

5 minutes, and is supplied with a cam with a single notch into which a lever by falling makes electric contact with a battery in an adjoining room. This connection lasts for 15 seconds, i.e., during one period of rest of the train. The wires lead from the battery to a peculiar rheotoine or *break-circuit*, that is, an arrangement driven by the electric current itself, and which makes and breaks the circuit at the rate of about 180 strokes per minute. Thence the wires lead between the floors and ceiling to a series of single stroke electric bells, one situated in each class room, and after various twistings and turnings find their way back to the battery.

While the clock makes electric contact, each bell strikes synchronously with the break circuit during the 15 seconds of rest of the train. In order to prevent this from taking place every 5 minutes, a second cam properly notched is placed upon the minute hand arbor, and this prevents the lever from falling except at the last second of each hour and of the five minutes past each hour, so that the bells ring during the first 15 seconds of each hour, and during the first 15 seconds of the sixth minute past the hour.

A third cam placed upon the hour hand arbor, prevents any contact from being made between 18 hours and 7 hours, i.e., between 6 in the evening and 7 in the morning, thus saving the waste of electric motive force during the night.

The electromotive force is supplied by 6 le clanche bells and the circuit is furnished with a switch by which it can be thrown open during Sundays and holidays.

Showing through the front of the case and covered by a glass is one of "Dupuis' perpetual slide Calendars," the slide of which is moved by a knob projecting through the front of the case. This "Calendar" is so arranged that by moving the slide the calendar of any month in any year, past or future, can be immediately brought to view. The years actually put down upon this Clock Calendar extend from 1885 to 1907, but a few directions enable any person to extend this list to any year which may be required, whether in past centuries or in centuries to come. This Calendar will be of great utility in fixing the required dates in the publication of the College Calendar, for the Calendar published nearly a year in advance, almanacs can not, as a usual thing, be made use of.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

EXTRACT MINUTE OF SENATE, NOV. 6TH, 1886.

A COMMUNICATION was received from the Minister of Education, submitting a report of the committee of the Hebdomadal Council, of the University of Oxford, proposing:

"That any person who shall have been a member for not less than two years of any Indian or Colonial University, approved by decree of Convocation, and who shall have passed the examination prescribed by such University for students at the end of their second year, shall

have the same privileges which the existing statute grants to students of affiliated colleges, i.e., he shall be admitted as a candidate in the first public examination of the University without having been matriculated, and if he shall have satisfied the Moderators in that examination, and shall have been matriculated in the course of the term next following, he shall not be required to pass responses, and the term in which he shall have been matriculated shall, for the purposes of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, be reckoned as the fifth term from his matriculation, and if he shall have obtained honours, either in the first or in the second public examination, he shall be allowed to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts as soon as he shall have kept suitable residence and employed himself in the study of Arts and in hearing lectures for eight terms and shall have passed the second public examination, (Statutes II vii, Sec. 6, p. 7.)

The Senate instructed the Registrar to convey to the Minister of Education their approval of the proposed Statute, and to express their desire, that in accordance therewith, the students of this University be admitted without residence to the first public examination, in the University of Oxford."

(Adopted Dec. 11th, 1886.) "At the desire, however, of the Principal of Jesus College, as signified in his communication to the Lord High Commissioner, the Senate would suggest to the favourable consideration of the council, that it would perhaps tend more to further the interests of higher education in the Dominion of Canada, if instead of shortening the term of residence for undergraduates and offering inducements to them to withdraw from their Universities before the completion of the course, some arrangement could be made by which residence could be still further reduced in the case of graduates of Canadian Universities and compulsory terms limited to, say, four or five, so that a graduate might present himself for examination in moderations at one June examination, and for examination in the Final School in the June immediately following."

GEO. BELL, LL.D., Registrar.

Memorandum on the Gilchrist Education Trust, in answer to a letter forwarded through the Education Department of Ontario, adopted by the Senate of Queen's University, 18th December, 1886.

"The Gilchrist Scholarships have not attracted that interest in the students of Canada which was expected. The reason is that the examination for them is on mere Matriculation work, and the young men of Canada and their parents believe that undergraduates can get as good an education in their own Universities as in Britain. Our graduates have not competed, and will not compete, because they decline to begin again at the Matriculation stage of a University course. But, if the Scholarships were thrown open to graduates, and made Travelling Scholarships tenable for two years, great good would result. Our best honour men in Literature, (including