

Germany such as Berlin, Leipsic, Breslau, are increasing rapidly, till they now count their students by thousands, the smaller ones are not only holding their own well as regards numbers, endowments and government aid, but are attracting many of the best students who find that they can get at them better opportunities for research and come more directly and frequently in contact with the Professors. Is it necessary to draw the moral?

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

FROM A NON-COMMERCIAL POINT OF VIEW.

GLASGOW, anciently known as St. Mungo, is by no means an unimportant city in Great Britain. It is noted for its historic associations, and still affords scope for the antiquarian. It is now numerically the second city in the empire, having a population of fully 600,000 souls. Its commercial enterprise is very great; its streets are crowded with busy pedestrians, hurrying to and fro; its shipping is considerable, and its ship-building yards are known the world over. But in the midst of all this business excitement, the inhabitants of no city in the empire, perhaps, devote so many of their hard-won leisure moments to mental pursuits, and moral and spiritual improvements. The people are proverbially generous, and those who can, give liberally to whatever may benefit and ennoble their fellow-citizens. Hence amidst the clang and din of Scotland's commercial metropolis, we find many laborious students and active spiritual workers. Factories and warehouses there are in abundance; but there are also some noble institutions set apart to minister to man's higher nature. Let us note a few of these. There is, for instance, a stately building dedicated to art, and having a collection of paintings by living artists, which would do credit to any city. Many of the works exhibited in these galleries are by citizens. The latest evidences of the vitality of art in Glasgow is the fact that a young lady, the daughter of a late accomplished sheriff-principal of Lanarkshire, is at present producing portraits of remarkable power and beauty, and that the Misses Muir of that city have taken a leading part in the production of some of the most remarkable of the artistic works of William Blake which are preserved in the print room of the British Museum. With loving patience and with astonishing delicacy and skill they have copied these coloured pictures, and that in a style so minutely careful that it would be almost impossible even for an expert to discover the difference between the originals and the copies. The latter have been published by Mr. Pearson of London, in a volume which is in great demand, the first supply having been, we believe, very speedily exhausted.

Then there are two valuable public libraries, of the younger of which, the Mitchell Library, now only in its seventh year, we hear hopeful news. During these seven years two millions and a half of volumes have been consulted, and about an equal use has been made of the

splendidly equipped magazine room. Of the two millions and a half, speaking in round numbers, nearly 529,000 were works of history, travel, or biography; 504,000 were works of an artistic or scientific nature; nearly 234,000 belonged to theology and philosophy; fiction claimed 200,000, poetry 182,000, law, politics, education and commerce nearly 72,000, philology about 68,000; while fully 702,000 belonged to that *olla podrida* of classed library catalogues—miscellaneous. In the library and magazine room, which are free to all, any day there may be seen men of letters consulting rare and time-worn standards; men of business culling from commercial authorities; the weary artisan refreshing wasted nature over a pleasing memoir, history, or novel; and the street arab taking in by the eye from illustrated periodicals what he is not able to acquire by other means. To all readers and especially to the latter, the imperative command is "Hands clean," and so the authorities provide for this purpose a lavatory with an abundant supply of soap and water. The library now consists of 54,781 volumes and pamphlets, and contains in every case a fair, and in some cases a full representation of the various departments of knowledge. It also contains several special collections. The works relating to Glasgow now number 2,442. The collection of early Glasgow printing contains 804 volumes. The poets' corner now fills something more than a corner, and comprises the works of about 2,000 Scottish poets in 3,957 volumes. The Burns collection is not included in the above total. It consists of 961 volumes and pamphlets, and is doubtless the largest collection on the subject in existence. Putting the poets' corner and the Burns collection together, we have a grand total of 4,918 volumes of Scottish poetry or relating thereto. A collection of the literature of the Covenanters is also contemplated.

Evangelistic and Mission work in Glasgow are carried on upon an extensive scale. The city mission employs paid missionaries, whose duties are to visit prescribed districts several hours every day, deliver tracts, converse and pray with the poor people, and endeavor to get as many as possible to attend Sabbath meetings. In this way the worst parts of the city have come under their influence. But the missionary's labours are not at all times pleasant. He has to visit filthy dens, and talk with, if possible, filthier people. Troubles above measure are poured into his ears; and his sympathies are in great demand. He finds that it is little comfort to say to cold, ragged, hungry wives and children, "Be ye warmed, clothed and fed." If, therefore, he wants an opportunity to preach the gospel to these people, he must endeavor to provide them with loaves and fishes. At times the missionary also experiences priestly kindness by having an occasional shower of stones about his ears should he chance to come into too close proximity to members of the R. C. church, a goodly number of whom generally cross his path, there being a large Irish population in the lanes and closes of the city. In James Morrison Hall