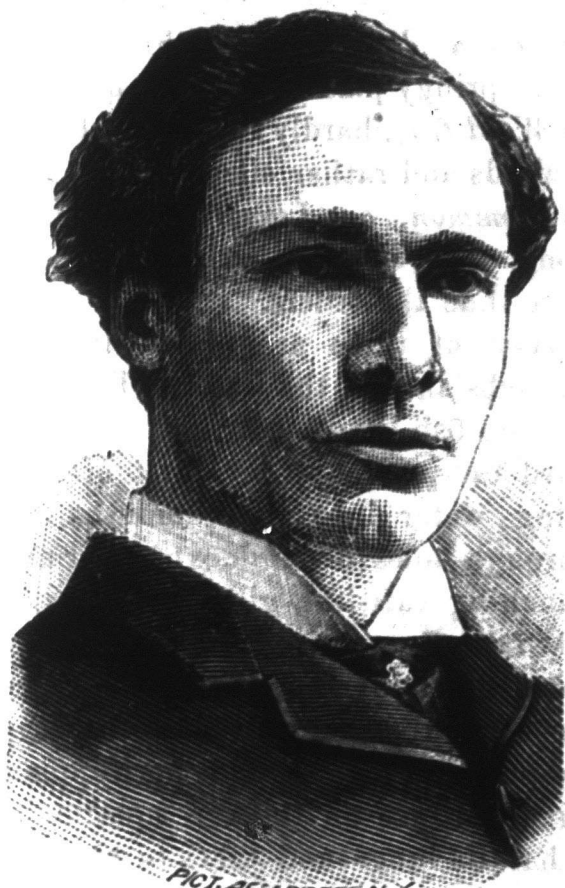




PRESIDENT SCHURMAN.

Jacob Gould Schurman, at the age of thirty-eight years, has been chosen President of Cornell University, with a salary of \$16,000. He possesses qualifications that make him admirably fitted to assume the leadership in a young and vigorous university like Cornell. He possesses ripe scholarship, good executive ability, a fine personal appearance, with considerable magnetism. He is a native of Prince Edward Island. Graduating from Prince of Wales College, he entered Acadia College as a sophomore. In 1875 he competed for and won the Gilchrist scholarship in connection with London University. On this scholarship he studied in London and Edinburgh. For two years he was in London studying ethics under Martineau, political economy under Jevons, philosophy under Robertson, and English literature under Henry Morley.

In 1877 he took his B. A. degree and won the philosophy scholarship and the Hume scholarship in political economy. He spent the winter of 1877 and 1878 at Edinburgh, specializing in mental and moral philosophy under Fraser and Calderwood. In the following year he took his master's degree in the London University and his doctor's degree in the University of Edinburgh. In this year the first of the Hibbert scholarships in philosophy was offered. They are worth \$1,000 a year for two years, and out of seventy competitors from all British universities Dr. Schurman was successful.

Dr. Schurman now entered Heidelberg University and studied philosophy under Kuno Fischer. The

next year he entered Berlin University and continued his studies under Zeller, Du Nois-Reymond and Paulsen. He finished his university career under Lotze, at Gottingen. His Kantian and Evolutionary Ethics was published by the Hibbert trustees in 1879.

In 1880 Dr. Schurman returned to Canada and accepted the professorship in English literature and logic at Acadia College. From there he was called to Dalhousie College, and in 1886 accepted the chair of Christian ethics and mental philosophy at Cornell.

Recently he was tendered the presidency of the California State College, but Cornell has retained him by giving him the highest office in her power.

For the REVIEW.]

Astronomical Notes.

"Amateur" wants to know when Orion can be seen. Somebody is always asking this question just at the time when this grandest of all the constellations can't be seen.

It takes Orion an hour and a half to rise and an hour and three-quarters to set. The stars do not set in the same order in which they rise; and, as to the two brightest ones, Alpha and Beta, while there is an interval of only twenty minutes between their risings, the interval between their settings is one hour, forty minutes.

On June 21st Orion will begin to rise at 4.55 a. m., and will finish setting at 6.18 p. m., mean time. Amateur writes from Halifax, and I suppose he keeps what Haligonians erroneously call "local time." But this is not Halifax mean time, it is the "standard" time of the 60th meridian, and Amateur will have to "correct" the above results by an amount of time equivalent to the difference of longitude between him and 60° W.

But what has all this to do with the query,—at what time of the year can Orion be seen? It has everything to do with it. It has shown us already that Orion can't be seen on June 21st, and why it can't; at least it has done so for those of us who took the trouble to remind ourselves a few sentences back that in June we can't see stars that rise at 5 a. m. and set at 6 p. m.

A month later the 5 a. m. event will occur at 3; so, by the end of July, Orion may be seen by those who get out of bed very early, or who get into it very late. Whatever in the star line can be seen at three in July, will be in the same position at one a month later, and at 11 p. m. in another month. Thus, at the end of September, Orion may be seen in the east at midnight. Two months later the whole constellation is above our horizon at eight, and at the end of the year at six. When March is ending the whole