rate of change. Magnus's "Mechanics" is partially responsible for this looseness, but such should not be tolerated. In colving questions in calorimetry a most objectionable method was seen several times. It will obtain the correct result in many cases, but a little consideration will show its fallacious reasoning. It was stated that 900 grammes of water at 30° C. contain 900 x 30, or 2700, units (little calories) of heat; and that 630 grammes of brass, whose specific heat is 095, contain 630 x 095 x 30, or 1795.5, units of heat. It will be seen at once that this assumes that at 0° C., these substances contain no heat, which is very absurd. As before remarked, the correct result will generally be reached by the faulty method.

Of course when such a large number wrote—almost 7,000—it was quite natural to find some who either knew very little about Physics, or who intended to start a new science of their own. We were informed that " when a nail is driven into the wood it does not destroy its properties any, but only causes them to be driven more closely together," and that "the holes in the chalk [when it is dropped into water] come to the top." Another candidate was going to "take a thin tissue bag which wholes two points," and another bright one explained an experiment that "produces a harmonious dischord." Still another one asked the examiner to "fill a jar with hydrolic gas." Again, " it requires 536 calories to raise a unit of heat one degree," and "r minute = 3600 seconds." Perhaps it may be a surprise to some to learn that "an electric lamp is used for determining the space between the poles of an electric light;" or that "an incandescent electric lamp consists of a circular globe of glass having a small globe of electricity inside," and " the slender [thread] becomes so bright because there is no penumbra." We learned that the

name voltameter "is from Voltai a Gernia's scientist." A paper much worse than the usual bad ones, contained the following method for finding the specific gravity of iron : " The specific gravity of iron is 415 pounds to the square inch. Melt the iron so as to have it limpid, and put into it the acid hydrometer whose 0 mark is at level of water, and is at the top of the glass tube, the hydrometer would then rise partly out of the limpid iron and remain with one of its graduations on a level with the surface of the iron, this then would be the specific weight of iron." The hydrometer consists of "two pieces of wood fastened together so as to form a bellows ;" and "the barometer measures pressures, the water barometer measures pressure of water and the air barometer measures the pressure of air." Another, apparently of the opposite sex, but probably a twin with the "limpid iron" one just above, defined Charles's Law thus: "When a body of gis has twice as much pressure exerted upon it the mass, or rather the volume is decreased according to the square of twice the sum of heat or pressure exerted." But if we do not care to accept this statement, the following may be better : "The Law of Charles is that a solid displaces an equal weight of water in a fluid." Still another, who should have had a fair knowledge of the subject, after writing a very poor paper, made a graceful exit with the remark, "No more time the examiner is onto me."

Man, proud man !

Dress'd in a little brief authority; Most ignorant of what he's most assured,

His glassy essence, like an angry ape,

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven

As make the angels weep.

-Measure for Measure, ii. 2.