

speaking on non-political questions is that by some strange freak of nature or education he has preserved in his heart that fire and enthusiasm which should never leave a free-born man until the clods rattle over his coffin.

In the meantime you *have* enthusiasm, which you wisely expend on matters of permanent importance—football, Hallowe'en and the roaring forth of college yells. Were you to give us a little of it at the Old Lit—but I needn't enlarge; they say "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind horse."

THE LIBRARY.

In theory, at least, the Library is the central point in the intellectual life of the University. The building is conspicuously placed, on a site purposely selected as being midway between the group of buildings devoted to the sciences and the main University building, in which the literary and historical subjects are taught. Students and professors in all the faculties are expected to turn its resources to account. Although most of the undergraduates, in Arts at any rate, are familiar with the appearance of the reading-room and know something of the opportunities afforded them by the Library, few perhaps appreciate all the advantages that they might derive from it. The Library is a complex organization, adapted to the wants of professors and undergraduates alike. There are books in the reading-room, in the stock-room, in the departmental studies, and this disposition of them in different localities is in accordance with the needs of different classes of students. A short explanation here of the existing arrangement will no doubt be serviceable to the more recent students in the University.

The most elementary requirements of undergraduate readers are for dictionaries, text-books and the ordinary works of reference. Dictionaries and encyclopædias are to be found in the open shelves on either side of the delivery desk, so that readers may help themselves to those which they need either for momentary reference or for longer use. The text-books prescribed in the Calendar are too numerous to be provided, like dictionaries, in sufficient quantity to prevent competition for the use of them if placed also on the open shelves. Of many text-books, indeed, single copies are all that the Library can be expected to possess. These are accordingly placed under the control of the clerks at the delivery desk, to whom application must be made for them, and who are empowered to prevent any student from monopolizing a text-book in great demand.

More advanced students are likely to require for reference or special study books not in general demand. These are kept in the stock-room, to which only members of the faculty are allowed access as a matter of course. But to facilitate the researches of undergraduate students who are engaged in special work, access to the stock-room may be granted to them also on the certificate of a professor. The advantages of admission to the stock-room are sometimes over-rated, usually by those who have never been inside it. It may be said broadly that only the student who knows exactly what to look for can derive any benefit from consulting the shelves. The best guide for students who wish to see what the Library contains on a given subject or topic is the card catalogue. An example will be the best explanation. Let us suppose that a student is engaged in writing an essay on the naval history of France during the period of the first republic and empire. A certificate from the professor of history will secure him admission to the stock-room, to

consult the shelves where all the works on the history of France during all periods are placed. Among a thousand volumes he will find it difficult to pick out exactly those which deal with the subjects upon which he is at work. By the expenditure of some time he may be able to select a dozen volumes in this department which are useful to him. Had he first referred to the catalogue he would have found at once the subject cards of "France—Naval and Military History," which would have enabled him in a few minutes to pick out the same works relating to French naval history in the revolutionary period. He would also perhaps have found references to other works, not placed on the shelves specially devoted to the history of France, which contain essays or chapters on the same subject. If he confines his attention to the shelves, these references escape him. The card catalogue is the key to the Library, and no student whose interest in his subject extends beyond the text-books prescribed in the Calendar or recommended by the lecturers can afford to neglect it.

There is another class of reader, whose tastes are catered to in the Library—the general reader, the student whose literary curiosity is greater than his devotion to his special department of study. The open shelves in the reading-room contain a liberal assortment of works in English on subjects outside the curriculum, or only distantly connected with the courses of study. The best books and the most recent books acquired by the Library on such subjects are to be found there. Japan, for instance, looms large in the public eye at present. The open shelves contain the cream of the books of recent date on Japan in the Library.

The departmental studies, which contain special collections of books, are accessible only to advanced honor students on certificate of a professor. The books contained in them are selected by the professors from the books in the stock-room, and are such as only advanced students in their respective departments could use with profit.

There is one kind of publication that has not yet been mentioned—magazines, reviews and journals. Undoubtedly a large number of periodical publications are taken by the Library, but most of them are in foreign languages, and almost all are of a technical character. There are, however, a very few of a popular nature, such as the leading English and American monthlies, which the ordinary reader would find it interesting to look through. The current numbers of any of these may be had on application to the clerk at the delivery desk, and the half-yearly volumes as they are completed are bound and placed on the open shelves in the reading-room.

H. H. Langton.

TORONTO ENGINEERS AT THE HUMBER.

At 10.30 the unmounted sections of the Toronto Field Company of Engineers, under command of Lieut. Evans, proceeded from their armories, Queen's Park, to McCaul street, thence by special car over the Toronto Street Railway to corner Dundas and Bloor streets. From there they had an invigorating march of about two miles up and down hill along Bloor street to "the Old Mill" on the Humber. In the meantime the mounted section, under command of Lieut. Biggs, was advancing towards the same place from the Old Fort, with two large pontoon wagons, each drawn by a four-horse team.

The unmounted sections arrived somewhat in advance, but the intervening time was taken up by luncheon and