

colleges for that purpose, and in which none but students are permitted to lodge during the College session.

One who has formed his idea of College buildings by what he has seen in Canada can have little idea of what a college is like in Cambridge. They are all built on a uniform plan, in the form of a quadrangle which is completely closed, except the regular gateway passing through the building, generally near the middle of one side, thus enclosing a square court. Each college has in this quadrangle a dining hall for teachers and students, rooms for tutors, a chapel and library, the rest of the building being devoted to students' residences and lecture rooms. The great court enclosed at Trinity College is 334 feet long by 288 broad, giving an enclosure of 90,000 square feet.

The part of the building which would be most pleasing to a McGill student would be perhaps the dining-hall, where each day students and fellows and instructors assemble at dinner together, whether resident or non-resident,—presence at dinner being as obligatory as attendance at lectures. Probably the part least interesting to many would be the Chapel, daily attendance at which is also compulsory, save only in the case of dissenters, to whom, only of late, the colleges have been opened.

One feature of Cambridge life which seems strange to the Canadian student is the method of regulating conduct.

Unlike our Canadian system, of taking charge of students only when in class, the moral character of the student is carefully guarded. In early days we are told "the students were closely watched and were confined to their respective colleges, except when at lectures. They were expected to converse in Latin, Greek or Hebrew. They rose at five o'clock and assembled in the college chapel, and at six went to the hall to hear lectures or perform exercises. At nine they went to the lectures of the public professors; at eleven they dined; at one they returned to declamation and exercises; from three to six they could pursue their studies and amusements; at six they supped in the College Hall; and immediately afterward retired to their chambers. Neglect of lectures was punished in cases of young students by corporal punishment in the College Hall (where sticks were kept for the purpose) at seven in the evening, in presence of all the students." The oversight of conduct to-day is not, of course, so strict as the foregoing; nevertheless, strict rules are laid down for regulations of conduct. A student is not allowed out of his College later than 10 o'clock without special permission, and he must not, at any time, be seen out without his cap and gown, so that he may be recognized as a student by the proctors. These latter are officers appointed by the University, whose duty it is to look after the morals of the students. In cap and gown they appear on the streets at night, and woe betide the student caught in mischief; he is arraigned before the College Court, and for a grave offence is expelled from college. In the case of non-resident students, the persons with whom they lodge are responsi-

ble, these being compelled to report offences, or penalty of loss of license should they not do so and be discovered.

But to touch briefly on the more directly educational aspect of Cambridge. Here, of course, the advantages are against us. The wealth of the institutions; the number and quality of instructors; the chances for advanced work consequent upon these; the division of the courses in such a way as to permit men to become specialists; all these and many other things which might be mentioned give a Cambridge student an advantage over a Canadian trained man. As in ancient so in modern times, a great amount of instruction is given in the colleges and by private tutors. This is especially true of Mathematics and Classics, each student who desires to take either the Mathematical or Classical Tripos has his private tutor, besides the regular College lecturers. To this tutor he pays about \$150 per year for systematic help in his work. Such tutors are generally fellows or tutors of the various colleges, and one who has established his reputation as a "coach" has an income equal to, if not better than, many of the professors. The tutors' charges are about two dollars per hour.

In Law, Theology and Medicine, however, the work of instruction is carried on by University Professors and inter-collegiate lecturers.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts may be obtained in three years, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in four years from admission, but a much longer time may be required according to the power of the student to grapple with examinations.

The University Library is the third in importance, and by far the oldest in the United Kingdom. It contains at present about 500,000 volumes, besides many M.S.S., some of the latter very ancient and valuable. At present the copyright law entitles the library to a copy of every book published in the Kingdom.

I need hardly say that there are many other things about Cambridge concerning which it would be interesting to write,—the Schools, Museums, Botanical Garden, Observatory, Divinity School, Union, College Sports, etc., but these must be left for some future time.

H. M. TORY.

TWO EPIGRAMS.

By the author of "Heather and Harebell."

An epigram is like a little cup into which is distilled a drop of philosophy—a thought or the flash of a feeling:

THE GREAT MISGIVING.

I stood to-day beside an open grave;
And, lo! between the breathings of my breath,
The phantom Nothingness uprose, and gave
One awful look from out the eyes of Death.

A NORTHERN NIGHT.

Again the great Queen Night ascends her throne,
In regal silence—haughty, distant, cold—
Calm as the Asian Sphinx, unmoved and lone,
And crowned with Sirius fleshing green and gold.