

current events of the day. In this case, the mass of verbal college training fades away into a shadow, but the discipline incidentally received remains as a valuable and permanent acquisition.

College studies, then, are mainly calculated to strengthen and perfect the intellectual powers. Even if this were not their chief design, this is their effect in the majority of cases. But as theory is chiefly valuable only when associated with practice, so in college life the practical should go hand in hand with the theoretical, the more especially since college life is preliminary to practical life. Aside from his book studies, therefore the student should make good use of his other intellectual advantages.

He should aim to so apportion his time that after preparing his lessons as well as he may, he will yet have time for miscellaneous reading and society work as well as recreation. Something is usually gained by hearing a public lecture. But some students complain that they find no time for these matters. It may sometimes be true that more work is laid upon the student than he can well attend to; but ordinarily, a judicious expenditure of time will leave a considerable portion available for other purposes than study.

He has access to well filled libraries, and needs only to discriminate as to what he shall read. He can avail himself of this privilege to a considerable extent, and if he do so with method, it will be of invaluable assistance to him in gaining an education.

Society work, furthermore, is of practical value. Its advantages in literary and rhetorical culture and in removing diffidence are so manifest that no student can well afford to forego them. Of the same nature as society work are the much abused rhetorical exercises. We think many students do themselves injustice by their disposition to neglect them. It is true that not many students will follow pursuits of a literary nature, but the disciplinary value of these, if nothing else,

ought to recommend them. Knowledge is of little value unless it can be adequately expressed, and expressing one's thoughts in writing is quite as important a mode as the kindred one of speaking them.

Again, social privileges are not to be overlooked, and much may be learned by direct observation though not necessarily by loafing. Grimke has said that "the only way to observe everything is to seem to observe nothing," thus implying that much may be learned incidentally.

"Last but not least" is a fixed purpose. One with this desideratum will make his store of knowledge, derived from whatever source, of direct use in the occupation he purposes to follow.

THE "STUDENT" AND THE STUDENTS.

The advantages of a college journal have often been mentioned in the columns of the *STUDENT*. And we were under the impression that these advantages had been sufficiently represented to awaken at least some anxiety on the part of the students for the maintenance of a college magazine. But either we have been deceived or else many of those students not interested in the control of the paper are determined on letting it sink or swim as the case may be without the least assistance in the way of contributions or subscriptions. The *STUDENT* now enters upon its eighth year and has few equals among college journals in the United States, in the amount of reading matter. Its growth has been constant and its improvement gradual. The Board of managers do not feel able to meet the expenses of the *STUDENT*, individually. Assistance from the Alumni of the University can hardly be expected, since they are few and but lately students. Nor have we a large business city to aid us with its advertisements. The burden of the enterprise must then rest particularly upon the friends and students of the University.

The financiering in the past two years has hardly equalled the demands of the