskie, Hynes, Kuys, D. J. Mackay, Moss, Morgan, Musgrove, Paton, Te Water, Turner.

C. Tuesdays (February 21, 28; March 6, 13, 20, 27).—Messrs Brandt, Bremner, Burnell, Fleming, Forrest, Howatson, Kenworthy, Lawson, J. Macdonald, Maxwell, Owen, Pestell, Shields, Smut, Sutherland, Tate, Wilson.

D. Fridays (February 24; March 2, 9, 16, 23, 30).—Messrs Browning, Candlish, Cattán, Elliot, Greig, Hignett, Jameson, Middlemass, Philipps, Ritchie, Rodgers, Ross, Russell, Smyth, Wells, Zaytoon.

No others can be admitted this session.

As students have been asking about a text-book to use with reference to Dr M'Bride's Cliniques, we venture to remind them of Dr M'Bride's "Guide to the Study of Ear Diseases," which is published at a student's price, 7s. 6d.

EDINBURGH ROYAL INFIRMARY REPORT FOR 1887.—Cases treated in the Hospital, 8,823, of which 650 remain. Of cases treated to a termination, 3,849 were medical, and 4,324 surgical; 4,037 were cured, 2,911 were relieved, while 657 died in Hospital; the mortality being 6.4 per cent., or deducting cases dying within forty-eight hours of admission 4.9 per cent. The average daily number of patients in Hospital was 632, 50 being children, and the average number of patients 200. The average stay in Hospital being 28.2 days for medical, 24 days for surgical, and 21 days for renewal cases, so that a considerable reduction has been expected.

Financially, there is a deficit of £4700 on the year. The ordinary expenditure being £34,552; extraordinary, £3,214; and interest on building debt, £2,446. The ordinary income was £28,830, of which the sale of Hospital tickets amounted to £4,080. The expenditure per occupied bed was £19. 18s. 6d., a decrease of 15s. on the cost for 1886. [NOTE.—Some of the wealthy out-patients might do something to remove this deficit, and reduce the building debt.—ED.]

On the nursing staff there are 69 nurses and 48 probationers; 24 nurses have during the year gone to other situations; and for 25 vacancies in the list of probationers, 500 applications have been received.

In the Convalescent House there were 54.5 patients as a daily average.

GLASGOW ROYAL INFIRMARY REPORT FOR 1887.—Cases treated in the Hospital:—Medical, 1,097; Surgical, 3,193. Mortality, 8.8 per cent., or excluding cases dying within forty-eight hours of admission 6.3 per cent., a decrease from the mortality of 1886.

R.C.B.

An Address to My Landlady

ON LEAVING EDINBURGH AT THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION, BY AN OLD ST ANDREWS STUDENT.

CALL me early, call me early, landlady kind and true,

For to-morrow I must bid this metropolis "adieu";
Tell the cabman to be punctual, for I would not miss
the train,

I'll shed no tears of sorrow, though I ne'er come here
again.

You praise the beauty of your town, I'm wearied of it
din,

But though I've seen its sorrow, I know nothing of its
sin;

To all its gay allurements, as you know, I have been
blind,

I've had no time for pleasure, for I came here to grind

Oft for one hour of peace have I heaved a longing
sigh,

For the hum of countless multitudes for ever passing
by

Disturbed my meditation, and made me long to be
In a quiet little city* that stands beside the sea.

There ocean's ceaseless murmur falls like music on
the ear,

No other spot in all the world to me is half so dear:
I love its hoary crumbled ruins and ivy-mantled walls

Fond memories still cluster round its academic halls.

I have improved the fleeting hours since I came here
I ween,

And you know, my good woman, how diligent I've
been;

Though I sat till morning hours, and till sleep did dim
mine eyes,

When you called me up for breakfast I was never slow
to rise.

Now do not weep for me, I pray, although it grieves
your heart

To know that from each other we so very soon must
part;

When I'm absent from this room you'll think upon me
still,

For I know you like a student who always pays his bill.

I believe your daughter loves me, she never could
conceal

Her visions of the future which she hoped would yet
be real;

But let me say once more to you, though cruel it may
seem,

To-morrow morning she'll awake to find it all a dream.

* St Andrews.

But tell her not to sigh for me on each returning day,
Or pine in lonely solitude when I have gone away ;
Some unwary ardent lover she'll be able to control,
Though she has failed to captivate my algebraic soul.

I long to see the cottage and the dear old folks at home,
To visit haunts of former days, on native hills to roam ;
I long to breathe the fragrance of the sweetly smelling flowers,
And all alone with Nature to spend the summer hours.

Call me early, call me early, landlady kind and true,
For to-morrow I must bid this metropolis "adieu" ;
Tell the cabman to be punctual, for I would not miss the train,
I'll shed no tears of sorrow, though I ne'er come here again.

D. B.

D. Blythe.

The Rowdy Classes. *Wm*

THE phenomenon of disorderly classes presents problems of the greatest psychological complexity in the investigation of the causes from which it arises, and in the nature of the remedies, temporary and permanent, which should be applied for its removal. As to the causes, we have, however, a certain amount of clear knowledge. The phenomenon exists in all the Scottish Universities, large and small ; but the size of the class seems to be important in determining the probable permanence of the rowdy tradition,—the larger the class the less favourable the outlook. The rowdyism is almost strictly localised in the class-rooms of various individual teachers. It would be easy to specify the professors in the various Universities whose classes are always disorderly ; and it is very rare to find any transgression of the rowdyism into other classes, and in such cases it very speedily dies.

What qualities in the teacher favour the development of disorderly tendency? It is not a question of mere intellectual stature. We have known it occur with a man of only moderate ability ; and if we mistake not in thinking of the other instances that immediately present themselves, the men who are most notorious for disorderly classes are of the very highest ability in the Universities. The most common feature is a reputation of being a bad teacher for the circumstances in which his work is laid. The qualification is needed,—we have found men who were

intolerable in the lecture-room, clear and impressive in a tutorial class. Inability to teach may pass away ; while an ill repute persists, but the rowdyism will then of itself die out in a year or two. Sometimes, however, both are permanent. Great knowledge brings with it mental associations which to a learner are absent,—thus a passage from one fact to another may be the most natural step for a teacher, but too subtle or impossible to a student. The remedy, so far as it depends on these causes, is not so hard to find as it is difficult to apply. Practise to restrain wandering thoughts by a clear and definite syllabus, followed almost rigidly at first, until the main lines of his subject are more deeply impressed on the teacher's brain than the details, will do much to correct this fault. Friendly consultation of teacher and students might do much to establish such a system. Another quality which exposes a teacher to rowdyism is hyperæsthesia, which turns the class-rooms into a kind of bear-garden, in which the professor is baited puppywise in a manner more irritating than hurtful. The remedy for this, so far as it depends on the teacher, consists in a reduction of the overwork and mental dissipation to which the over-sensitiveness is often due ; but it evidently depends more on the courtesy of the students, and will therefore be discussed further on.

There is one point more that must be mentioned here. Not only are the classes large, and the teachers bad, but the classes are compulsory. We have been in classes which were large and with bad teachers, where the class was not compulsory, and the result was never in any case a disturbance ; the students simply didn't go. This, it might be argued, suggests remedy by increasing the freedom of choice of teachers ; but while the student's morality is so elementary as it is at present, and while he attributes all his conceivable faults to the powers of his academic cosmogony, use of this privilege would be limited to a few specially enlightened individuals. We should say, however, that when a teacher finds more students presenting themselves than he is able to manage or to teach, he should so far as in him lies discourage any increase of their number. This is not present policy.

The causative qualities in the student are perhaps less definite. He may simply wish to protest against a bad teacher. In this case a simple development of the objecting shuffle may give a disorderly class, where even the few fragments of intelligible discourse are drowned. The student is undoubtedly right to protest against being forced to go to a bad teacher, who is no teacher, but the present method of protest is as unintelligible and indistinct as it is ineffective. A much more effective method lies in the hands of those who are not afraid, in the possibility of the students either leaving the class-room in a body, or even in a boycott, but such means would we think be justified only when constitutional methods had failed. Now that a class committee of the Representative

Council exists for every class, it should not be so hard to establish intelligible communications between a professor and his students, by which, in a definite articulate way, they might tell him of their difficulties under his teaching. Such a communication need entail no lack of the respectful relation that should always exist between intelligent men, and most teachers would probably be glad of such a possibility.

But when the protest is done, there is left an irritating residuum of sheer disturbance, from which it is sometimes impossible to distinguish a prolonged and inarticulate protest. Some fellows—taking advantage especially of any hyperæsthesia of their teachers; making an opportunity of his every peculiarity of turn, voice, and manner; never passing any possibility of irritating him, and never forgiving any lack of tact he may show when irritated—enjoy the childish delight of seeing their worm squirm. Apart from the thoughtlessness of such childish and barbarous cruelty, this misbehaviour increases any inability to teach which may exist. It makes attention on the part of others exceedingly difficult; and the resulting irritation has at present come to a crisis, and formed a league for suppressing the disorderlies by forcible ejection from the class-room. This we are sorry for. The use of force to improve a condition of ethical debility is always a doubtful policy, and apart from the fact that this method certainly gives no permanent solution of the difficulty, we very much doubt if it will succeed even temporarily.

[Even now we learn that a counter alliance has been formed to give the League "a jolly good hiding if they try it on."]

A suggestion has been made which looks more hopeful. It is proposed to give the members of the class committee of the Students' Council the duty of reporting to the professor the name of any student who misbehaves in this way, to have him warned by name before the class that if he persist his name will be reported to the Senatus for such discipline as they may see fit to exercise. This is better, especially as depending on the action of two permanent bodies, the Senatus and the S.R.C.; but it is a terrorism, and so gives no prospect of removing the causes which produce the difficulty. This lies in a gradual rise of the gentlemanliness and courtesy of the student, in making a protest when needed in a recognised and constitutional manner, and, perhaps chiefly, greater self-control on the part of the better men. It is the momentary weakness of those who do not themselves think of disturbing a class or annoying a teacher that is the encouragement to disturbers. A smile from a fellow-student makes the rowdy think his work a joke, and gives it the dignity of humour. We should very strongly impress on all who care to do as they would be done by, and who would not go through the world thoughtless and careless of others' feelings, to exercise their self-restraint in this manner, and we shall soon get rid of class rowdyism. The problem is solved so soon as disorder becomes "bad form."

ReBeist

Spirit of the Universities.

OXFORD LETTER.

SIR,—Oxford men have not had their proper opportunities for growling at the weather this term. The drought seems to have made the ground so dry that the little rain which fell was sucked in. So there were no floods, and there was not much frost, and there was only one gale or so. Thus there was provokingly little to grumble at in this line.

However, our football team gave us a "nasty one" (as the vulgar boy puts it, when he has succeeded in being exceptionally rude). They were unbeaten at Oxford. We began to get quite cheerful, and to talk about our "fine set of forwards." Then they went to the Queen's Club Ground, Kensington. There our fine forwards were held in the tight scrimmage and "rushed" in the loose, and Cambridge won by about three goals to nothing.

Politicians have been holding quite a carnival this term. First came Lord Salisbury, and the place was flooded with delegates hatching their treason to free trade. Then came the Gladstonian counter-blast. Mr Dillon gave us in the Corn Exchange, his views (English Edition) on the Irish Question. Mr Asquith was promised at the end of term, and Mr M'Carthy harangued an unsympathetic audience at the beginning.

The river has swarmed as usual with coaches and freshmen in various stages of aquatic evolution. But the little racing there has been has not been very exciting, and the trials scarcely up to the mark. Cambridge must be beaten somehow next year, but the prospect is not particularly bright.

YOUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

H. G. Snowden.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY.

WE Aberdonians have been for some time pluming ourselves on being the only University in Scotland able to boast of a well-established and efficiently conducted magazine. Though now deprived of our position of proud pre-eminence, we send our heartiest good-wishes for the continued prosperity of *The Student*. *Alma Mater*, as our University magazine is styled, is now in the fifth year of its existence, and is steadily increasing in ability, influence, and circulation. It is issued weekly during the winter session at the price of twopence; but its editors are hopeful of soon being able to imitate the enterprise of the "subterranean barber" in the entertaining history of Richard Arkwright, and reduce their charge to a penny.

The great event of the first half of the session has been the Rectorial election, and the result was an overwhelming victory for the Unionist candidate, Mr Goschen, who obtained a majority in each of the four nations. All the time-honoured observances of the rectorial struggle were loyally maintained. The wholesale scrimmage on nomination day came off in

the quadrangle of Marischal College, and ended in the total rout of the supporters of Mr Morley. The torch-light procession after the election was a triumphant success, and the citizens, though plunged in the deepest abyss of Gladstonianism, seemed to share the prevailing enthusiasm. Mr Goschen is to give his rectorial address on the 31st of this month, and will doubtless receive a cordial welcome from former friends and former foes alike.

The chief event in athletics that has to be chronicled is the visit of the Glasgow Fifteen. Our men did their best to entertain their guests, generously conceding the victory to the visitors, and afterwards drowning their feelings in the flowing bowl. Much disappointment was felt at the failure of the Edinburgh Fifteen to fulfil their engagement. This is the second time within a few years that Edinburgh has disappointed us, and the incident naturally tends to engender a feeling of soreness. Our Rugby team is easily able to vanquish all the local clubs, and it is therefore of importance for the development of Rugby in the north that our men should have a chance of pitting themselves occasionally against foemen worthy of their steel. The Associationists crow loudly over the mushroom growth of their game in Aberdeen, and it is certainly hard that the University, which has steadfastly clung to its old Rugby traditions, should meet with only lukewarm sympathy from such thorough exponents of the game as the Edinburgh 'Varsity Fifteen.

Since last session there have been several changes in the teaching staff of the University. Professor Cash now occupies the chair of Materia Medica, in the room of the late Dr Dyce Davidson, while Professor Stewart has succeeded the late Dr Trail in the chair of Systematic Theology. The most recent change is the appointment of Rev. A. S. Kennedy to the Professorship of Hebrew, in succession to Dr John Forbes, who after seventeen years of teaching has sought a well-earned retirement.

The season of festivity is drawing to a close, and the season of examinations is about to set in with all its wonted severity. The University ball was held on the 20th of last month, and was more successful even than usual. Bursary Night, on which the *laudator temporis acti* holds high carouse, will soon also be a thing of the past.

W. J. Macdonald.

Ballade of a Dreamer.

FRIEND Christmas, who beckoned away men
From lectures, gives me no respite.
Exams, unknown tortures to lay men,
Impending, keep me in a fright.
Examiners! let's be polite
And bless them, for cursing ain't pretty,
But, dreaming just now in my spite
I spun them without any pity.

White-headed, baldheaded, and grey men,—
With names I've no room to indite,—
All those who do (verbally) flay men
Twice yearly, as part of that rite
Mysterious and awful in height
To us, whether stupid or witty,
Examiners! proud of my might,
I spun them without any pity.

Learning mouth was a nutrient foramen;
Sir William's own mouth was a sight.
On hearing that Pistols are Staymen,
Poor Dickson betook him to flight.
Croom, Fraser, each merciless wight
Who ever spun men in this city,
Chiene, Barlow, Murrell, oh, delight!
I spun them without any pity.

ENVOI.

Dear Fortune, consider my plight,
And grant that, in spite of my ditty,
These men never knew that last night
I spun them without any pity.

CIR.

R. Stephen

The Medical Curriculum.

THE following scheme has been handed to us to show how certain suggested changes in the University regulations would probably modify the course. It has been drawn up by a student of considerable experience and of wide acquaintance, as a summary of the opinions which students express as to these suggestions. There are some changes of hours which are possibly not essential. The most noteworthy point seems to be the extraordinary increase of time devoted to dissecting.

FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

First Summer.—Botany, Natural History (with Practical Classes). Examination—Botany and Natural History.

First Winter.—Chemistry, 9-10; Dissecting, 10-1; Anatomical Lecture, 1-2; Practical Chemistry. Examinations in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Second Summer.—Dissecting; Practical Physiology.

Second Winter.—Anatomy Demonstrations, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Physiology, 11-12; Hospital, 12.30-2; Dissecting, 2-3. Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Third Summer.—Hospital, 12.30-2; Practical Pathology; Practical Materia Medica; Surgical Tutorials. Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Third Winter.—Medicine, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Materia Medica, 2-3; Pathology, 3-4; Clinical Surgery, 12.30-2. Examination in Pathology and Materia Medica.

Fourth Summer.—Fever Cliniques; Eye or Medical Diagnosis, 9-10; Midwifery, 10-11; Hospital, 11-2; Medical Jurisprudence, 10-11. Dispensary, Midwifery cases, Mental Diseases.

Fourth Winter.—Medicine, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Midwifery, 2-3; Hospital, 11-2; Tutorials.

Fifth Summer.—Medical and Surgical Cliniques; Final Examination.

J. Hankie

Dramatic Digs.

THE great topic in theatrical circles during the past three weeks has been that of the fire-fiend, and as long as subscriptions continue to be collected for the sufferers, so long will the importance of the subject remain before us. When, however, the walls of the ill-fated Grand Theatre at Islington are re-erected, we shall again placidly and innocently inhale the fire-proof doctrine with our every breath.

THE horrors of the Exeter fire have been long forgotten, and in a very few months the Islington and Bolton playgoers will cease to remember the occurrences which, had they happened during their respective entertainments, would have caused the inevitable death, by suffocation or fire, of hundreds of the audience.

ONE cannot help being sorry for Wilmot, the unfortunate lessee of the Grand; but one has a right to ask when the theatrical architects will build houses in which one can sit with the positive certainty that an interval of ten minutes will not find an inconceivable cinder reposing on one's stall, in place of the flesh and blood previously enjoying the performance.

TIMES out of number have I endeavoured to impress upon London managers that their houses could be made positively fire-proof, and at comparatively little expense. Times out of number have I denounced the sham "protections," not forgetting the heavy, unwieldy, and expensive iron curtain, which causes me the greatest amusement every time I go to the Prince of Wales Theatre.

BRIEFLY, this is what I have suggested, and which will have to be adopted in the construction of all new theatres:—(1) A sliding roof, which can be removed to ventilate the theatre for several hours during the day time. This would cause a free current of air to pass through the gridiron, the wings, the stage in particular, and the building in general. I fancy I hear a manager squeaking, "How about the dust?" Well, very possibly it would not ruin even the most economical manager to pay a few shillings extra a week to have the place dusted every day after the roof has been readjusted, an hour or so before the performance. The result of this ventilation would be that the gridiron, cloths, wings, and flies would be rendered far less inflammable, whereas now, from year's end to year's end, all fixtures and accessories are fiercely baked by innumerable gas-jets, and, like tinder, are ready to ignite upon the bare suspicion of a light.

SECONDLY, soak all cloths, scenes, &c., in a solution of tungstate of soda; or, better still, paint all scenery on asbestos cloth, which is absolutely unflammable. I have personally procured various specimens of asbes-

tos, suitable for scenery, cloths, cordage, &c., and have blown the said specimens up with gunpowder; soaked them in methylated spirits; put them on the fire and gloated over them; but in no instance have I succeeded in making the asbestos itself burn. The spirits, as a matter of course, ignited on the material, which, after the flames had spent themselves, remained uninjured.

THIRDLY, stretch all scenes on metal; and (4) coat all woodwork with a mixture of size and whiting, mixed with a solution of alum. This will be effectual in preventing the wood readily catching fire. (5) Let the curtain be of asbestos, half a foot thick, heavily weighted, and descending in a steel or iron groove, which will keep it firmly in position. This curtain would be comparatively inexpensive, whilst the iron curtain costs about £600; requires a specially built concrete wall to support it, and takes about three minutes to descend, in which time the fire could readily reach the auditorium. A curtain that has been much advocated is an india-rubber bag, of a foot or so in diameter, filled with water. The result of a fire would be to burn a hole in the rubber, and give the stallites and pittites the benefit of the water.

ANOTHER great "improvement" is the possession of automatic sprinklers, guaranteed to wash the ground-floor into the street in two minutes! But enough. I have pointed out that the efficient ventilation of the flies and gridiron is of the greatest importance, as in nineteen out of twenty cases it is there that the fire originates. Let managers render that portion of the house safe, and there is next to nothing to fear. As it is, during the pantomime season, when the gas is brought into fullest requisition, it is surprising that an accident does not occur at least every week.

At the theatres there is little variety, as King Pantomime will reign for another month at most of the houses. Drury Lane maintains its reputation for gorgeous and panoramic display; whilst Covent Garden wisely goes in more for the comic element, and consequently provides a more amusing programme. The Empire Palace is now in full swing with its ballets and varieties; yet only two months ago, when invited to visit the place, the auditorium was boarded over, and from floor to roof a mass of scaffolding, peopled by swarms of workmen, on whom Messrs Harris, Edwardes, and Nicols beamed seraphically. Of the varieties, commend me to the dashing Charles Godfrey and the taking Eugenie Edwards, upon whom I smiled my choicest and my best.

PASSING through Church Street last week, I entered the original home of the Five Act Thriller class of drama, viz., the Royal Marylebone Theatre, as Mr

Gascoigne
a-Wooing g
what struck
the tarantula
audience.
to behold la
(subsequent
impartiality,
in their sl
orchestra st
only a mode
sion was cre
ing his hat
string, and
with the a
diversion fe
captured th
thus depriv
implements
gallery habi

THE SAV
M'Neill my
For the fir
Savages wa
journalist;
said Savage
over the d
close at h
meanour th
country, co
by the nig
tinually an
considered
death annu
and ruffian

"LAST
should thir
left the co
Drury Lan
Violet Ca
fictional tr
attentions

THE W
judge from
my visit, d
Ghost Sho
Channel
abouts, w
sense-bewi
and the
coryphées
done for
damsel of
ing me th
and two c
Sathanas

Gascoigne modestly styles it. "A Frog he would a-Wooing go" was in process of performance, but what struck me even more than the tasty dancing of the tarantula, was the comparative peacefulness of the audience. To one who has always been accustomed to behold ladies sucking oranges in the private boxes (subsequently distributing the pips, with delightful impartiality, amongst the musicians), and gentlemen in their shirt-sleeves partaking of whelks in the orchestra stalls, it was simply astounding to behold only a moderately agitated audience. A slight diversion was created by a gentleman in the gallery lowering his hat (which concealed a heavy weight) by a string, and playfully dabbing the pittites over the head with the aforesaid weight; but even this innocent diversion fell somewhat flat, as an irate pittite shortly captured the hat and weight by cutting the string, and thus deprived the gentleman in the gallery of his implements of sport, much to the chagrin of the gallery *habitues*.

THE Savage Club is now quieting down, for the McNeill mystery seems in a fair way to be solved. For the first week, the Savoy was positively alive with Savages wanting to know the fate of the unfortunate journalist; then, when the body was found, the aforesaid Savages clustered in their club-rooms and gloated over the details. Meanwhile the Junior Garrickers, close at hand, preserved a calm and equable demeanour throughout. It is a disgrace to a civilised country, considering the numbers who leave Bologne by the night-boat, that the quay should not be continually and efficiently patrolled, especially when it is considered that some fifty or sixty people meet their death annually by accident or design on this dangerous and ruffian-haunted spot.

"LAST Nights of the Sultan of Mocha!" So I should think, when the two props and mainstays have left the concern; Mr C. J. Danby now appearing at Drury Lane as one of the Wicked Brothers, and Miss Violet Cameron taking a well-earned rest from the fictional trials of Dolly, and the unpleasantly real attentions of Mr De Bensande.

THE World's Fair at the Agricultural Hall is, to judge from the multitude present on the occasion of my visit, doing exceedingly well this year. The usual Ghost Show, Waxworks, Richardson's Drama, Circus, Channel Tunnel Railway, Boat and Horse Roundabouts, with innumerable other ear-splitting and sense-bewildering atrocities, retain their old places, and the many maidens who officiate as fairies or *coryphées* have come up smiling again, as they have done for Christmases innumerable; one seductive damsel of about eighty summers confidently informing me that I should be the proud possessor of a wife and two children ere the year be out. *Vade retro, Sathanas*; I sincerely hope not!

JONATHAN WILD.

Neville Lynn

University Societies and Clubs.

UNIVERSITY SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on the 12th inst., Mr J. Arthur Thomson read a paper entitled "The Population Question Again." After stating the sociological problem involved, and comparing the human aspect of it with what occurred among animals, he gave an outline of the different phases—pre-Malthusian, Malthusian, Darwinian, Spencerian, and neo-Malthusian—through which the question had passed. The respective advantages of the four last positions were noted with their various creeds of—(1) Marry prudently, and therefore in many cases late or not at all; (2) let things rip, the struggle is good for the race, and is the main condition of progress; (3) increase the development, and the reproductive instinct will decrease; and (4) use artificial checks. Mr Thomson then proceeded to notice the various criticisms—legitimate and illegitimate—which have been made against all the positions. Marrying late is a hardship, and tends to allow the less evolved members to become the majority; struggle for the means of subsistence is not a condition of progress; progressive individuation of the race is a slow process, and tells soonest where least needed; too little is yet known of artificial checks. He concluded with proposing a practical synthesis of the different proposals varying with individual cases. A long and vigorous discussion followed.

J. A. Thomson
THE Natural Science Club met on Monday, 9th January. W. E. Fothergill read a paper on "Darwin's Views on Variation," after which was enacted—

Variation.

A LYRICAL DRAMA.

I.—GHOST OF DARWIN * SINGS.

Tune—"WHAT'S A' THE STEER."

WHAT'S a' the steer, kimmer,
What's a' the steer?
Wad ye gainsay my theory?
Is't heresy I hear?
Evolution is a fac', sir,
Evolution is a fac';
Gin ye'll deny "Survival,"
Ye'll say that white is black.

II.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMIN'."

The truth noo is comin', oho! oho!
Man gies way to woman, oho! oho!
It isna man's fechtin'
But woman's self-slightin',
That keeps the warl' bummin', oho! oho!
The langer a bairn bides in, bides in,
The farrer in wisdom 'twill win, 'twill win,
The higher its start is
The greater its part is,
That's the truth that is comin', oho! oho!

III.—GHOST OF DARWIN SINGS.

Tune—"O WHERE, TELL ME, WHERE?"

O why, tell me why, do whins ware aff the sheep,
O why, tell me why, do snails shell-hooses keep,
If 'tisna thorns and shells can guard
Against the greedy teeth,
An' what has neither shell nor thorn
Gangs speedily to death?

IV.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOOSE."

Gie ilka thing its meanin' true;
 A thorn's a stunted twig.
 The lazy beast will gaiter muck,
 An' sae its shell grows big.
 For there's nae growth about the bush
 When thorny tips appear;
 There's little life and little push
 When shells and scales adhere.

V.—GHOST OF DARWIN SINGS.

Tune—"LAST MAY A BRAW WOOPER."

Last time o' hot summers cam' doon ane or twa,
 When sairly the sun it did deave ye,
 An' hadna giraffe been the tallest o' a'
 The deil a giraffe it wad leave ye.
 While the langest neck got the leaves o' the trees,
 The shorter necks feasted but sparely.
 Sae tho' Nature made necks ony size that ye please,
 Giraffes wi' short necks meet ye rarely.

VI.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"GREEN GROW THE RASHES O!"

Sic ferlies rise on ilka han',
 But them it far surpasses O!
 That what preserves the life o' man
 Is care among the lasses O!

Green grow the rashes O!
 'Tis clear to a' but asses O!
 The happiest gifts that Fate has sent,
 Are gien us thro' the lasses O!

VII.—NATURE SINGS TO THE CRITIC.

Tune—"TULLOCHGORUM."

"Come, stop your din," auld Nature cried,
 And lay your disputes a' aside;
 What nonsense 'tis for folks to chide
 For what was done afore them.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 You and Darwin, you and Darwin,
 You and Darwin, baith agree
 To drop your gloriorum.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 For in you baith the truth we see,
 Baith man and wife are dear to me,
 Let's sing a jubilorum.

VIII.

Tune—"AULD LANG SYNE."

NATURE—

Should Nature's secrets be forgot
 An' never brought to mind,
 Should a' her workings be forgot
 In the days o' auld lang syne?

GHOST AND CRITIC—

No, surely! you'll be your bit truth,
 An' surely I'll be mine;
 We'll help to work the story oot
 O' the days o' auld lang syne.

CHORUS OMNES—

For auld lang syne, my dear.

Ad lib.

* The discovery that Darwin, or at least his ghost, spoke Scotch, is, we trust, entirely original.

R. B. Smith

Letters to the Editor.

PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS FOR FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the Xmas number of "The Student" it is announced that an agreement has at last been come to, by which the regulations will be so changed that students may be examined in any two of the subjects prescribed for the First Professional Examination so soon as they shall have completed their attendance upon the necessary classes. To many minds this change, though kindly meant to lessen that burden of woe which falls upon the hapless shoulders of second year's men, must appear of doubtful utility.

The Summer Session commences in May, the course of lectures being upon Botany and Natural History, of which subjects, be it remembered, the student has no previous knowledge. Now although the course of lectures embraced in these three months is supposed to fit a student to enter the First Professional in Botany and Natural History, those who have any knowledge of the intricate and comprehensive nature of these subjects are aware that at least twice that amount of study is necessary, unless the examination is a mere bagatelle—which it is not; indeed, many students give a double attendance upon the Natural History and Botany Classes by attending the lectures for two consecutive sessions before even attempting to pass the exam. Thus, under present circumstances, the new regulations, well-intentioned as they are, must be felt by many to possess just that amount of utility which is generally supposed to be the peculiar attribute of the far-famed white elephant; nor would it be of any practical benefit to lower the standard of the examination, for an examination of too low a standard ceases to take rank as an examination, and becomes a farce. So we leave the difficulty for the present, commending it as a subject worthy of consideration to all medical readers of "The Student."

MATERIA MEDICA.

THE UNIVERSITY POST OFFICE.

SIR,—What a pity it is that the authorities of the University take so little interest in us beyond the lecture rooms. Even our private correspondence is interrupted by their carelessness. How is it that our letters are placed in such heterogeneous confusion at the entrances of both Old and New University Buildings? In the Old we see about two hundred letters all placed one on the top of another in a space large enough to hold a hundred, most of them, too, directed to medicals. In the New there is room for twenty-four letters; thus if two letters be directed to two persons having the same initial, one letter is put on the top of the other, and the bottom one might just as well not be there at all. Why should there not be a place for medical students' letters at the New University? What an utter farce, too, is the column of letters of the alphabet opposite the letters at the Old. How seldom a letter manages to find its way to its right place! Everything, in fact, seems to be arranged to prevent students having their letters addressed to their University.—I am, &c.,

SCRIBE.

—J. Richardson

SLIPS AT THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC CLASS.

SIR,—On Monday morning the 9th inst. a most disgraceful scrimmage took place at the students' entrance to the Medicine Class, for the various slips on skin diseases to be treated of in the lecture. The results were, first, that some students had to enter the class-room slipless, or with only such as they could get from their fellow-students who happened to be in the thick of the struggle; and, second, that no few came in late, to the utter annoyance of the Professor, who exclaimed, "It is a quarter-past nine, gentlemen!" This utterance, however, was received with a shower of hisses. When he comes to be apprised of the cause, he will, doubtless, understand the students' demonstration. In addition to the students' valuable time being wasted, many of the slips were relentlessly scattered on the staircase and trodden under foot.

It might
 only one th
 such chaos a
 box be fitted
 could take
 if the case w
 prove a bette
 Another, an
 to receive a



We have
 an Academi
 the purchas
 from the de
 The Uni
 culture by a
 making a m
 and in thi
 Glasgow.

It might be stated that Monday's medley has not been the only one that has occurred during the session. To prevent such chaos and confusion, I might suggest that a pigeon-holed box be fitted up on the staircase top, from which the students could take the respective slips. This might be objected to, but if the case were guarded well by the janitor, I think it would prove a better and more accessible method of obtaining them. Another, and perhaps a better, plan would be for each student

a course of lectures by the Professor of Fine Art. A new course of lectures on "Economics in relation to Agriculture" has also been instituted.

The University Library has developed under its new librarian; and the Reading-room is in future to be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 10 p.m.

A few changes in the Staff have to be recorded. Lord Lothian has become Lord Rector. Professor Norman Macdonald has resigned the chair of Scots Law, after a tenure of 15 years; and Professor Dickson has died, at the early age of 55, having been for nine years professor in Edin-

MUSEUM.—We are glad to be able to state that the S.R.C. for the arrangement of a typical series of Geological Lectures has been granted by the curators of the Natural Museum. Professor Turner and Mr Simpson are to be responsible for the manner in which they have been giving the lectures to bring this about. Formerly the Pathology Museum in the museum was a heterogeneous mass of objects. Now the jars which contain typical geological specimens are being selected and labelled, in Mr Simpson's name, and it will be both a pleasure and a profit for the student to make even the shortest visit to the gallery.

We have to record the death of Dr Charles Winlock, a well-known Conservative agent. His function in the University was to appoint the Lord Rector's Assessor. His testimonials are at present being circulated on the subject. Mr Patrick Geddes and Mr Arthur W. Hare. As they have proved themselves very effective, we hope they will be largely signed by their old pupils. The testimonials are lying in Gardiner's, Livingstone's, and other booksellers.

RUP

S.R.C. Notes.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE. The following gentlemen are office-bearers for the year: President, Charles E. Robertson; vice-president, George H. Morrison; secretary, J. H. Ranken; assistant secretaries, Marshall B. Lang, Davidson Kempt, Harry J. Younger, and Hugh Ranken; treasurer, Hugh C. T. Young; executive committee, Ranken, M.A., J. H. M'Lean, John Pagan, Robert Bell, J. R. Bryce, and D. M. Menzies.

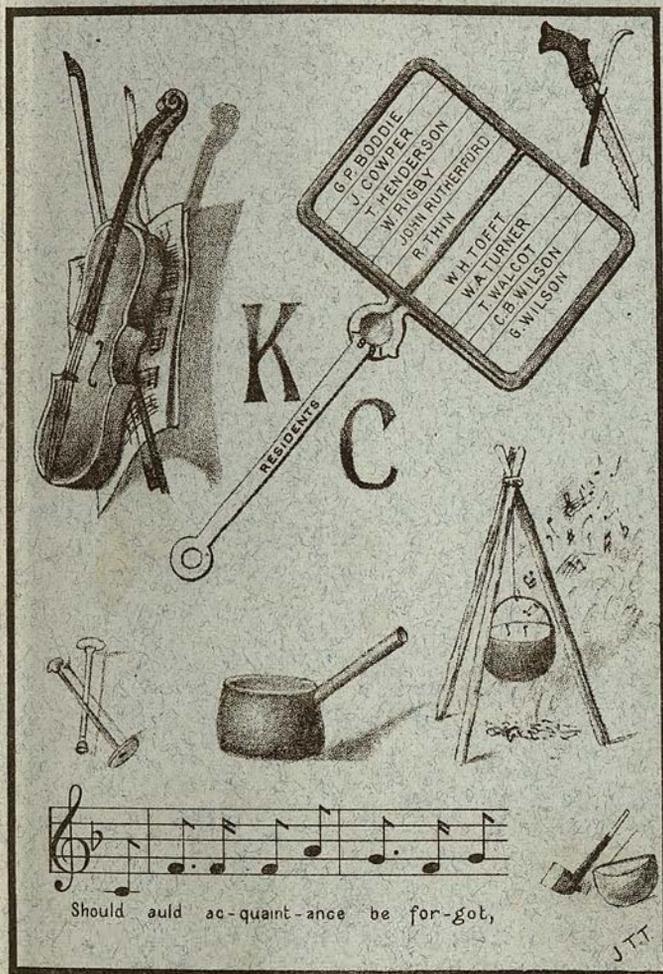
The K.C.—1887.

John

"desipere in loco" embodies a sentiment that has long been commended to the medical mind. The student of the art of practice or the asperities of study for the art of the muses. Else would not the Kitchen Concert, or the resident physicians and surgeons, who are to be seen in their professional brethren, find in their professional brethren, an audience so sympathetic.

The concert is one of the most important events of the year, hardly yielding in the eyes of many to the more formal and sacred than any ceremony—the surrounding symbols of the great art to which the audience is devoted, and of the great institution which is a member—the near approach of the Christmas holidays—and, perhaps not least, the clouds of tobacco smoke which bedim the air,—are factors in this concert which, though extrinsic, are quite indispensable to its success, and add indescribably to its charm.

The concert of 20th December had all the usual accessory attractions, and was, in addition, a musical and dramatic success, the work done being of varied character and of high quality.



Should auld ac-quaint-ance be for-got,

We have further to record that the University has received a grant of £30,000 for an Academic Hall, and the Government grant of £8,000 towards the purchase of the site. The building will shortly be erected from the designs of Dr Rowand Anderson.

The University has led the way to the popularisation of culture by admitting students to a single course of lectures on making a reduced payment of five shillings to the University, and in this it has now been followed by the University of Glasgow. This has been specially sanctioned in the case of

OR FIRST

Student" it
en come to,
students may
ed for the Fir
have complet
To many mind
burden of wor
nd year's men

the course o
tory, of whic
previous know
braced in the
enter the Fir
e who have an
ature of these
unt of study
gabelle—which
attendance upon
attending the
attempting to
ances, the new
felt by many
erally suppose
white elephant
r the standard
ow a standard
comes a farce
ending it as a
nders of "The
A MEDICA.

E.
the University
ns. Even out
essness. How
ous confusion
buildings? In
d one on the
undred, most
there is room
rected to two
on the top of
not be there
ical students
e, too, is the
s at the Old
right place!
vent students
I am, &c.,
SCRIBE.

CLASS.

at disgraceful
the Medicine
ated of in the
had to enter
uld get from
thick of the
to the utter
is a quarter
was received
prised of the
demonstrating
ing wasted,
staircase and

IV.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOOSE."

Gie ilka thing its meanin' true;
 A thorn's a stunted twig,
 The lazy beast will gaiter muck,
 An' sae its shell grows big,
 For there's nae growth about the bush
 When thorny tips appear
 There's little life and little
 When shells and scales a

V.—GHOST OF DARWIN SING

Tune—"LAST MAY A BRAW W"

Last time o' hot summers cam' doon ar
 When sairly the sun it did deave ye,
 An' hadna giraffe been the tallest o' a'
 The deil a giraffe it wad leave ye.
 While the langest neck got the leaves o'
 The shorter necks feasted but spareh
 Sae tho' Nature made necks ony size th
 Giraffes wi' short necks meet ye rare

VI.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"GREEN GROW THE RASH

Sic ferlies rise on ilka han',
 But them it far surpasses O!
 That what preserves the life o' r
 Is care among the lasses O!

Green grow the rashes O!
 'Tis clear to a' but asses O!
 The happiest gifts that Fate has
 Are gien us thro' the lasses O

VII.—NATURE SINGS TO THE C

Tune—"TULLOCHGORUM."

"Come, stop your din," auld Natu
 And lay your disputes a' aside;
 What nonsense 'tis for folks to chie
 For what was done afore them.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 You and Darwin, you and Darw
 You and Darwin, baith agree
 To drop your gloriorum.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 For in you baith the truth we see,
 Baith man and wife are dear to me
 Let's sing a jubilorum.

VIII.

Tune—"AULD LANG SYNE

NATURE—

Should Nature's secrets be for
 An' never brought to mind.
 Should a' her workings be for
 In the days o' auld lang syr

GHOST AND CRITIC—

No, surely! you'll be your bit
 An' surely I'll be mine;
 We'll help to work the story oot
 O' the days o' auld lang syne.

CHORUS OMNES—

For auld lang syne, my dear.

Ad lib.

* The discovery that Darwin, or at least his ghost, spoke Scotch, is, we trust, entirely original.

Letters to the Editor.

PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS FOR FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the Xmas number of "The Student" it is announced that an agreement has at last been come to, by which the regulations will be changed that students may be

Part I.

- 1 Piano Solo
M^r Slayter
- 2 Song—Queen of my Heart—Collier.
M^r Kerpen
- 3 Musical Sketch
D^r Drinkwater
- 4 Song—Gentleman Jack—
M^r Adams
- 5 Recitation—So German you know—
D^r Boddie
- 6 Violincello Solo
M^r Carl Hamilton
- 7 Song—Corsador—Bizet
M^r Meadows
- 8 Piano Solo
Professor Dickson
- 9 Descriptive Allegro—British Patrol—Arsh
The Residents

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES

The Piano used on this occasion has been kindly lent by M^r

their fellow-students who happened to be in the thick of the struggle; and, second, that no few came in late, to the utter annoyance of the Professor, who exclaimed, "It is a quarter-past nine, gentlemen!" This utterance, however, was received with a shower of hisses. When he comes to be apprised of the cause, he will, doubtless, understand the students' demonstration. In addition to the students' valuable time being wasted, many of the slips were relentlessly scattered on the staircase and trodden under foot.

It might be only one of such chaos as a box be fitted could take the if the case were prove a better. Another, and to receive on

1 Violin

2 Song

3 Piano

4 Recit

5 Recit

6 Duo

7 Song

8 Song

9 Comed

we have an Academic the purchase from the des The Uni culture by a making a r and in this Glasgow.

R. B. B. B.

It might be stated that Monday's medley has not been the only one that has occurred during the session. To prevent such chaos and confusion, I might suggest that a pigeon-holed box be fitted up on the staircase top, from which the students could take the respective slips. This might be objected to, but if the case were guarded well by the janitor, I think it would prove a better and more accessible method of obtaining them. Another, and perhaps a better, plan would be for each student to receive, on payment of...

a course of lectures by the Professor of Fine Art. A new course of lectures on "Economics in relation to Agriculture" has also been instituted.

The University Library has developed under its new librarian; and the Reading-room is in future to be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 10 p.m.

A few changes in the Staff have to be recorded. Lord Lothian has become Lord Rector. Professor Norman Macdonald has resigned the chair of Scots Law, after a tenure of years; and Professor Dickson has died, at the early age of 50, having been for nine years professor in Edin-

MUSEUM.—We are glad to be able to state that the S.R.C. for the arrangement of a typical course of Geological Lectures has been granted by the curators of the Natural History Museum. Professor Turner and Mr Simpson are to be consulted as to the manner in which they have been giving me to bring this about. Formerly the Pathology Museum in the museum was a heterogeneous mass of objects. Now the jars which contain typical objects being selected and labelled, in Mr Simpson's hands and it will be both a pleasure and a profit for even the shortest visit to the gallery.

We have to record the death of Dr Charles Winfield, a well-known Conservative agent. His function in the University was to appoint the Lord Rector's Assessor. His testimonials are at present being circulated on the names of Patrick Geddes and Mr Arthur W. Hare. As they have proved themselves very effective, we hope they will be largely signed by their old pupils. The names of the assessors are lying in Gardiner's, Livingstone's, and Livingstone's.

RUB

S.R.C. Notes.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY. The following gentlemen are office-bearers for the year: President, Charles E. Robertson; vice-president, Kirkland and George H. Morrison; secretary, J. H. Younger; assistant secretaries, Marshall B. Lang, Davidson Kempt, Harry J. Younger, and Hugh Macdonald; treasurer, Hugh C. T. Young; executive committee, Ranken, M.A., J. H. M'Lean, John Pagan, Robert Bell, J. R. Bryce, and D. M. Menzies.

The K.C.—1887.

"desipere in loco" embodies a sentiment that has long been commended to the medical mind. The votaries of Aesculapius who do not sometimes neglect the duties of practice or the asperities of study for the pleasures of the muses. Else would not the Kitchen Court, or the resident physicians and surgeons, be so ready to range it, find in their professional brethren, an audience so sympathetic.

The concert is one of the most important events of the year, hardly yielding in the eyes of many to the annual dinner. Its informality more sacred than any ceremony—the surrounding symbols of the great art to which the audience is devoted, and of the great institution which is a member—the near approach of the Christmas holidays—and, perhaps not least, the clouds of tobacco smoke which bedim the air,—are factors in this concert which, though extrinsic, are quite indispensable to its success, and add indelibly to its charm.

The concert of 20th December had all the usual accessory attractions, and was, in addition, a musical and dramatic success, the work done being of varied character and of high quality.

Part II

- 1 Violin Solo — A Chansonnette } H. Stahl
 B La Follette }
- M^{rs} Lazarus
- 2 Song — Revenge, Oimolheus cries — Kandel
 D^{rs} Hepburn
- 3 Piano Solo — Sunrise — Pattison
 M^{rs} Slayter
- 4 Recitation — The Cork Arm —
 D^{rs} Groville
- 5 Recitative — Bohemian Girl — Balfe
 D^{rs} I. S. M^{rs} Laren
- 6 Duo — Fleur Fancées — Soli — Devereux
 Mess^{rs} Carl Hamilton, Lazarus & Slayter
- 7 Song — To Anthea — Kallon
 D^{rs} G. Wilson
- 8 Song — Gipsy John — Clay
 M^{rs} Kerpen
- 9 Comic Song — The Speaker's Eye —
 M^{rs} Wicks
 Auld Lang Syne

been kindred by Mess^{rs} Paterson & Son, George Street

We have further to record that the University has secured an Academic Hall, and the Government grant of £8,000 towards the purchase of the site. The building will shortly be erected from the designs of Dr Rowand Anderson.

The University has led the way to the popularisation of culture by admitting students to a single course of lectures on making a reduced payment of five shillings to the University, and in this it has now been followed by the University of Glasgow. This has been specially sanctioned in the case of

IV.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOOSE."

Gie ilka thing its meanin' true;
 A thorn's a stunted twig,
 The lazy beast will gaiter muck,
 An' sae its shell grows big,
 For there's nae growth about the hush
 When thorny tips appear
 There's little life and little
 When shells and scales a

V.—GHOST OF DARWIN SING

Tune—"LAST MAY A BRAW W"

Last time o' hot summers cam' doon ar
 When sairly the sun it did deave ye,
 An' hadna giraffe been the tallest o' a'
 The deil a giraffe it wad leave ye.
 While the langest neck got the leaves o'
 The shorter necks feasted but spareh
 Sae tho' Nature made necks ony size th
 Giraffes wi' short necks meet ye rare

VI.—CRITIC SINGS.

Tune—"GREEN GROW THE RASH"

Sic ferlies rise on ilka han',
 But them it far surpasses O!
 That what preserves the life o' r
 Is care among the lasses O!

Green grow the rashes O!
 'Tis clear to a' but asses O!
 The happiest gifts that Fate has
 Are gien us thro' the lasses O

VII.—NATURE SINGS TO THE C

Tune—"TULLOCHGORUM."

"Come, stop your din," auld Natu
 And lay your disputes a' aside;
 What nonsense 'tis for folks to chie
 For what was done afore them.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 You and Darwin, you and Darw
 You and Darwin, baith agree
 To drop your gloriorum.
 Let you and Darwin baith agree,
 For in you baith the truth we see,
 Baith man and wife are dear to me
 Let's sing a jubilorum.

VIII.

Tune—"AULD LANG SYNE"

NATURE—

Should Nature's secrets be for
 An' never brought to mind.
 Should a' her workings be for
 In the days o' auld lang syne

GHOST AND CRITIC—

No, surely! you'll be your bit
 An' surely I'll be mine;
 We'll help to work the story oot
 O' the days o' auld lang syne.

CHORUS OMNES—

For auld lang syne, my dear.

Ad lib.

* The discovery that Darwin, or at least his ghost, spoke Scotch, is, we trust, entirely original.

Letters to the Editor.

PROPOSED NEW REGULATIONS FOR FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

DEAR SIR,—In the Xmas number of "The Student" it is announced that an agreement has at last been come to, by

R. E. J.
 December 20th 1887.

their fellow-students who happened to be in the thick of the struggle; and, second, that no few came in late, to the utter annoyance of the Professor, who exclaimed, "It is a quarter-past nine, gentlemen!" This utterance, however, was received with a shower of hisses. When he comes to be apprised of the cause, he will, doubtless, understand the students' demonstration. In addition to the students' valuable time being wasted, many of the slips were relentlessly scattered on the staircase and trodden under foot.

R. E. J.

It might be stated that Monday's medley has not been the only one that has occurred during the session. To prevent the chaos and confusion, I might suggest that a pigeon-hole be fitted up on the staircase top, from which the students should take the respective slips. This might be objected to, but in the case were guarded well by the janitor, I think it would prove a better and more accessible method of obtaining them. Another, and perhaps a better, plan would be for each student to receive, on payment of his class ticket, a complete set of the slips comprising the whole two years' course. The students are entitled to this complete serial set of slips.

Lastly, I trust the slip on "hair and hails" will soon be revived, and that a copy may be given to those who were unlucky enough not to get it.

Trusting this matter will receive attention, I am, yours, &c.,
J. M.

James M. Maitland

University Notes.

EDINBURGH STATISTICS.—A report has recently been published from which it appears that during the past year the total number of matriculated students was 3459, as against 2530 in 1877, and 1515 in 1867. Of this total 999 were enrolled in the Faculty of Arts, 99 in the Faculty of Divinity, 487 in the Faculty of Law, and 1874 in the Faculty of Medicine. Of the students of medicine, 793 (or over 42 per cent.) belonged to Scotland, 676 (or about 36 per cent.) were from England and Wales, 38 from Ireland, 65 from India, 259 (or nearly 14 per cent.) from various British Colonies, and 43 from foreign countries.

From the graduation lists of 1887, it appears that 119 students took the degree of Master of Arts (M.A.), 6 the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.), 18 the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.), and 18 that of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.). In the Faculty of Law there were 7 Bachelors of Law (LL.B.), and 2 Bachelors of Law (B.L.); and in the Faculty of Medicine 57 candidates took the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.), and 212 took the conjoined degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery (M.B. and C.M.).

The aggregate annual value of the University Fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £8,000, while many others of considerable value are in the gift of private patrons.

The Certificate of Literate in Arts (L.A.) was taken by 5 candidates, and certificates in Arts for women were gained by 14 candidates who had studied in the classes of the Edinburgh Association for the University Education of Women. At the local examinations held in June last at various centres throughout the United Kingdom, and also abroad, the number of candidates who appeared for examination was 932, showing an increase of 93 as compared with the number for 1886. Of these, 421 passed in the preliminary subjects, 290 for the junior certificate, and 196 for the senior certificate.

From the above figures it will be seen that the University approximately maintains the level of the two preceding years. Better progress will doubtless be made when the expected Universities Bill has passed into law.

To the endowment of the University have been added, for scholarships and bursaries, fully £8,000 capital; and to the teaching, Lord Gifford's bequest of £25,000, under which a lecturer on Natural Theology will soon be appointed.

We have further to record Mr M'Ewan's gift of £50,000 for an Academic Hall, and the Government grant of £8,000 towards the purchase of the site. The building will shortly be erected from the designs of Dr Rowand Anderson.

The University has led the way to the popularisation of culture by admitting students to a single course of lectures on making a reduced payment of five shillings to the University, and in this it has now been followed by the University of Glasgow. This has been specially sanctioned in the case of

a course of lectures by the Professor of Fine Art. A new course of lectures on "Economics in relation to Agriculture" has also been instituted.

The University Library has developed under its new librarian; and the Reading-room is in future to be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 8 to 10 p.m.

A few changes in the Staff have to be recorded. Lord Lothian has become Lord Rector. Professor Norman MacPherson has resigned the chair of Scots Law, after a tenure of twenty-two years; and Professor Dickson has died, at the early age of fifty-two, having been for nine years professor in Edinburgh.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—We are glad to be able to state that the request of the S.R.C. for the arrangement of a typical series of Pathological Lectures has been granted by the curators of the Anatomical Museum. Professor Turner and Mr Simpson deserve all praise for the manner in which they have been giving their holiday time to bring this about. Formerly the Pathological collection in the museum was a heterogeneous mass of unintelligible objects. Now the jars which contain typical specimens are being selected and labelled, in Mr Simpson's excellent style, and it will be both a pleasure and a profit for students to pay even the shortest visit to the gallery.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr Charles Winchester, the well-known Conservative agent. His function in the Universities was to appoint the Lord Rector's Assessor.

STUDENTS' testimonials are at present being circulated on behalf of Mr Patrick Geddes and Mr Arthur W. Hare. As both teachers have proved themselves very effective, we hope that both will be largely signed by their old pupils. The testimonial papers are lying in Gardiner's, Livingstone's, and the Students' Club.

R.M.P.

S.R.C. Notes.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.—The following gentlemen are office-bearers for the ensuing year:—President, Charles E. Robertson; vice-presidents, Hugh Kirkland and George H. Morrison; secretary, John H. Harley; assistant secretaries, Marshall B. Lang, M.A., George Davidson Kempt, Harry J. Younger, and Hugh Black, M.A.; treasurer, Hugh C. T. Young; executive committee, Ewen A. Ranken, M.A., J. H. M'Lean, John Pagan, J. D. Outram, Robert Bell, J. R. Bryce, and D. M. Menzies, M.A.

The K.C.—1887.

"DULCE est desipere in loco" embodies a sentiment that has always commended itself to the medical mind. There are few votaries of Æsculapius who do not sometimes relax the anxieties of practice or the asperities of study for the gentler worship of the muses. Else would not the Kitchen Concert be in such favour, or the resident physicians and surgeons, who annually arrange it, find in their professional brethren, senior and junior, an audience so sympathetic.

The Kitchen Concert is one of the most important events of the session, perhaps hardly yielding in the eyes of many to the classical "Reid." Its informality more sacred than any ceremonial convention—the surrounding symbols of the great art to which each of the audience is devoted, and of the great institution of which each is a member—the near approach of the Christmas holidays—and, perhaps not least, the clouds of tobacco smoke which bedim the air,—are factors in this concert which, though extrinsic, are quite indispensable to its success, and add indescribably to its charm.

The concert of 20th December had all the usual accessory attractions, and was, in addition, a musical and dramatic success, the work done being of varied character and of high quality.

Over Dr Drinkwater's musical sketches the house nearly killed itself; and there were few who can even now think of Dr Greville's "Cork Arm" without laughing outright, or whose sides were not sore while it was in progress. Dr Boddie's "So German you know" was good and well done, but we near the stoves wished his voice had been stronger. Of the songs it is difficult to say anything but praise. For ourselves, Mr Kerpen's "Queen of my Heart" and, later on, his "Gipsy John," Dr Hepburn's rendering of Handel's "Revenge, Timotheus cries," and his encore, "Mary Morrison," and Mr Meadows's encore song pleased us most. Sooth to say, however, we joined heartily in the roar of applause which rent the smoke as each performer finished his task. The "Toreador" presents difficulties which Mr Meadows hardly overcame; nor could one expect "The Speaker's Eye" would be sung with all Toole's gusto, though perhaps the comedian never had the pauses in the chorus so well whistled.

The *piece de resistance* of the evening was the "British Patrol" symphony by the residents. The music is attractive, and the orchestral combination of penny trumpet and bones, with instruments more authoritatively recognised, gave a spice of humour to the piece. Once or twice Dr George Wilson, who wielded the baton, had to call some of his men to order; but in general it was well done, and thoroughly enjoyed. It remains to be said that Mr Carl Hamilton's cello solos were delightful. We should rather have missed anything than Mr Lazarus's violin solo "La Folette" and a trio by Messrs Carl Hamilton, Lazarus, and Slaytor (the last at the piano), was cheered to the echo by all.

Nor can any of us forget that it was at the K.C. of 1887 that we saw for the last time one who had won a warm place in every student's heart. Professor Dickson seemed to some of us a little wearied that night, and his fingers ran a little listlessly over the keys; but his playing—marked by all his usual taste—of some Scottish airs will be held in memory by his brethren and his former students: to most of them it was his farewell.

ACONITE.

Stamow.

Athletics.

CAMBRIDGE v. EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.—This fixture was decided at Raeburn Place, the ground of the Academicals, on the 21st December 1887 before a large concourse of spectators. This was the first appearance of a Cambridge team on a football ground in Scotland, and, consequently, the contest evoked great interest, which was heightened by the fact that the visitors had the week before easily beaten Oxford. The decision, therefore, of this engagement would indicate the position our team would hold in the football world with English Universities. It has now been clearly shown, judging by results, that it occupies the premier place in this world. This ought to be, and we are certain it is to us, as students of Edinburgh University, an extremely gratifying position for our XV. to be in.

Notwithstanding the hard state of the ground, the play was throughout the match exceedingly fast and brilliant. From its commencement to its conclusion our men were scarcely ever seriously pressed. Their form was admirable; and they mauled and followed up with a vigour which was to those of us who had seen their listless style in previous matches, quite a treat. The forwards were never off the ball, and the dribbling of one or two of them was very effective. In this respect Huskie and M'Ewen shone most, but for all-round hard work Robertson must be praised. C. Reid played one of the finest games he has ever been known to have played, and his presence in the XV. was a great source of strength to it. Among the other forwards, Clayton Simpson, Davies, and Bellamy did good work.—Clayton Simpson especially playing with much of his old dash.

The game of the quarters on this occasion was the most judicious and unselfish that has been seen in the University team this year. Shiels tackled, saved, and passed in a praise-

worthy manner; while Young must be congratulated on the smart way in which he secured the first try.

The halves played as if they well knew that the honour of the University was at stake; and we cannot refrain from complimenting them on the excellence of their form. Of the three, Stevenson was easily best, and he played an exquisite game; his passing, kicking, and tackling being alike neat and precise. Smith at the beginning of the match was in capital form, and it was wholly through his exertions that Young scored his try. His run was the prettiest piece of play of the game. Johnson was good, but the ground was evidently too slippery for him. Chambers, at full-back, shone in a marvellous manner, his work at various times exciting great enthusiasm among the spectators, and entitling him to be classed as one of the safest and most brilliant of present full-backs. Team:—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, C. A. Johnson, H. J. Stevenson, W. C. Smith; quarter-backs, L. W. Young, J. Shiels; forwards, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, C. Reid, M. M'Ewen, C. Simpson, H. F. Menzies, H. R. Bellamy, W. Davies, G. Van der Wal.

The following members of the XV. were chosen to play for Edinburgh against the South of Scotland:—Back, Chambers; forwards, Huskie and Robertson. Reserves:—Half-backs, W. C. Smith; quarter, C. Johnson; forwards, Stevenson and Simpson. Owing to accidents, and to several of them being out of town, only Robertson and Stevenson of those picked could play, and as there was still a vacancy behind the scrimmage, Shiels was asked to fill. We were glad to see that all three acquitted themselves well.

Shiels also appeared in the London Scottish team in their match with the Wanderers at Raeburn Place, and did a lot of work for the visitors.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY v. ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY.—The meeting of these two Universities took place at Corstorphine, and resulted in a win for the 'Varsity of two tries to *nil*. Our team was by no means a strong one, Huskie, Chambers, Johnson, Simpson, Young, and Field being absentees, but the men who filled their places played a very good game. The play, at first, was very fast, and was wholly in favour of the Edinburgh XV., and it was during the first half that both points were scored. With their former characteristic instincts strongly alive, however, our men in the second half settled down to play the old game of "go as you please." This form is in some measure excusable, for this was their first game since the Christmas holidays, but they must take care not to let old associations get the upper hand. Stevenson captained the team and made himself well heard all over the field. The best of the backs were Smith, Prudes, and Shiels, while forward Van der Wal, Hope, Wilson, and Davies, and Robertson after he came forward, played a strong game, and J. Dudgeon, the Collegiate captain, who kindly consented to fill a vacancy in the 'Varsity team. Team:—Back, L. Thomas; half-backs, W. C. Smith, R. J. Pope, A. Robertson; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and Prudes; forwards, L. E. Stevenson, H. F. Menzies, G. Van der Wal, H. R. Bellamy, W. Davies, J. A. Hope, Wilson, Dudgeon, and R. Cameron.

J Huskie

Editorial Notice.

WE regret that we have not yet been able to complete the arrangements for regular issue, and as we cannot delay issue any longer, *The Student* must still be a casual.

To Correspondents.

COMMUNICATIONS must be written on one side of the paper only, and must be addressed to the Printing Office, 6a Bristo Place.

No. 6.

Edinburgh U.
The Great Sy.
S.R.C. Notes
Innominate C.
Students' Son.
Letters to the
The Logic Cl.
University Ne.
The Seven Ar.
University Ha.
Hospital of H.
Publicity of F.
A Budget of I.
POETRY.—
"In Prai.
In a Gard.
Philosoph

Edinbu

THE foll.
students wil

DEAR SI
Members of
held in th
Tuesday, 3
urgent and

To
Leading
To find
France
The lan
You can
Both T
Were co
For eve
Yet the
For the

The Student.

A Casual.

No. 6.

EDINBURGH: JANUARY 31, 1888.

ONE PENNY.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Edinburgh University Athletic Club	69
The Great Symposium	70
S.R.C. Notes	71
Innominate Club	71
Students' Songs. No. 6.—The Jolly Student (<i>with Music</i>)	72
Letters to the Editor	73
The Logic Class	74
University Notes	75
The Seven Argosies	75
University Hall	75
Hospital Notes	75
Publicity of Examinations	76
A Budget of Exam. Stories	76
POETRY:—	
<i>"In Praise of Wine"</i>	69
<i>In a Garden</i>	71
<i>Philosophia Asophia</i>	71

II.

HE WOULDN'T BE A TURK.

The Moslem maidens are very fair,
With Dragons to fend their chastity;
And a man may marry a dozen there;—
A Turk, methinks, I should like to be!
For love and bliss I would then resign
The world beside, and all its work:—
"But the Faithful may not look upon wine,"—
Then I do not care to become a Turk!

III.

WISE WORDS OF A GLORIOUS BARD.

Glass after glass the poet drained,
His voice grew thick, his seat unsteady;
But still he drank,—his friends restrained
And said, "You've drunk enough already."

Quoth he, then, 'neath the table sinking,—
"My worthy friends, you're talking stuff:—
A man may well have too much drinking,
But never can he drink enough!" *

* Most of the Scholiasts affirm that, to be understood in the full range and force of its sagacity, this deliverance of the Bard (whose inspiration has never been questioned) requires to be punctuated in hiccups. We think we understand what they mean; nevertheless, the point is a technical point, on which we are painfully conscious of our incompetence to formulate an opinion; still more, to dogmatise on abstruse critical details (which belong to the higher scholarship) as to where the hiccup should come in, and in what cases the stem is reduplicated. There is further the *vexata questio* as to whether there is any really classical authority for triple hiccups,—Lachmann rejecting the so-called *locus classicus* as being altogether a modern (and he says malicious) forgery of the Neoterizontes or Teetotalers; while even the more conservative critics incline to hold that the particular words are a corruption of the text, referable to the too congenial state of mind (?) of the scribe employed on the MS. We have therefore thought best to leave it to the more accomplished experience and educated talent of our readers to supply the necessary touch of nature.—ENGLISH ED.

IV.

THE POWER OF WINE.

Water is weaker far than wine,
Even teetotalers opine:—

Edinburgh University Athletic Club.

THE following notice has been issued. We hope that all students will attend:—

STUDENTS' CLUB,
3 PARK STREET, 26th January 1888.

DEAR SIR,—You are requested to attend a Meeting of the Members of the Club and others interested in its welfare, to be held in the HUMANITY CLASS-ROOM, Old University, on Tuesday, 31st January, at 5.15 p.m., for consideration of very urgent and important business.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES A. LOWSON,
Hon. Secy.

All Students Invited.

"In Praise of Wine"

(Translations from Lessing).

I.

ANCIENT TASTE.

TO settle "which had the finer taste,
Ancients or Moderns?" why do you haste—
Leading yourselves a learned dance—
To find out what folk say in France?
France isn't, as far as I can tell,
The land where all true oracles dwell.
You can't do better than listen to me:—
Both Taste and Wit, as I opine,
Were common things in Antiquity,—
For every mother's son drank wine:
Yet they had not got to the root of the matter—
For they always mixed their wine with water.

Yet water will rend an oak asunder,
Or carry houses to the sea ;
Need it, then, be any wonder
That wine has made a mess of me ? *

NEOTE ROSTIS.

* There is an unsettling vagueness about the last line, which disturbs us. We therefore thought it our duty to interrogate Neotê Rostis in presence of the *Student* Council of Ten. "Expression purely metaphorical," he says,—“purely metaphorical,”—and that's all we could get out of him. Our principal "Poetry" editor—who is rumoured to have been plucked in English—opines that the metaphor is taken from the ways of Examiners; while our "Convivialities" correspondent, who attends "Suppers," "Presentations," &c. (he was pre-ordained to that duty, by token of an indestructible constitution), suggests, with some hesitation, that it "refers to state of your things,—next morning, you know." This is realistic, however,—and Neotê Rostis had said "purely metaphorical." Our Cricket editor doesn't know what the Convivialities man means to imply, but for his part he'd have thought "making a mess of a fellow meant playing the — (we didn't catch the word; presumably a technical term) with his stumps." The word "stumps" is certainly suggestive. Perhaps the meaning after all is, that it had not left him "a leg to stand on." In that case our Convivialities man was not altogether wrong either, he was on the right track.—ED. *Student*.

W. Macdonald.

The Great Symposium.

UNDOUBTEDLY the greatest event in University social life this season has been the Symposium which took place in the Drill Hall on the 20th of this month. Nothing of the sort has been attempted on so large a scale since the Tercentenary, and the Amusements Committee of the S.R.C. deserves our most hearty congratulations on the excellence of the programme which was offered on this occasion.

The hall itself presented a most attractive appearance, and the music played by the band of the Q.E.R.V. helped to fill up the time while the audience was gathering. By 7.30 over fifteen hundred men must have taken their places round the tables, and the number increased considerably later on.

At 7.30 the Principal appeared on the platform, followed by a large number of professors, University magnates, and distinguished guests,—Mr Huskie, President of the S.R.C., representing the students. Sir William Muir took the chair, and explained that Lord Lothian, who had been unavoidably detained in London, had come down to Edinburgh during the day, and would join us shortly.

"Gaudeamus" was then sung, accompanied by the band. It is a pity that this, and our other student song "Alma Mater," are not more generally known. Whenever we sing them, we sing them badly, although a very little private rehearsal could not fail to produce a great change for the better. It would be well also on such occasions to watch the conductor's baton. Mr Tibaldi's song "The Outpost" was splendidly sung, and was well heard even at the back of the hall.

Mr Carl Hamilton then played Gohtermann's well known andante for the 'cello, and, being recalled, gave "The Bluebells of Scotland." A slight uncertainty in the accompaniment was noticeable in one arpeggio passage, and the tone of the 'cello was hardly sufficiently full for so large a hall, but the sweetness and accuracy of Mr Hamilton's playing were irreproachable. Mr W. G. Stevenson then told his humorous story of "Wee Johnnie Paterson," and in response to a general encore gave a most realistic imitation of a ploughman's attempt at singing in public. Mr Guthrie is always expected to sing well, and certainly did not disappoint his audience by his rendering of "Speed on my Barque" and "Queen of my Heart." Mr M'Ewen, who throughout the evening was unwearied in his labours as accompanist, now came forward as a soloist, and played a well known minuet and trio by Schubert. As is too often the case, the talking made it impossible for a large part of the audience to hear the pianoforte. This is much to be regretted, as Mr M'Ewen's playing, if somewhat lacking in animation, was very well worth hearing indeed.

At this point the band struck up "See the Conquering Hero," which was soon drowned in the cheers of the audience, as Lord Lothian made his appearance on the platform. Benches and tables were mounted, sticks were waved, and in every way possible the new Lord Rector was made welcome on this his first meeting with the students. After being introduced by Sir William Muir, his Lordship took the chair, and made a short speech, after which the singing of "He is a jolly good fellow" was evidently more than a mere matter of form.

Mr Sinclair, whose voice and popularity won him a loud applause, next sang "Anchored" and "I fear no foe," accompanied by Mr Nagel. Some first-rate bagpipe music which followed was highly appreciated, and then Dr Drinkwater gave us one of his musical sketches, which are always such a treat. Two classical songs, a romance from Gounod's Faust, sung by Mr Meadows, and "Revenge Timotheus cries," by Dr Hepburn, were not listened to with the attention which they deserved. Dr Hepburn overcame the difficulties of vocalisation in Handel's song in a highly satisfactory manner. Messrs Hudson and Scott, as niggers, gave a first-rate banjo performance, after which the first part of the programme was brought to a close by the singing of "Rule Britannia."

After the interval, which was filled up with dance music from the band, "Alma Mater" was sung. Professor Armstrong then sang "Simon the Cellarer," but by this time many of those who remained in the hall were bent on making a disturbance, and the song was hardly audible amid the babel of voices and thumping of sticks. Dr Greville's recitation of the "Cork Arm" was visible, and was loudly applauded at the end, but was quite inaudible. The same may be said of Mr M'Ewen's second solo, of Mr Lyell's recitation, of Mr Croall's banjo song, and of Mr

Mercer-Ada
were close
was lost by
All thought
abandoned,
man, the c
"God save
The scer
graceful. I
and then a
strong, whic
of this dist
obtaining ti
ence was, r
similar occa
vent any ex
into the ha
a good cor
friends for
from drinki
will be less
again in pub

BLOW
Ou
Lazily tra
On to

Laden wi
Dealing
Never a s
Throwi

Beautiful
What c
Only an e
Born fr

Only a le
Peacef
Waxing a
Safe in

Only the
Fair in
Showing
Height

Seasons o
Raise
But in ho
Messag

Mercer-Adam's musical sketch. Those only who were close to the platform were able to know what was lost by the ungentlemanly conduct of the rowdies. All thoughts of finishing the programme had to be abandoned, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the concert closed with "Auld lang syne" and "God save the Queen."

The scene of confusion which followed was disgraceful. It was long before the hall was cleared, and then a procession was formed, some fifty or sixty strong, which went howling through the streets. Much of this disturbance arose, no doubt, from outsiders obtaining tickets; but the student part of the audience was, nevertheless, much to blame. If, on a similar occasion, the Council will take steps to prevent any except students from obtaining an entrance into the hall, and if every man who wishes to enjoy a good concert will do his utmost to prevent his friends from talking during the performance, and from drinking more than they are able to carry, there will be less danger of our University being disgraced again in public.

H. R. Brown.

In a Garden.

BLOWN like a summer wind over the flowers,
Out to the mists of a pathless sea,
Lazily travel the golden hours
On to the bourne of Eternity.

Laden with languid and warm delight,
Dealing out pleasure and peace as they pass;
Never a speck in the cloudless height
Throwing its shadow across the grass.

Beautiful moments that vanish thus—
What do they leave when the day is done?
Only an exquisite joy in us,
Born from the kiss of the wind and sun.

Only a lesson from flower and leaf,
Peacefully rocked in the drowsy air;
Waxing and withering, void of grief,—
Safe in the Power that placed them there.

Only the lesson the lilies teach,
Fair in their God-given garments drest,—
Showing that, far above labour's reach,
Heights may rise to be won by rest.

Seasons of struggle and toil and tears
Raise us an inch above the sod;
But in hours like this the spirit hears
Messages whispered straight from God.

M. A.

Maquet-Arman.

Philosophia Asophia.

ALAS! for all the simple youths
Philosophers inveigle;
For ever haggling over Kant,
And canting about Hegel.

Kant is enthroned in the head,
And heart, and mouth, and liver;
Alike in laughter, word, or act,
There's nought but Kant for ever.

There's nought but arrogant parade
Of lion's skin and mane;
But then the donkey melody
And manner still remain.

What signifies precisest phrase
In Calderwoodian way,
If you can never see, as well
As think, the thing you say?

What signifies to know the "why,"
And never see the "what?"
'Tis by the fruit you know the root,—
Why let the apple rot?

But that you even know the "why"
Is matter of delusion:
You nibble at a platitude,
And quibble a conclusion.

Alas! for all who are restrained
By philosophic tether!
Can any mind grow fat upon
Unmitigated bletcher?

Alas! for all the simple youths
Philosophers inveigle;
For ever haggling over Kant,
And canting about Hegel

WILLIAM BLUM.

W. D. Wright.

S.R.C. Notes.

UNION DEBATES.—The next Union debate—open to all students and graduates—will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, on Tuesday, 31st inst., at eight o'clock. Motion: "That the constitution of the House of Lords should be amended by the elimination, so far as possible, of the hereditary principle." Proposed by Mr D. B. Bogle (Faculty of Arts). Amendment: "That the House of Lords as at present constituted is, on the whole, agreeably with the peculiar national development and political traditions of the country, the best possible form of a Second Chamber." Proposed by Mr L. C. D. Douglas (Faculty of Arts).

Innominate Club.

MEETING at 8 P.M. on Friday, 3rd Feb. Business—Election of Members; Paper—"Students' Halls," by the Secretary.

Students' Songs. No. 6.—The Jolly Student.

Tune—"THE MILLER O' THE DEE."

There was a jol-ly stu-dent once, Lived just a-cross the way; * He slept at morn and
waked at eve, And lived right merr-i - ly. And in the morn-ing, as he shaved, He
ev-er used to say, "For nought but love and wine care I, And books I bid a-way."

KEY B FLAT.

{ : m | l : - : l | se : m : - | d : - : d | t : - : r | d : - : l | t : - : se | l : - : - | : : m | l : - : l | se : - : m }

{ d : - : d | t : - : r | d : - : l | t : - : se | l : - : - | : d : r | m : - : m | m : - : d | r : - : r | r : - : t }

{ d : - : l | r : - : d | t : - : - | : : m | l : - : l | se : - . ba : m | d : - : d | t : - : r | d : - . t : l | l : - : se | l : - : - | }

But this once jolly student,
So cruel were the Fates,
Lost credit with professors, and
Lost his certificates.
So in the morning, as he shaved,
He now began to say,
"Henceforth for nought but books care I,
And pleasures bid away."

Now, this once jolly student,
No owl's more glum than he ;
Now dons do pat his stopping back,
And he's got his degree.
But ever as I pass him by
I mournfully do say,
"There was a jolly student once,
But he has passed away."

Y. M. B. Reid.

* Originally "Lived near St Andrews Bay."

NOTE.—We shall be much obliged to any one who can give us any information as to the authorship of the anonymous songs and poems which appear in *The Student*. We should like to acknowledge them.—ED.

SUGG

"First Summ
Classes). Exar
First Winter
mical Lecture,
Chemistry and
Second Summ
Second Wint
10-11; Physiolo
Examination in
Third Summ
Practical Mater
tion in Anatom
Third Winte
Medica, 2-3; P
amination in Pa
Fourth Sum
Diagnosis, 9-10
Jurisprudence,
Diseases.
Fourth Wint
2-3; Hospital,
Fifth Summ
amination."

SIR,—The a
in your last, to
University and
consideration a
Mater. We
experienced an
indeed display
and great diffi
desirous of ack
would, in my
before I ventur
In the first
preliminary, se
to them, and
exclusively and
I cannot for
that "all who
prehensive na
twice that an
submit that it
academical del
itself on such a
is so pleasant
that these two
sive, that the
of argument if
Anatomy, disse
maintain that
exclusive atter
with the stimu
himself to the
duty of the e
who can pass
cannot or will
pass the exam
single courses

It might be
University of
preliminary w
examination
Zoology, inclu
Having thu
most liberal
made during
"Course" be

Letters to the Editor. *Wed*

SUGGESTED FOUR YEARS' COURSE.

"First Summer.—Botany, Natural History (with Practical Classes). Examination—Botany and Natural History.

First Winter.—Chemistry, 9-10; Dissecting, 10-1; Anatomical Lecture, 1-2; Practical Chemistry. Examinations in Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.

Second Summer.—Dissecting; Practical Physiology.

Second Winter.—Anatomy Demonstrations, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Physiology, 11-12; Hospital, 12.30-2; Dissecting, 2-3. Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Third Summer.—Hospital, 12.30-2; Practical Pathology, ; Practical Materia Medica, ; Surgical Tutorials. Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Third Winter. Medicine, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Materia Medica, 2-3; Pathology, 3-4; Clinical Surgery, 12.30-2. Examination in Pathology and Materia Medica.

Fourth Summer.—Fever Cliniques, ; Eye or Medical Diagnosis, 9-10; Midwifery, 10-11; Hospital, 11-2; Medical Jurisprudence, 10-11. Dispensary, Midwifery cases, Mental Diseases.

Fourth Winter.—Medicine, 9-10; Surgery, 10-11; Midwifery, 2-3; Hospital, 11-2; Tutorials.

Fifth Summer.—Medical and Surgical Cliniques; Final Examination."

SIR,—The above course of study and examination suggested in your last, touches upon a subject of such vital moment to our University and to ourselves, that it deserves the most earnest consideration and comment from all who wish well to our Alma Mater. We need hardly be told that it is the design of an experienced and thoughtful man: it speaks for itself, and indeed displays a very remarkable appreciation of the many and great difficulties under which we labour. I am therefore desirous of acknowledging, in some part, the advantages which would, in my opinion, follow the adoption of such a course, before I venture to offer any criticism or to suggest improvement.

In the first place, it assigns to Botany and Zoology that preliminary, separate, and subordinate position which is proper to them, and makes it possible for them to be dealt with, exclusively and once for all, during our first summer session.

I cannot for one moment accept the statement of "M. M.," that "all who have any knowledge of the intricate and comprehensive nature of these subjects, are aware that at least twice that amount of study is necessary for them." I rather submit that it is very hard for the frail student-mind—on this its academical debut, and in summer time besides—to concentrate itself on such extraneous matter, when the examination thereon is so pleasantly remote as twelve or eighteen months! I submit that these two subjects are indeed so intricate and comprehensive, that the young student is very liable to lose their threads of argument if simultaneously tangled in the mazes of Chemistry, Anatomy, dissecting, and often even of hospital work. But I maintain that any average man who is allowed to devote his exclusive attention to these subjects during the said session, and with the stimulus of an examination at the end of it, will acquit himself to the satisfaction of his examiners. Lastly, it is the duty of the examiners to enforce their standard, and no man who can pass it should be kept back for the sake of those who cannot or will not. [Many men, we rather think most men, do pass the examination in Botany and Zoology, having taken out single courses.—ED.]

It might be well also to inform "Materia Medica," that the University of London permits such of its students as pass their preliminary with honours to enter six months thereafter for an examination in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, and Zoology, including Three Practicals!

Having thus, I hope, removed an opposition to one of the most liberal and judicious reforms which our University has made during the last ten years, I return with pleasure to the "Course" before us.

We are struck at once by the fact that the daily work of each session commences at the early hour of 9 a.m.; and I am convinced that all who have given any earnest thought to the subject, will agree with me in feeling that we can hardly over-estimate the immense advantages—moral, social, physical, and professional—which this early attendance would impart into our student life.

We note also that the main stress of class, &c., &c., is placed upon the winter sessions, the summers being, with the exception of the first, left as more open ground. This arrangement provides ample opportunity for sport and athletics to those who are so inclined, and at the same time gives freer scope for practical work, or for study of more specialised branches to those who are more ardent or laborious. We notice also that the hours are arranged so as to be, for the most part, continuous. This is a great advantage, and one which should always be aimed at in any University course. Odd or unemployed hours here and there in the day's work are neither one thing nor the other; they seldom permit either of real work or of real recreation, but are, for the most part, wasted in lounging or in gossip. I am glad to see, however, that half an hour is allowed for lunch between the morning series of lectures and the hospital work. There is no doubt that some refreshment is desirable in the middle of the close work to which we are daily bound. At present the University gives no systematic recognition to this fact. Many students go without any lunch at all, while many in the hurry of a moment wash down with milk and water some ill-chewed and fermentative bun!

The advantages of passing Anatomy and Physiology at the end of our second winter, and of studying final work along with Pathology and Materia Medica during our third, are so universally comprehended, and so earnestly demanded by all our fellow-students, that, except for their vast importance, they need hardly be referred to by myself. Special classes on fevers, eye, ear, insanity, &c., would be the more easily attended, and the general opportunities for practical work enormously increased.

There is no doubt that if our University is to continue to turn out the "best practical men," in competition with other schools, vastly more time must be bestowed on final work than we are at present able to give.

Now, having offered my tribute of respect and congratulation to the framer of the above most excellent syllabus, I beg to submit to you the following suggestions concerning it.

In the first place, I consider that the second summer should include hospital work, dressing, &c.; and I think that the hospital work of the second winter should include lectures on Clinical Surgery, which should also be carried on during the following summer and winter sessions, leaving the last three sessions for lectures on Clinical Medicine. Out of this maximum of fifteen months' lectures on Clinical Surgery and ten months' lectures on Clinical Medicine, I think at least nine months of each should be made compulsory. Why, even our neighbour "The Triple" has done this, while our great University requires but six months of each! And it cannot be said of these lectures, as of most others, that they are the boiled-down resumés of text-books, &c., &c., of which it would be folly for the student to attend more than a single course. They are such as to call into play all the personal experience, the enthusiasm, and the pride of our teachers. Their subject matter is as diverse as it is difficult, and is far better elucidated by practical and personal teaching than by its vague and rambling literature.

Referring again to the second winter, I see—Anatomical Demonstrations, 9 to 10; Surgery, 10 to 11. Would it not be better to reverse the order,—firstly, because the demonstrations involve some degree of preparation and arrangement on the part of the anatomical staff; and secondly, because the class, being not a compulsory one, might perhaps be ill-attended at so early an hour of the morning. We must take human nature as we find it.

And then I note that not only is Surgery to be attended in the second winter, but that it crops up again in the third, and again in the fourth! Now I am sure that our wise lawgiver cannot really mean this. [We believe the scheme to refer to a proposal that Surgery should be arranged in two short courses,

Junior and Senior, the Junior to be attended in the second winter, and the Senior in the third and fourth winter, as the student may choose.—ED.] Systematic Surgery is a subject so precise, so practical, and so important, that it should, like its sister Anatomy, be studied in a text-book as well as in lecture notes; and the advantage of attending the same course, re-covering the same period, time after time, cannot certainly be maintained.

Indeed, I think that the practice of attending the same course of lectures a second time (Clinical lectures, Cliniques, and Practice of Physic being excluded, as standing on a different footing) is one to be very strenuously discouraged. The waste of money is trivial, compared with the waste of energy and of time. Nevertheless, so large a proportion of our students adopt the custom, that a visitor at once takes note of it as a peculiarity, an oddity, of our University, and seeks at once to analyse its cause. Some men attend twice from various personal motives, but I am persuaded that in the vast majority of cases the explanation is to be found in quite another connection, namely, the injudicious relative distribution of lectures and examinations. While we are working for one examination, we are often attending several lectures for another. The double burden breaks even the camel's back! We know we shall have the chance of attending again if we like. We therefore pay very insufficient attention, and take very imperfect notes (often not even correcting them), during the first course. The result is, that we present ourselves in full force for a second helping. Now, I think the author of our syllabus may be fairly congratulated on having done much in arranging for the removal of this distress. So, having eliminated Systematic Surgery from the third winter, it would be better to compress all the other lectures of that session into the morning's work, viz., Medicine, 9 to 10; Materia Medica, 10 to 11; Pathology, 11 to 12, leaving the afternoon free for hospital work and post-mortem demonstrations, 2 to 3. The latter are, I think, still very little appreciated or insisted upon at this school, as compared with the London hospitals, while I think there can be no doubt whatever of the prime importance of the subject, and of the permanent benefits to be derived from its study. As regards the fourth winter, Surgery being again eliminated, we might have,—Medicine, 9 to 10; Midwifery, 10 to 11; Hospital, 11 to 2.

I must now conclude with a suggestion, which I know will be received with much opposition, but in which I am nevertheless assured that all the well-wishers of our University, and all who are most competent to judge of its requirements, will go hand-in-hand with me. On returning to our "first winter," it will be noted at once that the work of that session is considerably lighter than that of any other; and I propose to introduce into it an additional subject, the want of which is very keenly felt by our students, and is often but too obviously and pitifully displayed by them,—I mean Natural Philosophy. A sound elementary knowledge of this subject is the indispensable requisite of any really scientific man, and is indeed almost a necessity to every competent man of the world. Our Professor of Physiology has truly said, in the introduction to his work, that Physiology (and therefore the whole of Medicine) rests upon a tripod of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Physics. How can we stand securely if one of these legs be wanting? It is a science which pervades our Chemistry, our Anatomy, our Physiology, our Medicine, in fact our whole studies. The want of it is shown by our men in curious and manifold ways. It deprives us of much of the interest and enthusiasm which might otherwise be derived from our work; it paralyses many an effort at independent thought or at original investigation. And it cannot be said that its introduction would involve the taking away of too much time from our Anatomy. You have yourself, Mr Editor, drawn attention to the great increase of time devoted to that subject which the programme before us permits; and considering the surpassing excellence of our present anatomical teaching, alike in our University and in our extra-academical schools, I think that a man must be either very idle or very thick-headed indeed if he cannot in three sessions acquire a satisfactory knowledge of that subject. Nor can it be truly urged that I am adding too much to our already

overloaded burden. It is not the weight of our burden that distresses us so much as its very injudicious distribution.

And now, Mr Editor, with my thanks for your space, I must conclude. I consider that if our University were to construct its course on the lines laid down in the scheme before us, her graduates might well congratulate themselves on accomplishing the best four-year curriculum anywhere obtainable in the world.—I am, sir, yours, &c., &c.,

ALUMNUS ANXIUS.

S. J. Pilgrim.

CLASS SYLLABUSES.

SIR,—As your journal appears to be largely circulated amongst us, I hope that my present proposition may be favoured by the majority, and especially by the Medical Branch of the S. R. C. I have often heard students complain of the difficulties which they experience in learning certain subjects, on account of having no synopsis of the work. There can be little doubt but that "the intricacy of any matter varies as the precision of its elucidation." This is well exemplified in the more difficult and comprehensive branches of study, as those of Physiology, Pathology, &c. With regard to the former, there is not, nor has there been, evinced any dissatisfaction whatever, because Professor Rutherford, to facilitate the work of his class, issues a syllabus, but unfortunately this wise example has not been unanimously followed, for there are some classes in which, although there is a far greater need for it, the Professors have not considered it expedient to provide one. Possibly they may not be aware of the increased difficulties to which we are subject because of having no definite syllabus to guide us through the numerous perplexities that we encounter when revising our notes, which, though accurately taken, are often markedly discursive. Therefore what I propose is, that the Medical Branch of the S. R. C. should show themselves no less concerned about our welfare than their predecessors, by taking this matter into consideration, so that, if possible, we may procure a syllabus of such a description that, if not already bound like that of Professor Chiene's, yet one that we may have bound for ourselves. It would be particularly useful to those medical men whom we see in the library devouring volumes to produce an emesis in the form of a synopsis.

We dislike, however, disproportionate bits of paper, differing in quality and quantity, as the morbid products of a BACTERIOLOGICAL formation.

STUDENT.

The Logic Class.

THE Christmas Essays in Philosophy have just been returned to their respective authors by Professor Campbell Fraser, and have, as usual, given a few splendid opportunities for mirth-provoking comment on his part. The subject was a general one, and chiefly served the purpose of eliciting the students' views on Philosophy as a whole. Some of these are sufficiently curious.

One essayist, evidently inspired by some lingering recollection of Madame Marie Roze, described Philosophy as holding a "prima donna" position among studies. Another, after an eloquent eulogy of Philosophy, perorated thus: "Truly a spade is a spade, and Philosophy the study of studies." Not less remarkable in its way was the description of Philosophy as properly a "home sickness." This spoke volumes for at least the writer's experience of it.

Among a large class there seemed to be a furtive suspicion of Philosophy as something which captured men's minds, and occasionally made them admit things to be true which were disagreeable to their prejudices. In one essay, for instance, there occurred the following justly remarkable sentence: "Even as a snake has a wonderful and fatal power of fascination in its eye, so Philosophy has a wonderful and fatal power of fascination in its study." The inference is obvious.

Again, Philo-
fairly proven th
beginning, but
the biography o
ist seems prepar
Many, too, e
cause they coul
fore all languag
sarily be philo
essays with mos
One says tha
makes clear th
live in the futu
of intuition.

Another spe
historic times,
Yet another,
"The true phi
which, from in
original), "wh
will study any
last is indubita
Numbers, de
their reference
identify their q
Notably am
Cicero the fol
Philosophy sub
If you quote
Shakespeare,—
enough of the i
essayist eviden

But the phr
is a distortion o
drawn from mo
time.

Of such rem
most striking
Fraser's junior

THE CHAIR
nominated Me
short leet for
Rankine.

THE UNIV
AMINATION"
Memorial of th
at some time r
regret that no
tion system of

EDINBURGH
members abse
the proposal to
General Cour
general approv

The reques
connection wi
First and Sec
they were dire
and to furnis
wish to be hea
of the Senatus

Some chan
sanctioned; a
case of severa
The following
—Prof. W. I
Hart; *Physic*
Anatomy was

Again, Philosophy is to be suspected, "because it has been fairly proven that many men, such as Hume, have had a fair beginning, but a very sad ending." His sad ending is a fact in the biography of Hume which has been forgotten, but this essayist seems prepared to enlighten the world.

Many, too, evidently fell into the error of supposing that because they could not understand philosophical language, therefore all language which they could not understand must necessarily be philosophical. They applied this principle in their essays with most refreshing results.

One says that "man is by nature intuitive," and the context makes clear that he means by "intuitive" man's tendency to live in the future, as the phrase goes. This is a new meaning of intuition.

Another speaks of "the mythology of Philosophy in pre-historic times, amid the mists of antiquity."

Yet another, whose intentions were no doubt good, says, "The true philosopher is the thinking Christian" (a remark which, from internal evidence, we venture to conclude was *not* original), "who, while holding fast to Faith with his right hand, will study anything else with his left." The authenticity of this last is indubitable.

Numbers, doubtless, quoted authorities, and did not give their reference; some few, however, were only too eager to identify their quotations.

Notably among the latter was the essayist who attributed to Cicero the following, "Entering the kingdom of heaven of Philosophy sub persona infantis."

If you quote in English, and do not know your author, say *Shakespeare*,—you may be wrong, but no one now-a-days knows enough of the immortal bard to detect the error. In Latin this essayist evidently thought the same holds true of Cicero.

But the phrase, "kingdom of heaven of Philosophy" (which is a distortion of a remark of Bacon's), is so evidently a metaphor drawn from modern ideas that he should have been warned in time.

Of such remarks more might yet be quoted, but these are the most striking results of philosophical development in Professor Fraser's junior class during the last three months.

D. V. Bogle.

University Notes.

THE CHAIR OF SCOTS LAW.—The Faculty of Advocates nominated Messrs Rankine and Goudy to the Curators as a short leet for this chair. The Curators have appointed Mr Rankine.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND A GOVERNMENT "LEAVING EXAMINATION" FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—In reply to the Memorial of the Lords of Council, which we purpose to notice at some time more in detail, the St Andrews Senatus expresses regret that no recognition is given to the present local examination system of the Universities.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY COURT (JANUARY 23).—The only members absent were the Rector and Rector's Assessor. Of the proposal to open the University Libraries to members of the General Council of any University, the Court expressed its general approval.

The request of a sub-committee of S.R.C. to be heard in connection with proposals to change the regulations for the First and Second Professional Examinations was granted, and they were directed to appear before a meeting on 8th February, and to furnish this week a statement of the points on which they wish to be heard. Prof. Sir William Turner and representatives of the Senatus have been invited to be present.

Some changes in the regulations for Science degrees were sanctioned; and admission at the 5s. fee was granted in the case of several courses of lectures by the Professor of Fine Art. The following appointments of Examiners were made:—*Chemistry*—Prof. W. H. Perkin, jr., Ph.D.; *Midwifery*—Dr D. Berry Hart; *Physic*—Dr A. Hughes Bennett; and the appointment in *Anatomy* was deferred.

THE CHAIR OF BOTANY.—The candidates for this chair, so far as we can hear, are Prof. Bayley Balfour, of Oxford, at present Examiner in Botany at Edinburgh; Mr Patrick Geddes, at present Assistant-Professor in Edinburgh; Prof. M'Nab of Belfast; Mr George Murray, of the British Museum, and Examiner at Glasgow; Prof. Trail, of Aberdeen. We hope the Curators will take the trouble to find out how the different candidates can teach. This is important from the students' point of view.

The Seven Argosies.

A VOYAGE TO THE LAKE OF LEARNING.

EDITED BY PAUL WYNTER.

THIS is a delightful little brochure, written in a very pleasant style, and poking gentle fun at some very familiar celebrities. It is, in fact, a satire on Blakios and the Arts Faculty. The illustrious Blakios has betaken himself to Arcady, under these circumstances narrated by himself: "The magnanimous Kupor, and the mighty son of Pharlane, and the music-loving Hansonos, have sworn to take my life if ever I venture to address another sonnet unto them." He has cut out a native in an intolerable way. The outcast takes his revenge by a voyage to the Lake of Learning, where his adventures are amusing, and where he meets some folks whose names seem more or less familiar. We should only spoil the story by saying much about it; and noting simply that the author has written for fun, and not for the sake of pitching into anybody, and that he has written very well, we commend the Seven Argosies to all University men who can understand a joke, and enjoy half an hour's pleasant reading.

UNIVERSITY HALL.—What are things coming to? It is almost too good to be true? We got a card the other day which took us to the Hall the other night, and when we had safely weathered the corner of New College, we issued, by a most unpromising passage, into a set of prettier rooms than ever we saw in Edinburgh. Presently we found the residents, who seem rather to enjoy the wicked boldness which has allowed them to discard the old tradition of a student's surroundings and his meal barrel, and to be rather pleased with living together. They say that dinner is a comfort now, with always somebody to talk to. So it is, but really are they not growing too bold? Who ever heard of students giving a dance; and not only that, but saying, "Flannels preferred to evening dress"? All our doubts and difficulties were soon, however, resolved, and passed in to a very keen pleasure as we felt the delightful effect of the harmony of the pretty rooms, the ladies, and the gay colours of men and women alike. We spent a delightful evening, and, in spite of the ghost, we should think the promoters of the Hall will have no difficulty in getting men who will be only too glad to fill up the other two stories which are, we believe, to be added next summer.

Hospital Notes.

VACCINATION.—The next class at the Western Dispensary begins next Thursday. Those students who wish places should apply soon.

We would like to draw the attention of Medical Students to the fact that Dr Hare, who is at present Senior Assistant to Professor Chiene, is a candidate for a Chair of Surgery in Owens College, Manchester, and that a testimonial to his excellence as a teacher is being prepared by the students. It is hoped that all Medical Students who have not yet signed it, and who have experienced his skill and courtesy as a teacher, will endeavour to do so. The testimonial papers are lying in Gardiner's, Livingstone's, and the Students' Club.

2013

Publicity of Examinations.

STUDENTS are so hard pressed now-a-days by the present facts of examination, that they have little time and less inclination to think of the origin of the system. Most of them are dimly conscious of some tradition of an old academic custom of disputation, by which public exercise an alumnus showed his qualification for masterhood. This custom has left its marks on the language in the Cambridge words "wrangler and tripos." But at present the utmost extent of its remains in this country amounts to the presentation of a thesis by each candidate for doctorhood. How this extremely public system gave way to the gradual encroachments of the examination; how the moderator's criticisms of the thesis became the examiner's questions; how the press of candidates necessitated the help of the printer; and how the ceremonies became less interesting and less public,—all these are matters of history.

Change, however, has more aspects than usually are known to the factors of it. Thus the mere abstention of the public from the exercises, has become a denial of their right to be present; and the old custom of forcing the student to "sit the schools," has been replaced by an entire secrecy, under which the misdemeanours and caprices of an examiner, real or (more probably often) imaginary, are entirely hid, and nothing is patent but the dissatisfaction of the candidate with his examination and its result. Peculiar interest therefore attaches to a proposal which has recently been under discussion, suggesting a revival of the old custom. People of good deeds need not fear to live in the daylight, and publicity will be good for examiners as well as others, and will take away any excuse which there may apparently at present be for a candidate to complain of gruff treatment or unfair questions at the hands of his examiner.

We do not indeed give much credence to stories of unfair treatment by examiners. Nine out of every ten are probably due to nervousness on the part of the candidate, a kind of hyperæsthesia for lack of sympathy. But they are not all false; and even if they were, it is well to eschew all appearance of evil. We do not know how far the student has at present a technical right to challenge an oral examination which he thinks unfair; but so long as we hear of a teacher asking such questions as, "Have you clerked in my wards?" "Were you a medallist in my systematic class?" or, "Who is your father's consulting physician?" however innocently they may be meant, it would be useful to grant a challenge to any student who felt aggrieved. It is possible that such questions may simply mean, "If so, there are certain things which you will know so well that I need not examine you upon them;" but if a teacher does not know his students enough to recognise them, he should certainly examine them as he would entire strangers, for mere attendance in a ward is certainly no guarantee for attention.

It is not likely that a right of challenge would often be exercised, and there may be some doubt as to the most convenient form of expressing the privilege. There is something to be said for giving a simple right of appeal to the conjoint examiner, but probably the most satisfactory method would be to grant the candidate the right of having a note of the questions asked him in oral examinations, either made by the examiner and candidate, or by a shorthand writer present at the instance of the candidate. The proposal to have an official reporter for the questions asked of all candidates would be needlessly cumbrous, and less absolutely free from the possibility of suspicion, than allowing the student to have his own reporter.

The proposal is a thoroughly good one, and we should certainly like to have the academic atmosphere clear of all the clouds which at present bulk somewhat too largely in the student's imagination.

NOTE.—We know of an actual case in a University (not Edinburgh) not a hundred miles away, in which an attempt on the part of a teacher to pluck a student who had been disorderly in class, in spite of the fact that in the examination he had reached the necessary standard, has led to a series of examiners being appointed specially with the view of resisting his influence.

RUB

A Budget of Exam. Stories.

I. In a Botany class exam. a man, who had done three questions like a book, answered the fourth also like a book, but the wrong page. He was asked to give an account of the arrangements for fertilisation in viola, and gave in place an exact account of aristolochia. Had he ever seen a pansy? The rest of his knowledge was probably of the same perfection. *PL*

II. In a Botany oral the examiner handed a smart student a specimen which he did not recognise. He was a city youth; but the examiner was kindly, and asked if he had ever seen a mushroom. "Not raw." He had surely seen a toadstool; he thought he had, long ago in the country, but he wouldn't recognise it. "Oh, that is an ordinary agaricus." Agaricus! oh, friendly sound! He knew all about agaricus, and told the examiner quite fluently the whole story.

This was a good deal what used to happen with students when they met a case of measles. They knew all about it in the books, but left all the spotting to the fever.

III. (Of the same order.) In a Botany oral, the examiner had tackled a man on the vascular cryptogams, and was delighted to find the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, which was so minute as to need the utmost attention on the part of the examiner. At the end, he pushed over the table a pot with the prothallus of a fern. The student had never seen anything like it, and had no idea what it was. When the examiner told him what it was, he was immensely interested; he knew all about prothalli, but had never seen one.

SWE

RUB

No. 7.

Our Lord Rector (v)
Students' Songs. I
Hospital Notes ...
S.R.C.
Charles Darwin: F
Athletics
University Notes
University Societies
Correspondence ...

POETRY:—

The Logic Cla
Ballade of a W
A Tale of Wro

SCHOMB
of Lot
University, w
advanced in

As his fat
tively young
of Buccleuch
been able to
and to the l
letter publis
veiling of the

His entrat
constitutiona
was known a
good landlor
a statesman.

ment to pov
State for So
prominently
his capacity
in the inter
anything her

But it wa
his high re
parties alto
University t
in the room
have fully ju

As things
Lord Rector

The Student.

A Casual.

No. 7.

EDINBURGH: FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

TWOPENCE.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Our Lord Rector (with Portrait)	77
Students' Songs. No. 7.—Hey! ca' thro' (with Music).....	79
Hospital Notes	80
S.R.C.	80
Charles Darwin: His Life and Work	81
Athletics	83
University Notes	84
University Societies and Clubs	84
Correspondence	84
POETRY:—	
The Logic Class	78
Ballade of a Weary Student	78
A Tale of Wrong	80

Our Lord Rector.

SCHOMBERG-HENRY KERR, ninth Marquis of Lothian, and at present Lord Rector of our University, was born in 1833; he is thus a man well advanced in middle life.

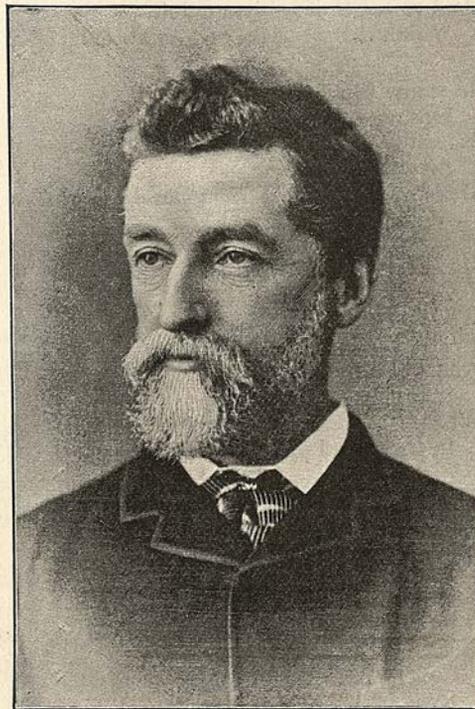
As his father died in 1841 when still a comparatively young man, he became a ward of the late Duke of Buccleuch; and how much of what he is, and has been able to do, he owes to his careful upbringing; and to the love and discretion of that guardian, his letter published lately on the occasion of the unveiling of the Duke's statue sufficiently shows.

His entrance into public life was late, owing to the constitutional delicacy of his health; and for long he was known and esteemed rather for his qualities as a good landlord, and a good man, than for any ability as a statesman. But the return of a Conservative Government to power, and his appointment as Secretary of State for Scotland, has of late brought him more prominently forward. Of his ability to fill that office, his capacity for business, and the zeal he has shown in the interests of Scotland, it is unnecessary to say anything here.

But it was this, his official position, coupled with his high reputation, independently of politics and parties altogether, which made it possible for our University to unanimously elect him as Lord Rector, in the room of the late Lord Iddesleigh; and events have fully justified that choice.

As things are at present, it seems impossible for the Lord Rector of a Scottish University to be other than

a party politician. And surely no fitter Rector could be found than one who shows himself willing to discharge the other duties of the office, while he is at the same time able to further those interests which form the only claim for the selection of a politician at all. In both of these respects we may look forward to Lord Lothian's rectorship as an unqualified success. His appearances among us, from the Centenary Ban-



quet of the Dialectic Society down to the Symposium of a week or two ago, have made his sympathy with students so manifest, that no one can doubt but that he has their interests deeply at heart; and it may safely be premised, that when matters in which we are interested claim the attention of Government, he will prove, as of Scotland so of the University, a warm and powerful friend.

By the courtesy of Lord Lothian, we are enabled to present our readers with a portrait of their Rector.

D. B. Pottle

The Logic Class.

WHICH I wish to remark,—
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks not in vain,
This year's Logic Class is peculiar,—
Which the same I would rise to explain.

'Twas the day next the 3rd,
And quite mild were the skies,
Which it might be inferred
That the class was likewise,
Yet they played it that day upon Fraser—
Their Prof.—in a way I despise.

For there got up a stew,
In the benches behind,
Which the same for to view
All the class was inclined,
And to see to its ultimate finis—
Which the same showed an absence of Mind.

In a way which was sin
Certain youths did contend,
Which their aid to the din
All others did lend,—
Which their conduct was painful to witness,
As I quiet remarked to a friend.

Enter PROF.

Which the scene it was vile
That encountered his vision,
And he stood for a while
In a state of Cognition,—
Which the combatants were all unconscious,
In their mad pugil-fistic ambition.

Then this soon did give way
To a state of Sensation,
And his face did display
Undisguised consternation;
And he stood for a little quite silent,—
Which the row showed no signs of cessation.

Which he saw that the class
Needed instant Conversion,
Which at once he did pass
To a state of Exertion,
Which the Fallacy was so apparent,
That he thought of immediate Reversion.

Which "Silence!" he said,
At the pitch of his voice;
Which the utterance made
But small odds on the noise;
Which the same at the time was terrific,
And far, very far then from choice.

Which he waited a bit,
And his face did assume
An appearance quite fit
For the sentence of doom;
Then he grabbed up his lecture and vanished,
Quite sudden, again to his room.

Which is why I remark,—
And my language is plain,
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks not in vain,
This year's Logic Class is peculiar,—
Which the same I am free to maintain.

TRUTHFUL.

— J. L. H. Briggs

Ballade of a Weary Student.

I'm sick of sin ($a + \beta$),
I'm wearied of tedious trig.,
The significations of η ,
Detailed by the classical prig.
In fact the know-everything wig
Won't sit on my indolent frame:
'Mong knowledge we constantly dig,
But what is the end of the game?

I've dabbled in mental substrata,
Eclipsing my mind as with zig;
O'er Euclid's elaborate data
I've puzzled my wits like a Whig.
On each intellectual twig
I've hopped like a sparrow that's lame;
In youth it's an interesting jig,
But what is the end of the game?

One wanders from Athens to Gaeta
(The metaphor's easy to rig),
Still watching the breezes inflate a
White sail of a fast scudding brig.
But the ocean of science is big;
Yet voyages over the same
Full many a gallant young sprig;
But what is the end of the game?

ENVOY.

Professors, for cramming, a fig!
And grinding is tiresomely tame;
One may be as happy's a prig,
But what is the end of the game?

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH.

"FRIEND, GO UP HIGHER."—In a "Local" this was one of the phrases in the question, "To whom, and on what occasions, were the following phrases used?" A moment of short memory and quick wit answered, "This was said to Zaccheus, the little man, when he was up the sycamore tree."

REB.

Students' Songs. No. 7.—Hey! ca' thro'.

TO THE PATIENTS IN WARD —, R.I.E.



Up wi' Pro - fess - or and Doc - tors, Up wi' the Re - si - dent too,



Up wi' staff nurse and pro - bationers, Wi' clerks, and dressers, and you. Hey! ca' thro'! ca' thro'! For



we ha'e muck - le to do. Hey! ca' thro'! ca' thro'! For we ha'e muck - le to do.

KEY D.

{ d : - . r : d | s : - . l : s | m : - : m | d : - . d : d | s : - . l : s | m : - : - }

{ f : - . f : f | m : - . f : m | r : r : m | d : - : m | s : - . l : s | m : - : - | f : - . r : m : - . d | r : - : m }

{ d : - : m | s : - . l : s | m : - : - | f : - : r : m : - . d | r : - : m | d : - : m | s : - . l : s | r : - : - }

We ha'e legs to mend,
An' we ha'e heads to heal;
An' stiffened necks to bend,
An' mak' the sick folk weel.

Chorus—Hey! ca' thro'.

To mak' the crookit straight,
An' ease the painfu' stang,
We've ignorance to fecht—
Guid send we ne'er do wrang.

Chorus—Hey! ca' thro'.

We bring the bairnies cheer,
An' bid the auld man joy;
We dry the mither's tear,
An' the father's pain alloy.

Chorus—Hey! ca' thro'.

An' we ha'e tales to tell,
An' we ha'e sangs to sing;
An' life we've to live well,
An' human joy to bring.

Chorus—Hey! ca' thro'.

RMS

Hospital Notes.

STUDENTS regret that Dr Woodhead has resigned the office of Pathologist. Dr W. Russell, at present Lecturer on Pathology, and Clinical Medicine Tutor, and Dr Barrett, at present Assistant to the Professor of Pathology, are candidates for the post. Those who have heard both men teach have no doubt as to their choice.

A Tale of Wrong.

Oh, why did I trust you, Infirmity Clock?

Oh why did I fondly believe you were true?
Not yet have my feelings recovered the shock
Received when I found I'd been misled by you.

Oh, how can you wear such an innocent look,
While you calmly and solemnly tell us a lie?
It surely is time that you were brought to book,
And reproved for deceiving all those that pass by.

Oh, how is it then that your face remains pale?
Don't you think 'twere becoming if red flush of shame
Should to all who might look at you tell the sad tale
That the clock has gone wrong, and so lost its good name?

Yes, cover your face with your hands, then we'll think
That to everything honest you are not quite dead;
"Dead flies," as you know, "cause the ointment to stink,"
And even a clock should keep right in its head.

What groans you must give as you hear the time-gun,
Always right to the minute, well worthy of trust,
As daily it wakes up the echoes at one:
And you,—one would think you were choked up with dust.

By it every watch in the city is timed,
And every one listens its deep-sounding voice;
But you,—were the hours by you to be chimed,
Methinks your wronged neighbours would soon make a noise.

Untrustworthy still, you are fooling us now,
As I found to my cost when you told me I'd time;
For the door—it was very provoking, allow—
Had been locked: I'd a chance to show patience sublime.

Oh, shame! how I wonder to see you thus lie
With a wealth of effrontery few could outdo;
"Oh, shame!" we poor sufferers clamorously cry,
"Once bit,"—but we'll see what a protest will do.

S. R. W.

S.R.C.

THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

WE wish to direct the attention of all our readers to the annual subscription on behalf of the funds of the S.R.C., which is now being made by the representatives in their constituencies. The subscription is set down at a minimum of 1s., and hitherto the Council has managed to get only some £30, at this rate representing a collection from 600 students. We are ashamed that barely a fifth of our fellow-students are sufficiently public spirited to give a shilling for the

common good, and we hope that they may this year lift the reproach from our University.

We are not so ill off as the S.R.C. in some Universities, where "they've got no work to do." Our Council does work, and is now busy in doing very good work, on behalf of the students, and, we need hardly remind them, it is also very effective work.

Thus students in Arts and Law must be grateful to the Council for their initiative in the proposal to open the Library in the evening; and, if it has failed to solve the problem of heating and ventilation of Class-rooms and Library, it is because, like the perpetual motion, there is, to experience, no solution.

Again, fourth-year medicals need scarcely be reminded of the special clinics and other advantages which have been gained them; and their juniors know that a Commission is at present sitting, from which they may hope for some permanent improvement in the arrangement of their facilities of clinical study; and still further, that the Council is working hard to win greater freedom in their admission to examinations, so that their work shall be more evenly and healthily distributed than at present. In this we believe that the attainment of the purpose of the Council is practically assured, and that students now in their first or second year will have the advantage of the change.

In these circumstances, we should urge the students to consider whether they can afford to give more than one shilling for the purposes of the Council, and so assure it of their support and loyalty on the one hand, and make it independent of the risk of dramatic recitals and symposia.

To the different members of Council we should like to point out the advisability of laying before their constituents the fact that the minimum subscription may be exceeded.

THE members of Council for second-year Medicine will collect the annual subscription from students on Wednesday, February 15, at the entrance to the Surgery and Physiology Classes. Gentlemen are requested to leave a card with their subscription, as a list of subscribers will be posted. The next meeting of Council is on February 24. Notices of motion must be lodged by February 14.

By the courtesy of the secretaries we are enabled to present our readers with a complete list of S.R.C. down to date.

WHY are University Lectures on the mechanism of labour like one of the Psalms?

At the end of every clause you exclaim, "See-lah!"

WE are indebted for the following items to an English contemporary:—

"The Scotch system of education consists of three things,—porridge, the Shorter Catechism, and the taws. The first makes Scotchmen strong, the second makes them wise, the third makes them good. The word

taws does no
broad piece c
and tingling
moral wellbein
that George B
the Highland
afterwards K
England, with
tion of the t
fully justified
Solomon."
"A minist
when his ser
one can und
appointed wh
his seat at a c
turn the disc
English for t
considered a
ministers wh
being made
young men to

Charle

"LIFE AND
Francis D.

THE re
"Lif
months raise
ration throug
know—all i
know—abou
now been t
Darwin's life
minded obs
full of mercy
long familia
little details
see him no
paraphernal
high chair,
books, his
novels, his
make the p
of laborious
progress of
youth to th
read the cur
men, witho
from any fa
own sincer
even more
his almost

taws does not mean a large kind of marble, but a broad piece of tough leather which produces warm and tingling sensations extremely conducive to the moral wellbeing of the youthful Scot. It is believed that George Buchanan, the celebrated scholar, invented the Highland dress for the benefit of his royal pupil, afterwards King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, with a view to the swift and effective application of the taws; and the wisdom of the device was fully justified by the subsequent career of that second Solomon."

"A minister receives the honour of 'translation' when his sermons are so deep and profound that no one can understand them. In such a case, a man is appointed who is called a precentor, and who takes his seat at a desk before the pulpit. It is his duty to turn the discourse preached over his head into plain English for the good of the common people. It is considered a high honour to be translated, and the ministers who are thus distinguished usually end by being made Professors of Divinity, and training up young men to preach as unintelligibly as themselves."

Ed

Charles Darwin: His Life and Work.

"LIFE AND LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN," by Francis Darwin. Macmillan & Co. 3 vols. 1887.

THE recent publication of Charles Darwin's "Life and Letters" has during the past few months raised a fresh wave of enthusiastic commemoration throughout Western Europe. All that we will know—all indeed that we can reasonably care to know—about the quiet life of a patient thinker has now been told us. Though the general tenor of Darwin's life—the impression of an industrious open-minded observer and thinker, the picture of a man full of mercy, kindness, and peace—have indeed been long familiar, the recent biography has filled in those little details which make our impression living. We see him now, as in a Holbein picture, with all the paraphernalia of daily pursuit round about him. His high chair, his orderly shelves, his torn-up reference books, his window-sill laboratory, his yellow-back novels, his snuff-box, and a hundred little touches, make the picture alive. We learn too his methods of laborious but never toilsome work, and the gradual progress of his thought from the conventionalism of youth to the convictions of matured manhood. We read the curve of his moods, steadier than that of most men, without any climax of speculative ecstasy, free from any fall to a bathos of pessimism. We hear his own sincere voice in his simple autobiography, and even more clearly perhaps in the unconstrainedness of his almost too abundant letters. There was seldom a

great life so devoid of littleness, seldom a record of thought so free from subtlety. There seems to be almost nothing hid which we could wish revealed, nor uncovered which we could wish hidden. Darwin's life was as open as the country round his hermitage. As the picture is finished, it is well to look at it.

I. First of all, what of the man? The art of anthropology is still incipient. We have no intellectual lung-tester to estimate the amount of a man's inspiration, nor pressure-gauge to measure the degrees of cerebration. We have to appreciate the plant by its fruits, the man by his works. Now, forgetting all the storm of hasty criticism which beset the launching of the "Origin of Species" in 1859,—criticism which has little interest except for the historian of human prejudice,—we cannot overlook the fact that various adepts speak of Darwin's intellectual power in terms almost diametrically opposed. To Mr Romanes, Darwin seemed as another Socrates, while Mivart calls his chief contribution a "puerile hypothesis;" to Grant Allen he was as a second Newton, while to Samuel Butler, with his back up, he was like a gigantic species of cuttlefish; to Archibald Geikie, Darwin appears on a pinnacle of greatness, while according to Carlyle's first impression he was a well-meaning, blundering, by no means clear-headed sort of a man.

Without for a moment denying the justice of that enthusiasm which rises unbidden as we read the story of Darwin's life, I think the biography makes a few things very clear, and this amongst the rest, that Darwin's estimate of himself was much nearer the truth than that of many of his school. With much natural acuteness of observation, he united marvellous patience of induction; without any marked power of imagination, he yet had quick ingenuity in predicting explanations and in applying principles. He had great powers of induction as concerns concrete facts, but little inclination to push beyond this into philosophic generalities. While his mind refused to tolerate minor obscurities—his style is always intelligible—there is sometimes a distinct defect in analytic clearness both of expression and thought, nowhere better illustrated than in his use of the phrase "natural selection," about which he said himself, "No doubt, in the literal sense, it is a false term."

Emphatically a man of thought rather than of feeling, the æsthetic side of his nature was, in his own confession, but little developed. He had almost no appreciation of literature, art, or music. It is a relief to find a passage which expresses naive joy in nature, when he became a child once more, and did not care a penny how the flowers and beasts came to be there and thus. But one must not expect a Goethe every half-century; and though Darwin did not care for Shakespeare, he had unquestionably pleasure in his work, in his friends, and in nature; and, in spite of ill-health had that sober joy of contentment which is the reflex of some success in the great task of happiness.

Conspicuous ethically for his simplicity of character and open-mindedness, he seems to have been free from vanity, jealousy, or ill-will. His bump of reverence, enough according to the phrenologues for ten priests, expressed itself in great humility of disposition and conduct. To a slight laxity in historical scholarship must be attributed his somewhat summary treatment of certain workers along similar lines, for his constant tendency was to give other men more, not less, than their due. His humility did not sharpen his critical acumen. It is curious how intellectual powers, notably those of criticism, are frequently dulled rather than whetted by moral qualities, as is abundantly illustrated in the intellectually anæsthetic amiability of many pious persons. If a man may make a virtue of character out of a vice of blood, Darwin certainly did. It appeals to a lazy temperament to find that Darwin worked so hard without a spur, and worked so well throughout the ill-health of forty years.

Though Darwin was full of kindness and mercy, and had great love and reverence for all life, not even the most partial eulogist can claim for him much social sympathy. He gave of his best to men, but not in this direction. His life was remarkably insulated. He does not seem even to have been quite sure how many horses he had. Compared with Spencer or Wallace, he does not seem to have thought much on the relation of his work to practical life. Darwin certainly could not be reproached with the desire to poke his finger into other men's pies, or to assert the bearings of his science on everyday economies.

II. But allow the image of the man to fade away before the shelf of green cloth volumes. Truly enough work for a semi-invalid! Truly a monument to the advantage of leisure! Darwin never knew the curse of being hurried. The wilderness-quiet, and scope for meditation, which modern education and life so rarely affords, Darwin found at Edinburgh University, on the "Beagle" voyage, and in the retreat at Down. His school days were unoppressed by undue tasks, his student life was unembarrassed by the dark shadow of a D.Sc. examination, his quiet afterwork knew no interruption on the advent of the butcher's bill. His life was leisurely, his cares apart from health almost none, his time all his own. He was not plagued by the necessity of always doing something,—little wonder that he did much.

Marcus Aurelius gives thanks in his roll of blessings that he had not been suffered to keep quails; so Darwin, in recounting his mercies, does not forget to be grateful for having been preserved from the snare of becoming a specialist. From a more partial point of view, we have reason to be thankful that he became a specialist, not in one department, but in many. As a disciple of Linnæus, he described the species of barnacles in one volume, and followed in the steps of Cuvier in anatomising them in another. Of tissues and cells he knew less, being as regards these items an antediluvian, and outside the guild of those who dexterously wield the razor, and in so doing observe

the horoscope of the organism. Of protoplasm, that mystic symbol of modern biology, of which we speak much and know little, he was not ignorant, for did he not elucidate the marvels of the state known as "aggregation"? And though a German showed that Darwin in his barnacle-book had confused cement gland and reproductive organs; and though many botanists deny the truth of his generalisation that the young parts of plants are always like the heads in a country church, that is to say "nutating"; though his theories of floral colour and coral-reefs are to a large extent replaced; and though a recent histologist asserts that what Darwin drew as necklace-like beads of protoplasm are really only bubbles of nothingness,—we do not on these grounds ignore that in many departments of special research Darwin did much true and lasting work.

But it is not for special research that men are most grateful to Darwin. Undoubtedly, if clear insight into the world around us be esteemed in itself of value, the author of "Insectivorous Plants," "The Fertilisation of Orchids," "The Movements of Plants," "The Origin of Coral Reefs," "The Work of Earthworms," and so on, runs no risk of being forgotten. But though our possession of these results swells the meed of praise, we usually regard them as extrinsic to Darwin's real work, which, as every one knows, was his contribution to the theory of organic life.

III. His contribution to the theory of organic life (ætiology) was threefold:—(a) He placed the theory of descent on a surer basis; (b) he shed the light of this doctrine on various sets of phenomena; and (c) he essayed the problem of the factors in evolution.

A. The man who makes you believe a fact, is to you more important than the original discoverer. I have heard people speak as if the biological principles in, for instance, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," were the author's peculiar property. And so Darwin gets credit for inventing the theory of descent, which in principle is as old as clear thought itself, and in its biological application was firmly stated a hundred years before the publication of the "Origin of Species." The conception was no new one, but Darwin first made men believe it. The idea was a germ in many a philosophy from Anaxagoras and Empedocles to Descartes, Leibnitz, and Spinoza. But apart from hazy speculations in the works of philosophic naturalists and naturalist philosophers, the germ-idea cannot be said to have clothed itself with a body till expressed in Buffon's "Philosophie Naturelle" (1749) and Erasmus Darwin's "Zoonomia" (1794); the former insinuated it with all the skilled irony of a skilled diplomatist, the latter enforced it by rhyme and reason with all the joviality and common-sense of a true Englishman. A nobler epic of evolution was that of Goethe; and Oken saw the light of the idea like a will-o'-the-wisp dancing in the mist of his "Urschleim." Lamarck in poverty fought like a hero for the child of his old age; while his ignored contemporary Treviranus expended upon the notion all the

naive solicitude
a corner lavish
with the borrow
Darwin, fought
duel with Cu
Patrick Matthe
with a napkin,
Chambers, in
the housetops.
forty years ago
scepticism as t
Linnæan dogm
difficult, howe
by denying th
simply asserted
wings. It is
account of the
(Life, vol. 2).
time. He t
orthodoxy wit
haunted him,
way till, four
meanwhile,
dogma, which
ally accepted.
note that Da
plucked the
knowledge.
disinterring it
was not his,
originate; he
ists to an ev
chrysalis was
its wings,—

"Thr
A li

In the fulne
facts, to mal
Darwin's gre

B. Having
descent,—th
conditions,—
tion would
able. In h
and in scatt
might be sh
phenomena.
could justify
was eagerly
of special s
flew croakin
How one a
another tha
of ethics wa
of institutio
forced its w
and has ev
ture, art, an
it is enough

naive solicitude and credulous care which a child in a corner lavishes upon her doll. Geoffroy St Hilaire, with the borrowed weapons of Buffon and Erasmus Darwin, fought on the question of descent an historic duel with Cuvier, the fellow-worker of his youth. Patrick Matthew and Dr Wells covered their treasure with a napkin, and buried it in the earth; while Robert Chambers, in disguise, proclaimed the new creed from the housetops. But yet the chrysalis stirred not, and forty years ago no naturalist dared to announce such scepticism as the hypothesis of special creation or the Linnæan dogma of the constancy of species. It is difficult, however, to understand what Darwin meant by denying that the idea was in the air, unless he simply asserted that the chrysalis had not yet got wings. It is very instructive to read Huxley's brilliant account of the reception of the "Origin of Species" (Life, vol. 2), and to note his own position at the time. He tells how Darwin met his conventional orthodoxy with a good-humoured smile, which long haunted him, but how the "thätige Skepsis" worked its way till, four years later, without any special event meanwhile, Huxley found himself attacking the dogma, which in default of a better he had provisionally accepted. But let it be enough on this subject to note that Darwin accomplished a great work. He plucked the ripe apple, and ate to the increase of knowledge. He found a treasure in a field, and, disinterring it, allowed its light to shine. The idea was not his, but he gave it to many. He did not originate; he established. He converted the naturalists to an evolutionary view of the organic world; the chrysalis was freed from its cocoon, and at last spread its wings,—

"Through crofts, and pastures wet with dew,
A living flash of light it flew."

In the fulness of time, by skilful marshalling of the facts, to make the theory of descent believable, was Darwin's great and greatest work.

B. Having got people to believe the theory of descent,—the theory of development out of preceding conditions,—Darwin went on to show how the conception would illumine all facts to which it was applicable. In his work on the expression of emotions, and in scattered chapters, he showed how the light might be shed upon the hidden darkness of mental phenomena. Whenever it was seen that the doctrine could justify itself in regard to general organic life, it was eagerly seized as an organon for the exploration of special sets of facts. The phoenix revived and flew croaking amid the smoke of burning systems. How one attacked the evolution of language, and another that of tobacco pipes; how the natural history of ethics was sketched by one thinker, and the descent of institutions by another; how the conception has forced its way into the cloister and the political arena, and has even found expression in theories of literature, art, and religion,—is an often repeated story. But it is enough to notice just now, that to have at least

greatly encouraged and steadied the evolutionary treatment of facts, was Darwin's second greatest merit.

C. But Darwin was not content with showing that, in regard to wide sets of facts, the present was the child of the past,—he sought to pry into the mysterious generation itself. He sought to demonstrate that evolution was a causal, as well as a model, explanation of life. He would show how the machine worked. Now to do that three questions require to be answered—(1.) How do changes arise at all among organisms? (2.) how do changes grow into adaptations? (3.) and how is the generally progressive ascent to be explained?

(To be continued.)

Athletics.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY v. INSTITUTION (F.P.).—This fixture was decided at Corstorphine on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, and ended in a decisive victory of three goals to a try in favour of the students. This win reflects great credit on the team, when we take into account the fact that they were playing without three of their usual men. No fault, however, can be found with the game played by the substitutes, for it, on the contrary, merits warm praise. With the exception of the Cambridge match, the 'Varsity in this match exhibited the best form they have as yet shown this season; from start to finish they played with great dash and vigour, passed accurately, and never needlessly kept the ball tight. The forwards have also learnt the great lesson of good forward play, of keeping the ball among themselves, and of not so generously giving it to their opponents in order to allow them to let it out to their quarters. They now see that, with the ball among their own feet, their quarters get it oftener; and by good passing, their halves become no longer spectators, but take an active part in the game.

Of the forwards, Huskie and Robertson were never off the ball, and were the means of repeatedly gaining much ground for the team. It was after a good run of Huskie's that Stevenson managed to cross the line. Stevenson showed some of his last year's go, and consequently was of great use to his side. Among the others Van der Wal, Menzies, Bellamy, and Hope exerted themselves to good purpose.

Shiels' play at quarters has considerably improved. Whenever he gets the ball now he always manages to gain ground, and very seldom allows himself to be tackled with the ball. Davies, who was taken from forward and placed at quarter, did excellent work, and passed unselfishly.

At half, R. H. Johnstone shone in a decided manner, time after time running completely through the opposing team, and twice being caught just on their goal-line. His drop at goal, which came off, was a very smart piece of play. Smith ran exceedingly well too, on several occasions repeating Johnstone's performances. R. H. Morrison made his first appearance in the team this year. He seems to have lost some of his speed, but none of his powers of dropping, for he dropped the first goal scored by our men very prettily.

Chambers, at full-back, had very little to do, and the few chances he had were well taken advantage of.

Team:—Back, H. F. Chambers; half-backs, R. H. Morrison, W. C. Smith, R. H. Johnstone; quarter-backs, W. Davies and J. Shiels; forwards, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, G. Van der Wal, H. J. Menzies, L. E. Stevenson, H. R. Bellamy, R. Cameron, J. A. Hope, Wilson.

VARSIITY v. WATSONIANS.—This event was decided at Corstorphine on Saturday, and ended in a draw, each side scoring one goal. Our men, with a somewhat scratch team, however, had much the best of the game, and although they

were only credited with one point, virtually scored a second. Their play was vigorous, but somewhat erratic, especially with regard to passing, much ground being frequently lost on account of wide passing. They did not keep the ball as much to themselves as they should have done, and we believe Van der Wal to be the kind man of the team, for he was seen frequently propelling it among the feet of the Watsonians. The forwards ought to see at which side of the maul their best and fastest men are, and then work the ball in their direction, in order to get it loose as quickly as possible, and allow these players to get away with it; or they should allow it to be passed to the men at the back of the maul, and these players should immediately swing and be off with it.

Forwards Huskie, Robertson, Cameron, Van der Wal, Hope, and Wilson, played a hard game. Davies shone frequently, but this was due to his being very seldom in the scrimmages. This may be the result of his playing at quarter in the last match, but we trust he will remember that when he is put forward he is a forward, and not a quarter.

Shiels played a round game, but was a trifle slow in getting on the ball.

Smith and Johnson at half ran and tackled well, Johnson on several occasions dodging in a marvellous manner. The run by which Smith carried the try was the best run of the match. Young passed rather wildly. Thomas played a good game at full-back, but seems to have lost his powers of kicking.

Team:—Back, Thomas; half-backs, W. C. Smith, L. U. Young, C. A. Johnson; quarter-backs, J. Shiels and W. H. Bennett; forwards, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, H. J. Menzies, G. Van der Wal, H. R. Bellamy, R. Cameron, W. Davies, J. A. Hope, and Wilson.

Honour to Varsity Men.—H. F. Chambers has been chosen to play full-back for Scotland against Wales. We trust he will play as brilliantly in an international match as he has been playing in club matches. L. E. Stevenson has been awarded the place of first reserve; but we believe he is to be one of the team, as one of the Glasgow contingent cannot play. If the Rugby Union Committee were anxious to get a forward from the Varsity team, we cannot see how they have overlooked both Huskie and Robertson, who all through the season have been playing a more consistent and better game than Stevenson. C. A. Johnson was selected as second reserve for quarter-back.

In the East v. West match the following members of the fifteen were given places either in the team or on the reserve list:—Back, H. F. Chambers; forward, Stevenson; reserves—half-back, Smith; quarter-back, Johnson; forwards, Robertson and Huskie.

In the Scotch Team against Wales the following players are students of the Varsity:—C. Reid, M. C. M'Ewan, T. B. White, H. J. Stevenson, H. F. Chambers, L. E. Stevenson, and Duke.

University Notes.

UNIVERSITY COURT.—At the last meeting all the members were present but the Rector. A deputation from the S.R.C. was heard as to the regulations for the First and Second Professional Examinations in Medicine. It was resolved to take immediate steps to change the Ordinance, so that students may be examined in (a) Botany and Natural History, (b) Chemistry, (c) Botany and Chemistry, or (d) Natural History and Chemistry, as soon as they have attended the classes. This will probably take three or four months, but may be carried through in time for students coming up this summer. Change in the Second Professional was postponed till after this change in the First has been completed.

Dr Symington was appointed Examiner in Anatomy.

A summer Tutorial Class in Hebrew was sanctioned, at a fee of a guinea and a half. It has long been customary to have such a class at New College at a fee of a guinea.

Courses in History were sanctioned, at a guinea fee, with the University admission fee of 5s.

Professor Kirkpatrick is to carry on the Chair of Scots Law to the end of the session.

THE prize of twenty guineas offered by the Edinburgh University Club, of London, for the best essay on the "Relations of Literature, Science, and Philosophy in University Education," has been awarded to W. E. Fothergill, M.A. (1886), at present a student of Natural Science in the University. The competition was open to graduates in Arts of this University of not more than two years' standing. It is evidently possible to work at University Hall.

REV

University Societies and Clubs.

UNIVERSITY SWIMMING CLUB.—Last Friday a meeting of students was held to consider the formation of a Swimming Club, in connection with the Corporation Baths, when the necessary preliminary steps were taken, and a Committee, on which are Watson, Macaulay, Bayley, Brunton, Hutton, More, Mallet, and one or two others, was appointed to draw up a Constitution to be submitted to a general meeting this week. The number of students which, on a very short notice, attended the first meeting, and the great interest in the movement shown in all quarters, augur well for the future of the Club. The Club will indeed supply a long-felt want in the University, namely, a form of athletics, healthy, manly, and instructive, and, above all, easily accessible. Active professorial patronage is, we believe, promised, and in a form which will recommend itself particularly to Medical Students, for the "Practice of the best methods of Resuscitation" is one of the recognised objects of the Club.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY met on Wednesday last—J. Oliphant, M.A., presiding. P. C. Simpson, M.A., introduced a discussion on the "Relations of Individuals to the State." The essay first sketched and criticised the theory of Plato, in which there is an entire sacrifice of the individual to the state. But this sacrifice was almost unconscious, for it was not till the rise of the Stoics and Epicureans that the dualism between the individual and society began to be felt. In modern theories we have in Rousseau and Comte opposing views;—the former holding that man is complete apart from and prior to society, which thwarts his freedom; and the latter, that humanity is the only reality, and that the individual is an abstraction. After briefly discussing these theories, the essay concluded by showing that the only way to show the organic character of society was in the nature of the self-conscious individual. Society had not one central sensorium, and its only life was in the life of its discrepant parts. But each of these parts realised itself only in all the others, and so society was a unity of spiritual organisms. Only in this spiritual individual life was there any organic life in society. The individual exists in society, and society in the individual (in whom it is an object of thought and conduct); and what gives reality to the existence of either, is the spiritual life of man. A vote of thanks was moved by Rev. R. Mackintosh, and seconded by J. A. Thompson.

P-C Simpson

Correspondence.

"Materia Medica" writes to say, that he doesn't oppose the change in the First Professional Examination, but merely said by way of comment, "That it would be much less benefit than was expected." We are glad to be able to congratulate the students that this proposal is now beyond the reach of his opposition; and needs merely the formal stages before it is actually put in force.

Contributions accepted.—Pyrha; Croton Oil; A Ballad of Bohn.

N.B.—We beg to request Correspondents not to address communications to the University, but to the Printing Office, Bristo Place.

NEXT to learn is most interesting with some of the two have And so coming standing happened up to friendship with

Masson had University to lived a while since the day where his g into public

1865, he lived sage of Chel Emerson, "place of some persons now I did, or car

And this professor. He of Carlyle's Who could the slightest with his life again there this one alw

It is axio branch of st teacher; an many, is pr influence, a students.

his subject literature. here as else are bound we pay rev ta'en" from not from the p

Everything himself. I them—for apologise, and racket the gas-br of some p tion, the platform self. But glimpse f speaking of Rector, M arrival in of Linlat

The Student.

A Casual.

No. 8.

EDINBURGH: FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

TWOPENCE.

Professor Masson.

NEXT to learning all the life of a "great sort of man," it is most interesting and best to hear of his communion with some prominent contemporary, especially when the two have been linked in bonds of closest intimacy. And so comes it that what is lacking of striking outstanding happenings in the life of Professor Masson, is made up to us in some measure by the knowledge of his friendship with Carlyle.

Masson had begun a literary career in Aberdeen, his University town, as the editor of a newspaper, and had lived a while in Edinburgh, but finally, like most aspirants since the days of Whittington, found his way to London, where his great work was the piloting of *Macmillan* into public fame and favour. There, too, from 1844 to 1865, he lived on terms of near acquaintanceship with the sage of Chelsea. The two were, as Carlyle has said of Emerson, "tumbled together" in that great "gathering place of souls," and Masson has said, "All in all, few persons now living can have seen more of Carlyle than I did, or can have known him better."

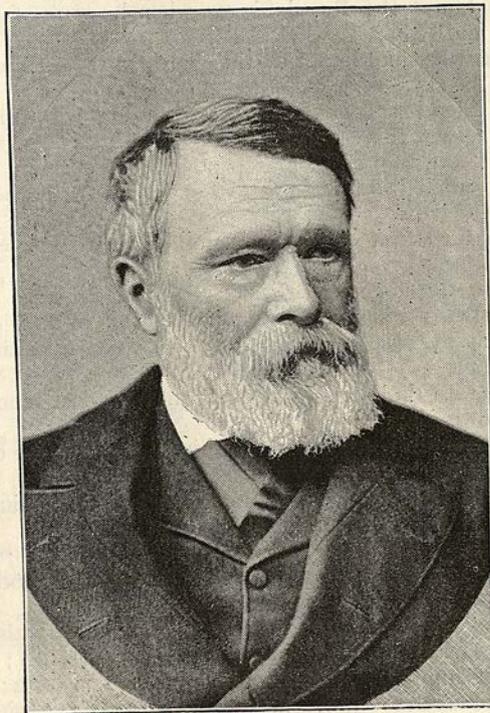
And this firm friendship has left its mark on the Professor. He tells us he "never could adopt all the articles of Carlyle's creed." But the irresistible impress is there. Who could live alongside the author of "Sartor," having the slightest fellow-feeling with him, and not be infected with his life-spirit? Even in feature, one thinks now and again there is a resemblance between the two. But, and this one always feels, Masson is Carlylean in tone.

It is axiomatic that the interest and advantage of any branch of study gains or loses with the character of the teacher; and this test, which brings condemnation on many, is precisely that which gives Professor Masson his influence, and the regard in which he is held by his students. He is, if we may say it, the embodiment of his subject, and bowing to him we make obeisance to literature. "No profit comes where is no pleasure ta'en" here as elsewhere, but here the difficulty is solved, for we are bound to take at least some interest in the work, if we pay reverence to him at the head of it; and the "profit ta'en" from the long-remembered four o'clock class, arises not from the specialised information of the lecture, but from the personality of the lecturer.

Everything tends to this. In all ways Masson is just himself. His peculiarities—he is by no means free from them—for which in the ordinary run of men we usually apologise, add to the effect. The dry oblivion to noise and racket while the roll is called, the "Titanic hug" of the gas-bracket, the long stroke of the beard on the advent of some personal reminiscence or some mirthful quotation, the meditative perambulation from end to end of the platform,—these absent, we should miss Masson himself. But the picture would be incomplete without a side glimpse from one of the lectures on Carlyle, where, speaking of the latter's visit to Edinburgh in 1866 as Lord Rector, Masson says—"On the night following Carlyle's arrival in town, after he had settled himself in Mr Erskine of Linlathen's house, where he was to stay during his

visit, he and his brother John came to my house in Rosebery Crescent that they might have a quiet smoke and talk over matters." We fancy that a third would not be wanting, either in the "quiet smoke" or the comfortable chat.

"A word of wisdom to a measure of thought,"—such is the criticism of Simeon Lightfoot, A.M., on the pilot of the seventh Argosy. And it is a good one. Lectures and writings justify it. Ponderous thought and carefully weighed utterance are the characteristics of both. You get from him no dazzling rapier-hit, after the fashion of some brilliant litterateurs,—you have instead a downright death-dealing onslaught with the old-fashioned two-handed



broadsword. There is something of the Carlylean "tear," illustrating the style of the man, about the phrase he used rather disrespectfully in one place with regard to the doctrine of evolution,— "as leading from protoplasmic slime, through differentiated bestialism, to a special ancestry in the ape."

Not chronological tables and doctrine of the figures of speech beget in us sympathy with English literature, but he who invigorates and gives it life. Many a one now who has listened to him in the past, would scarce hesitate to apply to Masson the words he used of Carlyle, "For I loved the man, and do honour his memory, on this side idolatry, as much as any."

W. A.

William Armstrong

To the Muses.

THE ADDRESS OF THE RHYME AND REASON CLUB.

'TIS known to all philosophers, and settled, past dispute,
By arguments and evidence which none but fools refute,
That long ago from Helicon the Muses journeyed north,
And fixed their habitation at Edina on the Forth.
There, ceaseless through the centuries of violence and wrong,
The mountains and the valleys have re-echoed with their song;
And men, amid the dissonance of passion and of pain,
Have gathered help and healing from the magic of their strain.
The priestly Barbour learned from them his art of epic lay;
And James, the Royal Singer, when he sang of Love and May;
Burns who, like linnet on the thorn, sweet carolled to the sky,
And filled his "bonnie banks and braes" with tuneful ecstasy;
And Scott, who on historic page the glow of fancy cast,
And called from their forgotten tombs the heroes of the past.
Each bard that ever woke a smile, or chased away a frown,
We owe these gentle ladies of Olympian renown.
And, that the sages also might be certain of their due,
Among the nine are numbered some, quite formidably blue,
Who, with their erudition deep, the proudest scholars dwindle,
And laugh to scorn the learning of a Huxley or a Tyndale.
Ahead of all the scientists, on subjects astronomic,
The nebular hypothesis, the theory atomic;
As quick as Butcher to descry a philologic freak;
With more to say than Blackie has on Gaelic and on Greek;
As capable as Calderwood of pointing lofty morals;
With Masson ready to contest his literary laurels;
With Campbell Fraser, any day, a syllogism state;
Square circles with a Chrystal, measure forces with a Tait;
With Darwin willing quite to claim the monkey as relation,
But further far advanced than he in views on variation;
The friends of every wise reform in every social status,
With most pronounced antipathy to Senate and Senatus;
And clearly on the side—but this with bated breath we mention—
Of all who agitate for University Extension.
In fact, our lights of learning, grown ridiculously jealous,

Have treated inexcusably these visitors from Hellas;
The aid of evolution most ungallantly enlisted
To prove it an absurdity that ever they existed,
Except indeed as phantasies, but fit to be included
Among the senseless superstitions of an age deluded.
Ah, sweet and radiant singers of the music of the gods,
Forgive this poor impertinence of unimpassioned clods,
Who, blind to all that lies beyond their microscopic view,
By banishing the Beautiful have thought to find the True.
Look down upon their insolence in pity, not in wrath,
As painfully they plod along their prim, prosaic path;
E'en they, perchance, may have their dreams of worlds unseen and fair,
And labour, but for heavier feet, to build a surer stair.
Begrudge them not the glory of their petty, poor precision,
But turn to us, and teach us of that vaster, vaguer vision,
When presences of beauty shone refulgent through each mist,
And every mountain-top in turn was by Aurora kissed!
Here, where the skies are cloudy and the cruel north winds blow,
We need the soft remembrance of the sunny long-ago;
And though not ours to hymn your praise in rhapsody sublime,
All that we can we'll offer you in "Reason" and in "Rhyme."
Now, ere our days have darkened and the silent hours begun,
Help us to find a little joy, and sing it 'neath the sun:
To think a few thoughts worthily, to say a few words well,
And hand along the story that the heav'nly voices tell;
Ah, fold again upon our hills your pinions half unfurled,
And guard for us the brightness still and beauty of the world!

M. A. *W.S. Totherville*

FOR THE PSYCHICAL SOCIETY.—The residents in University Hall are anxious to receive information regarding the past history of the houses they inhabit, with a view to clearing up a mystery which suggests that the place is haunted. The circumstances are as follows:—Two or three men have remained in residence throughout the vacation, and one of them retired to rest the other night somewhat earlier than he is wont, with care on his mind, and cheese (it is insinuated) on his conscience. The upper flat was somewhat drear and desolate in the absence of most of its usual occupants, and a mystic gleam of moonshine shimmered through the windows, chilled by reflection from the snow on the neighbouring housetops. After a period of unconsciousness, the solitary resident found himself staring with open eyes and mouth at a gaunt figure that stood by his bed,—tall, with white arms aloft, and long hands drooping over from the bony wrists. Far extended moustachios followed their curve, and dishevelled hair partially obscured the wan countenance, with hungry wandering eye that surmounted a thin bare throat. So much was observed by the intensified senses of the visionary, when suddenly his pillow became a blank, and the counterpane heaved aloft on his trembling arms like an earth-fold shaken by cosmic cataclysm. His heart beat wildly for a moment and then ceased through sheer alarm, while a hollow voice grated sonorously on his ear, and there shivered through the chamber the mystic syllables, "You're snoring."

Students' Songs. No. 8.—The Student Gay.

Tune—"THE GOWDEN VANITEE."

The musical score is written on two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It is divided into sections labeled 'Solo.' and 'Chorus.' with 'Solo.' appearing at the beginning and end of the piece. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody, also labeled 'Chorus.' at the beginning.

There was a stu - dent gay, and a student gay was he, Eek deedle dee, and the student gay, And

he came up to our Un - i - ver - si - tee, This stu - dent so ve - ry gay.

KEY G.

Handwritten musical notation in a shorthand system, likely a form of solfège or a similar shorthand notation. It consists of two lines of notes and rests, with vertical stems and horizontal lines indicating pitch and rhythm. The notation is enclosed in large curly braces on the left side.

He had not stayed a week, a week but only three,
 Eek deedle dee, and the student gay,
 When he fell into some idle companee,
 This student so very gay.

They taught him to smoke, they taught him to drink,
 And never pass a girl without a roguish wink.

So he drank and he smoked, and he smoked and he drank,
 Until to zero his exchequer sank.

Then he called for his chums in Number 23,
 And said, "What course would you recommend to me?"

Then a deep draught of beer took those chums 23,
 And cried, "Why! go in for a Bursaree."

So he combed out his hair, and he picked his teeth,
 And boldly he called upon Principal Macbeath.

Then the Principal frowned, and he said, says he,
 "Go, sir! Repent of your debaucheree."

Then about, and about, and about went he,
 Until he got a tutorship in an Academie.

Then came his chums in Number 23,
 And they tried to borrow his little salaree.

But nobly he spurned them, and stuck to his books
 Until the aged Principal had glided off the hooks.

Then being a Conservative he got the vacant chair,
 And his chums 23 were surprised to see him there.

Then they all took to grinding those idle 23,
 And some day they hope to be as fortunate as he.

MORAL.

Now all ye students gay, who're in difficultee,
 Be sure you get a tutorship in an Academie.

Committee (Wm. Reed Athey)

Vigilance and Self-Control. *W*

THE University has of late been somewhat strangely perturbed by rumours of certain misguided bodies who had conceived their function as that of keeping other people in order. The latest spoken of is a supposed "Vigilance Committee," which being everybody's "Well-wisher" writes letters under that signature to those whose doings seem to the committee to be outside the paths of rectitude, and we are left in some perplexity that the brilliancy of the imagination which originated the idea should be united with such lack of the sense of fitness as to conceive of such an organisation within the University of Edinburgh. The daring genius from whose brain this new Minerva sprang to cover with her ægis the unwary student can surely never have heard of the Arts Faculty, and cannot certainly have extended his researches so far as to discover that we have a Professor of Moral Philosophy. The mere existence of such an official at once negatives the possibility of so crude a method of guarding the morals of the University, especially in the light of the history of the social demoralisation that has invariably followed all systems of vigilance which worked by secret accusation. This is a commonplace of the ethics of history, and no genius, however daring and original, can venture on a free play of imagination ignorant of such facts.

The position is perfectly simple. There are two healthy constraints: a personal sense of right and wrong and a public one. The former depends greatly on the inheritance and family traditions of the student, and is apt to give way under the pressure of new experiences and new temptations unless supplemented by an emphatic public opinion in the society of which he becomes a member. The temptations of a great city are very little peculiar to students, and it is the parent's duty to warn his boy of them, so that he may not fancy his new experiences something to which his old rules of conduct will not apply.

Public opinion does not at present exist in the University of Edinburgh because there is no society, or more truly, both are at an early stage of their evolution. The Students' Council and the Union are to weld us into a community, and the White Cross and other Societies are working to create a public opinion. They will succeed, but meanwhile we have to deal with individuals, and here the wisdom of the serpent is absolutely essential to the harmlessness of the dove. There can be no doubt of the entirely unserpentine character of any one simple enough to expect a good result from a system of anonymous letters. However impertinent it might be considered, an honest straightforward conversation which can speak not so much censure as fellow-feeling and interest is a very different matter.

The question "Am I my brother's keeper?" has often been asked, and must from time to time be asked by every man. It has in all ages been answered with "Yes" and with "No." For the genius of the end of the nineteenth century was reserved the privilege of suggesting the answer, "No! but I'm his father's Vigilance Committee."

"NAE EXTRANEUS AID."—It was in a Divinity class-room, and not a hundred years ago—for there was to be a written examination. The students, with true instinct, stood for the preliminary prayer; but the face of the Professor broadened gradually to a laughed "Na, na, gentlemen; nae extraneus aid."

R.C.B.

FAITH is the higher wisdom, unrevealed
To such as think all wisdom is their own,
And, proud of petty gain, ne'er stoop to moan,—
"Life is but short, and over large the field
Of knowledge, to our hands its crop to yield."
But souls who see there dwelleth, more or less,
In every type its future perfectness,
To them the higher mysteries are unsealed.
Oh! be thy creed the faith in God or man,
Cling to it as more precious than thy life,
Loose not thy grasp for shadow or for strife;
For it can brace thy limbs for fight, and can
Say through the darkness to thy fainting soul,
"Fear not, believe; thy faith shall make thee
whole."

O brave soul that believest through the noise
Of jangling creeds, all masking unbelief
In all except the poorest and most brief
And most unworthy of all earthly joys,
Although the bribe of heaven upon thee cloys
And thought of hell ne'er moves thy soul to fear,
Yet in life's darkest moment thou shalt hear
Through meanest instruments God's quickening voice!
And at thy death hour, surely thou shalt know
That was the sunrise which seemed afterglow,—
Not faith nigh dead, but faith with wings yet furled;
That those faint passing beams which lit thy way
Were but the promise of a future day,
Or less, the shadow of a brighter world.

Kate Furley

An Address to the Dome.

HAILE, crowne of all our glorie, Dome sublime,
That skywarde climbest with thy polished rounde.
Thy splendour cannot by my feeble rime
Be fitly sung. Lo, art thou not renowned
O'er lande and sea to earth's remotest bounde?
Far, far above the southern bridge's roare
Thy creste is with the setting sunbeames crowned,
Darke on the worlde thou frownest evermore,
Benignly smilyng on the space of angles foure.

How ofte from out thy deepe capacious wombe
Thy belle peales forth in sounding accentee cleere
—Then joyfulle students burst from many a roome,
Whyle others see a tyme of horroure neare!
But, Dome, thou hast been finnyshed nighe a yeere;
Where is that brazen statue, burnished brighte,
Which "heavenwarde" was "to poynte"—I'm quoting
here—

To stand triumphante on the dizzy heichte,
And be oure guardian spiryt in oure ravysshed sighte?

Thou say'st, "It hath not come." But wherefore so?
Thou answe'rest, wyth a groane, that "Arte is long."
I say, "But tyme is fleetyng. Dost thou know—?"
But straightway heare a sorrowfulle dyng, dong!
Good Master "Student," hear my mournfulle songe—
What statue will upon that summit stand?
Or James the Sixth, or Fame, wyth yron tongue
Or some one else? Oh, lyste to my demande!
Oh, gratify the wysch of all the student bande!

J. R. C.

Charles Darwin: His Life and Work.

"LIFE AND LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN," by Francis Darwin. Macmillan & Co. 3 vols. 1887.

(Continued from p. 83.)

(1.) In regard to the first problem, the origin of variations, Darwin was vague, especially in the earliest edition of his work. The question puzzled him. "What the devil," he says, "determines each particular variation?" Before Darwin's day, it had been suggested that changes may arise (a) from within, as the result of the complexity of the organic structure, in which equilibrium was all but impossible; or (b) from without, in more or less direct response to the hammering of external influences; or (c) from a change in the relation of organism and environment, that is, as the result of use or disuse, activity or passivity, in life and habit. The wind may blow a rising fountain out of shape, or the pressure of water in the pipe may cause it ascend higher. So in the organism. A change may arise from within, or be hammered on from without, or arise as a modification of being and character, consequent on a change of doing or conduct. Sexual reproduction, too, in its mingling of two experiences, has long been known, but recently much emphasized, as an important factor in producing variation. Darwin took the best ears from these sheaves of his predecessors, so that they are made to fall down and worship his. He believed in variations arising from within,—he did not deny that they might likewise originate from without; he allowed the importance of increase or decrease of function, and emphasised the influence of breeding. In his emphasis, too, on the modifying influences of courtship, Darwin recognised that the reproductive factor was very important in evolution. He, at the same time, appreciated the fact, that structure might change indirectly as the result of the real unity of the organism, and in accordance with the familiar principle, recognised alike by Aristotle and by Paul, that if one member in the body suffer, the other members suffer with it. But this may be safely affirmed, that he never attempts to give a clear or synthetic account of the origin of variations,—he does not try to place the possible factors in perspective; he left the problem virtually where he found it. He assumed the occurrence of numerous indefinite changes, and spoke of them as strictly accidental. By that he did not, of course, mean that they were due to chance,—a meaningless enough statement,—but merely that in their origin changes were too hopelessly complicated for analysis. He has been justly criticised, however, for speaking of variations as indefinite, both in number and direction; since there seems more reason to believe, as Geddes especially has shown, that changes do not occur towards all points of the compass, but in two definite directions of predominant activity or

passivity, and are therefore not numerous, but strictly and necessarily limited. If it be true that there are definite grooves of change, that the direction of the rivulets is simply twofold down either side of life's watershed, that there are only two possible alternatives of conservatism and liberalism, of constructive or destructive preponderance, of saving and spending, of passivity and activity, then some of Darwin's assumptions must be restated. It is allowed, of course, that there may be room for numerous quantitative degrees within the two qualitative limits, but still the term indefinite variations is apt to be seriously misleading. He must be a bold admirer who ventures to assert that Darwin did very much to elucidate the primary problem of the origin of variations.

(2.) But how are we to account not merely for the origin of change, but for the existence of numerous adapted species? Buffon and Treviranus would answer, that the plastic organism was directly hammered into shape by the blows of fate,—i.e. of the environment,—and it is obvious that while the surroundings might kill many organisms, they would not produce any that were not adapted. Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck said, that outside circumstances prompted new desires by establishing novel needs; that the organism sought to satisfy these; that one organ was perfected in the using, while another disappeared through disuse. Spencer, in his first essay, combined those different views; to which there has to be added the notion, that in many cases the organism seems neither moulded into shape by habit, nor hammered into form by surroundings, but is bowled into its niche or its grave by the fate of its own constitution. This is not the place, however, to give a history of theories of adaptation, though that is indeed much needed, if one can estimate the accuracy of popular conceptions by the Duke of Argyll's cavalier treatment of past thought in his recent essay on "False Analogies."

But what did Darwin say? Every one knows that he said, natural selection was the main—though not the, to do him justice, sole—factor in the origin of adapted species. "Was there ever a phrase," rightly asks the Duke of Argyll, "so full of ambiguities." So full of them, indeed, that even its author confesses to using it in two different senses,—which wasn't, however, he naively says, a matter of much consequence, since Wallace was the only man likely to find it out. The phrase is sometimes spoken of as a sort of occult power,—it is invested with some of the attributes of a deity. But what Darwin meant by it, was simply the indirect action of the animate and inanimate environment, which, in the struggle for existence, leaves the fit organisms scope to survive and multiply, by sooner or later destroying the unfit. By it we understand, or rather don't understand, as Butler says, why we are what we are,—because our uncles and cousins and aunts have gone away! Believing that the alleged factors were insufficient, Darwin emphasised this relatively new principle, which appeared to him to account for the accumulation of slight changes into the esta-

blishment of adapted species. The survival of survivors, from among a host which the shears of the environment cut off, was "the idol which the intellect of Europe has worshipped." We are not now going to criticise this theory, according to which fit variations, assumed but unaccounted for, survive and propagate, while the misses disappear into nirvana. It has been amply criticised; but one does not destroy, till one replaces. The assumption of indefinite variations is, we have seen, a doubtful one, and "without numerous variations there can have been no selection." If the changes are few and definite, the evolution can hardly be a marvellous chapter of accidents, or a lottery of many blanks and few prizes. Natural selection probably accounts for many things, for local survivals, for the confirmation of mimicking organisms, for the corroboration of characteristics once definitely acquired; but it is now becoming more and more plain, that its importance as a factor in evolution has been grossly exaggerated.

Certain it is that Darwin made no synthesis of the factors of evolution. He has spiked the guns of criticism by including reference to other suggested factors, but these he has not placed in any attempt at perspective. From his letters it would not appear that he was specially interested in the general orientation of principle. He looked on Herbert Spencer's work with a characteristic reverence, not unmixed with bewilderment, confessing with more candour than is common that he could not understand him.

Nor was there much that can be called new. The only two principles which can for a moment be thought of as peculiar to Darwin, are natural and sexual selection. He certainly did expound, in a way undreamt of before, how characters which favoured the possessor in the marriage market would tend to accumulate and increase; but this had been previously suggested by others, such as Erasmus Darwin. And this factor, as is also true of the variations which Romanes emphasises as narrowing the range of sexual intercourse, has a comparatively restricted application, and is, after all, only a special case of natural selection. In regard to the latter, it is a familiar fact that Wallace enunciated the principle at the same time. Even apart from this, however,—though Darwin has much of the credit (if there be much) of making the idea current coin,—what his brother Erasmus had always said came true, "some one had thought of it before." Darwin was himself much too noble not to acknowledge with alacrity, in subsequent editions, that Wells, famous in connection with Dew, had in 1813 deposited the germ of the doctrine in the Proceedings of the Royal Society; and that Patrick Matthew, in 1831, had hid the same treasure in a book on Naval Timber. The notion of the survival of the fittest may be detected even in Herder; it was even discovered—and the idea is a favourite theological one—in the Old Testament; and was, doubtless, if we only knew, a familiar commonplace among the

Chinese. But all this does not ignore the ready admission, that Darwin was the first to make out a good case for natural selection as a *vera causa* (to some extent) in evolution.

(3.) But the question may be raised in a third form,—How are we to account for the general progress up the ladder of life? Suppose we understand why one reptile is unlike its parent or brother, and how the variations add themselves up into beautiful adaptations, how are we to explain the great lift as the result of which birds took wings and rose high above reptile-dom? No reference has been made as yet to heredity, nor to Darwin's suggestive theory of pangenesis, according to which the germ is a collection of samples from the rest of the body. The difficulties involved in the transmission of qualities from parent to offspring are common to all theories of evolution, and Darwin's hypothesis of pangenesis is usually regarded as demanding three or four other hypotheses, and as leaving the difficulty as great as ever. The modern aspect of the theory of heredity renders it very doubtful, whether individual characteristics acquired during the life-time of the parent can be transmitted to the offspring. The balance of evidence seems rather to show, that a character can only be transmitted after its roots have taken very deep hold of the organism, as the result of the persistence for generations of the condition inciting the change. There is no objection, however, to the statement, that the organism runs on a sort of compound interest principle. Suppose its mood, temperament, or diathesis to be predominantly passive, it leads a sluggish life, it grows rich in the results of economy, it stores up savings,—these influence its reproductive elements, and thus the offspring inherits, not only the original inertia of the parent, but a transmitted increment of sluggishness. And so, on the same compound interest principle, with organisms of a predominantly active bent, the active become more active, the passive more passive still. Thus, on the one hand, we find animals fretting their lives and those of the species away in over-exertion, and others which fall asleep in a castle of indolence. A fever consumes the one, a euthanasia of sleep involves the other; while those between "the scouts and the laggards" continue the path of progress. We thus can, to some extent, understand how a fevering reptile, as Geddes happily puts it, would tend to become a bird, or how an over-sluggish sloth would pass into the death-sleep of a glyptodon.

Kindly Robert Chambers, now more abused than read, suggestively attributed the steps of progress to the influence of physical conditions on the parturient system, and to the prolongation of the period of gestation. Miss Buckley has emphasised the importance and success of parental care, and Fiske has laid stress on the progressive consequences of prolonged infancy. Geddes has crystallised these items in his emphasis on the importance of the reproductive factor as a prime influence in evolution. By reproductive association, by parental sacrifice, by

co-operation,
greatest steps

But Darw
gave to the
among the
gone upstairs
fellows? Is
statement, "
they are mo
why Provid
Christian so
few organis
of their fell
corpses? C
petition cre
lower creat
and resolve
the domina

On the I
from indiv
regarding to
well that a
are also aw
selfish at th
others may
might ever
the most p
may merge
assert, that
tion of life
not wholly
instinct wi
we recogni
made not
devil take
selection i
ciple of s
sociality b
that anima
for their
operation
animals ar
the social
So too th
sacrifice i
is, which
progress?
that the
The sim
might st
greatest s
cells to t
lowly org
circle, in
to have
duality, l
tion of
strugglin
raise the
ladder o

co-operation, and by sociality, some at least of the greatest steps in organic progress have been achieved.

But Darwin, on the other hand, as we all know, gave to the struggle for existence the chief credit among the conditions of progress. Animals have gone upstairs by treading upon the corpses of their fellows? Is this true, or is it on a par with the old statement, "Jews are not fit for heaven, but on earth they are most useful. And, look you, useful sins—why Providence sends Jews to do them, saving Christian souls"? Is nature really so immoral that a few organisms must win the prize of life by the death of their fellows, and sit on a throne built up out of corpses? Or is it man who is immoral with his competition creed which he projects by analogy on the lower creatures? The antithesis is a striking one, and resolves itself into the question, Is hate or love the dominant dynamic of progress?

On the latter view the centre of gravity is shifted from individual advantage to sacrifice, from self-regarding to other regarding impulses. We know very well that at the bottom hunger and love are one; we are also aware that what appears a sacrifice is often selfish at the core; we do not deny that to care for others may be the best way of caring for oneself; we might even affirm, that in the highest actions, as in the most primeval, the streams of egoism and altruism may merge in one harmonious current. But we do assert, that it makes a mighty difference in our conception of life if we see reason to believe that Nature is not wholly red in tooth and claw with ravin, but also instinct with love. It does alter our view of Nature, if we recognise that some of the greatest steps have been made not on the principle of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost,—not, that is to say, by natural selection in the struggle for existence, but on the principle of sacrifice justified in her children, and of sociality bringing its own rich reward. It may be that animals have been compelled into a loving care for their offspring; it may be that the bonds of co-operation are of iron and not of gold; it may be that animals are forced into sacrifice,—but yet the love, and the sociality, and the sacrifice, are real for all that. So too the struggle is no more to be blamed than the sacrifice is to be praised, both are facts; the question is, which has been of the most potent influence in progress? And the contention of the newer gospel is, that the martyr's crown is the guerdon of success. The simplest animals, unit masses of living matter, might struggle till doomsday without making the greatest step in organic nature, the lift from the single cells to the truly social or many-celled animals. When lowly organisms remained clubbed together in a family circle, in spite of the struggle which ought just then to have been so keen, then, by a sacrifice of individuality, by a primitive co-operation, by a subordination of hunger to love, the step was made. Not by struggling did the Saurians, or whatever they were, raise themselves on one another's shoulders up the ladder of life into the class of mammals. It was

rather that some female overflowed in a tenderness, which a philosophic reptile might have deemed pathological, but which expressed itself in the milk of animal kindness, and in the long self-sacrificing connection between mother and offspring which all recognise as the chief characteristics of mammalia. Not by brawls did some Simians evolve by dint of blows the human organism. On the contrary, this other great step in organic nature followed as a result of increased sociality. Struggle there has been, determining local preponderance, developing some features of structure and traits of character no doubt, but we are not to credit struggle with all the glory of organic progress. Doubtless, too, the sacrifice paid—co-operative societies succeed in competition with non-co-operators, love always justifies itself—but the struggle only confirms, it does not make, the step. But we must not attempt to constitute ourselves the prophets of another. We are only stating Geddes's position, that not struggle but sacrifice, not strife but sociality, not competition but co-operation, not hate and hunger but help and love, have been the most important conditions of progress.

In conclusion, let it not be supposed that we forget that evolution is still going on. Of old time men looked at Nature for the most part in its highest terms, from the greatest common measure point of view, and in so looking they were wise. It would be alike futile and foolish for science to assert that things must only be looked at in their lowest terms, from the common denominator point of view. But it is with this that science has primarily to do. And since men began to look at Nature in this aspect, there has been much progress. The old blinders have been thrown aside, men have looked the facts in the face. Buffon may have forgotten to take off his pince-nez, Erasmus Darwin may have used goggles, Charles Darwin's spectacles may not have been the purest pebbles,—we will not further argue these points. The theory of evolution is still being evolved; we are not ourselves out of the mill; only the extinct can claim to have "final form." But we can all unite in being grateful for what has been, and in rubbing our own eyes.

J. A. Thomson

Ballade of Bohn.

WHEN first I entered Classic Land,
And reached the wide domain of Greek,
I knew not that the distant strand
Was reached by more than one small creek.
I toiled and moiled for many a week,
But little progress made me moan;
At last I found a path unique,
The Royal Road that leads by Bohn .

This wizard's wondrous waving wand,
As if at word of prophet sheik,
Soon brought me to Troy's yellow sand,
And left behind the toilsome peak—

Of grammar, syntax, case oblique :
It was as if on wings I'd flown ;
Would that I'd sooner tried to seek
The Royal Road that leads by Bohn .

From Homer, with his smile so bland,
Down through the grand dramatic clique,
I wandered on, nor cared to stand,
For oft the land was rather bleak.
The common pathway, so to speak,
Is steep and rough with jagged stone ;
Then why not take the way that's sleek,
The Royal Road that leads by Bohn .

ENVOY.

Ah, Road, to me a golden streak,
My debt to thee I fully own !
Before it aye my praise shall reek,
The Royal Road that leads by Bohn .

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH.

Reprinted from *Alma Mater*, Aberdeen.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL HANDBOOKS FOR THE USE OF MEDICAL AND SCIENCE STUDENTS.

I. HANDBOOK OF ANIMAL CLASSIFICATION. By VICTOR V. BRANFORD, M.A. Edinburgh: E. & S. LIVINGSTONE. 1888. 16 pp. Price 6d.

WE can recommend this little volume as a student's book for students. It is written for a given purpose, which is kept in view throughout. It is only an orderly statement of the succession and characters of the various classes and sub-classes of animals, but this is done tersely and lucidly, nor without an occasional word or phrase to break the monotony of familiar diagnosis. We admire the way in which Mr Branford dispenses with many of the classic technical terms which are so apt to become surrounded with a sacred mist which does not conduce to their meaning being realised. The tabular comparisons will be found very useful by those who are still at the beggarly elements.

It would be easy to criticise this volume, both in what it does, and in what it does not do, but the book is unpretentious, clear-headed, and we are afraid much needed. It is true that no student of the science of zoology will be satisfied with a summary of classification which takes no account of fossil forms, but perhaps this is to follow. We really think, too, that some attempt should be made to indicate blood relationships among animals. A second edition might take note of this. The definitions are often too dogmatic to be true, too hard and fast to correspond to the facts, but every teacher knows that unless he is more or less dogmatic, and able to overlook exceptions in insisting upon the rules, he will probably fail to make his point. We notice no reference even to Polyzoa and Brachiopoda, but the book only professes to take a bird's-eye view, and it takes it clearly. We presume that Mr Branford has trimmed his craft to the weather, in ignoring the inconvenient facts which spoil pretty definitions, and in repeating a certain number of somewhat shady conventionalisms. Are not many Protozoa multicellular, is sexual union really absent, do the Monera exist? such questions a captious man might ask anent the first few lines, but an Edinburgh student is probably not expected to know about exceptions or recent researches, and Mr Branford is quite right in not telling him. It seems to us that the forms of Hydrozoa are somewhat hazy, that the tube in Actinozoa extending "only a short way down from the mouth," should be compared with a common Sea-anemone, that the comb-like appearance of Ctenophora requires explanation, that the student will dislike to have what he is told of Odontophora twice or thrice contradicted in the next few lines, that to say the Tunicate "develops a mantle around itself after the manner of Molluses," and that this mantle forms an atrial chamber, is somewhat of a shock to one's susceptibilities (not too evolved) for accuracy,

that the notes on the notochord of fishes and amphibians are hardly luminous, and so on *ad libitum*. We might ask Mr Branford more malicious questions, such as, Whether he is sure Polyplacophora have no eyes, and the like, but we refrain, for the little book is clear-headed and we wish it well. It has this great merit, which justifies any book, that it will be useful.

S.R.C.

J. A. Thomson

At the meeting on 24th February 1888, W. L. Mackenzie presiding, reports were presented that the Executive have nominated Messrs Brunton and T. G. Macormack to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Messrs E. F. Armour and H. J. Stevenson; that the change in the First Professional Examination is to be made in the way which the Council desired; that the Amusements Committee had lost £15 over the Symposium, but had still a balance of £28 over the whole year; that the Union Debates Committee are arranging a Parliamentary night for Thursday, 15th March, when Mr Stormonth Darling will be Speaker, the motion a vote of confidence in the Government, proposed by Mr A. H. Briggs Constable and opposed by Mr Hunter Smith, and that there will be a regularly organised Irish Party.

A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr J. G. Gillespie, medical student, was adopted.

The question of a pathology syllabus was referred to the Class Committee.

The Amusements Committee received a vote of confidence when they explained their arrangements for the Symposium and the changes they proposed to make in future.

The proposal to have the shilling tax collected at matriculation was rejected.

A SPECIAL meeting of S.R.C. is to be held on Saturday afternoon in the Union Buildings to consider the subject of the Union. It was suggested that if it be found impossible to have the whole buildings finished by October, an effort should be made to finish such parts as the dining and smoking rooms, leaving over the great hall, so that there might be something to join in October, as this would make a very great difference to the success during the first year.

University Notes.

DR WILLIAM RUSSELL has been appointed Pathologist at the Infirmary. Professor Isaac Bayley Balfour has been appointed Professor of Botany. Mr H. Bruce Johnston succeeds his father as Secretary to the Curators.

E. U. SWIMMING CLUB.—The ordinary office-bearers are:—President, Mr More; Vice-President, Mr Newman; Secretary, Mr Fothergill; Treasurer, Mr Macaulay; Committee, Messrs Powell, MacEchern, M'Donald, Mallett, Wright, Murison, Macmillan, Rattray, Bayley. The subscription is 2s. 6d., and there is to be regular practice at the Corporation Baths and at Trinity Pier. We wish the Club every success.

St Andrews University.

FOR the past week or two, except in so far as regards the progress of the "Union," St Andrews University has been in a more or less comatose condition. The preparations for the opening of the "Union" have been pushed on, and the council now see their way clear to open it next session. On the 16th and 17th of February the Dramatic Society gave performances of Sheridan Knowles' "Hunchback" to large and appreciative audiences, and the action was highly creditable. The Musical Society gave their Annual Concert on the 23rd of February also to a large audience. It was most enjoyable, and was quite up to the high standard of former years. The Football Club is in a flourishing condition, and is on the whole "holding the palm" in the district. The Golf Club played a match lately against Ladybank, and were victorious by a large number of holes. An effort is being made to get up "Sports" this session, and success seems assured. Such an institution would do infinite good to athletics in this part of the country. The Gymnastic Club gave a display lately which was highly successful; but apart from these little is being done here at present. R. Baver

Profess

WE do not
articles on
would be s
lagan with
faculty, is
University
agreeable p
the bright
details of

wear of
refuse
respect,
applicat
sonality
Maclage

The Student:

A Casual.

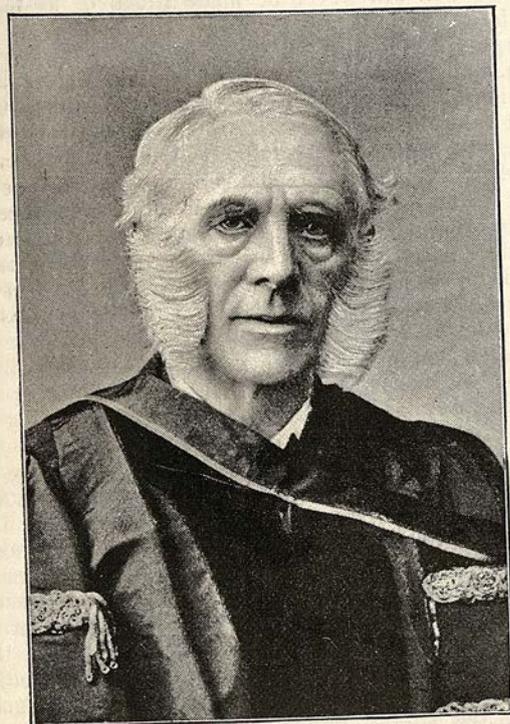
No. 9.

EDINBURGH: MARCH 8, 1888.

TWOPENCE.

Professor Sir Douglas Maclagan.

We do not intend to make a precedent of writing articles on the men whose portraits we give. Yet it would be strange, we think, to pass Sir Douglas Maclagan without a word. He, of the whole medical faculty, is most typically a member of the older University system, and he presents it to us in a very agreeable personality. However much one may grudge the bright hours of a summer forenoon to the deary details of juridical horrors, however much we may



wearied of the *rechauffé* of yesterday's lecture, we cannot refuse some measure of affection, beyond mere respect, to the gentle fatherly man who discourses the applications of common-sense. It is more as a personality than as a teacher that we like Sir Douglas Maclagan. He has brought us no small share of the

genial spirit of the academic life of a generation not yet fiercely commercial, and more than most he embodies for us the culture and the rest of life.

As a song writer, we shall remember him as the author of "Alma Mater," and hope to sing soon his graduation song, "Chancellor Inglis." These and his lines to Lizzie bespeak a character to which many of us will look back for an inspiration. To his "boys" and all who know him, Sir Douglas Maclagan is "the king o' good fellows and wale o' auld men."

N.B.—We regret that by a mistake, the artist has enlarged the picture, and that the portrait has lost in definition in consequence.

RMB

FAITH is the finer sense, whereby we feel
 What is to earthly sense impalpable.
 In lands of untold loveliness they dwell,
 Whose spirits wander at their will, to steal
 Behind Life's mystery's unbroken seal.
 And tho' the forms espied be faint and far
 As the dim radiance of the farthest star,
 Hints of the hidden glory they reveal.

Poets in their divinest songs but sing
 The bare realities perceived by Faith;
 The artist's vision is no mocking wraith,
 Nay, he hath touched his very angel's wing;
 And Orpheus only caught with quicker ears
 A fragment from the music of the spheres.

The unseen world is wide, and Faith is young,
 And still hath far to travel, much to see;
 Nor hath man's heart conceived what may be
 Her revelations in songs still unsung;
 The scenery that now she moves among
 May, with garlands compared, be cold and wan,
 As to the sunset are the streaks of dawn
 That first across the pallid sky are flung.

Yet, even in our generation, more
 Is seen of Faith than hath been told abroad,
 And though an unexpected face he wore,
 The pure in heart have verily seen God.
 Last thought, and best: that Faith sees dawning
 beams
 Upon the sleep that rounds our life of dreams.

M. Armon

The Affairs of the Athletic Club.

IN connection with all Universities and Schools there has been, and always will be, an athletic department, on account of the desire of youth to possess a means of expending his energy in some invigorating exercise. In this University such a club exists for the purpose of serving such an end, and it is to the existence and critical state of the affairs of this club that I should like to draw the attention of students. It is at present in a condition discouraging to those who believe in the valuable part it plays in supplying necessary and healthy recreation to a class of men who, above all others, from their severe mental work and sedentary life, most require it. Its accounts have within the last few weeks been thoroughly investigated, and the result is that the club has been found to be in debt to the extent of £715. The causes of this debt are many, and of these the following are the most prominent:—

1. Non-payment of subscriptions by many of those who belong to one or other of the different sections.
2. Want of support by the students.
3. Careless management of accounts.
4. Heavy losses on the School and 'Varsity Games.

With regard to the first cause, it has long been one of the greatest difficulties the officials of the Athletic Club have had to contend with. Many men will go out to Corstorphine and make use of the ground and property of the club, without ever thinking it at all incumbent upon them to pay any subscription. In order to lessen this abuse, the rules were revised some two or three years ago, and altered in such a way that no man could get his "blue" or "half blue" who had not paid his membership and sectional subscription. This change had a distinct effect, but it has not been sufficient to meet the difficulty, for a great majority of men have neither the desire nor opportunity of getting places in the representative teams; and accordingly, when several of these do not care to pay, it is next to impossible to get hold of them. The remedy can only be found in obtaining the services of a paid official, whose duty it would be to keep a note of the names of the men who play in any of the fiftens or elevens of the 'Varsity, and to see whether they are members of the E.U.A.C. or not, and, if they are not, to inform the captains that they cannot be allowed to play until subscriptions are paid. When the Union is completed, such an official might be got who could take charge of both the Union and Athletic Club affairs.

In commenting on the second cause, readers of this magazine will be surprised to learn that out of three thousand students only between two and three hundred think it worth their while to support 'Varsity athletics. The small membership can, however, be ascribed to three causes:—1. Many men come to college with the idea that it is no part of a student's life to take exercise, that his every moment must be spent poring over his books. What is the appear-

ance of such men at college, and what is their state of health in after-life? At college you find them muscularly enfeebled, round-shouldered, pimple-faced, melancholy, nervous, constipated, and dyspeptic. In after-years, you see them struggling on with a thoroughly undermined constitution, many of them suffering from weakened hearts, diseases of stomach and intestines, and not able to enjoy the thoughts which arise in a well-stored mind, their whole attention being concentrated on their ailments. All this the consequence of work done not wisely but too conscientiously. Now if such students would only take advantage of the opportunities of muscular enjoyment offered them by the Athletic Club, or would even spend an hour or two on a Saturday afternoon beholding and encouraging their fellow-students in their contests with other clubs for the supremacy of the 'Varsity teams, both their minds and their bodies would be strengthened and invigorated in such a degree, that work would not have the same injurious effect upon them. There is another class, not workers, but those who spend their days and nights in playing billiards and cards, to the exclusion of every other form of amusement, and this class is by no means a small one in the University. These men will never be made much of as regards athletics as long as the University field is at Corstorphine.

2. The situation of Corstorphine deters many students from becoming members of the Athletic Club, and until the committee see their way clear to obtain a field in town, this drawback will always operate in a marked degree on the funds of the club. It is this that proves the gain of other clubs. To become aware of this, one has only to look at the composition of the teams which represent them on the football, cricket, and tennis field. About one-half of the players in each team are students. The explanation is evident. If men want a game of tennis or a few minutes' batting or bowling in the morning before going to classes, or during a spare hour or two which they may have at their disposal during the day, they can go to any of the grounds in a very short time, these grounds being easily accessible, get what they desire, and be back in time to attend another class. Whereas they can only reach Corstorphine by train, driving, or walking a distance of three miles, and after such a walk in warm weather a man feels more inclined to lie down and rest than play cricket or tennis. It may be said that the walk is capital exercise. Yes, so it is, but it is not the thing a man will join the Athletic Club to enjoy, when he can get it for nothing by simply going along the streets, nor is it the form of recreation he undertook the walk to obtain. Yet, though this grievance does exist, I must say I am compelled to think men make too much of it. Taking the trains to and from Corstorphine is by no means so inconvenient as is believed, and is in many cases a mere excuse for want of inclination to support the club.

In select
ought to do
side of the
quarter; an
for playing
It would ru
their games
Were this
fessional w
demands.
would almo
be a really
only be bo
pitches, lea
man. Wit
and the g
shillings, a
When the
committee
club in cor
boat-house
since the
constant
club woul
are many
scription,
be more t
sectional
whether i
definite c
but boatin
actually m
one depart
3. The
tutions in
of scholar
F.P.'s pre
tells to a
members!
the Athle
men, for
join othe
4. A g
the Scho
of the A
endeavou
at schoo
among b
games.
fault on
Club, bu
allow th
extent, I
been tha
everything
no com
gate. T
less the
headma
scholars
part in t

In selecting a ground in town, the committee ought to do their best to secure one on the south side of the town, for that is undoubtedly the students' quarter; and it should also afford sufficient space for playing cricket, tennis, &c., at the same time. It would ruin the club if tennis men had to stop their games while a cricket match was going on. Were this done, one ground man and one professional would not be able to meet the increased demands. Three professionals and a ground man would almost be necessary. One professional should be a really first-class man, while the other two need only be bowlers, and should take care of the cricket pitches, leaving the rest of the work to the ground man. With the enormously increased membership, and the gates averaging pounds and no longer shillings, all these changes ought to be possible. When the club had once begun to prosper, the committee might find it advantageous to start a boat club in connection with the Athletic Club, having the boat-house at Granton or Trinity. These places, since the laying of the cable tramway, are now in constant communication with Edinburgh. Such a club would, I believe, be well supported, for there are many rowing men at the 'Varsity. The subscription, along with that of membership, should not be more than 25s. Instead of retaining the present sectional charges, the committee might consider whether it would not be advantageous to have a definite charge, say £1. 1s., to include everything but boating. Men would then feel that they were actually members of the Athletic Club, and not of one department only.

3. The presence of so many educational institutions in Edinburgh from which a large number of scholars yearly go to the University, and whose F.P.'s prefer playing for their fifteens and elevens, tells to a somewhat appreciable extent upon the membership. Yet, if the field were in Edinburgh, the Athletic Club could afford to do without these men, for it would then retain those students who join other clubs, not school clubs, in town.

4. A great cause of all the difficulties has been the School and 'Varsity Games. The committee of the Athletic Club deserve many thanks for the endeavours they have made to promote athletics at schools, and to encourage honourable rivalry among boys by the establishment of these school games. They have been failures, not owing to any fault on the part of the committee of the Athletic Club, but to certain important schools refusing to allow their pupils to enter. This has, to a great extent, lessened the competition, and the upshot has been that one or two schools have easily carried everything before them. There has accordingly been no competition, therefore no excitement and no gate. These games ought not to be continued unless the committee receives a promise from the headmasters of all the large schools that their scholars will be permitted and encouraged to take part in the contests.

With regard to the University Games, their failure lies wholly with the running men of the 'Varsity. In some years there has been the greatest difficulty experienced in getting men to enter, many good runners taking no part in the games. And in order to get anything like good entries, expensive prizes have had to be given, even when the club could not afford to do so.

It seems to me that far too many complimentary tickets are issued. These should be confined to the professors, judges, past officials of the E.U.A.C., and the committee of the E.U.A.C. It is all very well to be generous so long as one is in good circumstances, but the conduct of the Union is the example for the E.U.A.C. to copy just now. Another point that can be urged against the issue of so many of these tickets is that many are never used, the receivers evidently throwing them into the waste-paper basket.

Lastly, the Athletic Committee in the past has been in the habit of letting money matters take care of themselves, and on several occasions many large accounts have been received of which they were totally ignorant. May I therefore be allowed to suggest the advisability of having a financial statement handed in every quarter? By so doing the expenditure and receipts of the club could be easily balanced, and the money at the club's disposal known. In this way the committee would be able to prevent themselves from again contracting such an enormous debt.

A MEMBER OF THE E.U.A.C.

N.B.—We are glad to hear that, although the endeavours of the committee at the assault-at-arms were rewarded by a gain of £25 only, an efficient rally of private subscribers is taking place. We hope it may continue till the fund advance from its present level over £300 to the total amount of the debt.

J. Huskie

There is a story going the round just now—circulated at the expense of the University Temperance Society—which ought to have a place in the archives of progress. A student, who desires that his name be meanwhile withheld, was becoming rather down in the mouth about things in general, and the First Professional in particular. But he was also a student of philosophy, and had passed his prelim. in mechanics with distinction. To check the growth of melancholia (which Tschmikiroff has shown to be due to a bacillus) he bought a barrel of beer. This he elevated to a shelf above his couch, and tapped it by means of an indiarubber pipe with a properly adjusted nozzle. In this way he was able to combine maximum nutrition with a minimum expenditure of energy. The melancholia has disappeared, and philosophic calm prevails. The tale is a vivid instance of the victory of man over fate, and ought to be a warning to those who are readily apt to lose heart. After the story has gone the round a few more times, more details may be available.

Students' Songs. No. 9.—A Jolly Green Bejant.

Tune—"EIN NIEDLICHES MÄDCHEN."



A jol - ly green be - jant, fresh from school, Came up to our ci - ty to grind, }
He went to Professors, and followed each rule For maturing a ju - ven - ile mind, } Maturing a ju - ven - ile



mind, Maturing a ju - ven - ile Ha, Matur - ing a ju - ven - ile mind.

KEY F.

D.C.

{ : s | d : d : d | m : n : d | r : r : r | f : - : r | d : m : s | s : m : d | r : - : - | - : - || r | r : - : r | r : r : r | n : - : - }
{ | - : - : r | r : - : r | r : r : r | d : m : s | l : - : l | d : - : l | s : - : s | d : - : l | s : l : s | f : m : r | d : -

A jolly green bejant, fresh from school,
Came up to our city to grind,
He went to Professors, and followed each rule
For maturing a juvenile mind,
Maturing a juvenile mind,
Maturing a juvenile, Ha, ha, ha, ha,
Ha, ha, ha, ha, ha!
Maturing a juvenile mind.

Our bejant worked like a hatter, and burked
The wrath of examining gang,*
But it fell one fine day, he chucked books away
For Polly, in spite of her slang.†

Chorus.—For Polly, &c.

'Tis Polly they call his landlady's gal,
And Hill is her surname, they say;
His name it was Will, but it ended as Bill,
Who eloped with a pretty L.A.‡

Chorus.—Who eloped, &c.

* A St Andrews man proposes to read "The vengeance of Roberts and Lang."

† See Song No. 4.

‡ Now L.L.A., Lady Literate in Arts.

Red Buns

Edinb
THE S.R.C.
noon at the
conducted by
the architect
members of
dignity to t
judicial app
whose aim in
number of s
regard to th
one saw wit
the giddy as
care along
twenty feet
view into th
institution i
After half
Council ad
was kindly
words bega
D. J. K
perially fro
business, th
Union Acti
A. H. Brigg
ing expres
Council to
mittee, rec
do everyth
to complet
well chose
discussion
At once
pledge jus
proposed a
students; f
on this so
general m
haggling
the addit
representa
of their co
A. C. M
that the U
The Fanc
these gen
they wer
else woul
up a ba
greatest
annum.
An eve
A. C. Ha
sanguine
of such
he had e
one of t

Edinburgh University Union.

THE S.R.C. held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Union Buildings, over which they were conducted by Mr Fitzroy Bell, and Mr Sydney Mitchell, the architect. One saw some grave and philosophical members of the Arts and Law Faculties, who lend dignity to the Council by their golden silence or judicial appearance, and certain medical members whose aim in life seems to be to make the maximum number of speeches in a twelvemonth, without much regard to the despatch of business,—these extremes one saw with amusement, pursuing one another up the giddy ascent of a ladder, or balancing with equal care along the narrow foothold of a plank, raised twenty feet in air, or—*horresco referens*—admiring the view into the windows of a well-known educational institution in George Square.

After half an hour of such *al fresco* enjoyment, the Council adjourned to R. C. Buist's class-room, which was kindly lent for the purpose, and the torrent of words began.

D. J. Kuys took the chair, and ruled right imperially from that throne. After some preliminary business, the letter of the Honorary Secretaries of the Union Acting Committee was read by the Secretary. A. H. Briggs Constable then moved, "That this meeting expresses its sense of the indebtedness of the Council to the Secretaries of the Union Acting Committee, receives their suggestion, and pledges itself to do everything in its power to raise the sum required to complete the Union." He made a few remarks, well chosen, and to the point; and almost without discussion the motion was carried.

At once the question arose, how best to redeem the pledge just given by the meeting. James Huskie proposed a meeting of the first, second, and third year students; but adverse criticism being plentifully poured on this scheme, he altered his motion to one for a general meeting of students. Ultimately after some haggling over details, this motion was carried, with the addition suggested by S. W. Carruthers, that representatives should be instructed to call meetings of their constituencies.

A. C. Moffat and T. G. Macormack then suggested that the Union should be opened with a grand bazaar. The Fancy Fair of 1886 seems to have much impressed these gentlemen (as it did most people), but evidently they were not behind the scenes at its elaboration, else would they never have spoken so glibly of getting up a bazaar, as if successful fêtes could with the greatest ease be turned out at the rate of six per annum.

An even more appalling scheme was suggested by A. C. Hartley—the starting of a "snowball." He was sanguine of success, notwithstanding the recent failures of such schemes; and one could not but wonder if he had ever been a "B," a "D," or even an "F" in one of these chilling schemes, and if so whether he

had found the position notably delightful. The curious statement having been made that such a scheme had a greater chance of success in a limited constituency, brought S. W. Carruthers at once to his feet, in his great anxiety to point out that the overlapping of "E's, F's, and G's" would be serious in a limited constituency.

J. R. Ratcliffe next announced a discovery, namely, that of an apartment in the Union not set apart for any use; and proposed that the Union Acting Committee be asked to transform this into a photographic dark room. This eligible apartment, the architect explained, was under a staircase, and the only use he could suggest for it, was to hold lumber. S. W. Carruthers next appeared as a champion of the photographers, whose arrogance in asking for a whole room to themselves, T. G. Macormack strongly condemned under the mistaken notion that he had caught a University Society trying to get an unfair advantage over its sister institutions in the matter of accommodation. After a great waste of time in this trivial discussion, the enthusiastic photographers was allowed to forward their request for a cellar to the Committee.

The architect, in answer to a question, said he doubted if it would be possible to open a portion of the Union in October, but that was a matter for the contractor.

Other suggestions, which the Council passed by as unpractical, were made. Finally the stage of votes of thanks to Messrs Fitzroy, Bell, and Mitchell for their presence, and to R. C. Buist for his class-room, was carried.

The Council adjourned, having spent over an hour and a quarter in resolving to hold a general meeting of students and meetings of the constituencies. The closure had been once applied by W. B. Mactier with beneficial effect, but even its powers are feeble beside the irresistible force of the loquaciousness of the Council when it is happy in getting a broad and ill-defined subject on which to exercise its powers.

NEMO.

— S. W. Carruthers

UNIVERSITY REFORM.—We give a report prepared by a Committee of the Educational Institute of Scotland, and approved by the Institute, which is of considerable interest, as showing the ideas of the teaching profession on the matter:—
 "The committee is of opinion that any scheme of University reform should include the following changes:—1. *Management*.—That the University Court be enlarged so as to be truly representative of the parties interested—the public, graduates, students, and Senate. That to this independent and representative body the finance of the University be entrusted, so as to leave the Senate free to advance discipline, culture, learning, and research. 2. *University Council*.—That besides proper representation in the University Court, the Council be set free from the restrictions on its meetings and discussions imposed by the Act of 1858. 3. *Entrance Examinations*.—That suitable entrance examinations be instituted, which shall put an end to the unseemly competition between the Universities and the schools, and terminate the scandal of University classes crowded by unprepared students. 4. *Arts Monopoly*.—That the existing monopoly of seven classes in arts be abolished, as prejudicial to

the advance of sound scholarship. That chairs be instituted for many departments of modern learning now unrepresented in the Universities, or in some of them. 5. *Graduation*.—That a reconstruction and extension of the scheme of graduation in Arts and Science be effected, which shall provide a variety of options, and give their due place to chairs at present unrecognised, and to others to be hereafter instituted. 6. *Extra Classes and Sessions*.—That the intra-mural teaching be so supplemented by short summer sessions or by evening lectures, or by both, that the benefits of University education may be more widely available, and that students of merit may complete their course in a shorter period than at present. 7. *Extra-Mural Teaching*.—That extra-mural teaching of a superior kind be more freely encouraged and recognised than hitherto. 8. *Extension of University Teaching*.—That the University has a duty to the country beyond the limits of its walls, which can be discharged only by the affiliation, for purposes of graduation, of colleges and schools doing work of the University standard, and by the extension of University teaching to the various provincial centres, with due recognition of the work thereby accomplished. 9. *Education as a University Study*.—That considering the very large proportion of graduates who are or intend to become teachers, it is imperative that education be ranked as a University study, with a chair in each of the Universities, and a place in the scheme of graduation. 10. *Universities Bill of 1887*.—(a) That the bill of 1887 be so amended (when reintroduced) as to provide for the election of an assessor by the General Council every year, instead of electing four together by a cumulative vote for a period of four years each; (b) That the subject of education as a University study is as worthy of special mention in the enumeration of the powers of the Commissioners as the establishment of an additional medical school." We reserve any comment on the suggestions made. Some of them are excellent, and we commend them to the consideration of the students who will as graduates soon have a voice in the matter.

THE Educational Institute is evidently getting on. The meetings used to be eternally taken up with discussions of "The Code" (*Scotticè*, "Cod"), on the initiative of various enthusiasts, each with his own special grievance. We know of one branch where the "Cod" received its quietus from a speech somewhat as follows:—

"Mr Chairman and gentlemen, the meetings of this Institute bring to my mind a story of the late Dr Chalmers. He went home one afternoon and told his housekeeper that he had invited some friends to supper that night.

"'Losh keep me!' said she. 'There's naething i' the hoose but saut fish. They needna come here the nicht.'

"'Oh!' said the Doctor, 'that will do famously. Just you get ready the salt fish.'

"At supper the Doctor looked round his guests, and asked what they would have. 'Here,' said he, 'is salt fish from Craill, boiled; there salt fish from Pittenweem, with butter; there salt fish from Anstruther, with white sauce.'

"Here our bill of fare is limited to 'Code.' Now it is 'Code' from A—, with vinegar; again 'Code' from D—, salted; anon 'Code' from F—, served with both salt and pepper."

The Code wasn't heard of for some years after.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.—The first meeting of the Acting Committee for the Extension of University Teaching was held in the University Court Room, on 4th February. Present were—Professors Caird (chairman), M'Kendrick (secretary of the Glasgow University Extension Board), Knight, Calderwood, Laurie, Kilpatrick; Principals Peterson and Grant Ogilvie, and Mr Martin White; also Messrs J. W. Munro, Dow, Wilson, Leslie, Loutit, Reid, and Curle, local secretaries. Mr Patrick Geddes read a report on the work of the movement since 4th March 1887, showing that 1,280 students in all had attended the courses in Botany, Zoology, Physiography, Geology, and English Literature, in Perth, Dumfries, Dunfermline, Blairgowrie,

Coupar-Angus, and Alyth. Professor Caird then gave an account of the present state of University Extension in Glasgow, and of the constitution of the Extension Board recently formed there. The following resolutions were then passed:—(1.) That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Senates of the Universities of St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh; and of University College, Dundee; and to convey to them the opinion and earnest desire of this meeting that boards should be established for University Extension. (2.) That in the opinion of this committee there should be complete reciprocity of action between the boards with regard to the employment of lecturers appointed by them respectively. (3.) That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the secretaries of the various County Associations, and to request their attention to the claims of Local University Extension Societies. The secretary then read a letter from Dr Roberts, secretary of the Cambridge University Extension Board, describing the unexpectedly great success of extension courses in Cambridge itself; and the practicability of holding similar courses in all the Scottish University towns was agreed upon.

A Musical Evening.

A FEW nights ago I strolled into X's room, expecting to find him hard at work.

"X," I queried, "does Quain"—but looking up I found he was by the fire in his arm chair, instead of at the table with books, and I stopped short, rather taken aback, as apparently he was. I apologised, I don't know what for, but sat down, and after chatting a minute or two conversation failed, and I sat staring into the fire.

Presently a mouse began to squeak, or I thought so.

"Do you hear it?" asked X.

"Yes," I said, "but I don't mind it," and I went on staring.

Presently it began again.

"You're sure you don't mind it?" asked X.

"No, oh, no! If you do, why don't you catch it?"

"Catch what?"

"That mouse."

There was a silence "more eloquent than words," until I looked up and saw X glaring at me with an ocarina, or some such thing, in his hand. Then I felt that I was in for it.

I heard something about "No ear for music!" and made a desperate effort to mend matters. I said that the mouse rather spoilt the music!

"Didn't hear a mouse!" growled X.

"No, you wouldn't, my dear fellow, you were playing, you see (for the life of me I didn't know whether he had been). But to me it quite spoilt the harmony."

The word harmony seemed to please him, and he asked whether he should play some more.

"By all means," I said, and sat with my eyes closed and body bent a little forward, as I see some people do at concerts. Then he played.

Sometimes the mouse was squeaking, sometimes the wind was whistling through the keyhole.

At last X finished, and drew a long breath. So did I!

"You know that tune, don't you?" he said.

"Yes," I murmured (lie No. 1), "it was always a favourite of mine" (No. 2).

"It's a very suggestive instrument" (true that).

"Sorry I must be off, old man,"—and I went, thanking my stars that I had done no more, for X is hasty, as he says all artists are.

So I strolled down to the flat below him, where my rooms are, and began to read.

An hour later there was a bang at the door, and in came X!

He beamed on me, and explained that he saw I left quickly because I was afraid of disturbing him, so he had decided to come down. Then he produced the ocarina.

"I've improved it," he said; "I've stopped up two of the holes with wax, and gummed paper over half of four more. Listen! It sounds a much fuller tone now." And he played again.

(Wet your finger, and draw it down the windows. You'll have the "fuller tone" to a T!)

I agreed that it sounded quite different. "Now here's another tune!" and he played it. "You know that?"

"Yes," I stammered (O! shades of Ananias and Sapphira, but my punishment followed only too quickly).

"I forget the name," he said. "What is it?"

I deliberated one moment, but being sure that he can whistle nothing but airs from the pantomime, took a shot—"Princess of China."

"Humbug!" says X; "I remember now, it's 'My Name is Abanazer.'"

"Oh! ah! Yes; of course, it is," I chimed in. "How forgetful of me!"

"Here's another," says X. "What's this?"

I ought to have taken a better shot, for his face was a yard long, and he only played a bar a minute, but I kept the pantomime in view, and nodded cheerfully at the end,

"That's the fat man's dance."

You should have seen him. I thought the thing was coming at my head, but I believe he thought it too precious.

"Dead March in Saul," he hissed, and stalked out without another word.

I haven't seen him since, but two men told me to-day that they were going to his rooms to-night to "have some music."

I didn't say anything, but I shall watch for them to-morrow, for, as I have said, X is hasty. C. R.

— R. Stephens —
Horace, I. 5.

TO PYRRHA.

I.

WHAT dainty youth, my Pyrrha fair,

Woos thee in shady grove?

Who, crowned with roses in his hair,

Bedewed with liquid odours rare,

Urges his love?

II.

For whom bind'st thou thy golden hair,

In simple neatness sweet?

Alas! alas! let him beware,

For thou art false, though thou art fair,

Rough storms he'll meet.

III.

That thou wilt cvermore be true,

What simple swain believes?

Wretched, thy changing heart he'll rue,

And wonder fair can faith eschew,

While sad he grieves.

IV.

That I've escaped thy various wiles
A votive tablet proves;
I care not for thy sweetest smiles,
Nor heed the beauty which beguiles,
But never loves.

N. T. C.

NOTE.—The P. D. has just run up with a note from Horace,—
"The name Pyrrha may be changed according to the needs of
your readers."—ED.

A. Hutchison

THE COUNTRY PARSON'S LAMENT.

Tune—"PRINCE CHARLIE'S LAMENT."

GIVE me back my gown and trencher
That were once so dear to me;
Better is that life Bohemian
Than respectability.
Oh, this black coat chafes me sadly,
Roman collars scrape my chin;
'Tis hard to get ideas out
When there is nothing in.

Give me back my cosy diggings
And its cupboard stored with beer,
Where so oft the merry circle
Filled the air with talk and cheer.
Oh, those days of thoughtless pleasure;
Oh, those nights of lengthened chat;
Nothing in this lonely mill-round
Can refresh my heart like that.

Jack, with laugh neat, stirred up laughter;
Jim, a favourite with the fair:
Mac, who nightly "slew ta Phairshon";
Joe, with philosophic air;—
All are now in country manses,
Hebrew vexes them no more;
But the fattest living never
Can bring back the days of yore.

N.B.—We had intended to issue this as one of the series of Songs, but the publishers have declined to allow us to use the music.

J. M. B. Reed

THE UNIVERSITY MUSICAL SOCIETY will hold their annual concerts on Friday and Saturday, March 16th and 17th, in the Music Class-room, Park Place. The programme will consist of choral music, solos, and a string trio. The concert on Friday night will be restricted to the friends of members, while that on Saturday night will be free to students on the presentation of a matriculation ticket. The committee's revision of the rules will probably be submitted to the members after the concerts.

WHEN women were first admitted to exams at Oxford, the examiners were rather nervous at the prospect of the "vivas." The first one tripped in, took her seat at the other side of the table, arranged herself and her hat, and then—giving her head the characteristic little half-toss, half-nod—said to the examiner, "Now you may begin." xw.c

Letters to the Editor.

THE DUTIES OF THE EXTRA PROFESSORIAL EXAMINER.

SIR,—In a paragraph written presumably by a student, an Arts examiner has recently been publicly commended for making himself acquainted with the lectures of the Professor whose students he has to examine, and he was pointed out as an example deserving to be followed by other examiners. I was at first absolutely blanked at the cool satire of the whole piece, but when careful consideration seemed to show that it was all in dead earnest, I was more blanked than ever. But still I am in doubt. Does the writer really mean it? Had it been the expression of a crammer stuffing men for an examination, it would have been intelligible; but that a student should wish to give away his liberties of extra-mural classes, the privilege of free study, and a knowledge of his subject for the convenience of cramming up any man's lectures for a pass, is too much to believe of any but the merest minimum of the students. The feeling among students is sometimes expressed, as you said in your article on "Publicity of Examinations," as a suspicion that the professorial examiner is hard on extra-mural students, but here we have a wish expressed to curb Dr Traquair. If Dr Traquair's questions stray beyond the limits of the prescribed syllabus, it can be but rarely, and only when he suspects a man of being guilty of "Distinction," and the true remedy is publicity of examinations. Students generally will, I believe, repudiate the statement that fairness of intention is somewhat novel on the part of examiners. My own somewhat protracted experience of them entirely negatives it. A second statement was advanced in the discussion to the effect "that the supposition that the degree examinations are conducted by the teachers and rigidly confined to the subjects treated in their own lectures, is a specialty of the Scotch Universities which attracts many men to Edinburgh, and that it is eminently the more fair method, and becomes more and more of an absolute necessity as science increases and widens its scope." I don't believe that any man comes to Edinburgh for this who doesn't come under the stigma of the Londoners, who say "students go to Edinburgh to get an easy examination." But I can't get over an uneasy feeling that the writer has fooled me. A man who speaks in his tone of easy familiarity of Patrick Geddes and Herbert Spencer and Leibnitz, must surely know more of what education is than to propound the insane propositions he makes, for any other purpose than trying us. Surely, sir, the object of education is not to pass degree examinations, and Professors' lectures are designed merely to teach us to think, not as a standard of orthodox science. The examinations are surely meant to test our fitness for a certificate of culture so far as that can be attained by science, and the extra professional is not a "roaring lion seeking whom he may plough," but is rightly one who protects the student from being examined on an unfairly narrow and rigid set of lectures in place of on his scientific attainment. I hope, sir, you will find space for this, as it is important that the former should not pass as the opinion of the students.— I am,

ONE OF THEM.

SYSTEMATIC LECTURES ON PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

SIR,—A point of some importance to students has lately forced itself on my attention. No one of course wishes to curb the freedom of treatment which is permitted to teachers, but the comparison of various methods at present followed is at least suggestive. Thus, in Practice of Physic, one teacher has discussed several systems with more or less completeness, and is now "rushing" the remaining systems so as to get to the end; another is lecturing twice a day, so as to give a fairly complete course on each system; while, at least, one other has arranged his course throughout, so as to get to the end: with the first I may add that men are supposed, if they wish a complete set of notes, to get them at a second course. Now if the meaning of

the systematic course of 100 lectures be, as would seem, that the student may have a kind of medical cyclopædia in his notes, there is evidently some difficulty in its successful accomplishment. The questions then come to be:—Shall we give up systematic lectures for some other method? Can we supplement them? and at whose expense shall this supplementing be done?

The partial answers which are given by existing facts are as follows:—(1) Systematic lectures have been so far abandoned in Medicine that the subjects of mental diseases and diseases in children are no longer taught in detail by the professor or lecturer on Physic; (2) in Surgery, the surgery of the eye has also been shunted; (3) in all three instances this has been done at the expense of the student (I am not forgetting Professor Chiene's "Tutorials on the Eye"); and (4) the new courses are voluntary, and the student may, at his own risk, omit them. Are we to extend this system, say, *e.g.*, by constituting special courses on skin diseases, on diseases of the ear, or on tropical diseases? If so, might not the lecturers on the special subjects form a conjoint course, so that a student should attend them all for a conjoint fee, or when a lecturer relieves the professor of part of his subject as a specialty, should he be paid by the professor, whose students should be entitled to the supplementary classes under the fee which they pay for Medicine and Surgery respectively? These are important questions.

On the other hand, should we not give up aiming at the appearance of systematic courses, and at the present encyclopedic idea of them? A teacher might then during a winter devote himself to two or three systems, and discuss them completely, so bringing into relation the physiology and pathology and clinical features of the system, and so relieving the present systematic course of Physiology of the more detailed parts of Systematic Physiology, and that of Pathology of the special Pathological Anatomy. We should then, from the third year onwards, be binding together the scientific and clinical features of disease in a way that is at present absent, as is evident from the way in which men flounder when asked to give a pathological explanation of any symptom. Students at present forget their Pathology and Physiology because they are not as immediately as possible brought into relation to the phenomena of disease.

Apart from these changes towards abandoning the systematic courses in reality and in appearance, I can see another possibility. If, instead of aiming at giving a complete encyclopædia of physiological, pathological, surgical, or medical details, the teacher set himself to bring the main features of the whole subject before the student, and fitting him to use a book wisely, referred him to standard books for details, I think we should be likely to acquire early the habit of reference, which, if we are to go on learning, we must follow later in life.

This letter is too long, but the questions in it should be considered and discussed by students, for it is evident that while we may wait for a Universities Commission long enough, we may, if we choose to think and ask wisely, even at present secure changes of some importance in the teaching system. That, at least, is the lesson I learn from recent doings of the Students' Council, and even if a Universities Commission should be granted by a gracious Parliament, we should be better prepared to lay our case before it, having thought it out before hand.—With thanks for your space, I am,

EN AVANT.

Notice.

In answer to numerous inquiries, the Editor regrets to say that Nos. 4, 5, and 8 are entirely out of print. No. 10 will be issued on Tuesday, March 20, and will contain inter alia a portrait of Professor Tait. This will be the last number issued during the Winter Session, but the Editor hopes to issue Nos. 11 and 12 and the Index during the Summer; and Students who are to be absent from Edinburgh during the Summer should leave their orders with the Booksellers or at the Publishing Office.

No. 10.

DID one w
the style an
to Edinbur
him some f

Two of u
visit to sm
servitor sm
and Lindsa
us as we en
nothing to

We were
Physical L
Professor s
than forme
gaze which
bow. This
to the audien
to it; but
remains f

The old
fastened by
as ever fro

The lect
graphic ill
are obtain
reference
ment, whi
and then
good fettle
principles
ments are
Performed
all seem c

are not th
Philosoph
when dea
the lectur
Listenin
impossibl
relations
in the exa
the lucidi
parent to
Carnot's
on first h

Every
which is
sor owns
ciple of "
trying ha
gives, fo
examined
tonians 1
the Para
ciple!

A cha
first lect

RWB

The Student:

A Casual.

No. 10.

EDINBURGH: MARCH 20, 1888.

TWOPENCE.

Professor Tait.

DID one wish to give a stranger a good impression of the style and quality of the lectures which are delivered to Edinburgh students, without a doubt he would take him some forenoon to hear Professor Tait.

Two of us a few days ago freshened old memories by a visit to the Natural Philosophy Class-room. The jovial servitor smiled a welcome as we doffed hat and ulster; and Lindsay, as of yore, stood in front of the stove facing us as we entered, his keen eyes, sharp as ever, allowing nothing to pass unnoticed.

We were not long seated before the door leading to the Physical Laboratory opened, and the tall figure of the Professor slipped round it. The noises, more pronounced than formerly we thought, soon ceased under the steady gaze which followed the peculiar and well-remembered bow. This seems to be made when the motion towards the audience is combined with that in a direction parallel to it; but the full resolution into its components still remains for some bright young student.

The old gown was yet extant, and the dark jacket, fastened by a single button at the neck, still seemed as far as ever from the *toga virilis*.

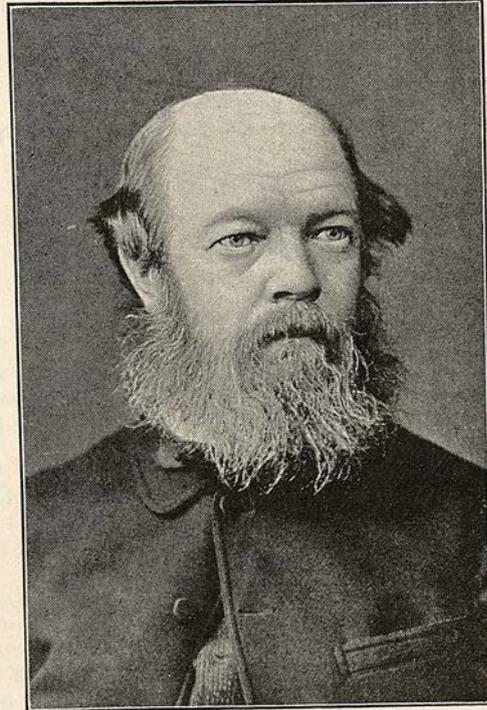
The lecturer has lost nothing of his ancient power of graphic illustration and charming style. The conclusions are obtained from various trains of reasoning, and apt reference to everyday commonplaces clinches the argument, while the subtle humour of the man is every now and then revealed, and serves to keep his audience in good fettle. Details are skilfully subordinated, and the principles stand out in bold relief. The brilliant experiments are all necessary, and none are shown for effect. Performed at the right moment, they never fail, and make all seem clear as at noon. One feels that the students are not the only ones who thoroughly enjoy the Natural Philosophy lectures, and indeed it is said that sometimes when dealing with the more complex parts of Dynamics the lecturer alone seems perfectly contented.

Listening to Professor Tait, one feels that it is quite impossible ever to forget the facts talked about and their relations and consequences. But sad experience, gained in the examination hall, has made it quite plain that it is the lucidity of the lecturer who makes everything transparent to us for the time, not we who can see through Carnot's Reversible Cycle and Simple Harmonic Motion on first hearing about them.

Every Arts student remembers the one comic lecture which is annually given on Dynamics. How the Professor owns himself to have failed to understand the principle of "Transmission of Force," although he had been trying hard to do so all his life! How pathetically he gives, for the benefit of students who may have to be examined in southern regions where less robust Newtonians manage to exist, an outline of Duchayla's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, which employs this principle!

A characteristic story is current this winter. In the first lecture on Kinetics, after talking about "Vis Viva"

and its inconvenience, the Professor went on to define Kinetic Energy. A sudden desire to wash down some misplaced chalk particles seemed to be irresistible. Before raising the tumbler to his mouth, he said, "But we take a half." When the disturbance had quieted, he had put the necessary divisor below the MV^2 . His eye sparkled as he continued, "Gentlemen, I cannot see anything strange in taking a half, it is a perfectly arbitrary arrangement, the convenience of which you will be better able to appreciate later on."



Save as a lecturer, Professor Tait is an unknown quantity to his junior students. To them the perusal of the recently published Memorials of the Cumming Club must have revealed him in quite a different aspect, and have shown that he shines just as brightly outside the lecture-room as when he has the dynamos working, and all his electrical apparatus for an environment.

From Clerk-Maxwell's life and poems too we may learn more, and join in his declaration that—

"You, brave Tait! who know so well the way
Forces to scatter,
Calmly await the slow but sure decay,
Even of Matter."

A. J. Herbertson

Grand Concert in the Pathological Theatre, R.E.I.

STROLLING along Lauriston the other night, under the care of the Vigilance Committee, we were surprised as midnight fell to see a sudden light from the windows of the well-known Theatre. This was too much for our curiosity. We slipped the Vigilance and got to a keek-hole in a dark corner, whence we enjoyed the unusual privilege of hearing the private concert of some well-known persons. We didn't know all the tunes, but, as our readers may be interested, we give the following programme:—

PART I.

- Song—Dr Bruce—Down among the dead men.
 Song—Dr Fasson—The auld house.
 Song—Prof. Chiene—Oh, where do Cocci hide their heads?
 Song—Prof. Simpson—When the kid comes hame.
 Song—Encore—Here's to the maiden, &c.
 Song—Dr Argyll Robertson—Two lovely black eyes.
 Song—Dr Smart—The deil's awa.
 Song—Dr Duncan—With a ha-ha-ha.
 Song—Dr Affleck—My heart is sair.
 Song—Dr Miller—Gae bring to me a pint of wine.
 Recitation—Prof. Annandale—Spirits of the mighty dead.
 Song—Dr Woodhead—Will ye no come back again?

PART II.

- Song—Dr Russell—Gin a body meet a body.
 Recitation—Dr Maclaren—Address to a Pediculus.
 Song—Prof. Stewart—I've got a peep show.
 Song—The Treasurer—Money.
 Song—Dr Macgillivray—Bonnie Charlie.
 Song—Dr Berry—Black-eyed Sue.
 Song—Dr Allan Jamieson—Spotted and speckled.
 Song—Prof. Fraser—What ails this heart o' mine?
 Song—Dr Muirhead—What's a' the steer?
 Recitation—Dr Brackenridge—The Venus System.
 Song—"Duff"—Red! red is the path to glory.

The instrumental part of the entertainment was furnished by—

- Prof. Turner on the Bones.
 Dr M'Bride on the Drum.
 Dr Haycraft on the Organ of Corti.
 Dr Croom on the Tuba Fallopii.
 Prof. Greenfield on the "Crack Pot."
 Dr Wyllie on the "Boxy Note."
 With the Residents as The Stethoscope Band.

Our watch had stopped before the Concert, and the Infirmary clock had gone to rest; but our only objection to the performance was its absolutely private character on a cold night.

THE Swimming Committee requests members to remember that the times specially appointed for Club practice, are Mondays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2-4 p.m.; Fridays, 4-6 p.m. Pants are to be had from Middlemass at 1s. 6d., and members are requested to sport them. Professor Annandale has promised to give some instructions in resuscitation and life-saving in the summer, when Club meetings at Trinity Chain Pier will be arranged for. The names and addresses of committee men, who are enrolling new members, are posted at both University Buildings.

University Notes.

UNIVERSITIES BILL.—We should like to direct the attention of students to this Bill, which is or is about to be introduced in the House of Lords, presumably by Lord Lothian, who has taken great interest in the matter.

GIFFORD LECTURESHIP ON NATURAL THEOLOGY.—Andrew Lang, M.A., LL.D., has been appointed at St Andrews. Dr J. Hutchison Stirling is the Edinburgh lecturer.

AN excellent photograph of Professor Campbell Fraser has just been issued by Mr Horsburgh. The lines are so fine that we regret that its reproduction in *The Student* must be left till next session.

THE list of residents at University Hall during the summer already shows fifteen names, so the additions to the premises are not going to remain long unoccupied.

ABERDEEN LETTER.

THE present session has been a lively one, in all the Faculties, in more ways than one. Several important changes have been introduced, or at least mooted, and a distinct period of transition in both Faculties is very patent, and the number of new professors has been in favour of advance.

The Arts session closed on the 16th, and the graduation takes place on the 31st, but the old graduation oath has gone to the wall. A very important discussion has raged during the session anent the reduction of marks for the Version at the Bursary Competition; but the Senatus, in view of the Universities Bill, has waived a discussion of the question. But the interest in the question has run very high indeed, and the champions of the old system, fearing for the future Latinity of Scotland, have stood by the Version with the boldest front. Yet every one must see that the thin end of the wedge has been driven home, and the able, and in many points unanswerable, pamphlet of Professor Ramsay (*Humanity*) has struck terror into many hearts. I cannot pass by without mention the extraordinary success of our college magazine, *Alma Mater*, now the oldest academic magazine in Scotland, which has clearly proved that such attempts can be made not only to survive but to pay. In Medicine perhaps the most notable event has been the re-establishment of a Medical Students' Society, which has proved a great success. Several grants have been made from the Treasury, and the Extension Scheme of the University is a thing of no distant date. The Recreation Ground Scheme is also well to the front.

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HE was seated with his loved one
 By the fountain, water-laved,
 And she whispered to her dear one,
 "Tell me, darling, hast been shaved?"

Then his eyes flashed looks of anguish,
 Dangers many he had braved,
 But to beard the barber—never!
 "No, my darling, I've not shaved!"

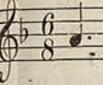
Then the maiden raised her eyebrows,
 Pursed those lips which him enslaved,
 And she spoke, in rising anger,
 "Go! and come not till you've shaved!"

To the fountain came a creature,—
 With a napkin blood he laved,—
 At the maiden's feet he threw him,
 "Oh! my darling, I've been shaved!"

Stude

Moderato.

Chorus



Tak'



rose -



be - i

KEY

n: -

n: -

l: -

Students' Songs. No. 10.—Tak' Life in its Sweetness.

Moderato.

TUNE—"Freut euch des Lebens."

Chorus.



Tak' life in its sweetness, While the heart wi' youth yet glows; The flow'r is seen in completeness Ere

Fine Solo



rose-bud opens to rose. O laddie-days, how hap-py then We af-ten played at

D.C.



be-in' men; But now we wish them back again, When thro' the day we've warsled.*

KEY F. Chorus.

Musical notation in F major using a letter-based system (m, f, s, d, r, n, l):

Line 1: { m: - : - | f: m: f | s: - : d | d: - : | d: - : d | r: d: r | m: f: m | r: - : r | n: - : m | f: m: f | s: - : d | d: - : m }

Line 2: { m: - : m | r: d: r | d: - : - | : | s | s: - : f | r: m: f | s: - : m | d: - : s | s: - : f | r: m: f | s: - : m | d: - : s }

Line 3: { l: - : f | d: - : l | s: - : m | d: - : s | s: l: s | s: f: m | n: - : - | r: - : : ||

Line 4: D.C.

The maister carriched † us in raws,
An' aften threap't ‡ us wi' the taws;
But memory a curtain draws
O'er miseries o' thae days.

Professors now hae taen in hand
To guide us to the promised land;
But, oh, 'tis up a rope o' sand,
Wi' bargates at the end o't!

Anatomy maks me skin an' bane,
An' Physic's toom'd § my weary brain;
O'er Surgery my wit rins lame,
And sae wi' a' the lave o't.

What's a' this weary knowledge,
Without a heart for human kind?
What guid's the dreary College,
Whaur life's left oot o' mind?

But I'll awa frae the tiresome toon
To a bonnie wee dell ayont the moon,
Whaur a canny voice will sweetly soon,
An' a bonnie face be near me,

Then I'll tak' life in its sweetness! R. C. B. *with*

* Waggled, is the nearest equivalent.
† Questioned us on the Catechism.
‡ Threatened.
§ Emptied.

Humour and Politics.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

THE receipt of the verses which we give below set us thinking. This is a somewhat rare occurrence. We remembered how often, as conservative, we had resisted changes, because they seemed ludicrously incongruous with the facts of nature and history, as represented by the stock of ideas which, by paternal and pedagogic industry, had been stored in our brain; and how often, as reformer, our attack on existing institutions had been based on a feeling that they were absurdly incongruous with our ideals of what should be. Humour depends on this sense of incongruity, and we wondered whether a theory of social action could be developed out of this. In the hope that some one may be stimulated to a full psychological analysis of the social function of humour, we give the verses which set us thinking, with a request that any results of importance will be sent to us for publication.

Air—A LA MEWSICK HALL—ALLEGRO JOCOSO!

WHEN women have their rights, and men
No longer tyrannise,
How glorious it will be, for then
The world will be so wise.
Professions three, and ev'ry trade,
Shall bow to female might;
Woman was made to be obeyed,
And she shall have her right!

To the concerts, balls, and dances
The girls will go alone;
They will fear no cutting glances
From ma, or chaperone.
But ah! beware, no sweet young dove
Her troth will ever plight;
She'll be above such things as love,
When woman has her right.

At football girls will soon display
Their limbs so small and neat;
The chaps will crowd to see them play,
It will be such a treat.
But one sad thought my mind alarms,
My every hope it blights,
That legs and arms will have no charms
When women have their rights.

Good clergy one and all they'll make
(They all know how to preach);
As lawyers, they will undertake
To win a case of Breach;
"Society" they will correct;
Small talk will take its flight;
Men won't neglect their intellect
When woman has her right.

In Parliament they soon will sit,
And call each other names;
No Speaker will be found who's fit
To rule the chatt'ring dames;
Their nails they're sure to exercise
When fierce debate excites;
So, if you're wise, don't criticise
When women have their rights.

Now if the women are to do
This work they say they can,
One thing most certainly is true,
None will be left for man!
So when one asks, don't answer nay,
If she your help invites;
But smile and say, you hope they may
Have all their little rights.

"CROTON OIL."

Lord Lothian on Students and the Government of the Universities.

A DEPUTATION from the Associations of the General Councils of Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities recently waited upon Lord Lothian, to make representations with regard to the Scottish Universities Bill. What they had to say was, that some change was needed in the composition of the University Court, and that the management of the University Funds should be transferred to it. With regard to the latter, we have only to say that it seems unfair to throw upon the teaching staff the weight of business not directly connected with their teaching functions, and that many of them feel the membership of committees which they at present share very irksome.

The ideal University Court as conceived by the Associations consists of fifteen members. Of these, five are to represent the Senatus, five the General Council, and five the Public,—and in this last five, we learn, in answer to a query by Lord Lothian, that the students are to be represented by the Lord Rector. The University Court at present in Edinburgh consists of two representatives of the Senatus, two of the General Council, two of the Public (Edinburgh Town Council), and two of the Students; thus essentially the proposal of the Council Association is, that the representation of the Public and the Students shall be reduced from one-half to one-third of the Court, principally at the expense of the Students.

It may be ascribed to prejudice on our part, but we fail to see the reason for reducing the students' representation. Our acquaintance with the Universities is so recent, that we may be unable to appreciate the actual position of things which at present exists, and our impression that the students have of late adequately justified their present share of representation may be utterly untenable. Graduates, as we all know, very soon cease to remember that academic arrangements change however slowly, and seem to bear always an impression that the detailed arrangements which seemed absurd in their day still exist; and judged by their collective public utterances, we do not

think that e
shows mor
affairs than
statements
not be satisf
be grateful
representati
which he sa
There ar
students, w
ciations su
the Lord R
the part of
at present t
compatible.
being a hig
office, will
the other in
the Univers
is the stro
consent ha
rare occur
of Court.
this as the
that an As
and they p
the traditi
factory; a
separate t
Rector wh
as Lord
representa
which pro
in the siz
one direc
Assessor,
of direct
justify an
bodies re
It is v

* It wi
which the
Governm
were, that
mentione
give evid
inquiry sh
ing teach
reorganis
a Classic
ing the
the Medi
in other
groups to
tests for
of vestin
qualified
and as s
Thus
points a
present

think that *e.g.* the Students' Representative Council * shows more concentrated ignorance of University affairs than any similar body of graduates. Dogmatic statements that this or the other detail will or will not be satisfactory are not sufficient; and students will be grateful to Lord Lothian for insisting on their representation, and will look anxiously for the plan which he says has been devised to secure it.

There are, however, some other points which, as students, we must note in this agitation. The Associations suggest that we should be represented by the Lord Rector. This is highly suggestive of satire on the part of these august bodies. The Lord Rector has at present two functions, which are almost absolutely incompatible,—the one imposed by tradition, that of being a high public functionary who, by virtue of his office, will aid the public interests of the University; the other imposed by statute, that of being President of the University Court. As usual, the traditional bond is the stronger, and the representation by common consent has fallen into the background, so that it is a rare occurrence for a Lord Rector to attend a meeting of Court. Yet the Association proposes to continue this as the sole representation of the students, except that an Assessor shall sit for an absent Lord Rector, and they provide in no way for the discontinuance of the tradition. The result would be highly unsatisfactory; and it would be much more reasonable to separate the two functions, so that we might have a Rector who fills the public functions so excellently as Lord Lothian, and at the same time have our representation on the University Court. The reason which probably prompts the request for an increase in the size of the University Court is, that in place of one directly elected Assessor and the Chancellor's Assessor, the graduates would like a larger proportion of direct representation. This, however, does not justify an alteration in the relative positions of the bodies represented.

It is very annoying, when one analyses the factors

* It will be interesting to give a note of the points on which the Edinburgh Students' Council memorialised the Government with regard to the Universities Bill. They were, that, 1. Students and Graduates should be specially mentioned amongst the persons who might be called to give evidence before the Commission. 2. That special inquiry should be made as to (a) the possibility of providing teachers in a minimum proportion to students and reorganising them in Boards for the special studies, *e.g.* a Classical Board; and (b) the advisability (1) of modifying the method of systematic lectures, (2) of changing the Medical Preliminary Examination and introducing it in other Faculties, (3) of rearranging the Examination groups to allow greater freedom, (4) of introducing other tests for Graduation than the present Examinations, (5) of vesting the election to each Professorship in a Board qualified to estimate the merits of candidates as teachers and as specialists.

Thus the S.R.C. very wisely asks for special inquiry on points arising out of the difficulties which students at present feel, but does not prejudice them.

of agitation for University Reform, to find how much is really due to the theory that the university and the extra-mural school are like rival tradesmen, who keep each other more or less up to the mark, but of whom one enjoys a monopoly. This is partly true, but it is a sorry basis on which to attempt a settlement of University Education. Very few years indeed would elapse before any settlement on this basis was found entirely unsuitable. We hope that, in spite of the representations of the Associations of the General Councils, the new Commission, when appointed, will have complete power of inquiry, and complete power of arrangement, and that all the points such as those specified by the Associations will simply be made instructions as points of special inquiry. It seems unreasonable to appoint a Commission prejudging some of the points which its inquiries might throw new light upon, as *e.g.* the size of the University Court.

Evening Winds.

WINDS at eventide that reach us,
Steal into our hearts and teach us,
Soft and low,
What you seem to hear so plainly,
And what we forever vainly
Strive to know.

Is it sighing of the blessed
For the souls that, grief oppressèd,
Wander here?
Music of the spheres above us,
Or of angels bright, who love us
And are near?

Or of something left behind us,
And that never more shall find us,
While we stray
With the world's harsh voices ringing
Where was once seraphic singing
All the day?

Or an echo of the chorus
That will one day thunder o'er us,
With a call
Which, life's dreamless sleep o'ertaking,
Shall proclaim eternal waking
For us all?

Winds of eventide blow round us,
Leave us gentler than you found us,
And more sure
That your faintly hinted story
Is fulfilled somewhere in glory
Perfect, pure.

And at last, when on life's riot
There shall fall eternal quiet
Dark and deep,
Soft at eventide come sighing
O'er the grass where we are lying
Safe asleep.

M. Asmow

Humpty-Dumpty.

A MEDICAL SERMON.

THE following amusing skit recently appeared in one of the Society journals:—

"Humpty-Dumpty had a great fall, and feeling rather sore, said to himself, 'Now I will go and see a doctor, who will cure me at once.' So he put on his hat, and walked along until he came to a street of large houses. On the doors of these houses were brass plates, and behind these brass plates were the doctors who cured everything. Then he walked up to one of them, and knocked at the door, and rang a bell marked 'Professional,' to show that he had come on business, as he had had a fall and felt sore, and wanted to be made well again. Presently the door was opened, and Humpty-Dumpty was shown into a waiting-room,—where there were two or three others, who scowled at him for coming into the room, and went on pretending to read the daily paper and last year's *Punch*. After a long time, he was shown into the doctor's private room, and said, 'Please, doctor, I have had a fall, and am sore, and I want to be made well.' Now this doctor was an ear specialist, so he took down a tube and looked down his ear, and said he could see it quite plainly. Then he said, 'Have you the ear-ache?' 'None at all,' said Humpty-Dumpty. 'Ah!' said the doctor, 'you will have it the day after to-morrow. These falls are dangerous things; but we will do our best. I will prescribe a lotion, which you must pour in at one ear and let it run out of the other. Then stuff them up with cottonwool, and keep in a quiet room, away from all noise, and come and see me again as soon as you feel worse.' Then Humpty-Dumpty paid his two guineas, and went away joyfully to the chemist. Presently he said to himself, 'Perhaps, after all, this man doesn't quite understand my case.' So he went to another door, and in due time was shown in to another doctor. Again he said that he was Humpty-Dumpty, and had had a fall. But this doctor was a throat specialist, so he put a small looking-glass on the back of his neck and a long feather down his throat, which tickled him so much that he had a fit of coughing. 'Ah!' said the doctor, 'I see it all. The ary-glottidean epiblast is in a sadly depressed state.' Now when Humpty-Dumpty heard that his epiblast was wrong, he thought it was all up with him, and that he should never again be able to indulge in his favourite pastime of sitting on a wall. 'But I don't feel anything wrong in my throat,' he said faintly. 'Wait a bit,' said the doctor, 'and you will see how I shall bring it out in the course of a week or so. I will prescribe you a vapour, which you must inhale, and as soon as you feel choky, insufflate this carminative powder, and call here every morning, in order that I may apply some luminous paint.' Then Humpty-Dumpty paid his two guineas, and went off to the chemist.

'Perhaps,' thought he, 'this time also my case has been mistaken, so I will try again.' And he went off to another house, a little farther on, where he found several ladies, all looking extremely ill, and the horrid truth flashed across him that he must be in the abode of a ladies' doctor, and that these were the victims. He at once seized his hat, and ran out of the house before anyone could catch him, and arrived, breathless and perspiring, on the doorstep of a mansion, with a brass plate, on which the name of Sir Monger Pill was inscribed. 'Now,' thought Humpty-Dumpty, 'I shall be right at last.' So he went in, and before he could speak Sir Monger said,

'Dear me, a bad case indeed. Breathing rapid, perspiration copious, pulse bounding,' because he did not know that Humpty-Dumpty had just escaped from a ladies' doctor. 'Lucky that you found me at home,' said he, and wrote prescriptions for draughts and pills, and told him to call again in three days. Then he said he must be off, so Humpty-Dumpty paid him two guineas, and told the story of his fall to the butler instead, who told him he ought to see a surgeon. Off then he went to Mr Sniker Sneer, and told all about himself. Mr Sneer said that it was a very serious case, that it might have been better and could have been worse, and that he must wear a plaster of Paris jacket, with an iron bar down his spine, for three years, in order to get better.

"So Humpty-Dumpty went home, and felt very sad, and made his will. Then he thought he would try and eat some dinner, and have a glass of champagne to keep up his spirits. After dinner he felt so much better, that he amused himself by putting all the pills and medicines in a row, and thinking which he should begin on. But as he meditated he fell asleep, and when he woke up in the morning he had quite forgotten about his fall. He found, however, that his pet dog had eaten the pills and expired, and that the landlady's cat had licked a plaster and gone into a fit. Later on, the miasma which was exhaled from the floor led to the taking up of the boards. Underneath them were found the bodies of the rats and mice who had perished from spontaneous combustion, owing to their having partaken of an ointment. So Humpty-Dumpty never allowed himself to be ill again, for fear that he should share the fate of the poor animals, and he lived happily ever afterwards."

All about a Snowdrop.

A SNOWDROP? Yes, that's a snowdrop,
With a perianth as you see;
And parts of the flower are touched with green,
And the stamens six, and the carpels three,
With ovules all in rows.
With axile placentation too,
And a vascular system funny;
And a singular root, and a singular fruit,
And places meant for honey.
In fact it's quite a simple thing
To see how it might be done:
You want CO₂ and Nitrogen,
Earth, water, and some sun;
And the thing goes along of itself, you see,
And grows as fast as fast can be.
Indeed I mean myself to try
And make one like it ere I die.
To be sure there's that protoplasmic stuff,
With a molecule not yet made;
At that I've not yet worked enough,
But a grand new plan I've laid.
And then I've got to make it grow,
When I've found the molecule;
But, as to that, I'll not be slow,
You bet, or call me fool.

N. W.

Norman Boydell

Students

THE St Andrews
its fourth se
every studen
and while ow
no qualificat
has been ver
tion of useles
member of C
better, repre
at first fell i
bear most of
whether it
every commi
somewhat re
work of the
years has be
see started
Council has
Board (of w
supervision
at our disp
bazaar of A
Council's U
satisfactory
and the G
the comple
reports of t
work in oth
University
as a rule a
without tre
brought a
often be
reward. I
shown in
done by th
members f
are gradu
Council as
duty has
encourage
and symp
when, no
overcome
Council is
new spher
the month
prove inst
the futur
Union—
ing and s
to the stu
Two re
pal mem
the acad
endeavou
lief of th
history, t
the lastin
Alma M
Andrews
members
they mu
How are

Students' Representative Councils.

ST ANDREWS.

THE St Andrews Students' Representative Council is in its fourth session. It started with the advantage that every student considered it an honour to be a member, and while owing to this some have been elected who had no qualifications for the work, its position on the whole has been very satisfactory. At last election the elimination of useless members was considerable, and now every member of Council is active and useful, and, what is still better, representative of his constituency. The business at first fell into the hands of the secretary, who had to bear most of the burden unaided; and it is still a question whether it is advisable that he should be convener of every committee, or whether the office-bearers should not be somewhat relieved, and so left more free for the general work of the Council. The chief work of these three years has been the Union, which next session we hope to see started in excellent temporary premises. The Council has the internal management, and the Union Board (of which the Council elects one-half) the general supervision and the disposal of the funds. Of the £2,100 at our disposal, about £1,600 was raised by the great bazaar of August last, and the rest by the exertions of the Council's Union Committee. No arrangement will be satisfactory until the Union has premises of its own, and the Governing Board and the Council must keep the completion of the fund steadily in view. The annual reports of the S.R.C. contain a record of very extensive work in other departments, and its beneficial effect on the University may be easily traced. Unfortunately students as a rule are inclined to accept any change for the better without troubling themselves to think how it has been brought about, and the members of Council must often be content with knowing that virtue is its own reward. In addition to the work of the whole Council as shown in the Reports, much important work has been done by the Standing Committees, which consist of the members for any special section concerned. The Professors are gradually perceiving the advantage of having the Council as a link of connection with the students. This duty has not always been extremely pleasant, but the encouragement given by the Senatus has been constant and sympathetic, even in the cases, of rare occurrence, when, no doubt, the Council allowed its enthusiasm to overcome its discretion. The routine work of the Council is gradually extending. Every season furnishes new spheres, and with the commencement of the Union, the monthly meetings, already long, may be expected to prove insufficient for the business. It is to be hoped that the future members of Council will recognise that the Union—excellent in itself—will also be a means of starting and successfully carrying on many schemes beneficial to the students.

Two remarks remain to be made:—Firstly, The principal members of Council have been ever active to promote the academic interests of the University. They are endeavouring to implant in St Andrews the accepted belief of the English Universities, that everything good in history, tradition, or custom is a valuable aid in securing the lasting affection of students and graduates for their Alma Mater. Such a work only requires time, and St Andrews, especially, is worthy of it. Secondly, The members of Council feel that, to effect permanent good, they must have an assured position in the University. How are they to get it? By Universities Bill, or Univer-

sities Commissioners? We have to thank the Edinburgh Council for expressing the wants of the students of Scotland. With their present Rector, they should have no difficulty in completing the work so well begun. In this matter they will have our heartiest support.

GLASGOW.

THERE has been much activity in this Council during this session. Though this has not crystallised itself into so many tangible results as the office-bearers would wish, they still feel that they have a record of which there is no need to be ashamed. During the earlier part of the session, after electing its office-bearers, the Council was mainly occupied in revising a Draft Constitution of the proposed "Glasgow University Union." This Constitution, with a few minor alterations, was sent back to the Union Committee; but, although the Union buildings are pretty far advanced, and the Draft Constitution has passed through the hands of the Council, the Union Committee, for some inexplicable reason, seem to be favouring a policy of delay. This has practically caused a rupture between the Council and the Union Committee, and the Council at its next meeting will take probably strong measures against the erring Committee. The practical results of the Council will mostly be interesting to medical students. Committees have been appointed to deal (1) with the medical preliminary examination, (2) with the dates at which professional examinations are held. A strong requisition has been sent to the Directors of the Western Infirmary with regard to the working of their Dispensary. It has also been felt by the medical students on the Council that it would be a good thing if an outdoor visiting practice for senior students were established in connection with the Infirmary. In the Infirmary itself students generally come into contact with the more serious cases, whereas in their practice afterwards, they meet cases of slighter ailment. This matter was thoroughly discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the Council, and, at the end, the matter was brought before the Directors of the Infirmary. Another point which may interest Edinburgh students is, that we are going to ask the Senate to open the Reading-room of the University at night.

We have had rather a sharp correspondence with the Secretary of the Glasgow International Exhibition. Rightly or wrongly, it has come out that the Senate intend to give the Directors of the Exhibition some privileges in the University grounds, for which the Directors decline to give any compensation. If the matter is not cleared up before the summer session, and the Exhibition Directors put up barricades on our grounds, there will undoubtedly be some trouble. The great work of the Glasgow Council this year, however, has lain in perfecting its organisation,—not in startling the students with a wonderful list of achievements, but in making itself more powerful. It was early found that though, from its representative character, the Students' Council possesses an unlimited amount of potential force, yet its unwieldy character, by reason of numbers, makes it sometimes less satisfactory for the transaction of business connected with particular faculties. We had, therefore, either to strengthen the hands of the Executive Committee, or to institute Grand Committees. Both courses have to a certain extent been followed, and at this moment an elaborate scheme for the devolution of business on Grand Committees stands for consideration. Another question which

we have always had prominently before our minds, is the question of federation with the other Students' Councils in matters affecting common interests. We have communicated with these bodies in regard to this matter, and, with the exception of Aberdeen, all have returned favourable replies. Edinburgh has already appointed a committee, and I expect that we will take a similar step at our next meeting.

J. H. HARLEY, *Hon. Sec.*

ABERDEEN.

SESSION 1887-88 marks the most remarkable year in the short history of Aberdeen University S.R.C. The Council has gained a firm footing and has made itself recognised as a power in academic life. The Aberdeen student, displaying all the traditional "canniness" of his country, is not easily roused, nor very enthusiastic over what he may consider new fads, but he has at last come to look on the S.R.C. as his best friend. In fact the Council has at last been organised into ship-shape form.

To begin with, the Council was for the first time augmented by representatives from the various societies and clubs, and strict attention to duty was enforced by a new rule, which lays down "that any member absent from four ordinary meetings be reported to the Class, Club, Association which he represents," and failing a satisfactory excuse a new member shall be elected in his place. The introduction of an attendance roll has also furthered the good attendance of members. The meetings have been thrown open to the students in general.

Coming to the business proper of the Council, I must mention as the most notable the complete success with which it carried out the arrangements for the Rectorial Address. For the first time in the history of Rectorial Addresses in this University, the meeting was orderly and conducted on principles becoming gentlemen. And I have no hesitation in saying, that had it been carried out under the old and effete senatorial *regime* it would have been as much the righteous butt of critics as ever. The Lord Rector himself (the Hon. G. J. Goschen), and the Senatus, expressed their full sense of gratitude to the Council on this occasion. It is thus upon its management of the Rectorial Address that the Council has made a name for itself. The Recreation Ground Scheme, which had fallen asleep, for all the ordinary student knew, has been stirred into life by the efforts of the Council, and it is on the high road to completion. A Students' Lodgings Directory, on the lines of the Edinburgh S.R.C., is also in active preparation for the ensuing summer session, during which the Council sit for the first time; while a special committee has been appointed to sit during the same time, furthering the students' interests in the Universities Bill, of which we hear so much but see so little. A good deal of work has been cut out for next winter session, notably a census on gown wearing, whether it be abolished altogether or made compulsory (at present it is non-compulsory).

Such in brief is the more important business conducted by the S.R.C., and by another year we hope to see it on as firm a basis as its Edinburgh brother.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

J.M. Bulloch

EDINBURGH.

PROFESSOR GREENFIELD has been approached by a committee of his class, with a request for a syllabus of his lectures, which he did not see his way to comply with. The opinion that such a syllabus is desirable is shared by almost every one who has sat under Professor Greenfield, and however great the difficulties may be, it is not improbable that the disgrace of disorderly conduct which is paroxysmally incurred by sections of the Pathology classes would be entirely avoided by such a method.

UNION DEBATE.

THE third debate of this session was held on Thursday, 15th March, in the Oddfellows' Hall, and was somewhat of a new departure in imitating more closely than formerly the procedure of the House of Commons.

Speaker—M. T. Stormonth Darling, Esq., Lord Rector's Assessor. The motion was:—That Her Majesty's Government is unworthy of the confidence of the country.

The speakers were:—

	AVES.		NOES.
1	Hunter Smith, M.A.	2	A. H. Briggs Constable, M.A.
3	R. C. Buist, B.A.	4	E. J. Gunn, M.A.
5	G. O. Moorehead.	6	D. Chrystal.
8	W. D. Wright, B.A.	10	R. A. St Leger.
9	E. C. Lacey.	12	— Wishart.
11	J. F. Gauld.		<i>Neutral.</i>
13	H. Walter.	7	J. A. Lowson.

The openers having replied, the House divided, when there voted—

Ayes, 78; Noes, 130.

Majority against the motion, 52.

GRAND SMOKING CONCERT FOR THE ATHLETIC CLUB.—This is to take place in the Oddfellow's Hall, at 7.30 to-morrow evening, when Professor Annandale will preside. The object is so worthy, and the programme so good, that we commend it to students as an especially advisable antidote to the routine of examination work.

Letters to the Editor.

SIR,—I notice an interesting letter in your latest issue, dealing with the question of University Examinations and non-professorial examiners. The writer of the letter, with candour delightfully Carlylese, characterises as "insane propositions" certain statements made by me in the columns of a contemporary, regarding the duty of non-professorial examiners having a moderate acquaintance with professorial lectures on subjects in which they examine. For this I am truly grateful, considering that I wrote the above statements partly with the view of showing that our present system of the subordination of education to examination education, is being gradually reduced to a "reductio ad absurdum." It cannot but be a hopeful and refreshing sign to find that there was at least one individual capable of reading between the lines. "The object of education is not to pass degree examinations," maintains your correspondent, in a tone of proud discovery. No! and that is the whole gist of the question on the negative side. But can any one honestly deny that the

real object of education, as at present carried on in this country, is to pass examinations; this being so, the sooner we get rid of our present Pecksniffian ideas on the subject, and openly recognise the fact, the sooner we shall be likely to remedy it. The New Zealander has lately been amongst us, and has plainly seen it, for in a recent letter to me he writes, "You teach your students to pass difficult examinations, we train them to do original researches. Hence the result that, in your country, you have only a few first-rate men who do real scientific work; whereas we have, besides the few first-rate men, hundreds of good second-class workers, who advance science." This subject of the relation of examinations to education, as every one must confess, is of profound interest and import, and, may I suggest, might with advantage be discussed at length in your columns.—I am,

THE WRITER OF THE PARAGRAPH.

[We regret that it is too late this session for such a correspondence. There are, however, two possible courses of action,—to subordinate education to the examination system, or to subordinate the examination system to education. The organism may suit itself to the environment, or may modify the environment to suit itself. We should think the latter the wiser course.—ED.]

SIR,—Thanks for inserting "Pyrrha." I enclose "Sextius," which I hope you will publish also, containing as it does a "grave, moral lesson," calculated to improve the student mind. Thanks also for remodelling third verse of "Pyrrha;" but do you know, candidly speaking, I am afraid the general impression is that the Ode is scarcely improved? Without doubt your version is far more clever and far finer than mine; but, I regret to say, it is not a translation, which mine was. Now I am not giving my own impression, but that of a few other critical friends, one of whom exclaimed yesterday, on seeing "Pyrrha," "But why, the deuce, is it changed?" You see Horace wrote "free," which you made "true" ("free" meaning "disengaged," the note says), and the rest of the verse was remodelled to suit. Nevertheless, I am grateful really for publishing it at all.—Yours sincerely,

N. T. C.

P.S.—If you've time, you might let me know why it was changed.

Horace, I. 2.

TO SEXTIUS.

BEHOLD, harsh winter melts away
Beneath the pleasant spring;
The sun appears with cheerful ray,
While western breezes blow all day
And warmth bring.

Down from the beach the engine hauls
The ships, all winter dry;
The cattle love not now their stalls,
Nor frosty fields with dazzling palls
Now greet the eye.

Lo, lovely Venus leads the round
Beneath the pale moonlight,
And beauteous graces there are found
Among the nymphs, who shake the ground
In dances bright.

To wreath the head with myrtle green,
Or any other leaves
Which on the new-freed earth are seen,
Is now the fitting time I ween,
While no one grieves.

Pale death at kingly castles knocks
Alike with peasant's home;
Impartial, he distinction mocks,
Nor heeds he bars and triple locks
Nor lofty dome.

O! happy Sextius, life's short span
Forbids far-reaching care,
For soon shall night and spirits wan,
And Pluto's mansion—dread to man—
Oppress us there;

Where, when you shall have once arrived,
No lots can'st draw o'er wine,—
Nor tender Lycidas admire,
For whom the youths are all on fire,
And maids repine.

N. T. C.

Athletics.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.
—As the 'Varsity football season has now closed for the year, it will not be out of place for us to present the students with a review of the work of the first Fifteen. The Fifteen will, we believe, occupy a high position at the end of the football season among the Rugby teams of Scotland. Their place on the list will most likely be second or third, and such a successful termination of a season's hard work is sure to be highly pleasing to their fellow-students. The performances of the team at the beginning of the season were such as to lead us to anticipate for them a most disastrous year, but about Christmas their style of play became more energetic, precise, and finished, with the result that since the Christmas holidays they have not suffered defeat. Owing to bad weather, however, two most important fixtures, namely, those with Glasgow University and the Wanderers, had to be declared off. This was a matter of great regret to the team, as each match would, almost beyond a doubt, have ended in a win for them. The most gratifying victory the Fifteen scored this season was that over Cambridge University. In this match the English University's representatives were beaten at every point; and, at the same time, it may truthfully be said that this was the most brilliant game we have ever seen any representative team of the 'Varsity play. As this and every other event has already been so fully described and criticised in previous issues of *The Student*, we do not propose to do more in this number than to give a complete list of the matches played, won, lost, and drawn; of the number of points scored for and against the team; the names of the men who have played in the team in any event; and a few remarks on the merits and demerits of each player.

The following students have had places in the Fifteen in one or more matches:—

H. F. Chambers, W. C. Smith, C. A. Johnson, A. H. Field, *R. H. Johnstone, *R. H. Morrison, **L. G. Thomas, *W. H. Bennett, **J. L. Reed, L. E. Barnett, J. Shiels, L. A. Young, D. Huskie, A. Robertson, C. Simpson, A. F.

Menzies, H. R. Bellamy, C. E. Stevenson, W. Davies, J. A. Hope, A. Cameron, W. Goodwin, G. Biddie, J. Wilson, *J. Currie, E. Van der Wal, **C. Reid, **M. C. M'Ewan, *A. Duke, *P. Haig, *J. Marsh, *G. Wilson, *H. J. Stevenson, A. Neilson, — *Pender.

The single asterisk signifies participation in one match, the double in two.

THE FIFTEEN.

H. F. Chambers.—At the present time the best full-back in Scotland, and has probably been so for the last two or three years. He never loses his head, is a sure and brilliant kick, always manages to secure his kick, and is a safe tackler. He has represented Scotland at full-back against Wales and Ireland, and has been chosen for Edinburgh in the Inter-City, East v. West, Lancashire, and South matches. Weight, 10 stone 7 lb.

W. C. Smith.—A speedy runner, good kick, and fair collarer. He lacks dodging powers. Has been greatly overlooked in the selection of representative teams. He has been first reserve for the Inter-City and Lancashire matches, and second reserve for the East v. West, and South matches. Weight, 10 stone 2 lb.

C. A. Johnson.—Has been a greater success at half than at quarter-back, where his selfish play spoils the chances of his side's scoring on more than one occasion. He is a brilliant, effective, and dodgy runner, and is a most dangerous opponent. He was second reserve for the Inter-City, Edinburgh v. South, Scotland v. Ireland, first for the East v. West, and third for Scotland v. Wales matches. Weight, 11 stone 1 lb.

A. H. Field.—Is a fair player, but we cannot say much about his play, for we have not had many opportunities of observing it. First year in the Fifteen.

L. A. Young.—Is another new man in the team, and has proved of great service to it on several occasions. He is very fast, and dribbles quickly and well, but is a poor defensive player.

J. Shiels.—Has improved more in his style of play and in his knowledge of the game than any other member of the Fifteen. He is a capital defensive player, has learnt to feed his halves, has begun to dodge and to play an offensive game. Although not chosen, he played for Edinburgh against the South, and for the London-Scottish against the Wanderers. Weight, 11 stone.

D. Huskie.—Last season's and this season's captain. Under his captaincy the team has had two very successful seasons. He is one of the best, if not the best, all-round forwards in the Fifteen; is the fastest dribbler among the forwards, a hard worker in the scrimmages, a good tackler, and follows up the kicks well. Like Smith, however, he has been slightly treated by the different Rugby Committees. He was picked to play in the Inter-City and Edinburgh v. South matches, was second reserve in the East v. West match, and first reserve in the Lancashire match. He played for the London-Scottish against Richmond and Bradford. Weight, 12 stone 1 lb.

A. Robertson.—A capital forward, works well, runs well, and tackles excellently. His only fault is that he picks up the ball too much, thus on some occasions spoiling the rushes of his forwards; should learn to dribble more. Notwithstanding this fault, however, he has been of the greatest use to the team many a stiff game. Like Smith and Huskie, he has also been unfairly treated by the different committees. He played in the Inter-City, Edinburgh v. the South, and Edinburgh v. Lancashire contests, was first reserve for the East v. West, and second for Scotland v. Ireland. Weight, 12 stone 13 lb.

H. F. Menzies.—An excellent dribbler and punter, knows the game thoroughly, and would be among the best forwards in Scotland if he would only do more work in the mauls. Weight, 13 stone.

C. Simpson.—Has fallen off in his play this year, it being no longer characterised by the same vigour as last season's. He is a conscientious worker, both in scrimmage and in the open. He was on the reserve lists for both the Inter-City and South games. Weight, 14 stone 2 lb.

L. E. Stevenson.—Like Simpson, has greatly fallen off in the vigour of his play. Last year he was an excellent forward, while this season his form has been very indifferent. On form he is a powerful forward, good dribbler and tackler. He received places in the Inter-City, East v. West, Lancashire, and Scotland v. Wales contests, was first reserve for Edinburgh v. South, and played for London-Scottish against Richmond. Weight, 14 stone 4 lb.

E. Van der Wal.—A good, hard-working, sturdy forward. Often spoils a good game by kicking too hard. Weight, 13 stone 12 lb.

H. R. Bellamy.—A consistent forward. Has done good service when it was much required. Weight, 12 stone 2 lb.

W. Davies.—A promising forward, dribbles well, and when he likes can play a brilliant game. Might go into the maul a little more. Weight, 11 stone 12 lb.

R. Cameron.—Very good at touch. Is a consistent player. Weight, 11 stone.

Goals scored by Fifteen	20
Tries " " " "	8
Goals " against " "	2
Tries " " " "	5
Number of matches played	14
" " " won	8
" " " lost	4
" " " drawn	2

Clubs played.—Scratch v. Fettes, Scratch v. Merchiston, St George, Royal High School, Scratch v. Merchant Companies' Rovers, Edinburgh Academicals, Bradford, West of Scotland, Collegiate, Cambridge University, St Andrews University, Scratch v. Merchiston, Institution, Watsonians.

J. Huskie

THE E. U. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB has during this season been in a very flourishing condition. In fact never in the history of the Club has there been such a large membership as at the present time, and from reports to hand it seems that next season will fully eclipse the past both as regards numbers and ability.

A meeting of the Club was held on Thursday, when it was intimated that the Athletic Club had taken into consideration the application made by the Association players that the First Eleven should obtain their "Blues," and the result was that eight members of the team were considered worthy of obtaining this honour,—viz., R. Snedden, A. J. Nevett, N. Phillipson, D. Gray, T. P. Blades, C. Scott, A. E. Mills-Roberts, and H. Smith. For the ensuing season Mr Blades was appointed captain, and Mr Snedden secretary. It need hardly be said that a splendid fixture card will be arranged for the ensuing season, as the secretary's name is a sufficient guarantee of high-class matches being fixed. It is to be hoped that all (students) football players will make it a point of joining the University Club next season. Let the same spirit of enthusiasm so prevalent this season be kept alive, and there is little fear that the University Association Football Club will be, as it was wont to be, the Champion Club of the East of Scotland.

The Student:

A Casual.

NO. II.

EDINBURGH: MAY 25, 1888.

ONE PENNY.

Editor's Notice.

THE Editor begs to intimate that the entirely casual nature of *The Student* militates severely against financial prosperity, and to invite all those who wish to have the paper continued to subscribe now to a Guarantee Fund, in sums of 2s. 6d. or more, so as to justify arrangements for regular issue. Receipts will be given, and failing satisfactory arrangements the funds will be returned. Practically it will amount to a payment in advance of subscriptions for the year. In this matter the Editor hopes for the co-operation of his fellow-students and others, who have found *The Student* amusing, interesting, or useful, and he appeals to them to help him in this matter now, by returning the enclosed schedule filled with their orders.



Dr John Duncan.

ONE great advantage which medical students have beyond others in Edinburgh is that they are members of a greater school. The Edinburgh Medical School is not comprised within the walls of the University,

though it ought to be. The training of physicians and surgeons is carried on by many men, who, great as they are, yet supplement and balance each other, and give a cosmopolitanism to medical education that other students lack. Many desire the union of these men within the great corporation of the University, possibly the Universities Bill may fulfil their hopes; but hitherto it is not so, and we have to speak of "The Extra-Mural School."

In this school Dr John Duncan is a prominent figure towards the public, and towards the students not less so. Of his skill as a surgeon, and the clear scientific basis of his operations, it is not our place to speak. He possesses great power of putting facts in a clear light, and giving in summary the latest biological interpretation of phenomena. The organisation of his pupils is an almost extreme of voluntarism, treating them always as men wishing to work and knowing the way, able to absorb and appreciate the lessons of an older surgeon's experience.

Societies.

THE INNOMINATE CLUB changes its place of residence on Monday next, the 28th inst. The new premises will be at 35 George IV. Bridge. The next general meeting takes place on Friday, 1st June; applications for membership must be in by Wednesday, 30th May, and must be signed by two members of the Club.

A "terrible example" has recently been paraded before the would-be graduates at the medical schools. Failing other things he contrives to make a living out of his cap and gown by using them as sandwich boards to carry advertisements of "Our Boys" and "The Serious Family."

TALKING of sandwich men, two days of them proved insufficient to awaken enough interest in the fate of the Athletic Club to secure a meeting of forty. A third-rate school would be disgraced by such a turnout. It certainly is a somewhat severe satire that when a boy enters the University he should abandon the real interests of life. Those teachers who permit afternoon classes in the early years of study are seriously culpable. There is much to be said for at least a half-holiday on Wednesdays. There will probably be no University sports this summer. "O tempora! O mores!"

UNIVERSITY HALL.—The principle of collegiate residence is evidently growing in favour. There are some sixteen residents this term, but the new premises are being got ready so rapidly that there is still room for two or three more. They are growing upish too, and have indulged in a "James." The front windows have what is possibly the best view in Edinburgh.

STUDENTS' CLUB.—That University enterprise can succeed Mr Porter has just shown, by changing the deficit of three years ago into a balance of £60 in hand. As the Club is wound up, the funds are, we believe, to be divided between the Union and the Athletic Club. The Union Committee would do well to enlist Mr Porter as a member.

The Hopeful Outlook.

OUR POSSIBILITIES.

AN ADDRESS TO THE INNOMINATE CLUB.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with somewhat peculiar feelings that I venture to address you to-night. You are young, many of you here for the first time; I, comparatively speaking, am old. Youth is the time of hope and of potential energy; yet it is peculiarly fitting that what I have to say to-night should be spoken to young ears. I wish to give you a few notes which may help you to preserve, if not youthful years, yet the youthful spirit which makes the world go.

You are accustomed to hear, or will soon be accustomed to hear, students who have come to the eve of practice, express the experience that the further they go in Therapeutics the more disgusted they are with the entirely unscientific character of the art. I had expected to share this feeling, but it has not been so; the position is too hopeful for disgust; and that you may share in this hope, and may have from the beginning this hopeful outlook, I come before you with this somewhat egotistical maundering.

The secret is not far to seek. There are two active frames of mind in which you may approach any subject,—the critical, and the critical and constructive. The more you accustom yourself to be critical purely, the more the sense of the numberless faults of things will accumulate, the more its disgust will oppress you, until you settle down into the old fogey who, forgetting, protests that things were better when he was young. The more, on the other hand, you train yourself to pass from your criticism of any fault to the construction of the faultless organism, the more inexhaustible will your store of youth and hope and possibility be, and you will be happy to the end in continuous rational activity.

To the mind of purely critical activity as well as to the mind that hopes for panacea and specific, you can easily understand how disgusting it becomes to read the chronicles of disease and find under the head of treatment the common phrase "Merely palliative," or, what is almost worse, page heaped on page of purely empiric recommendations. If I can throw any ray of light on, or give you any glimpse of, the hope of Therapeutics, and point out any of the possible lines along which we are to look for advance, I may keep you from this disgust, and give you something that, carried through your course, may save you from settling down into a purely empiric practice, content to receive fees for merely palliative treatment, with the consolation that you are "doing your best." It is not your best, and, to their credit, many of our profession feel that it is not. The scraps of the medical journals are witness that it is not, though they at the same time show lack of any light by which we may find out a better.

I may illustrate this by the experiments that are

being made on all sorts of ailments with antipyrin. The reasoning seems to be:—Antipyrin is an untried remedy; we do not know its influence on this disease; we shall try it. This is different from such an extension as:—Strophanthus has analogies to the digitalis bodies; it may have their effects somewhat modified.

Within the last few days you have probably heard from professorial chairs daily enunciations of the fact that all things living or that have lived are built up of cells, or the products or debris of cells. You have heard that the essential part of these cells is the "first formed stuff," which in Greek we call protoplasm. You have all seen, or should have seen, cells under your microscopes. The life-history of these cells you will soon be familiar with. You will know their behaviour under light, under heat and cold, under electricity. You will know the influence of dryness or moisture, of oxygen and carbonic acid. Let me advise you to treasure this knowledge, to think of all living things in its light. The organism with which you have ultimately to deal is a wonderfully complex one, yet it is but an organised mass of cells and their products, developed from a single cell. Fearfully and wonderfully as it is made, the cells of the body of man live and grow and die according to the same laws as the elementary cells you are now studying; and, masters of these, we should be able to guide that life according to our will.

Let me discuss a specific problem. You have all heard the undertone of fear and horror in which people speak of cancer. You may even have read in the newspaper reports of a case known at present more or less inexactly to all Europe, that some of the physicians at one stage spoke of carcinoma, which it was explained was "supposed to be a euphemism for cancer." You may have noted that some did not hesitate to urge excision of the larynx. You will soon discover that every session we have persons coming from all corners of the earth, even to Ultima Thule, bringing us hard lumps, which are healthy breasts, and other things, and waiting with anxious looks for the surgeon's declaration, and receiving with doubting the surgeon's verdict that they have no cancer but carcinophobia.

What then is a cancer? What can we do for it? I think that I can best make clear to you the nature of a cancer by metaphor. The human body is a great commonwealth of cells. In a well-ordered commonwealth each unit fills its own place, lives a healthy life, and dies a natural death. But this is not the case in all. The government is sometimes a foolish government, and does unwise things, whose result is more or less to irritate certain groups of cells. If this be continued but a little while the irritation may pass off. Otherwise the oppressed cells may be worn out and die; they may rouse the whole commonwealth with their wrong, and give the general flare-up of fever when the government is disturbed, and sometimes overturned; or, lastly, the irritated cells may adopt the self-defensive offence of the criminal, may strengthen

and grow, neighbours, constitution

This last wealth. T the normal their chara bours, push last bring. Once begun ment is "n

Hopeles our crimin and hang criminals.

To get rid We may I

we are s There are have a rec may procl becomes l there anyt young eve them. T

agencies b and it is position li mass of re

of it have That the electricity the only c

try to int facts, it tions mor the life o

character note that electricity capital p

to be tr results an whether the uter work.

You of Preve for a h report recurrent

stated vegetabl is to st not prev original

I mig but for the app

and grow, and then displace and prey upon their neighbours, and may at last completely undermine the constitution, and, like Samson, die with their dead.

This last criminal type is the cancer of the commonwealth. The individual cells part downwards from the normal type, become large and exaggerated in their characters, prey upon and invade their neighbours, pushing them aside or infecting them, and at last bring the whole organism to a common ruin. Once begun, the degradation is continuous. Treatment is "merely palliative." The case is hopeless.

Hopeless! Not entirely. We may socially catch our criminals young even after we have made them, and hang them to prevent them getting more criminals. The knife is the executioner of the body. To get rid of our cancer we may sometimes excise it. We may have to sacrifice healthy cells as well, and we are sometimes successful. Only sometimes. There are often foci of infection left, and we soon have a recurrence of the disease in new areas. We may proclaim one area after another, but this soon becomes hopeless treatment, "merely palliative." Is there anything else we can do? Catch our criminals young even after we have made them, and reform them. To do this we must evidently know the agencies by which the life of the cell can be modified, and it is in this that the great hopefulness of the position lies. There has of late accumulated a great mass of research on the life of the cell, and the results of it have as yet been little applied to Therapeutics. That the reactions of protoplasm to heat, to cold, to electricity, have applications there can be no doubt, the only question is how they are to be made. If we try to interpret our phenomena in the light of these facts, it is probable that we shall reach the applications more easily, and shall thus gain a control over the life of a morbid cell after it has taken on morbid characters. In this connection it is interesting to note that, as by a decision of an American Senate, electricity is to take the place of other agents of capital punishment; so, by decree of Apostoli, it is to be tried on the cells of tumours. Whether the results are explicable in terms of cellular biology, and whether the treatment is to be limited to growths of the uterus, are questions for the decision of future work.

You will also remind me of the great sphere of Preventive Medicine. There too is much room for a hopeful outlook. Only last month I read a report of the French Surgical Congress on the recurrence of malignant disease, in which it was stated that cancer was almost unknown among vegetable feeders. If we make criminals, the remedy is to stop it. Hanging is our vengeance, and will not prevent the development of criminals where the original sin lies with us.

I might have discussed other examples of disease, but for various reasons I have chosen cancer, at once the apparently most hopeless and most hopeful.

Medicine is not yet exhausted, its work is not yet done, and will not be done till we understand every ailment and can control every cell. There is room for work and room for hope, and the work and the hope are yours, and you must press forward, changing your dissatisfaction with the faulty into striving after the faultless.

Gentlemen, to do this you must keep constantly in contact with things in their reality. Immediate knowledge of the facts themselves must never be displaced for trust in the verbal record of facts. You should make notes, it is true, but the most valuable notes for you are notes of your own experience. The pictures of the body which you carry in your brain, the history of the patient who is under your charge, these are the permanent foundation of your skill and of your knowledge. By these you can interpret the books; without them, books and book knowledge are illusory and worthless.

Gentlemen, the hospital is your school and your world, and you must teach yourselves to be dissatisfied so long as there is a single case not only which you do not understand, but which you cannot cure. That is the end of your art. To it you must bend all your effort and all your science. Strive for all your facts to find their bearing on human life, and to understand human life in the light of your science. So will you find your life and your life-work ever fresh and hopeful, and yourselves young and facing the great "to be."

REV

"Fate."

'MID smiles and tears and fleeting years,
The world moves sadly round:
The leaves are born, they fade and die,
And then fall to the ground;
And seeds are sown, and flowers spring,
Which cheer us with their bloom;
But soon they fade and fall to earth,—
And man goes to the tomb.
The seasons roll, the years glide past,
Which bring us grief or joy,
And we are seeking pleasures new
Ere yet the old ones cloy;
Though flowers bloom and breezes sigh,
And leaves are on the trees,
The winter's gloom approaches nigh,
And summer's gladness flees.
Oh, bitter lot, whose transient joys
Rouse hope but to deceive!
Oh, cruel fate, whose pleasures rare
But empty longings leave!
Our fairest hopes are flickering rays
Soon crushed by sordid care,
And glimmer feebly, but to show
More depths of black despair.

N. T. C.

A. Hutchinson

Students' Songs. No. 11.—Tabak.

Come, students all, with welcome crowned, And set ye to the ta - bles round, And sing with me This
Good fellows - *Come*
 me - lo - dy In praise of good Ta - bak. Ta - bak, bak, bak. Ta - bak, bak, bak, In praise of good Ta -
 bak, Ta - bak, bak, bak, Ta - bak, bak, bak, In praise of good Ta - bak.

KEY B FLAT.

{ : s₁ | d : t₁ · l₁ | s₁ : s₁ | d : | t₁ · l₁ | s₁ : s₁ | l₁ : l₁ | d : l₁ | s₁ : s₁ · f₁ | m : s₁ | l₁ : l₁ | s₁ : s₁ |

{ | l₁ : l₁ | s₁ : s₁ | s₁ : f₁ | m : r₁ | d : — | *Chorus.* : s₁ | m : m | m : s₁ | m : m | m : s₁ | f₁ : f₁ | f₁ : r₁ |

{ | m : r₁ · m : f₁ | s₁ : s₁ | m : m | m : s₁ | m : m | m : s₁ | f₁ : f₁ | f₁ : r₁ | m : — | ||

{ | d : t₁ · d : r₁ | m : m | d : d | d : m | d : d | d : m | r₁ : r₁ | r₁ : s₁ | d : — | ||

The Tabak is a noble growth,
 To smoke no noble man is loath ;
 The world's degrees
 May rest in peace
 When seen through good Tabak.

The student who's from Latin free
 May still a jolly student be ;
 No student may
 Put pipe away,
 Or dare neglect Tabak.

The mists of Ciceronian maze
 Are understood through Tabak haze,
 And who would see
 Infinity
 Is safest in Tabak.

Our chorus joins the physicist,
 Who nature's secrets else had missed
 Of vortex rings,
 And other things
 Discovered in Tabak.

So all ye cumb'ers of the ground,
 And nations all the world around,
 Come join with me
 This melody
 Of students and Tabak.

The mystic sage, before debate,
 With notions brewing in his pate,
 Identity,
 Nonentity,
 Unites in good Tabak.

And when the daily wrangling's done,
 To ~~cool their wrath~~ ere set of sun, *still their strife*
 The lawyers lay
 Their briefs away,
 And plead for good Tabak.

The doctor wisely shakes his head,
 And o'er his patient when he's dead,
 For cares of life,
 With skilful knife,
 Prepares his drug Tabak.

The theologian joins our lay
 When inspiration's far away,
 To use the best,
 His day of rest,
 He asks but good Tabak.

RMB

Students' Songs. *SR*

IT has long been a desideratum among the students of St Andrews that there was no published version of their songs to be had, and among the other Scottish Universities that they had no Students' Songs at all. An attempt is to be made to remove this difficulty. The movement is at present under the charge of a-committee of the St Andrews S.R.C. and the Editor of *The Student*, who venture to appeal for aid in their venture. The help they need is of two kinds. They must have a supply of songs and verses, and will, therefore, be obliged to any who will send them copies of songs which have been distinctly recognised as Students' Songs in any of the Universities of Scotland, or songs of Scottish University life, which have not yet been made public. In most cases the music should, if possible, be sent with the words. The second kind of help is financial. It will, of course, be impossible to undertake so large and costly an enterprise without some guarantee that the funds of the S.R.C. and the pockets of the promoters will be secured by support from those to whose service the work is dedicated. All, therefore, who will be pleased with the success of the undertaking are requested to join in assuring it by subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, and ordering copies in advance. Until the work has reached such a stage as to be fit for offer to a publisher, it is impossible to say quite definitely at what price it may be issued, but there is no doubt that it will be such as to place the book within the reach of every student. Meanwhile, therefore, all who think with us that it is good for men, and especially students, to have songs of *esprit de corps*, are requested to make use of the enclosed subscription form.

Baby.

BOTHER o' the doctor's life,
Awfu' plague o' man and wife,
Bringin' maybe peace or strife,
Ye'd better bide awa'.

Brichtenin' the mither's e'e,
An' garrin' man an' wife agree,
Bringin' me a guinea fee,
Ye're welcome after a'.

Pensées.

"And there is pansies, that's for thoughts."
To a girl playing with a bunch of flowers and a tennis racket.

You work a parable in my fancies
With heartsease and forget-me-nots,
While you make shuttlecocks of pansies,
We older folks take thoughts.

S.R.C. Notes.

THE Executive are to be distinguished on public occasions by gowns of a beautiful blue, a cross between the blue of the ancient bedesman, in token of the right to present petitions to the Senatus and other people, and an equally ancient purple, symbolic of the royal spirit of the democracy they represent.

THE Union is now in the stage of pinnacles designed for the novitiate temptation of future freshmen and the graduant temptation of future "chronics."

"OUR Boys" are to perform on behalf of the Union, probably with the aid of our girls. The ending as "The Serious Family" is, we hope, not an allegory of any discouragement by scanty patronage. Students are, we know, "poor lads," but not, we hope, so poor spirited as the traditional lazy beggar who, when some one collected money for his dinner, said, "Pit it i' my pooch." Edinburgh, more generous than the well-known author, has shown every willingness to help those who won't help themselves. Seriously, we appeal to students to fill the Theatre Royal on May 28, 29, 30.

OUR legislators are to meet on Friday in the Civil Law classroom, at eight o'clock. Students don't, as a rule, know how much they miss by using so little the privilege of admission to Council meetings. Several important motions in the interests of juniors are to be proposed by a senior.

THE Council's comments on the Universities Bill have been published in conjunction with the Councils of the other Scottish Universities. They show their good sense in requesting a direct share in the University Court, and especially a share in the management of libraries and museums.

The Woman-hater.

I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!
There's one living over the way
Who is (so the other men say)
A "stunner—the sweetest of pearls."
She's passable, I don't deny;
But there's my exam. in July—
I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!

I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!
And stick to my work; he who looks
Can see that I do—by my books—
(How deftly that black fan unfurls!
Some idiots would surely get "spun,"
By staring all day at that one!)
I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!

I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!
This window is splendid for work;
I'm slaving away like a Turk!
(Some stupids would rave o'er her curls!)
I'm here at my books all the day;
Mere lectures, you know, never pay—
I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!

I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!
I sit and I stare at my books;
They're dearer to me than sweet looks.
What's that! Down her window-blind whirls
Some jackass has stared, I suppose,
And then the sweet bud-petals close—
I'm glad I've a hatred for girls!

DON.

R. Stephens

The Athletic Club.

THE general meeting of the Athletic Club was held in the Medical Jurisprudence Class-room, on Thursday, May 17th, at 7.30. As usual, the attendance was very small indeed, but the proceedings did not lack in interest to those who were present. Dr Woodhead was moved to the chair.—In opening the meeting, the Chairman expressed his great regret that owing to other important engagements none of those Professors who had been invited to take the chair could be present. This was from no want of enthusiasm on their part, as the subscription list about to be read by Mr Macpherson would testify. He called upon Mr C. E. W. Macpherson, who had examined most carefully into the present condition of the Club, to present his statement to the meeting.—The statement was eminently satisfactory for the first time for several years. Commencing in January with a deficit of over £715; he was now able to announce that there remained only some £260 to be collected, and this might, he thought, be raised in a month if those interested would but set about the matter with energy and determination. He thought it necessary to point out that the students should do a little more towards wiping off this debt, and with that in view he had drawn up a subscription card, which could be had from members of committee, and on which he hoped to see the name of every student in the University, with at least one shilling opposite. He was now convinced, after a careful examination of the accounts, that the Club could in future be made to pay its way, but that this year they could afford to have no department which was not self-supporting.—The new rules were then considered, and several important alterations made. Amongst these was that by which medical students registered in the Extra-Mural School are now eligible for membership. Arrangements were also made for the addition of a member of committee for the Running Section.—In connection with subscriptions, it was unanimously agreed that a composition fee of a guinea and a half should be instituted. Any member paying this fee to be a member of every section of the Club. It was further agreed that such composition fee should be payable in either May or November, and should be available for a summer and winter session from the date of payment. The old tariff to remain in force for those who wished to join one section only of the Club.—Various arrangements were made for the cricket season, and it was announced that as thirty members had joined, a ground man and practice bowler had been engaged.—A long discussion on the subject of the summer games took place, and, although it was thought to be a very regrettable circumstance, it was thought necessary to discontinue them for the present year, unless a guarantee that no loss would be incurred could be obtained. It was felt that it would not be right for the Club in its present condition to risk any deficit this year.—Mr C. E. W. Macpherson was by unanimous vote appointed permanent treasurer to the Club, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the late treasurers, Messrs E. & S. Livingstone, who will still receive names of those who wish to become members of the Club.—The new treasurer suggested that an honorary membership be instituted; resident honorary members to pay 10s. 6d. and to have a card for admission to field on all occasions; non-resident honorary members to pay 5s. per annum. He thought that very many of the old members would be willing to maintain their connection with the Club in this manner.—

Other matters of minor importance came up for discussion, and a committee was appointed to report on the various "blues."—The meeting was not brought to a close until half-past ten.

[We are not able to take so entirely calm and rosy views of the future of the Athletic Club as our reporter. It is the easiest thing possible to show on paper that any and every section of the Athletic Club can be made to pay; in practice it has not been so, and no amount of generosity in the payment of debts will secure us against their occurrence in the future. We must set about getting rid of the perennial causes of loss. These are partially resident in ourselves, partly in the city of Edinburgh, and partly in the educational system which guides us.

In ourselves it was disgraceful that forty men only, of some two thousand now in residence, should have put themselves about to attend a general meeting of the Athletic Club. Still more disgraceful that much loss should have been due to the non-payment of subscriptions. The code of social ethics has a name for this which can possibly be recalled, and the obligation of honour is not less stringent when the legal machinery for securing payment is less sure. It is of no use looking on the Senatus as a kindly body, who will receive our large fees, and come to the relief as a *deus ex machina* when we have got into difficulties.

The geography of Edinburgh which has devoted a field at Corstorphine to the use of the E.U.A.C., makes it difficult in the life we lead, from pillar to post, to devote much of our time to the higher physical enjoyments of life, and the Athletic Club will never flourish until it secures a more convenient field.

For the system of which we are part, we are not chiefly responsible, and to others we must look for its amendment. Our duty to the body may be preached from chair and pulpit, but it will be neglected systematically and generally so long as the bright hours of a summer afternoon must be spent in class benches, so long as Saturday and Sunday find us too weary, and still with work to do. It is true that changes in law and regulation are not the fundament of social improvement. But law and regulation often embody the social ignorance of a past generation, and are the social sins of this. The Students' Council and the Innominate Club have done much to lighten the Juggernaut, and with others to introduce new pleasures in the student's life, yet we can set them no wiser task than this to make athletics possible.]

Athletic Notes.

WE congratulate eastern athletes on the appearance of the *Scottish Athlete*. It is, apart from the juvenility of weak punning, well written, and there are fewer of the "personalities" which seem so prominent in Scottish athletic papers. We wish it all success.

ABERDEEN University is at last to secure a recreation ground. We congratulate them, and wish that a similar convenience could be attained for Edinburgh. Warrender Park seems ideal, but a practical Mammonism is rapidly disfiguring it with a new city.

EDINBURGH HARRIERS.—That athletic meetings pay on a good day and suitable place these sports testified last Saturday. The students came off pretty well, Macmichael especially being in good form, and pulling off the half-mile in 2.1½ from ten yards, and the two miles. Taylor won the hundred yards cup. Govan was second in the half mile. It is certainly not lack of talent that prevents success of the E.U.A.C.

THE MAN
of £21,000.
DR CATHER
Surgeons, is
demonstratio
Monday from
treasures in t
them to a sea
MR J. ART
Zoological C
THE SATU
been resume
Throat depa
PROFESSOR
pretation of
summer clas
gical schoo
co-operating
WE are g
grown so as
is to give an
said to be
merely in r
tematic cou
systematic
attained by

SIR,—I
those who
many vagu
its object.
I shall be
letter, whi
interested.
I unde
comers, g
and, there
joining no
one of the
be held on
He woul
Professors
during th
own note
easier to
not least,
demonstr

Some
they did
it may be
the dolo
between
trace the
possess,
their arr
that they
my print
diagram
though t
Lastly
notice, I
Innomi
fourth,
service
many d
scarcely
from th
counsel

University Notes.

THE Managers of the Royal Infirmary are rejoicing in a legacy of £21,000, which has just fallen to them.

DR Cathcart, as Curator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, is setting a novel and praiseworthy example by giving demonstrations on Pathology during his hour of attendance on Monday from 2 to 3. Students, as a rule, are unaware of the treasures in this and other museums, and we should recommend them to a search which will richly repay them.

MR J. Arthur Thomson is performing a similar function in the Zoological Collection, under the auspices of the Innominate Club.

THE Saturday morning clinics at the Fever Hospital have been resumed, as have also the limited clinics in the Ear and Throat department at the Infirmary.

PROFESSOR Chiene has still further established his large interpretation of the professorial function by the development of his summer class. He is likely to succeed in forming a great surgical school, by gathering round him many young workers co-operating with him in teaching and research.

WE are glad to hear that the class of Practical Botany has grown so as to require division into two sections. The Professor is to give an additional course of afternoon lectures. They are said to be voluntary; and we hope that they will be so not merely in name, as would be the case if any part of the systematic course were omitted from the morning lectures. Fifty systematic lectures can give all the education that is to be attained by that archaic method of instruction.

Letter to the Editor.

AIDS FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS.

SIR,—I find that among many men, and especially among those who have just come up for their first session, there exist many vague ideas concerning the Innominate Club, its use, and its object. Being myself a member, and a first year's student, I shall be glad if you can make room in your columns for a letter, which I hope may make the matter clear to those who are interested.

I understand that notices have been handed to the newcomers, giving a sketch of the advantages which members have, and, therefore, I need only touch upon some of them. Any man joining now would be free to attend a class on Chemistry, which one of the members is now beginning, and which will, I think, be held once a week, at a time convenient to first year's students. He would be able to borrow printed notes on the lectures of Professors Crum Brown and Cossar Ewart, keeping them by him during the whole of the session, to read or to refer to when his own notes are not clear; and some will agree with me that it is easier to make notes so-called, than to read them. Last, but not least, he would be free to attend a course of twelve weekly demonstrations in Zoology at the Museum, which have just begun.

Some men may value these advantages more highly now than they did in a three-weeks-ago blissful ignorance. Ignorance it may be still, but it is no longer blissful, if one may judge by the doleful groans and frequent foot shufflings heard daily between twelve and one, when, for instance, we endeavour to trace the development of the brain which we are assured we possess, or have our hearing organs described to us, and admire their arrangement, only to find on a later comparison of notes that they have played us false. I find myself often glad to get at my printed lectures, clearer than my notes, and with far better diagrams than my eyes and fingers, wonderfully developed though they may be, can make for me.

Lastly, there is a great advantage not mentioned in the printed notice, but which some of the new men will appreciate. In the Innominate Club there are men of every year, from first to fourth, and I can testify that their experience is always at the service of their fellow-members. When students come up, as many do, without knowing any of the senior men, they will scarcely ever meet them. The work of each year is quite apart from that of the year before, and men flounder on, taking counsel, if at all, with those who know little more than them-

selves; but at the Innominate Club we meet with those who have gone through the same classes, and have met with much the same difficulties as we meet now, and who are able and very willing to help us.

Since I am a first year's man speaking to others of my year, I need not mention the advantages possessed by more advanced students who are members. I shall only say that Mr Sturrock, the manager, is at the Club at fixed times, and that I have found him always ready to answer questions concerning it since first he told me what I must do to become a member; and I am sure that this will be the experience of all who wish to join.

THE INNOMINATE.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT'S ENGLISH-GERMAN CONVERSATIONAL MANUAL. By J. T. Loth, Ph.D., F.E.I.S. Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate. One shilling.

This little book is cheap enough and good enough for the English students who know a little German, but Dr Loth would have been better to consult some one familiar with household English. We know only one physician who gets the answer he wishes, even from ignorant patients, to such questions as—"Have you a transitory sensation of falling, a feeling of illusory movements of external objects?" And even at him we should laugh if he ordered a patient to "apply sulphur ointment with considerable friction," when he wished him "to rub it in well." At most seaports, too, a doctor who should order a seaman to "remain in a recumbent position" would so flabbergast his patient as to be obeyed. These slips are few, but we are not sure that a simple vocabulary would not have proved more serviceable.

Commission on Clinical Instruction.

THE report of the Commission organised by the S.R.C. was presented to the Council at the end of the session. We have had no issue since, but are now glad to present our readers with a copy of the report. That the whole question may be clear, we have stated the difficulties which the size of the school and increased pressure of the examinations have made so prominent.

I. The normal course of study here is four years, and the detailed examination of the more specially professional studies in Surgery, Medicine, and Midwifery, comes as a whole at the end of the fourth year. Hospital work in Surgery is mostly done in the second year, and used formerly to be continued during the third year; but the pressure of the second professional examination at the University became so strenuous that it is now almost absolutely accurate to say that no practical hospital work is done by students in the third year. Surgical study is thus interrupted at the end of the second year, and, since clinical work in Medicine begins as soon as the second professional examination is passed, surgical study is not resumed.

Thus, at the beginning of his fourth winter, the student finds himself within six months of his final examination, and face to face with the need of all the clinical work he is to have in Medicine, of enough clinical work in Surgery to enable him to revise it, and of some clinical work in the commoner affections of the eye, ear, and skin; in fevers, mental and venereal diseases, and of the manifestations of disease in children. The opportunities of general medical study (including gynaecology) consist of eight hours weekly, in the clinics of the physicians. There is, further, the examination of out-patients from eleven till twelve; but on five days students are kept away by the systematic class of Midwifery, and on Saturday must choose between the out-patients and Professor Annandale's senior clinique in Surgery.

The instruction in Surgery would, at its utmost possible extent, consist of the hour 1-2 on Tuesday and Friday (following the Clinical Medicine lecture), of 11-12 on

Saturday at Mr Annandale's clinique, and 12-1 on Saturday at the out-patient clinique. This gives, as a maximum, four hours a week; but, in practice, this is very greatly reduced. Professor Chiene, who, we believe, first systematised these Tuesday and Friday clinics, found the number of students who came too great to allow of any good work, and divided the men into four sets, each of which is with him once a fortnight. Mr Duncan also holds senior clinics, so that a certain number of men get another hour of general surgical work with him. Still one has on Tuesday and Friday to choose between Surgery, the Lock Wards, and diseases of the ear as claimants for the free hour from 1-2. On Saturday (11-12) the choice is between Professor Annandale, the obstetric clinics at the Maternity Hospital, and the sole opportunity of seeing medical out-patients; and, from 12-1, between surgical out-patients, Dr Macgillivray's clinics on venereal diseases, and clinics on diseases of the eye.

Take now the special subjects.

Diseases of Children.—There are two classes—one under the auspices of the University, and one in the Extramural School. These meet respectively on Tuesday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, and again on Saturday at 10 and 9 respectively. But on Tuesday and Wednesday at 10 there is Surgery lecture; and on Saturday 10-11 is the hour for skin diseases.

Skin Diseases.—There are clinics on Wednesday and Saturday at 10; but students can't get on Wednesday, and thus on Saturday crowd the large theatre in such a way that most hear the lecture, and about a fourth, at most, see the cases at all accurately.

Fevers.—There used to be clinics at 12 three days a week, and within a year twenty-eight students were able to attend. This year, at suggestion of S.R.C., there is a clinique on Saturday at 9, which will accommodate 150 students in the course of the year, and will be fully taken advantage of.

Diseases of the Eye.—The surgeons are in Hospital daily at 12 or 12.30; but, till this year, only a few fifth-year men or graduates ever saw the cases. Now, by stealing for nine weeks an hour from Surgery, it has been arranged that sixty men shall see them.

Venereal Diseases.—By a change which was made this year, students can again steal an hour from Surgery to see the female cases, and another from the surgical out-patients' clinique to see the males.

Diseases of the Ear.—There are clinics on Tuesday and Friday from 11 onwards; but Midwifery and then Clinical Medicine lecture go on till 1 o'clock, and, when all is done, one must again steal from the senior Surgery to get a glimpse at the commoner affections.

Thus, to sum up the whole case, students give eight hours a week to general medical work, and no one will say it is too much. In six hours more (Tuesday and Friday from 1 to 2, Saturday from 9 to 1) for clinical work, one must include Surgery and all the special subjects. There are, moreover, too many students in some of the clinics.

II. This state of things has long been more or less definitely realised, and various suggestions have from time to time been made towards its removal.

(1.) It has been proposed to modify the clinical arrangements so far that clinics in Surgery and in Medicine should be at separate times, as, *e.g.*, from 11 to 12.30 and 12.30 to 2, or, again, from 11 to 1 and 1 to 3, and that these hours should be free from all systematic lectures.

(2.) It has been suggested that an extra day, say Wednesday, should be given up to clinical work, as Saturday

is at present, so for three hours (9 to 12) clinical work should replace systematic lectures.

(3.) It has been suggested that more systematic use should be made of the summer session.

(4.) It has been said that the present unequal distribution of examination work between the different years is the real source of the difficulty, and that the remedy lies in breaking the examinations into smaller groups of subjects, or even single subjects.

(5.) That the students should be equally distributed among the various physicians and surgeons, by making these *ex officio* teachers and examiners to the University.

(6.) Increase of power, (a) by utilising the assistant surgeons, (b) by increase of the hospital and the staff.

(7.) Lastly, it has been said that four years is too short a course, and that the only satisfactory solution lies in extending the course to five years.

Proposals so wide and so varied as these, and involving so many interests, made it obviously impossible to achieve any satisfactory solution of the difficulty without discussion by the various parties concerned, and a co-ordination that could only be wrought by a commission such as was formed.

The problem is to devise an arrangement which shall make it possible for the student in his present course of four years to secure an adequate general knowledge of Surgery and Medicine, and, at the least, so much clinical instruction in the special subjects as shall qualify any one making good use of his time, to undertake the cases that will commonly meet him in a general practice.

III. The main recommendation of the report is that hospital work be distributed over three hours free from systematic lectures, except, we suppose, such as apply merely to junior students. This seems to be universally agreed on; and when the systematic lectures are shifted to allow of it, there will come the question of distribution. The principle of the table drawn up by the Commission seems to be that the clinics in special subjects, and some of the work in Surgery, should be at a separate hour from the Medical work,—an obvious advantage for senior students, wanting but completion. Thus the Wednesday clinique on Skin Diseases should be later, and the work in the Ear and Throat department distributed over three or four days, instead of three hours on Tuesday and Friday, under an assistant or co-ordinate surgeon, if need be; and as far as possible, the third hour of Surgical work should be made available for senior students. The third hour of work on the Surgical side seems to have given rise to some confusion of mind, suggesting that the chief surgeon was expected to teach or work for three hours a day; and in answer it has been stated that the assistant surgeons, who are at present somewhat neglected, might gladly share this extra work. From the students' point of view, it would be sufficient that the wards should be open, under somebody's superintendence, for an hour after their Medical work is finished.

With regard to the size of the clinics, the Commission has not dealt further than to adopt, as a recommendation, the method of limited clinics. Perhaps with sufficient variety of attraction the problem would solve itself.

The Commission has not touched the problem of the summer session, which, indeed, is more a question for the lecturers; but the important resolution with regard to the Second Professional Examination should strengthen the hands of those who are labouring for an improvement.

On the whole, the Commission has done its work well; but the duty of seeing the changes carried out remains, and till this is effected the Students' Council should have no scarcity of work.

Report of the Commission on Clinical Instruction,

MARCH 1888.

THE Commission was composed of the following thirteen Members:—

Dr JOSEPH BELL, Messrs A. J. NAPIER and W. J. FORD, appointed by the Managers of the Royal Infirmary.

Dr J. BATTY TUKE, appointed by the Royal College of Physicians.

Dr PATRICK HERON WATSON, appointed by the Royal College of Surgeons.

Professor T. GRAINGER STEWART and Dr CLAUD MUIRHEAD, appointed by the Medical Staff of the Infirmary.

Professor ANNANDALE and Dr JOHN DUNCAN, appointed by the Surgical Staff of the Infirmary.

Dr G. OWEN C. MACKNESS, appointed by the Royal Medical Society.

Messrs R. C. BUIST, E. F. ARMOUR, and S. WM. CARRUTHERS, appointed by the Students' Representative Council.

Having met in nine sessions, and learned, by letter and by verbal evidence, the opinions of the Teachers and others whose names are contained in the Schedule appended to this Report,

The Commission begs to recommend that three continuous hours daily be obtained for Clinical Work, and is of opinion that the most suitable hours are 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., or 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

If these three hours are obtained, the Commission recommends that they be distributed according to the following Table:—

FIRST HOUR.	SECOND HOUR.	THIRD HOUR.
Medical Cliniques and Clinical Lectures.	Medical Cliniques.	Medical Tutorials and Ward Visits by Clinical Physicians and others.
Medical Outpatients.	Surgical Cliniques and Clinical Lectures.	Surgical Cliniques.
Surgical Tutorials and Ward Visits by Clinical Surgeons and others.	Gynæcology.	Lock.
Gynæcology.	Ear and Throat (Tuesdays and Fridays).	Eye.
Children (Surgical, 2 days).	Eye.	Children (2 days).
Skin (Wednesdays). ?	Children (2 days).	Fevers.
		Post-Mortem Examinations.

In cases where instruction can be given to limited Cliniques only, it is recommended that Lists be prepared under the superintendence of the Teachers, as has been done this session for the similar classes.

On Saturday, as at present, there should be Clinical Instruction in Skin Diseases and Fevers.

Clinical Instruction in Insanity must be arranged for, as at present, outside these three hours.

To obtain the full advantage of the scheme, the arrangements for the Second Professional Examination should be so changed as to afford greater facilities for Clinical Work in the third year.

In name and by authority of the Commission,

(Signed) A. J. NAPIER, *Chairman.*

Schedule of Persons whose opinions were laid before the Commission.

A. By evidence personally given before the Commission:—

Dr BYROM BRAMWELL.
Mr J. M. COTTERILL.
Sur.-Gen. CHAS. H. FASSON.
Dr G. A. GIBSON.
Mr J. A. GREIG.

Mr JAS. HUSKIE.
Dr ALLAN JAMIESON.
Mr DANIEL J. KUVS.
Dr WM. RUSSELL.

B. By letter:—

Dr J. O. AFFLECK.
Mr JOSEPH BELL.
Dr BYROM BRAMWELL.
Dr ALEXANDER BRUCE.
Mr FRANCIS M. CAIRD.
Mr CHAS. W. CATHCART.
Professor CHIENE.
Mr JOHN DUNCAN.
Professor GREENFIELD.
Mr JAMES HUNTER.
Dr W. ALLAN JAMIESON.

Dr ALEXANDER JAMES.
Dr P. M'BRIDE.
Dr C. W. MACGILLIVRAY.
Mr A. G. MILLER.
Dr CLAUD MUIRHEAD.
Dr R. MILNE MURRAY.
Dr D. ARGYLL ROBERTSON.
Dr WM. RUSSELL.
Professor SIMPSON.
Dr ANDREW SMART.
Dr JOHN WYLLIE.

PROF
stue
systemati
any one v
is fortun
lecturer t
as clinic
examiner
students
far too c
every ab
most no
of "Car
characte
vivid by
tent to
make it
Professo
the cor
the com
not far
lecturer
system
of unsu
a some
neurose
keep h
pulous
which
would
ignorant
to deta
—to t
to take
of the
tried,
diligen
phrase
By
of slav
refuse
found
real i
Profe
specia
the s
appro
then
himse

The Student:

A Casual.

No. 12.

EDINBURGH: JUNE 27, 1888.

ONE PENNY.

Professor Greenfield.

PROFESSOR GREENFIELD is known by the students chiefly in his three various functions of systematic lecturer, clinician, and examiner, and for any one who has to estimate his relation to students it is fortunate to have known him in all three. As lecturer there is no one more learned or more nervous, as clinician none more clear or more thorough, as examiner no one more keen or more kind. To most students he is one who has a knowledge of Pathology far too detailed for them to follow, who is sensitive to every abnormal sound or sight, and whose class is most noted for disturbance, and for the persistent cry of "Cards." It is easy to form partial impressions of a character, and for the sake of an impression made vivid by strongly marked idiosyncrasies we are content to leave out the shades and undertones which make it human. The least favourable impression of Professor Greenfield is got in his systematic class, and the compulsion of University arrangements makes it the common one. The sources of this are, however, not far to seek. They are resident partly in the lecturer, partly in his students, and partly in the system which binds them both. Possessed of a mind of unsurpassed acuteness, Professor Greenfield pays a somewhat heavy price in a tendency to sensory neuroses, which is fostered by late work done to keep his lectures up to date. This almost too scrupulous conscientiousness results in a set of lectures which to men who knew something of Pathology would be magnificent, but in which the ordinary ignorance of students makes the passage from detail to detail too difficult to follow. Two courses are open—to take verbatim notes for future consideration, or to take revenge by trading on the hypersensitiveness of the lecturer. The latter, cowardly though it be, is tried, and initiates a disorder, which is increased by diligent note-takers, who having missed a word or phrase, signal for its repetition.

By an idiosyncrasy of the teacher, who disapproves of slavish note-taking, repetition in the same terms is refused, and the confusion is sometimes worse founded. Yet we are not left without light as to a real issue from the difficulty. At times, when the Professor is dealing with a matter in which he is specially interested he forgets his own nervousness, the students forget their disorder, and we have an approach to the excellence of his clinical lectures. If then we could free him from the burden of interesting himself yearly in every detail of his subject, free the

student from the tradition (and fact?) that his best text-book is a set of his examiner's systematic lectures, and from the ignorance which at present unfits him for lectures so good as Professor Greenfield's, we shall have solved an educational problem of some importance to the University. The development of the practical class into a short systematic review of Pathology and the institution of a series of short advanced courses seems a plan which but for the inertia of academic institutions would work as well in Edinburgh as else-



where. Failing this, every one must regret the Professor's repeated refusal of a syllabus, which both by preparing the students and guiding the lecturer along the main lines of his subject, would lessen the difficulty at present existing.

In the wards and clinical theatre, students have new lights thrown on the character of Professor Greenfield. There, there is no doubt of his continual interest, and those who follow him through the course of his exhaustive diagnoses, or clever reviews of treatment, enter further protest against the systematic lectures which waste so much of his energy.

In the examination the student is not usually in a mood for the study of his examiner's psychology, yet though he hear sometimes rumours of undue curiosity into the refractive indices of the eye, he cannot help feeling that in Professor Greenfield's hands he is kindly treated, and though he is never let slip, he is never taken at a disadvantage.

Those who have known Professor Greenfield in all three relations will probably accept our expression of extremely high admiration and regret that he is sacrificed to the system of compulsory courses and systematic lectures.

Ballade of Old Magazines.

AWAY in the lumber-room dusty,
Piled up on the dustier floor,
'Mid armour and harquebuss rusty,
And bric-a-brac fashioned of yore,
Ah! there, 'mid that wonderful store
Of gowns once so gorgeously worn,
Lie heaps of old magazine-lore,
Forgotten, and dusty, and torn!

And there, in the pages so musty,
And damp to the veriest core,
You'll find all the crabbed and crusty
Remarks of anonymous bore;
And the rhymes in which lovers adore
Their Cynthias "bright as the morn"—
The sonnets in which they'd implore—
Forgotten, and dusty, and torn!

The moralist, solid but fusty,
Penned platitudes stale by the score;
Romances were sickly, not lusty,
O'er which all the maidens would pore.
Ah! mighty the dross, while the ore
Is small in those pages forlorn—
'Tis a fact that we cannot ignore—
Forgotten, and dusty, and torn!

ENVOY.

Embalmed on oblivion's shore,
O voices forgotten to scorn!
Your bodies are withered and hoar,
Forgotten, and dusty, and torn!

J. MALCOLM BULLOCH.

S.R.C. Notes.

THE Council is to meet in the Civil Law Class-Room on Thursday at 8 P.M. The meeting is, as usual, open to students. Considering the talkativeness of some members, it would be a good thing if students took more advantage of this opportunity of seeing what their representatives are like when they are in actual working order.

THE Infirmary Committee are to report. We don't know exactly the terms of the report, but we believe that,

as instructed, the Committee have asked the Infirmary Managers to put in the hands of each student when he takes his Hospital Ticket a brief but definite statement of the various opportunities of work which he has in the Hospital, and the conditions of admission to dresserships and clerkships, with the information of whom to apply to. Information of this kind is very much wanted, and is often attained when the opportunity is past, as is also the further information which the Committee, we believe, contemplate preparing as a sort of Students' Guide for the Faculty of Medicine.

DR CATHCART'S letter in another column is evidence of the need of this, and some time ago he suggested such a scheme, including, however, not only the museums, &c., but also the various societies.

THE sending of a deputy to the Bologna Octocentenary is a noteworthy step, and was, as it was sure to be, very well received. The deputy's report is to be given at the meeting on Thursday. Students are again indebted to the Senatus for their kindness. Our deputy bore with him an address, which we are glad, by the courtesy of the Secretaries of the Council, to be able to give as an Appendix. The address is the work of Professor Butcher, and for so beautiful a piece of work it was worth while to trouble him, though it may seem somewhat severe comment on Edinburgh scholarship that the S.R.C. are indebted to the kindness of their Professors equally for Latin addresses and Italian letters.

WE understand that the Infirmary Managers have intimated to the Secretary of Council that, on consideration of the report of the Clinical Commission, it will be possible to have the Hospital open three hours daily for clinical work. The most suitable hours for the Hospital are 10 to 1. The burden of making the necessary changes in the systematic lectures lies on the Senatus. It will be the Council's duty to give all possible help, so as to have the matter carried through as soon as possible.

THE Lord Rectorship and the Representation of Students in the University form the subjects of a long motion, which will probably give rise to some discussion. An article on the subject appears elsewhere in our columns.

THE House Committee is again down for a warm time.

THE question of the affiliation of Colleges to the Universities is one in which students are naturally much interested, as it gives them a wider field for study, and the motion that they express themselves on the matter is one of some importance.

Is a Council meeting one of the public occasions on which the Executive are to appear in

THE NEW GOWNS?

The New Gowns.

Tune—"Stand about, ye fisher jades."—DR PARK.

TH' insignia o' Magistrate,
And chiefs o' Varsity,
Maun bow before th' Executive
O' S. R. C.

Wi' velvet for the Presidents,
An' siller tassels roon,
Stand about, ye graduates,
An' gi'e their gowns room;
Stand about, ye graduates,
An' gi'e the new gowns room.

REBUSH

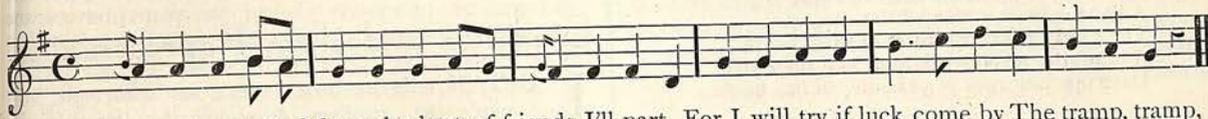
Students' Songs. No. 12.—The M.B.'s Farewell.

March Time.



Now, now, now, and now, My hard time's come at last;
Now, now, now, and now, My student days are past.

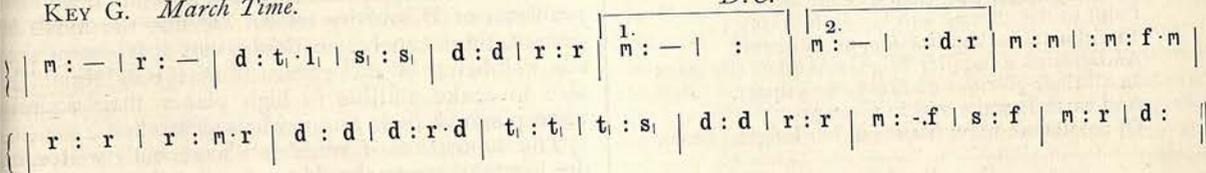
So strike E-din - a



from my heart, And from the best of friends I'll part, For I will try if luck come by The tramp, tramp, tramp.

KEY G. March Time.

D.C.



He, he, he, and he,
The Professor fare he well;
He, he, he, and he,
The Professor fare he well.
The germs of sweet content my brain,
Alas! will never grow again,
So now I'm off to fight with pain
And tramp, tramp, tramp.

She, she, she, and she,
The staff nurse fare she well;
She, she, she, and she,
The staff nurse fare she well.
In vain I'd now confess my sins,
I'll no more bother her for pins,
I now must exercise my shins
In tramp, tramp, tramp.

Sir, sir, sir, and sir,
Sir Doctor, fare you well;
Sir, sir, sir, and sir,
Sir Doctor, fare you well.
I've no more case reports to write,
Now every day is waiting night;
I thank you, sir, my lamp's alight,
I'll tramp, tramp, tramp.

You, you, you, and you,
You patients, fare you well;
You, you, you, and you,
You patients, fare you well.
From ache and pain now rest you free,
Your kindly memory goes with me
Where'er I be, by land or sea,
On tramp, tramp, tramp.

We, we, we, and we,
My comrades, fare we well;
We, we, we, and we,
My comrades, fare we well.
We've side by side together been,
But now our lots are scattered clean;
May happy men and true be seen
On tramp, tramp, tramp.

Handwritten initials: RWS

Midsummer Night on the Penlands.

FIRST HOUR.

Now is the weary hour,
The earth lies still in grief
Or shudders in dark fear.
Her face is wet, for from her face
The face of God is hid, and in its place
The deep cold sky is curtained o'er, its blue
All sparked with starry taunts of far-off light.

SECOND HOUR.

Her hope is born, for from the east
A light is passed o'er all the sky,
The shafts of starry satire are less keen,
And all the near is brighter, and the earth
Dare ope her eyes of yearning in her hope.

THIRD HOUR.

Now all her heart is full with present hope,
For rosy finger tips from o'er the sea
Point to the coming sun his path to-day ;
The cloudy flocked horizon, all is warm,
And gleams a happier brightness than the stars
In all their glorious distance can impart.
And earth is wake and in a song
Of passionate urge, pours out her longing heart.

THE SONG.

O come, my lord ! The night is long,
A thousand years when thou art gone ;
And all night-creeping things then prowl,
Then flutter bat and hooting owl,
And I lie still in fear.

O come, my lord ! The night is cold
And dark as hell when thou art gone ;
But my poor heart is darker still,
And reft of love it has no will
To keep away despair.

O come, my lord, my love, my life !
I die and die when thou art gone ;
My heart longs for thy close caress,
My face pales for thy coldest kiss,
O come, lord, quickly come.

O come, my lord, and we will pass
In happy pause the hastening hours,
Enjoy our short eternity,
The dalliance of a lingering day,
O come, lord, quickly come.

FOURTH HOUR.

And she is heard. The sun is risen,
And showers his warm kisses on her face
Till all her tears are glistening with new joy,
And she, too happy for a word,
Lies still, content, wrapt in his warm embrace.

Notice.

THE Editor begs to request that all intending subscribers to the Guarantee Funds will send in their subscriptions and orders, or at least intimate them on or before 1st August, as it will otherwise be impossible to make full contracts for next year. All who wish the issue to go on are requested to help in the matter, as the present Editor hopes to be able by next session to arrange such machinery as will ensure the permanence of the paper on a basis satisfactory to readers, writers, and advertisers.

The acknowledgment of subscriptions will be made in August.

Students and their Representation.

LUCIAN tells us how Jove goes from one ear-piece to another, hearing the complaints, prayers, and thanks of mankind before he issues his commands for the government of the world, and the example is worthy of imitation, and though the political problems of University reform are not the most important, there can be no doubt that it is essential to the well-being of the governed that they should be able to make audible in high places their squeaks when pinched, their grunts when pleased.

The deputation of students who recently waited on the Lord Advocate should teach us at least one excellent lesson. When, among other things, they requested four representatives on the University Court, in place of the two given by the Universities Bill, he frankly told them that their chances of getting this were very small, and remarked that voting power in the Court is not of such great importance to the students as the power of making their views known. While we agree with him that merely to be represented on the Court is of great value, we hold that its value may be endangered just when most needed by want of voting power, and cannot see any justification for leaving the students with only two representatives (one of whom is, even with the proviso in the new bill, indirectly appointed), while the Senatus and the General Council have each had their pair of representatives doubled.

This is, however, a matter where the students are comparatively helpless, being entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. But in addition to a courteous reception, the deputies got a piece of advice, which shows where we can help ourselves. Practically this is summed up in "Use what you have." He advises us to elect a Lord Rector who personally, as well as by his assessor, shall adequately represent our interests in the University Court.

Why did the Act of Parliament of 1858 give the students the power of electing the President of the University Court? To judge from history, our predecessors thought that it was in order to give a *raison d'être* to two political associations in the University; to let students have an opportunity of assailing with peace,

sticks, flour
who differ
say it in y
politics.
the murky
more pea
Rectorshi
giant in t
world, an
once only
more tha
Benjamin

But to
going on
has been
simple, :
Advocate
to elect
that the
governin
quences
years be
in electi
for the
force of
ing state
indefini

"Yes
given u
not too
think.
the trac
sides at
absolut
Union
your
Bill ; h
debate
Rector
in whi
politic

But
Presid
ings ?
his co
in ma
it too
on the
where
get it
Rector
high
cann
to ac
even
who
entir
be lo
pled
thro

sticks, flour, and even stale fish, those of their fellows who differed from them in politics—or rather let us say it in your ear, whose fathers differed from theirs in politics. A gleam of purer light occasionally crossed the murky atmosphere of rectorial elections, when some more peaceful minds considered the object of the Rectorship to be that they might give honour to a giant in thought, a leader in the true progress of the world, and an “independent” candidate appeared, once only to succeed, when in 1865 Thomas Carlyle more than doubled the votes given to his opponent, Benjamin Disraeli.

But to these later days, when matters have been going on for twenty years in the old political groove, it has been left to discover the truth, so beautifully simple, and now so plainly reiterated by the Lord Advocate, that the reason for giving students the right to elect the President of the University Court is just that they may be duly represented upon that, the governing body of the University. Alas! the consequences of beginning wrong. It has taken thirty years before we begin to see that we made a mistake in electing our Rectors on political grounds; and woe for the power of habit, unless we bestir ourselves, the force of tradition—nay, the mere *inertia* of the existing state of things—will carry us on in the old groove indefinitely.

“Yes; but will you deny that the old system has given us a most excellent Rector just now?” Judge not too hastily; we are not so treasonable as you think. The Marquis of Lothian is an ideal Rector of the traditional type; nay, he is even more. He presides at the Symposium; he would—did not his health absolutely forbid—lay the memorial-stone of the Union; he listens attentively to the Secretary of your Council on the subject of the Universities Bill; he appoints an assessor, who presides at Union debates. Very good; these acts are graceful in a Lord Rector, whose election was a mark of the estimation in which the students held him as a Scotsman and a politician.

But is there no more? May we not expect the President of the University Court to attend its meetings? May we not ask the students’ Rector to watch his constituents’ interests, and to indicate their wishes in matters of principle, and in matters of detail? Is it too much to hope that the students’ representative on the governing body of the University will learn where the “shoe pinches” the student, in order to get it altered? Yes, it is too much when the Lord Rector is elected simply because he is a man held in high esteem in public and national life. Such a man cannot be expected to give the time and labour needed to adequately represent the students. Nor can we even ensure that our Rector will appoint an assessor who will in any way help us. The appointment is entirely in his hands, and it is fairly said that it would be lowering his dignity to give anything approaching a pledge that he will let the students exercise the right through him. Here, again, we are well off just now;

we have an assessor who—next best to knowing where the shoe pinches—is willing to learn; but how long can we count on enjoying even this boon? Till the next rectorial election at most—not a moment longer. Even by the new bill, the Rector may not choose to consult the Students’ Representative Council. What help have we then?

We must, as the Lord Advocate sagely suggests, make the best use of the privileges we have. In place of electing our Rector after a political squabble, or even to show our appreciation of one of the great men of our time, let us work together to put in a man who will really represent us. Plenty such could be found. There are graduates who have not been long enough away from the classes to have forgotten the small matters which call for reform, rising men in their professions, who would command respect in themselves, as well as by virtue of their position as our representative. Our difficulty will be to select rather than to find.

A word in the ear of those students—neither so few, so brainless, or so uninfluential, as some think—who have already made up their minds to the right course. It is only a little more than two years to the next rectorial election. “Only!” say you. Yes, remember that if you wish to succeed you have in that time to clear away the fogs and mists which have gathered for twenty years—to gain enough energy to dislodge your three thousand fellow-students from the course which for a quarter of a century their predecessors have followed with ever-increasing momentum. The task is no light one, but set to it with a will, and success must come.

NEMO.

J. W. Carruthers

The Scottish Universities Bill.

THE hopefulness of the position has somehow changed, the general jubilee sounds more distant. The meaningless (from an educational point of view) Crown Assessors to the University Court are still in place, the students are still in the unsettled position in which the Rector may possibly evolve into a useful member of the Court, and he may consult the S.R.C. in appointing his Assessor.

The Commission nominated is already so big that it can scarcely be added to, and so weak that we shall need another in a few years to consider the really educational problems of the University. Had the representation of students been satisfactorily settled, and the position of the Assistant Professors, we might have left the political problems behind us now and got ready for real progress.

The Lord Advocate forms a much higher estimate of the interest of graduates in University questions than we have been able to do. Very rarely indeed would the students find a fitting Assessor in a graduate who had left the University for five years.

The Commissioners nominated are:—Lord Kinnear (chairman), the Dean of Faculty, Earl of Crawford, Lord Watson, Marquis of Bute, Dr A. B. Macgregor, Sir Chas. Dalrymple, Mr Craig-Sellar, Mr Donald Crawford, Mr J. A. Campbell, Mr Vary Campbell, Sir J. Crichton-Browne, and Mr J. Eric Erichsen.

The Social Intercourse of Students.

IT may be said in general that at any given time there are in this University four generations of students, and that each generation, as it passes on through its course, sees three generations disappear in front of it, and three generations also appear behind it. It is therefore evident that the possibilities of intercourse with our fellow-students are—

1. At any given time, with four generations.
2. During our whole course, with seven generations.

To the above must be added this most important consideration,—viz., that there are five Faculties in this University, each with three or four generations of its own, and each with sympathies and ways of thinking different from those of its neighbours. A reference to the following table will, with what has been already said, reveal the somewhat astonishing fact that at any time it is possible for us to associate with seventeen different sets of men; and that during a college course of four years we shall have had the chance of mingling with twenty-nine different sets of men:—

Faculty.	Years of Study.	No. of Sets of Students each man may see in his Course.
Medical.....	4	7
Arts	4	7
Divinity	3	5
Law	3	5
Science	3	5
Total	17	29

If it be recognised that every year brings under the fostering care of our *Alma Mater* much of what is best in the youth of this country and of other lands, it will be seen that these possibilities, besides being fairly large in extent, are intrinsically important, and worth the consideration of each of us. Turning from the possible to the actual we find a state of things which may be summarised as follows:—

1. The great majority of us do not associate with men out of our own faculty.
2. The great majority of us do not associate with men out of our own year.
3. Final men and juniors are utter strangers.

It is of course true of some few that their praise or dispraise resounds through all the years and even all the faculties, but for most of us the above three statements express the sum of our intercourse.

It would of course be impossible for any of us to utilise all the social opportunities which the figures of the above table indicate. We are here to learn that work in life which we have taken in hand, and to do this means a considerable amount of daily solitude.

Can anything be done, however, to enable us to make fuller use of our social privileges? Are the present isolation and narrow-mindedness in which many of us live remediable? Or are they necessary evils, perhaps really blessings in disguise?

To these questions we confess we are unable to give any definite answer. *Amicitia nascitur, non fit*: intercourse between men must be spontaneous to be worth having. The work that each of us has to do demands the main part of his time and energies. Still it is true that external arrangements foster if they do not create friendship; and notably we shall be unsocial and blameworthy if we do not to a man join the Students' Union, which is the greatest attempt yet made to enable us to see more of each other.

E. Harrow

UNIVERSITY HALL.—The residents, who are now at their full complement, are at present settling those questions of constitution which are necessary for discipline. There is now no doubt of the success of the institution. Some of the residents go down this term, and those who wish to fill their places will have to make early application.

General Medical Council.

THE proceedings at the recent session of the General Medical Council were of considerable importance to students. It was agreed to raise the necessary qualification in practical midwifery to twelve cases; to require, as far as local circumstances will permit, three months' instruction in fevers; and to draw attention to the need of studying insanity. The Council entered a protest against extreme subdivision of the examinations, though somewhat strict criticism was passed at the short interval which we have between the Examination in Anatomy and Physiology and the Final Examination. To secure some alleviation of the present burden on students, it was agreed—"That in order to afford due time for clinical work, it is desirable that the number of systematic lectures be restricted, and that it be referred to the Education Committee to consider in what cases, and to what extent, this restriction should be applied, and to report to a subsequent meeting of the Council." Coming on the back of our Commission on Clinical Instruction, this should somewhat expedite progress here. In prescribing curtailment two points should be kept in view—(1.) It is absurd to repeat in lecture work done in the practical class, as in *Materia Medica* and *Physiology*. (2.) Systematic lectures are most useful in introductory courses. Details may be found in books.

RUB

CRICKET

this season, captain been modified ex played owing

The Univ and for som Wanderers-

Looking c absence at t for instance (F.P.), was bowling, an which mani except H. exceedingly

The Clys a thunders of the Clys Ramsay, L match.

The Dru the rain.

In very hands of deadly. E nandez, ar

The No match on appointed was put bowling t then wen scorer wi ruthers, a

The m greatly in runs, whi

On 23r met with

The wh Johnston 38, not o

The C won, wit the first was tha successf regards Univers and We backed only of there ou

Among seems t Bearne pretty o

EDIN Austr Club h on 5th were v won w Uddin

Athletic Notes.

CRICKET.—Varsity cricket has been most successful this season, but it would have been even more so had the captain been able to command the weather even to a modified extent. Many of the best matches were not played owing to the rain.

The University card is rather a small one this year, and for some reason or another that of the Corstorphine Wanderers is ridiculously full.

Looking over the matches played, we see that Thornton's absence at the beginning of the season was a great loss—for instance, the first match of the season, *v.* High School (F.P.), was lost by a few runs due chiefly to a lack of bowling, and also, of course, to a great want of practice, which manifested itself in the batting of the whole Eleven, except H. T. Thompson and J. L. Reed, who batted exceedingly well for 28 and 15, not out, respectively.

The Clydesdale match was played, so far as it went, in a thunderstorm, which materially interfered with the play of the Clydesdale bats, who quickly fell to the bowling of Ramsay, Lowson, and Mapleton. Rain then stopped the match.

The Drumpellier match did not come off on account of the rain.

In very nasty weather the Carlton suffered defeat at the hands of the Varsity, Thornton's bowling being very deadly. For the Varsity, Mapleton, Robertson, Fernandez, and Thornton made most of the runs.

The North of Ireland came over and played a two days' match on the 11th and 12th of June, but having been disappointed in many of their best bats, rather a poor Eleven was put into the field. Owing chiefly to Thornton's bowling they were got rid of for 50 odd. The University then went in and put on a lot of runs. Pope was top scorer with 86; Campbell made 50; Mapleton, Carruthers, and Bearne also made runs.

The match with the Academicals ended in a draw greatly in favour of the Varsity, who put on some 120 runs, while the Academicals had six wickets down for 30.

On 23rd June Greenock journeyed to Corstorphine, and met with a somewhat unexpected defeat by four wickets. The whole credit of this performance belongs to T. Johnston, who made 49, and to T. A. Lowson, who made 38, not out.

The Corstorphine Wanderers' matches have all been won, with the exception of the Selkirk match, which was the first match of the season. The most brilliant victory was that over Craigmount, who possess two most successful bowlers in Robinson and Le Messurier. As regards the matches which have yet to come, the University will have some difficulty in beating the Grange and West of Scotland, but if Thornton's bowling is only backed up by some respectable batting on the part not only of one or two men, but of the majority of the team, there ought not to be much doubt as regards the result. Among the new men in the Eleven this year, Mapleton seems to be as high a scorer as any of the older caps. Bearne, Thompson, and Fernandez have also scored pretty consistently.

EDINBURGH AUSTRALASIAN C.C.—SEASON 1888.—The Australasians are now well into their fourth season, the Club having been formed in 1885. Beginning this year on 5th May, they have played nine matches, five of which were won, two lost, and two drawn. The five matches won were against the Watsonians, Merchiston, Loretto, Uddingston, and Lasswade—the two lost against the

Grange and Hawick. The defeat sustained at the hands of the Grange C.C. was the first defeat since Dalkeith proved victorious in 1887, since which twenty-five matches were played up to the date of the Grange match without a reverse. The Hawick match was lost by 3 runs only, the bad wicket accounting for the small scores on each side. Rain prevented the annual matches with the Royal High School and Poloc, and the first match with Lasswade. In batting the team has not been quite so consistent as last year, though W. H. H. Bennett, A. W. Campbell, J. Adams, A. O. Wilson, and R. J. Pope have shown good form with the bat. Though an excellent bowler in A. W. Marwood is absent this year, his place has been ably filled by F. W. Wingrove (lately arrived from Melbourne), who is undoubtedly the best bowler the Australasians have yet had. With the aid of Messrs Bennett and Adams, he has again placed the Club in the front rank in this department of the game. The combined fielding of the team is again a leading feature. Following are scores and results of matches:—

May 5th.—Academicals (Edin.), 205; Australasians, 57, 1 wicket down. A. W. Campbell, 22; R. J. Pope, 26 (not out). Drawn.

May 12th.—Watsonians, 44; Australasians, 155. W. H. H. Bennett, 83 (not out); R. J. Pope, 32; J. Fitzgerald, 19. Won by 111 runs.

May 16th.—Merchiston, 51; Australasians, 76, 6 wickets down. R. J. Pope, 18; A. W. Campbell, 17. Won by 4 wickets and 25 runs.

May 19th.—Loretto, 46 and 89 for 8 wickets; Australasians, 56. A. W. Campbell, 18; W. H. H. Bennett, 14; G. H. Monro, 15. Won by 10 runs.

May 24th.—Uddingston, 46 and 51; Australasians, 102. A. W. Campbell, 35; W. H. H. Bennett, 34. Won by an innings and 5 runs.

June 6th.—Academy (Edin.), did not bat; Australasians, 23, no wicket down. H. L. M'Culloch, 16 (not out). Drawn.

June 16th.—Grange, 223, 4 wickets down; Australasians, 138. R. J. Pope, 24; A. O. Wilson, 27; W. H. H. Bennett, 19; A. W. Campbell, 15; J. C. Palmer, 14. Lost by 6 wickets and 85 runs.

June 20th.—Hawick, 49; Australasians, 46. R. J. Pope, 16; A. W. Campbell, 14; A. O. Wilson, 10 (not out). Lost by 3 runs.

June 23rd.—Lasswade, 125; Australasians, 159, 6 wickets down. R. J. Pope, 95; H. L. M'Culloch, 27; J. Adams, 13 (not out). Won by 4 wickets and 34 runs.

Letter to the Editor.

MUSEUM OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,
EDINBURGH, 29th May 1888.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me to point out that the Demonstrations given in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, during this summer, are only "novel" so far as I am concerned.

Demonstrations have been regularly given by previous Conservators of the Museum for many years.

I shall be much obliged if, in justice to my predecessors, you will kindly let this be known.—I am, &c.,

CHARLES W. CATHCART.

INTRODUCTION TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA. By Professor Rawdon Macnamara. 1888. London: H. K. Lewis.

THE B. P. is not the most intelligible document which the student can face, and Professor Macnamara's notes may in a very compact form supply them with information for which they are curious on first beginning the practical study of Pharmacy. In this respect the useful-

ness of the little volume might be extended by more information as to the practical laboratory work with drugs, even though the chemical notes on the constitution of gums and resins were curtailed. For the purposes of students, too, a further adoption of the method of tabulation would be an economy,—*e.g.*, the four pages on the preparation of alkaloids, which might be compressed somewhat as follows, as in the table from which the general process is more easily seen than it is even on reading a verbal description.

PREPARATION OF ALKALOIDS.

ALKALOID.	EXHAUSTION.			CONCENTRATION	SEPARATION.			PURIFICATION.
	Source.	Solvent.	Salt in Solution.		Precipitant.	Precipitate.	Filtrate.	
Aconitina.	Aconite Root.	Sp. rect.	Aconitate.	Distil. Redissolve in Water, and Filter.	Liq. Ammon.	Aconitina.	Ammon. Aconitate.	
Morphina.	Opium.	Water.	Meconate.	Concentrate to Solidity, Squeeze, Redissolve in Boiling Water, and Filter.	Calc. Chlorid. then Liq. Ammon.	Calc. Meconate. Morphina.	Morph. Muriate Ammon. Chlorid	
Strychnina.	Nux Vomica.	Sp. rect. and Water.	Igasurate.	Distil. then	Pb. Acet. Liq. Ammon.	Igasurate of Lead. Strychnina and Brucina.	Strychnin. et Brucin. Acetas. Ammon. Acet.	Redissolve in Boiling Sp. rect., and Crystallise out Strychnina by Evaporation.

A BOOK OF VERSES. By W. E. Henley. 1888. London: David Nutt. 2s. 6d.

WITH singular appropriateness this book has come into our hands just when we can recommend it to medical students as a memorial of the life from which they are now to graduate. The writer was a patient in the old Royal Infirmary in 1872-73, and in rhythm of singular sweetness and force he renders vivid many pictures we shall not care to forget. Of pathos there is plenty in the doctor's life, but not every one has the skill to portray it so forcibly as is done in such verses as "The Ploughman" and "Casualty;" and of the happier moments we shall gladly remember such pictures as "Clinical," "The Chief," and "Scrubber." Faults it is easy to find, and we fancy that even yet we shall more easily recognise the "Staff-Nurse: Old Style" than "New Style," but the merits are excellent, and most readers will thank us for calling their attention to the book. "In Hospital" forms nearly a third of the volume, and the rest consists of very pretty and well-managed verses in the forms of ballade, rondeau, and rondel, which by themselves would be worthy of recommendation. The hearts of students who are sad will find in the volume an appropriate echo; and when, as we hope, they will soon be happy, they will join his song of "Fate's a Fiddler, Life's a Dance," or trip it to his musical—

"The ways are green with the gladdening sheen
Of the young year's fairest daughter.
O the shadows that fleet o'er the springing wheat!
O the magic of running water!
The spirit of spring is in everything,
The banners of spring are streaming,
We march to a tune from the fifes of June,
And life's a dream worth dreaming.

"It's all very well to sit and spell
At the lesson there's no gainsaying;
But what the deuce are wont and use
When the whole mad world's a-maying?
When the meadow glows, and the orchard snows,
And the air's with love-motes teeming,
When fancies break, and the senses wake,
O life's a dream worth dreaming!

"What nature has writ with her lusty wit
Is worded so wisely and kindly,
That whoever has dipped in her manuscript
Must up and follow her blindly.
Now the summer prime is her blithest rhyme,
In the being and the seeming,
And they that have heard the overword
Know life's a dream worth dreaming."

Epilogue.

FOR deeds heroic there are songs sublime,
And for vast enterprises vast renown,
Yet many a humble bard for whom no crown
Of laurel e'er was wreath'd for his rhyme
Has sung in sweet content; deem it not crime
If, closing our first volume, then, we claim
A right to modest joy, that modest aim
Thus far stands honoured and approved of Time.
Not in such simple page for every mood
Could we at bidding, sink, at bidding, soar;
Young sages may have thought our matter crude,
Young harum-scarums voted it a bore;
Yet, if by one small mite, earth's sum of good
Has been through us increased, we ask no more.

EXIT VOLUME FIRST.

ALUMNI

Universitatis Academicæ Edinburgensis

ALUMNIS

Universitatis Litterarum et Artium Regiæ Bononiensis.

S. P. D.

LIBENTISSIME, o Sodales, oblatam occasionem amplectimur, cuius compotes nos tam benigne fecistis, ut feriis vestris saecularibus interesse possimus et gratias iam diu per saecula Bononiae debitas nostro nomine agamus. Nos qui exinde a pueris Italiae in familiaritate et amore vivimus, qui disciplinas a vobis aut susceptas aut traditas adsidue, nonnunquam et laboriose, colimus, nostros quasi Penates repetere videmur; Bononiam agnoscimus iuris Romani fontem, artium et litterarum non asperam nutricem, libertatis arcem et propugnaculum.

Neque illud exiguum est quod vestro potissimum exemplo, alumni Bononienses, debemus. Nam apud vos initium factum est ut qui nondum Magistri sunt aliquid tamen in Universitate administranda valeant. Nos quoque eodem iure utimur; valemus aliquid in Universitate et magis indies valemus. Vestra porro vestigia insecuri Concilium nuper constituendum curavimus, quod universorum opiniones eliciat, voluntates declaret, consulat utilitatibus. Unde multum nobis et iucunditatis et commodi iam accessit.

Legatum denique nostrum, cui has epistolas mandamus, unanimatorum studia ac vota secum ferentem, Universitati vestrae, antiquitate et laude praecellenti, fausta omnia precari iubemus; nos domi interea, feriis simul indictis, novam vobiscum sodalitem fraternamque animorum coniunctionem magnis poculis instaurabimus. Valet.

Kal. Jun. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Prof. Butcher

