

system. The brain, goaded beyond endurance, cannot accomplish the work which, under more favorable circumstances, were an easy task. The energies become exhausted, and it is only by a continuous exercise of the will that the now irksome labor is perseveringly maintained. If, then, present success be the student's object, his unqualified grasping, as in the old fable, bears with it the stamp of futility. With a precision no less unerring does he defeat his ultimate aims. And in making this observation we take it for granted that every good student has some purpose more worthy than mere marks or high standing among his fellows. He is laying the foundation for future usefulness or fame mayhap in the halcyon days to come. Are these worthy ends to be attained in a day or without a struggle? Voices from all the ages send back a negative with thundering emphasis. The student should remember this and lay his plans accordingly. Though toil be demanded to secure a good foundation, let him never forget that much more severe and arduous the toil to rear a beautiful and imposing superstructure. This calls for the supremest efforts of both body and mind; and thus the ancient saying, *sana mens in sano corpore*, becomes pregnant with practical wisdom and glows with the last condition of a successful life.

Some there are to whom the above may come as inspiration to increased indolence. To these at another time a word may be given. We are not here addressing the college sluggard, the crib manipulator, nor the classic equestrian.

THE most practical proofs of the fact that "where there's a will there's a way," are to be found in almost any locality containing an educational institution. To those who are acquainted with the circumstances of the individual members of such a school or college as we have here, it is simply amazing to observe what difficulties are surmounted and what sacrifices are made, in order that the desire for knowledge may be satisfied. Although the claim is so often made that the common schools are for the common people, and the higher educational institutions for the wealthy, it is nevertheless a fact that the larger proportion of the students in attendance at the various Universities and Seminaries in this and almost every other country, are sons and daughters of common people; and these, the most worthy students

to be found, are procuring education under circumstances of extreme self-denial. Many of them are even earning the money wherewith to defray each year's expenses as they go along. Nor is this the only proof. It will be found that the majority of students being educated at one of these centres, and those with the highest aims, have come from distant points, while not one in a dozen of those who have always lived in the immediate vicinity of any of these places of learning are putting forth the least efforts to secure the advantages within such easy reach of them. One might stand on College Hill to-day and point out a large number of men who have spent all their days within sound of the College bell, and yet have failed to secure the boon of a college education. Moreover, there are to-day lots of boys idling around the shops and streets who ought to be in the schools, plodding towards the college class-rooms. "There's a way," but there is no "will."

In these days of educational influences, ignorance should be considered a crime. It may not be possible for every boy and girl to secure a college education, but it certainly is possible for any boy or girl to secure an education. Among the many agencies to-day engaged in the spread of knowledge, none is more worthy of honorable mention and hearty approval than "The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle."

This association organized at Lake Chautauqua, in Western New York, in 1878, has to-day "Local Circles" and separate students in various parts of the United States, Dominion of Canada, Scotland, Continental Europe, South Africa, Australia, India, Japan, the Sandwich Islands, Brazil, Chili, Mexico, the Bermudas and Alaska, and issues a monthly magazine containing "serial papers on subjects of the course,"—solid literary and scientific matter, only,—to sixty thousand subscribers.

This organization aims to afford liberal education for those who have not been able in their early years to place themselves under more direct educational influences, and also to provide a thorough and profitable course of reading and study for those who may have finished with the schools. Among the latter class it is designed especially to keep up habits of regular and systematic study.

The regular course which provides for forty minutes