

The aforesaid divisions take up but about one-sixth of the eye, most of the rest being occupied by a transparent gelatinous mass named the vitreous body, which is very like the white of an egg. Through this the rays pass before they strike the retina. Of course, this is but a fluid, and is kept in position by the sclerotic and the hyaloid membrane, which surround the back of the eye, to insure its safety from injuries. Now, the retina is a network of cords and tissues, on which the impression of the object falls. But there is one place in it called the macula lutea, or yellow spot, from which the object is distinctly seen, the sight from the other places of it being but hazy. The cords connected with this convey the impression of the object to the brain, and then we are able to distinguish. Between the retina and the sclerotic there is a strong membrane. It is highly vascular, and supplies the nourishment necessary for the chemical and physical processes concerned in vision.

These, then, are the main parts which constitute the eye. It is, indeed, hard to understand it from a book; but, if one were to call on some eye specialist and see his representation of it, he would then thoroughly understand it. Now, seeing what a grand mechanism the eye of man is, what must be that of the whole body? There must necessarily have been some great one, if, indeed, anyone denies God, to form man, the earth, and the contents of the earth, which accord in every detail. V. K. O'GORMAN, '09.

"MY CRUCIFIX."

A little metal crucifix;
As plain as it can be,
But only God in heaven knows,
How dear it is to me.

I have it always with me
In every step I take,
At evening when I slumber,
At morning when I wake.

In bright or cloudy weather
In sunshine or in rain
In happiness or in sorrow,
In pleasure or in pain.