

experiment ourselves. We notice, too, that the *Monthly* gives a table of mean temperatures for several years. This is a new idea for a college paper.

We have received the following:—*The Harvard Advocate*, *The Acadia Athenaeum*, *The Variety* (2), *St. Mary's Sentinel*, *Queen's College Journal*, *The Argosy*, *The Dartmouth*, *L'Etincelle*, *University Monthly*, *Dalhousie Gazette*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Brockville Recorder*, *Presbyterian College Journal*, *Astrum Alberti*.

Between the Lectures.

Theolog.—What are you pegging at now Smith?

Jones.—[Science Student.] Paleontology.

Theolog.—I didn't know Paley ever wrote on Tology. His Evidences of Christianity is all I ever read.

Among the various other poetic effusions to be noticed this month is the production of a node to his shin by an out-patient of the M. G. H. It is a rash attempt.—*Cui Bono?*

Newspaper people, says an American journal, are proverbially temperate and virtuous. We believe one of the craft did get a "little off" a few weeks ago, and the following is a specimen of his broad sheet as it appeared next day: "Yesterday morning at four A.M. a small man named Jones, Brown or Smith, with a heel in the hole of his trousers, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. Verdictate to the jury that the diseased come to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament his untimely loss.

PROFESSOR.—"Can you conceive of any thing as being out of time and still occupying space?" Student.—"Yes, sir, a poor singer in a chorus."—*Ex.*

STUDENT [translating]: And—er—then—er—then—er—he—er—went and—er—

The Class laugh.

Professor.—Don't laugh, gentlemen; to *err* is human."

Why trenchant slang should we defy?

In its bold diction pray believe.

If Eve had been sufficient "fly"

To say when Satan tempted by:

"Not this Eve—another Eve,"

"Good Eve," would then to her apply.

—*Esonian.*

A PAGE FROM THE CHRONICLES OF THE KINGS OF GILL-COLL.

The following is an exact copy of a document found by Daphnino Cook, B.S. *Zn Cl₂ + H₂S*, the efficient Janitor of McGill Medical College. He found it in some remarkable way, from his own lucid description our reporter concluded it was located in the Tertiary deposit in his bones.

"In those days it came to pass, in the early seed time, nigh on to the Pass-over, that the king, even the great Drawch, called together in council the wise men and rulers of Gill-Coll [which being interpreted means the place of skulls]. Now when they were gathered together they hastened and took every man his own garment and put it on his seat under him, for they feared greatly certain of the children of Gill Coll that they should rob them.

"Straightway the scribe, short of stature but of a mighty understanding, spake unto them saying: 'O wise men, rulers of Gill Coll, some one hath worked a treachery among us and stirred up the people. The tribes who have of late time come among us, even the first and second tribes, young men, children of Gill Coll, are angered and have waxed exceeding wroth; they hiss and gnash their teeth at the doings of the High Priest, neither have his deeds found favor in their eyes. I they have written unto us even a second time saying: Thy servant, the High Priest, is well stricken in years, he waxeth old as doth a garment. He saith those things he ought not to say, neither saith he those things he should say. He has told us many things concerning herbs, yea, and of the Oxalate which is of Cerium, whereof forsooth, we must take a little for our stomach's sake when we go down to the sea in ships. He hath filled us with bitterness and gall, he hath made us drunken with wormwood. Howbeit for many years he hath told us no new thing.

"Moreover, because of the provocation he hath provoked them withal, the rebellious children have this day sent abroad a proclamation, about the time of the going down of the sun, saying, every man to his city and each man to his own tent."

"And behold when the scribe had made an end of speaking straightway there was with them a hairy man girded with a girdle of leather about his loins. Straightway the king spake unto him saying, 'What doest thou here?' But he settled his countenance steadfastly and answered him not, but hastened and took charcoal away from before his face, and the king discerned him that he was one of the rulers.

"After these things were accomplished straightway the king repaired to his chamber and rent his clothes and came forth and spake to the rulers of Gill-Coll, and prophesied unto them saying: 'Listen, ye rulers, and hearken ye people of Gill Coll: Lo there shall come a blast upon this High Priest, he shall hear a rumor, and he shall return to his own tent, and we shall cause him to fall by his own hand—Selah.

"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, instead of the briar shall come up the myrtle tree, for behold there shall come from a far field one who has been a faithful steward over a few things, and now shall he be ruler over many things.

"There shall be two grinding at the class, one shall be taken and the other left. Rejoice ye children of Gill-Coll! From among the dead shall pass out one that shall charge ye that ye eat of that which is accounted common or unclean, and shall teach ye to avoid the pestilence which walketh in darkness. In those days it shall come to pass that he that sitteth among you, sweet and garnished like unto an ancient bridegroom, shall be gone from among you, and the place that knew him shall know him no more forever, for behold on his throne shall sit two of the best and meekest of your children, and they shall part between them the spoils thereof, and ye shall give ear unto them."

"How! O ye children of Boshshop, for behold a giant shall go out from among you, and ye shall be left desolate."

Now, while he yet spake there entered unto them one well stricken in years, small of stature, and clad in the garb of a stripling, and behold it was the eleventh hour for he had tarried by the way.

And 'the rest of the acts of the kings of Gill-Coll, and all that they did not, are they not written in the Books of the chronicles of the kings of Gill Coll?"

EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPYS, ESQ. WHILE AN UNDERGRADUATE AT CAMBRIDGE.

April 7th.—This day being given by the Master and Fellows to the Undergraduates. Very handsome, and extraordinary good cheer. Turtle soup and various kinds of fish; venison and other excellent meats; game and wildfowl a great store; sweets in the modish French fashion, and kickshaws; huge loving-cups filled with rare and toothsome drinks; liquor of all kinds, more than enough; quarter casks of port and sherry ordered for the occasion; incomparable good claret, and champagne no end.*

9th.—Busy all the morning investigating a case of continued fractions among my cups and saucers. My junior bedmaker says they were broke "afore she come;" but I fear me much that, as hath been well said, "it is not contrary to experience that witness may be false."†

15th.—To the Botanical Gardens, where I saw great variety of wildfowl which I never saw before; but that which I went chiefly to see was the young ladies of the school, whereof there is great store, very pretty. Mighty busy all the morning lying on the grass reading of a novel. Came and sat near me two young ladies with books in their hands, one of whom I approve to be very handsome, and began talking with great propriety of speech, in the most engaging manner possible; but I took no notice of, nor even so much as looked at them; so presently they away.

17th. (Lord's Day).—Minded to go to Great St. Mary's to hear the sermon; but went to the Backs instead, where lay on the grass thinking for more than two hours, to my great content.

30th.—Played in our Second Eleven against the Trinity First; but, as luck would have it, bowled the first ball both innings, and made two ducks. Caught a ball bravely at long leg, with great applause of all in the tent who rightly cheered me.

In the evening to Newton's to sup, where excellent discourse; among the rest John Milton and Duns Scotus, a grave fine gentleman.‡ Mighty merry being of Algebra, and other things the like diverting; but what most extraordinary clever was some Mathematical proofs § Newton shewed

* A good example of the hospitality of our ancestors, and one worthy of imitation in the present day.—Ed.

† May we not infer here, from the language employed by our author, that he was at this period engaged in reading for his "Little-Go"?

‡ It has been again objected to here, that Peppys could not by any possibility have met Duns Scotus, since the latter was a philosopher who lived in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, while Peppys was not even born till the seventeenth. This is cavilling. Read our author in a calm, dispassionate, and impartial spirit, and we venture to assert that not a single instance of wilful misrepresentation will be found in his pages. Duns Scotus is indeed reported to have flourished in the above-named centuries; but his every action, nay, his whole life is shrouded in mystery, and we may shrewdly question the fact of his existence at all! Napoleon Bonaparte has been proved in the most conclusive manner to be a mythical personage; and if Bonaparte, why not Duns Scotus? It may be urged that this is not to the point; that were this the case, yet our author's reputation for veracity would still be liable to be impugned. This is entirely a mistake. We do not dispute the existence of a Duns Scotus, but of the Duns Scotus. The use of the indefinite instead of the definite article clears up the mystery. How quickly difficulties vanish when we apply a little common sense!

§ We gather from authentic sources that the following is one of the proofs referred to by our author. We give it in the words of Newton.—Ed.

To prove that it is even. "The number to being the radix of the common scale of notation, it is of the utmost importance that we should satisfy our minds fully as to whether it is odd or even. It has been suggested that the simplest mode of proceeding would be to divide by 2, observing whether there be any, and if any, what remainder. It will, however, appear evident to every true mathematical mind that the annexed proof has far superior claims to our consideration.

We have

$$6 = SIX$$

$$9 = IX$$

∴ by subtraction

$$9 - 6 = S \dots (1).$$

Again, we have

$$7 = SEVEN$$

But by (1)

$$- 3 = S$$

∴ subtracting again

$$10 = EVEN.$$

Q. E. D.