

1886 it had increased to 1,662. That is to say, in forty years the number of students in the whole university has considerably more than doubled itself.

The Oxford system of allowing students of a Vermont college to attend lectures as they choose results in some pathetic experiences. One Professor of moral philosophy says: "Lectures were announced and the Professor attended." Another Professor confesses: "Lectures offered, 54, but some not delivered owing to absence of audience," while one Professor declared that he announced three courses of lectures, but no students sent in their names.

W. L. Powell, a student in Dickinson College, was hazed by members of his own class and shamefully beaten some time ago. He brought the matter before President McCauley, and at a late meeting of the Faculty, the eight students guilty of the crime were suspended for one month. A petition was presented to the Faculty signed by all the students in the institution asking the Faculty to rescind its action, and after interchange of opinion the petition was granted.

Zenas Caldwell was the first man in New England who received a collegiate education with a view to entering the Methodist ministry. He went to Bowdoin college, and his room-mate at one time was Franklin Pierce. Mr. Caldwell was a great mathematician, and it is related of him that he solved a problem in algebra which Franklin Pierce could not do to save his life. But Pierce became a president of the United States and Caldwell didn't. This is not a good story to tell schoolboys, perhaps.

A correspondent who used to live close to the residence of the late Tom Moore, tells the following anecdote:—"Once, driving home from Chippenham to Devizes, I gave an old lady a lift in the trap; and in conversation I asked her if she saw much of Tom Moore in her village when he was alive.—'Tom Moore, sir? Tom Moore?' said she. 'Oh, you mean Mr. Moore. Mrs. Moore was a very kind lady, but Mr. Moore used to write all sorts of varses about the moon, and such like things. He were no account.'

By the will of Mrs. Caroline A. Wood, widow of the late Caleb Wood and founder of the Wood Memorial Church, in Cambridge, Mass., Wellesley College gets \$50,000; Bates College, \$35,000; Avon-place Home, at Cambridge, \$2,500; the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$5,000, and a fund for the establishment of a home in Cambridge for aged women, \$25,000. The residue of the real and personal property, after the payment of the above bequests and legacies to friends and relatives, is left to be funded and used for the benefit of poor women.

OXFORD is largely increasing in size. At New College a portion of the new projecting front is completed, and additions have been made to Brazenose College. At Trinity College, a new house has been begun for the President, the design of which is identical with the wing already completed. The sacristy of Merton College, from time immemorial used as a brewhouse, is being restored to its original purpose, and during the alterations made in the last place a very beautifully

designed fifteenth century staircase was discovered. Besides these additions both to residential and collegiate Oxford, a new theatre has already been opened, the intolerance of the Dons to any form of theatrical amusement having, to all appearances, been greatly minimised during the last few years.

PRINCETON'S NEW PLANS.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Faculty of Princeton College on January 7th, Dean Murray presented the final report of the committee for perfecting a scheme for the students' conference committee. The details of the plan are minute and complicated. The principal features are as follows: The committee will consist of 12 undergraduates—six Seniors, three Juniors, two Sophomores, and one Freshman—who will be elected by the students themselves. Eligibility will be determined by both scholarship and deportment. The committee will be for friendly conference with the Faculty, and it is believed that by means of consultation with a thoroughly representative body of students the Dean and Faculty will be enabled to administer the discipline of the college with greater ease and justice to all concerned. The students have elected their representatives, and the experiment will be watched with great interest.

#### THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

[In a letter received from Professor P. J. Darey, of the McGill University, he speaks as follows of the fishery question. Editorial comment will be found elsewhere.—Eds. C.U.]

I must embrace the opportunity to take exception to the paragraph referring to the fisheries in the last number, first page. You say: "The only purposes for which American fishing vessels may lawfully enter Canadian waters are procuring of wood, water, shelter and repair. . . . To establish such relations between two such peoples as those of Canada and the United States is to go a long way toward the barbarism of the Middle ages." Now, my dear sir, where you make your mistake is in the word I have italicized, *establish*. It is not establishing anything, it is reverting to a solemn treaty made between the United States and Great Britain in 1818. Twice have there been treaties upon the subject, and each time the abrogation has been made by the United States, and Canada has been compelled to fall back on the treaty of 1818. If I understand our Government, Canada is anxious for a treaty, but Congress would not consent. Surely the Americans cannot expect that Canada will give up all her advantages and have nothing in return, not even to enter her fish free of duty in the United States.

#### THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

IT DOES NOT INJURE WOMAN'S HEALTH.

Concerning the question of the higher education of women, *Demorest's Magazine* says:

Certain American and English physicians are again discussing the effect of the higher education of women upon the health of the students who have gone through