

An enterprising gentleman has started an "Old Clothes" shop opposite our building, probably thinking he would be well patronized by the *poor students* about whom so much is said.

THE result of broken down tissues partly dried up is technically known as a *caput mortuum* or dead-head. Are the living "dead heads" the results of broken down humanity partly dried up?

OUR desire for knowledge is unlimited and our patience under suffering great, but really we object to hour and a quarter lectures unless furnished with cushioned seats.

"LAY on, Macduff," but if you do we will set our new arrival at you. He is a Nova Scotian, stands six feet three, with other dimensions to correspond. We bid him a double welcome for he is equal to two ordinary mortals. Beware the man.

How much the severity of medical treatment has been mitigated may be guessed from the parting injunction of an old professor to his students. "If you don't know any thing else to do, employ leeches."

The student who spelt *wacked* "wackset" must either have been a phonographer or have been reminded of his school-days and how often he was whacked. Without at all reflecting on him, we will take it for granted that the ideas are not his own if our loquacious little professor will stop throwing those outlandish names of authorities at our heads.

THE professor spoke of the influence of a muggy atmosphere in spreading Cholera when a student behind us seriously requested an explanation of the nature of this "monkey" air.

COUNT one for the senior professor. "Put all the offal in the cellar and you will have an offal stink."

A HEAD of thick curly locks may be a glory even to a man, but a few straggling hairs are hardly enough to make a respectable sideboard for a Final. Start afresh, John, and better luck next time.

SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

THE directors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution of London are increasing the number of their special daily entertainments. The more scientific portion of the new programme includes a description and exhibition of Edison's loud speaking telephone which in itself forms a great attraction. There are also lectures on the Chemistry of Coal and on Flashing signals. A practical demonstration of Fleuss's system of walking under water is also given by the inventor.

M. Daubree holds that the Phosphorus in various deposits and in particular in those of Quercy, notwithstanding its association with fossil bones, is of profound and inorganic origin, its chief source being the eruptive rocks. Meteorites also, he thinks, supply proof of the general distribution of phosphorus in the celestial spaces.

Mr. Tommasi points out the disadvantages both of the Bunsen battery and of the dynamo-electric machine as employed for the production of the electric light, and proposes a new battery—a modification of that of Bunsen—which can be worked at 7 centimes per hour per element, whilst a similar intensity obtained with the dynamo-electric machine costs 19 centimes. The maintenance of 10 burners with the common Bunsen battery costs 50 centimes per hour; with the magneto-electric machine 25 centimes, and with the Tommasi battery 13 centimes. An

equal light produced by means of gas at 30 centimes per cubic metre would cost 42 centimes.

On the other hand M. Jamin has been inventing a new form of electric lamp which he thinks will quite revolutionize electric lighting. In this lamp the carbon pencils are kept in rapid oscillation. This insures the burning of the carbon, an operation which adds considerably to the intensity of the light, and M. Jamin claims that "the oscillation of the carbon in air renews the gaseous matters that are in contact with it and makes it burn quicker as if by the effect of a draught."

He sums up the advantages of his lamp as (1) utilization of a portion of the wires formerly unemployed; (2) utilization of a portion of the electricity hitherto lost; (3) increase of light through the latter cause, and through the quickening of combustion; (4) equalization of the waste of the two carbons by regulation of the oscillatory motion.

From the beautiful and effective experiments of that eminent physiologist, Prof. Brown-Sequard, M. Grasset has drawn the two generalizations, viz.:

1. All the phenomena which one ascertains after limited experimental or clinical lessons of a part of the cerebrum are produced by action at a distance.

2. There are no agglomerated and circumscribed centres in the cerebrum for any function. There are certainly special cells, distinct elements, but these cells are distributed through the whole mass of the cerebrum. In other terms, there are no circumscribed, but diffuse centres.

DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS.

THERE are some students who are such inveterate punsters that their presence becomes unbearable. One being told the other day that he was looking pale, instead of replying decently, his ruling passion asserted itself, and he began to say something about pale ale, and that he had been *ailing* for some time, but he was caught and gagged till his fit had passed off. This is the only way to deal with such fellows.

As many students would like to acquire a knowledge of shorthand writing, they might thank us for informing them that Prof. Manseau, of Montreal, has published a work on the same, in which he makes it very simple and easy to be learned.

A CERTAIN Soph. had his mind so much set on Thucydides one morning last week that when the breakfast bell rang, instead of proceeding to the dining room he—quite unconsciously—betook himself to the wood shed. It was only the heavy drops of rain falling on his head that awakened him to a sense of his ludicrous position. This is about as bad as the learned gentleman who walked down street on a rainy day holding up his key and at the same time carrying an umbrella under his arm.

QUEEN'S has the proud honor of possessing the most incomparable of Freshmen. He came up to College a few days late, and, seeing a large establishment near by, drove over, ordered his trunk into the hall, skipped gaily in, and, seeing the lady of the house, apologized for his late coming, and modestly requested his room. When informed, in a manner not entirely consonant to his ideas, his blushing and dismayed countenance was something frightful to behold.

It is curious to see the mingled feelings of joy and sorrow depicted on the countenances of students when the announcement is made. "Prof. — is ill to-day and cannot meet with his classes." It is hard to say which predominates. Perhaps sorrow.