

course of lectures has been inflicted on them during the winter, and now in the midst of their other work, with only a few days' notice, they are summoned to appear for an examination which they did not expect. As to how soon or how often this may happen again there is no telling, for everything seems to be in the hands of the enthusiastic lecturer, who does as he pleases irrespective of what any other person pleases. Unlike other lecturers and examiners, he does not seem to derive his authority from college, presbytery or church. He got a life supply of this admirable commodity in his youth, and does not need to be replenished from external sources. The only thing he requires is a submissive class of students on whom he can exercise it without difficulty. So far the students have peacefully submitted to his unjust and tyrannical imposition, but we hope that in the future they will rise to the dignity of their position and object to arbitrary examinations which no other presbytery examiner would require. At present the treatment which they receive reminds us very much of the treatment which the pig received from Pat. Pat found a pig lying in a fence corner one day and he began to belabour it, and on being asked why he was doing so, he replied, "I'm batin' the baste to show me authority."

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There seems to be an under current of dissatisfaction in the college as to the way the library is conducted. We have heard, of late, murmurs loud and deep against the ultra-methodical plan adopted in that department of the university. Although we concur with the authorities in the idea that all possible care should be taken of our books, and with them deplore the loss in past years of volumes whose value or whose usefulness has procured for them a temporary (let us hope) resting place in some foreign bookshelf. We would respectfully remind the wise guardians that be that, after all, the books are practically our property for the four years we pass at college. They are given to and bought for our use alone, and are supposed to be the necessary adjuncts to the course of lectures we receive from the professors. The present management is a perfect satire on such an idea. The system of checks is an excellent one in reference to "home consumption." There is no fear now, we opine, of books being lost track of or mislaid. But when this vigorous system is applied to "consultation" in the rotunda of the library itself, the thing becomes a farce. It seems that we must give both a receipt and a check for the privilege of consulting for a few moments Webster's Dictionary or the Canadian Almanac! This is manifestly absurd. We breathlessly await the day when a nominal sum will be charged for looking at the librarian! If a student has one or two checks, for which he pays a dollar apiece, he will in the nature of things have an equal number of books out. He is then debarred from the rest of the library until he returns a book or purchases another check! We cannot help feeling that a receipt

ought to be sufficient for library consultation. It precludes any possibility of our dishonest natures coming into play. We are as effectually held by a receipt as if the amiable individual who dispenses the unoffending volumes were sitting on our heads while we read. It is a shame that a check should be demanded in addition. Then again, a week is not long enough for a book to be properly examined. This is the chief complaint among the students. When there is but one copy of a book it is but right that no particular student should be allowed to monopolize it. But why not have two or three copies? When the college can afford to put up expensive railings and hand painted guards to keep kleptomaniac students from climbing over the counter into the alcoves, surely it can afford to purchase one or two extra copies of the more necessary works and relieve the present distress. Such books as Cruttwell's Roman Literature, Gostwick & Harrison's German ditto, etc., are in constant demand and it is extremely difficult to secure either at any particular time. We hope that something will be done to remedy this. At the same time students must remember that the librarian is not *ex-officio* responsible for the defective regulations. He is merely an instrument in the hands of the university authorities. Consequently our indignant friends should cease venting their spleen on his innocent head and turn their mild little epithets into another channel.

LITERATURE.

THE student who attempts to read critically Deney's Psychology must prepare himself for an arduous and often disheartening task. The endless inexplicabilities and entangled contradictions through which he is forced to "wind his devious way" are sure to try his powers of patient endurance. But sometimes the widening prospect affords him glimpses of smoother and finer ground beyond, over which he may "wind his way with pleasure and with ease." This may be said to be reached in that part where Mr. Deney deals with the interesting subject of imagination. Imagination in its highest phase, he points out, is not the mere play of a vivid fancy in which the mind passes from one suggestion to another without connection or purpose, but it is the creation of ideal forms in which every particular is made subservient to one single end. It always implies therefore the deepest and most far-reaching thought; thought which is not bound down to the immediate facts and data of life, but if capable of going beyond these, and of grasping them in their universal aspect. "It is thus," says Mr. Deney, "that Aristotle said that poetry is truer than history. The latter only tells us that certain things happened. Poetry presents to us the permanent passions, aspirations and deeds of men which are behind all history, and which make it. Keats expresses the same thought when he says: