

three ranked leaves with entire sheaths. The style is 2 cleft when the fruit is flattened or lenticular, and 3 cleft when it is 3-angular. Sedges belong to the order Cyperaceæ, and principally to the genus *Carex*. There are about 2,000 species, distributed throughout the world, but principally abounding in the temperate and colder parts. They grow in tufts, never forming a continuous mat, generally prefer wet localities, and being deficient in nutritive quality are of little value to man. None are valued by the agriculturist. On the farms they abound only in very inferior pastures, but good tillage and drainage lead to their speedy disappearance.

Some sedges are plants of very humble growth, others are two or three feet in height; all are of unpretending, grassy, or rush-like appearance. Some grow in wet, others in dry situations; some are of great value in the economy of nature as forming the principal part of the vegetation of swamps, which they gradually convert into fertile ground.

The running roots, or rather *rhizomes* of some help to bind the sand of the sea shore, particularly *Carex arenaria*, which is carefully planted for this purpose on the dikes of Holland. The rhizomes of *Carex arenaria*, *C. hirta* and *C. disticha*, are sometimes used as a substitute for sarsaparilla, and the Laplanders use *Carex sylvatica* as a protection from frostbites and chilblains, wearing it inside of their shoes and gloves.

But, besides the numerous species of *Carex*, the sedge family includes the Cotton-grasses, *Dulichium*, *Galingales*, Spike rushes, Bulrushes, Baldrushes, Horned-rushes, Nut-rushes, Twig-rushes, Beak-rushes, etc., not to mention the *Chufa* (*Cyperus esculentus*) cultivated along the shores of the Mediterranean for sake of its sweet tasting tubers; the species of cyperus used in India and Egypt for the manufacture of ropes and mats; and the papyrus antiquarum, from which the first paper was probably made by slicing the cellular pith, and afterwards hammering and smoothing it.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE TEACHER.*

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The chief concern of every man is not, as it should be, the formation of his character. The most wish merely to find a recipe for comfort or a way to acquire riches or whatever else they aim at.—*Goethe*.

Whether the rule of the people shall approve itself as a wise, beneficent, strong and enduring government will depend largely on its attitude toward religion and education, the fountain-heads and safeguards of right human life. When power is placed in the hands of the multitude, and opportunity is offered all alike, whatever makes for utility, for comfort and ease, for physical

health and well-being will be held in high esteem, will be cultivated and promoted, for the need of all this is felt by all, and where there is freedom all will labor to provide it. Consider for a moment this great metropolis, where but yesterday the wild fowl screamed among their fellows. Its growth and wealth are the marvel of a century of wonders. Not in London or Paris or other centres of the Old World shall we find more stately structures or more commercial and industrial activity.

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