

muster courage to cope with those formidable stairs. Try it.

Prof. Church during his late visit to Europe, made some very valuable additions to the library. He procured about 150 volumes, aiming to secure all the Latin literature of any importance extant. All the classic authors are included besides many works treating of the history of Rome and Greece. There is a "Dictionary of Roman and Greek Antiquities," valuable for its many exact illustrations. "Rome and the Campagna," a finely illustrated work giving the history of Rome and treating of her archeology and topography. This work gives the result of all excavations up to the present day with exact illustrations of the city as brought to light by the excavation. Merivale's "General History and Regal History" completes the series of works on Roman History already in the library. Then there are some small volumes of special studies as "Early Rome," "The Early Empire," "The Græchi" etc. An interesting and instructive volume is a classical "Album of Illustrations." Another rare work is a volume edited by Orelli, giving all the inscriptions which have been found. There are also three volumes containing respectively the entire works of the historians, the poets and the orators of Greece and Rome. Besides all these there are Connington's miscellanies in two volumes: "Young's Latin Grades;" a number of Mommsen's and Halm's works and many others, giving the students an opportunity to become thoroughly posted on classical subjects.

The first lecture given under the auspices of the "Students Lecture Association" was delivered by Chancellor Fairfield at the Opera House on the evening of the 27th. His subject was, "A Winter in Italy," and the easy pleasant way in which the lecture was delivered made the time seem but a very brief period though the lecture was of the usual length. He began with Venice, with its streets of

water and its floating carriages; long ago it was customary to expend great sums of money on the ornamentation of gondolas. So it was enacted by the government that gondolas should be of one color, and that color black, and sombre is the effect and dreamy the sensation when gliding among these funereal looking boats. A guide took them to the very banking house occupied by Shylock, and for a franc it is possible at any time to see anything that ever existed or never existed as the guide may please. He spoke of the pigeons that flocked to the public square where for 300 years, according to the provision of a strange will, three bushels of barley per day had been fed to them. The sound of a horse's hoof is never heard in the city. The church of St Marks with its 40,000 square feet of Roman Mosaic and the Bridge of Sighs were mentioned. Then passing to Verona, he described the Amphitheatre, 1700 years old and able to accommodate 25,000 persons. The great Cathedral at Milan next claimed the attention of the audience. There are three great Cathedrals—one at Strasburg, one at Cologne, and one, the greatest, at Milan. It has been in process of erection for 500 years, and is not yet complete. The cost is said to have been \$500,000,000, but half that sum would probably be nearer the truth. It covers two acres and is built of Italian marble. It has 136 steeples and 7,500 statues and statuettes, all executed by the best artists. Genoa was visited and then Florence where are shown the houses of the Medici, Michael Angelo, Dante, and Galileo. He told of the ascent of Vesuvius, and his accepting a banter to run down the cone, on the outside of course. How, according to the language of the guide he "saw the smell" in the cave of the dogs. The lecture closed with a description of a visit to the studio of Hiram Powers. There was a good audience and they were certainly highly entertained. Prof. Collier delivers a lecture on Friday evening, on "Molecular Forces."