

tinues, "has commonly handsome shelves, his Bookes neate Silke strings, which he is loth to untye or take downe, for fear of misplacing. His maine loytering is at the Library" (Hear him! Hear him!) "where hee studies Armes and bookes of Honour. Of all things hee endures not to be mistaken for a Scholler, and hates a black suit though it bee of Sattin."

When we come to consider the "downe-right Scholler" there is nothing but approbation. "He is one that has much learning in the Ore, unwrought and untryde, which time and experience fashions and refines"; wherein he is the opposite of the Courtier, and though men laugh at him, and of every "unluckie absurdity" say it was "done like a Schooler," yet "his fault is onely this, that his minde is somewhat much taken up with his mind, and his thoughts not loaden with any carriage besides. He has not humbled his meditations to the industrie of compliment, nor afflicted his brain" (so burdened already) "in an elaborate legge. His body is not set upon nice Pinnes, to bee turning and flexible for every motion, but his scrape is homely, and his nod worse. He cannot kisse his hand and cry Madame, nor talk idly enough to beare her company. His smacking of a Gentlewoman is somewhat too savory, and he mistakes her nose for her lippe"—which, I submit, is a gross mistake in so admirable a scholar.

"The plodding Student"—for we must not omit him—"ha's a strange forc't appetite to Learning, and to atchieve it, brings nothing but patience and a body. His Studie is not great but continuall, and consists much in the sitting up till after Midnight in a rug-gowne and a night cap, to the vanquishing perhaps of some six lines. Hee is a great discomforter of young Students, by telling them what travell it ha's cost him, and how often his braine turn'd at Philosophy, and makes others feare Studying as a cause of Duncery. Hee is a man much given to Apothegms which serve him for wit, and seldome breakes any Jest, but which belong'd to some Lacedemonian or Romane in *Lycosthenes*." Or, as Chaucer put it:—

"He selde smyld but at some auncient punne,
Committed whan the worlde, I trow, were yonge,
And stolen then by Aristophanes,
And now so dry 't moght maken men to sneeze."

From which it appears that the University plug has some very stable characteristics.

H. J. O'H.

THE CONVERSAT.

The attention of everyone who has any money—or who can borrow any—is directed to the *Conversazione* which is to take place on the 12th of this month, and some of the 13th—up to 3 a.m. This is (just at present) the one student function which every undergraduate is morally bound to support with his presence and that of as many as possible of his friends. The one feature which made last year's *Conversat.* so unprecedented a success—the dance—will be repeated this year, without the inconveniences resulting from the use of two buildings, and with the far larger floor space offered by the east and west halls. Every precaution has been taken to avoid the confusion usually attendant upon a large crowd, and to secure an opportunity for all the guests to inspect the building and exhibits in the early evening. Dancing will not commence until 10.30 in both halls; previous to this there will be the usual displays (including an X-ray exhibit, a Psychological exhibit and a display of cartoons by Mr. Bengough), promenade music in the entrance hall and the east hall, and from 9.15 to 10.15 a concert in the west hall, in which Miss World, Miss Edith Miller and Mr. Mackay will take part. Guests will be admitted by the eastern entrance; the ladies' cloak rooms will be upstairs in the east wing, the gentlemen's on the ground floor. All guests are re-

quested to write their names upon the ticket, for the purpose of the press lists. Supper will be served by Webb in the Ladies' Reading Room and the Physical Laboratory. And, in case the dynamos should go on the spree, a connection will be established with the Electric Light Company's circuit.

Inasmuch as the Society has never had more hearty co-operation than at present on the part of the College Council, has never had a more energetic committee, nor been able to offer a more attractive programme, it rests entirely with the students to make this year's function eclipse the successes of all its predecessors.

Tickets, \$1.00 each, may be obtained of Mr. George Black, secretary, or any member of the committee.

Dancing in main building at 10.30.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLUB.

There was a good attendance at the regular meeting of the club on Monday last. Mr. D. R. Keys, M.A., gave a very entertaining address on John Ruskin; B. K. Sandwell followed with a bright paper on Charles Lamb; and W. A. Mackinnon gave an interesting sketch of More's "Utopia," and an account of Ruskin's "Political Economy." The English meetings of the club are naturally the most popular, and that of Monday last was no exception to that rule. The committee this year made a departure from the ordinary limitation of the literatures considered. Next Monday will be an Italian meeting, at which Prof. Fraser will deal with Manzoni, Hugo, and the Romantics; and Signor Sacco with Alessandro Manzoni.

NATURAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Natural Science Association at its last meeting had for its consideration the Life and Philosophy of Herbert Spencer. His biography was given in a well-written paper by J. H. Lemon, '98, which described his home influences at Derby, his early inclination towards natural science, his aversion to classics, hence not a college man, his experiences as a railway engineer, as an editor, essayist, and philosopher. He has lived to complete his life work on almost the same lines as announced thirty-seven years ago. His philosophy was ably treated by F. J. Johnston, '97, in a general review of his system. His postulates were an unknowable power; the existence of knowable likenesses and differences among the manifestations of that power; and a resulting segregation of the manifestations into those of subject and object, each having likenesses and differences involving secondary segregations. The modes of cohesion of these manifestations, when considered apart, are time and space; when considered along with their manifestations, matter and motion. All these are traceable to a persistent force, evidencing itself in consciousness. This persistent force is some cause that transcends our knowledge and conception. It is implied in all other truths, including the law of evolution. As force can neither come from nor lapse into nothing, there arises the uniformity of law. Force is merely transformed and follows the line of least resistance and is rhythmical.

Hence phenomena themselves must be under a law accompanying the redistribution of matter and motion. The relations of matter and motion lead to the law of evolution, which applies equally to all orders of phenomena—astronomic, geologic, biologic, sociologic, etc.—as component parts of one cosmos.

L. H. GRAHAM, Secretary.