

In the first place there is a reduction, and a considerable one, in the amount of the present prescribed Latin. Greek remains about the same, with the exception that in this as in Latin, the boy can very easily get rid of the present much detested and, in many minds, entirely useless requirements in composition. Then, in French there is a moderate increase in the amount to be read. German, too, will probably be slightly harder. As to English, it is to be remarked that the subject is put at the head of the list, where it ought to be, though it is to be doubted if this prominence will go further. "For ten years past," as President Eliot has said, "Harvard University has been trying, first, to stimulate the preparatory schools to give attention to English, and secondly, to develop and improve its own instruction in that department; but its success thus far has been very moderate." And it bids fair to be very moderate for a long while to come. All that is now required is to read several specified books and to write a composition on some subject selected therefrom.

The most significant changes are in the scientific requirements. It is now almost ten years since candidates were first examined on any of the natural sciences, and it is generally conceded that the experiment has been practically a failure. It has been such not through any inherent fault, but through the failure of the preparatory schools to co-operate heartily. It is hoped that under the new system this will be obviated. The laboratory work required will force the schools to teach the sciences thoroughly. In the second of the alternatives, in elementary physics, in advanced physics, and in chemistry, the candidate will be required to pass both a written and a laboratory examination. The written examination will be directed to testing the candidate's knowledge of experiments and experimenting, as well as his knowledge of the principles and results of the respective sciences. The laboratory examination will be directed to testing his skill in experimenting. The candidate will be required to hand in the original note book in which he recorded the steps and results of the experiments which he performed at school, and this note book must bear the indorsement of his teacher, certifying that the notes are a true record of the pupil's work. This will compel every preparatory school to provide laboratories and suitable instruction. There will be no more "cramming up" of physics and chemistry.

The eight elementary studies are not supposed to be equivalent to each other, and they will not have the same weight in the examinations. Greek, Latin, and Mathematics will continue to have, as they now have, much greater weight than any of the rest. The advanced studies are supposed to be equivalent in regard to time spent upon them at school, and they will have the same weight in the examinations.

MEDICAL DRAMA.

Act I. *Scene Demonstration Room.* Innocent Freshman to stately senior: "Please tell me who the Zytes are? Are you one?" Act II. Un-expected explanation. Act III. Janitor C—K mopping up the remains of the curious freshman with a sheet of blotting paper, and remarking: "A very dejected answer."

OVER THE WAY.

Over the way, when the shadows are falling,
Bright gleams a window just opposite mine;
Thence—all my senses with pleasure entrancing
Warbles a voice that is almost divine.

Over the way, though it be but an alley
Fenced in by long yards prosaic and plain,
Often I gaze, while with text-books I dally,
Waiting to catch—through that mystical pane

Over the way—one more glimpse of a vision
Queenly, yet graciously smiling on me,
Framed in lace curtains—a picture elysian,
Cheering the heart of the student to see.

Over the way, oh tuneless piano,
Shall thy fair mistress my Loreley be?
While for her song I'm neglecting my Ganot,
Annals, harder than rocks, wait for me.—*Tech.*

Societies.

STUDENTS' Y. M. C. A.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of University Street have given another proof of their kindly feeling towards students. Through the Social Committee of the Y. M. C. A., they invited the members of the association for Saturday evening the 13th ult. About 30 responded and a pleasant evening was spent in their home-like drawing-room.

Last Sunday at the usual students' religious meeting, Mr. Edgar introduced the subject of medical mission work, and gave us some account of this important and rapidly growing branch of missionary endeavor, with especially reference to Japan. It is computed that there are one billion people without proper medical treatment, who have to endure instead all kinds of quackery and incantation and jugglery. On the other hand it is estimated that in America alone there are 100,000 doctors and 15,000 students. Most of the skilled physicians now in these foreign lands have been sent out by missionary associations, to do what Christian preaching and work they can, along with their medical practice. A doctor going out under their direction is supplied with instruments, etc., is paid for two years and is also supplied with a teacher of the native language. He is expected to establish a hospital as soon as possible. Next get a medical college started with himself as dean and lecturer and demonstrators in which he will train native Christians as physicians to attend his work. In Japan Dr. Hepburn began this work 20 years ago, the first year he treated 500 cases, but in the fourth year 5000. The men sent out by the missionary boards must satisfy the missionary boards of their thorough Christian character, and should have a good literary and the best medical education, a strong constitution, common sense and good executive powers. It is expected that medical missions will be brought before our students by D. L. Wishard next Fall in connection with the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance Convention.