

that ice-cream is a frozen product, made from cream and sugar, with or without harmless flavoring and coloring materials, with or without gelatine, gum trogacanth or other harmless stiffening materials, in amount less than two per cent. And thus the glamor of the ice-cream parlor is dissipated. Men and women, boys and girls must ponder while they eat where formerly the ice-cream itself was an invitation to a care-free mind. Gentle thoughts of the delectable dish, or other things, happy and purposeful conversation, the incidents of an ice-cream seance are to be disturbed by ideas of harmless drugs and percentages. Wonder and doubt are to lessen satisfaction. The ice-cream course and the ice-cream plate may become sources of suggestion of evil. To this tragic result has paternal government with its restless eye and endless vigilance brought us. Barrels of apples sent out of the country like some third class specimens are not as good at the centre as externals would indicate. Butter and cheese occasionally fall below the standard. Many prepared foods have more of drugs than nutritive compounds. Now the public learns that the milk fat content of ice-cream shows a wide variation. There is but one source of hope. That lies in the steady appeal of things that suit the palate. In this class is ice-cream. Through the fact of its pleasure-giving properties it may stand fast in public esteem and bury government reports under indifference. The great consolation of the last report is that no cases of adulteration are recorded. Against other defects the human eye and sense of taste and official analysis must be the court of last resort.

Ladies.

Of Keys.

THE key of which this dissertation treats is not the work of a locksmith, but of a philanthropist. It is otherwise known as a "handy, literal translation." In the eyes of a professor, it is corrupter of youth, a stumbling block in the primrose path of knowledge, the slayer of originality, an odious approximation to truth. To the student, the key is a joy forever, a present help in trouble; the sword Excalibur before which heathen foes fall vanquished, the trusty Œdipus who solves the riddles of the text-book, Sphinx, his guide, philosopher and friend.

The key is perennially useful. It is indispensable for a freshman in measuring Xenophon's parasangs, or dividing all Gaul. Even a senior may receive friendly aid to effect an easy entrance into foreign realms of gold. It is true that some hardy souls burst open the doors of knowledge with the brutal force of intellect. But this process makes a noise in the world, whereas the work of the key is seldom heard. A key is a valuable training for the memory, and for intellectual gymnastics, an interlinear key is unsurpassed. Without its timely assistance, in what mazes of error do we become entangled! Consider, too, the unpleasant situation in which we involve brave heroes, and charming heroines, when depending on the broken reed of our own knowledge. No student who had used a key, would dream of sending Goethe's "plignon"