

stituency we assume to represent. The obliteration of old disputed issues, and the radical change made in our corps of professors since last term, promises a brilliant and prosperous future for the University, if mutual harmony and enthusiasm are allowed a chance for existence, but we do not believe the "consumation devoutly to be wished" will be hastened by an unnecessary alienation of three-fourths of the students for whom the institution is organized and supported, and for whose sake the state creates both Regents and Faculty.

The proper relation of the societies to the Faculty is that of co-workers and assistants, and so long as the mutual friendly feeling, produced by such a relation exists between them, the legitimate efforts of each work to the best advantage possible; when friendship changes to suspicion, the probabilities of either's prosperity are materially lessened.

The Student's Scrap-book.

FROM JOHNS HOPKINS.

DEAR STUDENT:

A few words from one who has wandered from his Alma Mater may be interesting to your readers, especially when these words are about a university which is attracting so much attention as Johns Hopkins. John Hopkins, the founder of the university, was a wealthy Baltimore merchant, who has reared a monument to his memory which will not die so long as his trustees wisely administer the immense fund left for higher education. This fund of \$3,500,000 is not spent in costly buildings, but in furnishing the best men as instructors, and in giving its students the most ample advantages that money will procure. The aim of the Trustees and President is to found an American University, and thus give our young men who desire higher education an opportunity to acquire it in their own country instead of being compelled to go to Europe to secure it. Dr. Freeman, the great English historian gives his opinion of their success in the August No. of the Contemporary Review. But with such names as Dr. Gildersleeve at the head of the Greek department, Dr. Warren of the Latin, Dr. Sylvester of the Mathematics, Dr. Rowland of Physics, Dr. Remson of the Chemistry, Dr. Adams of the History, and all marshalled by such an organizer as President Gilman, how is a failure possible?

The character of the enrollment the first day shows that we have here a University, and not a College. The President in his opening address gave us the following figures: Enrolled, 186; graduated students, 104; the remaining 82 were classed thus, 54 undergraduate students, and 28 specials.

A graduate student enters here without an examination, yet he must satisfy each professor that he is prepared to do the work of his class. The examination for matriculation is said to be very severe, and no mercy shown. Graduate students have mercy at first, but none afterwards, yet everything that a teacher can do for one is done.

A graduate student is supposed to know what he wants when he comes here, and is presumed to be prepared to

do special work, rather than to acquire general information. For example, one comes here for Greek, and his whole time is given to Greek; another, for History, and his whole energy is bent to a mastery of that subject. Thus it will be seen that the work is not parcelled out; an hour to German, another hour to Latin, and a third to Mathematics, but the student's whole energy is directed to one subject. Greek, Physics, Biology and Chemistry seem to have been the favorite subjects, yet History is now coming to the front, having received an impulse from the lectures of the great English Historians, Drs. Freeman and Bryce, who are ably seconded by our Prof. Dr. Adams. A word to any one who thinks of coming here in the future; which is, be sure that you can read both French and German readily; the latter at least, for it is a *sine qua non* in every department. The present buildings are near the heart of the city, and in close connection with the Peabody Institute, and the Maryland Historical society. But a description of these noble buildings, and their fine libraries, the former of 75,000 and the latter of 60,000 volumes would require too much space. Each has a large art gallery with many casts of the Masters' works, and number of marble statues. The buildings, as I have said, of the Johns Hopkins are not imposing, yet they are well arranged for this object. When the new Biological building is finished, at least one block will be given up to its, the (University's) use. Each department has its own building and in that building may be found its special library, and all needful apparatus. Our department, the Historical, has its building and its library, which is soon to be increased by the celebrated Dr. Blumdschli's library, consisting of 3,000 volumes, now at Heidelberg, Germany. This is said to be one of the finest private libraries in Germany, and of course that means of the world. But this letter is already too long, and there are so many things to tell that I will have to put the rest off till another time. If you want to work come here, and join our ranks; a drone, however, will soon be stung out of the hive. In another letter I shall try to describe the plan of scholarships, and fellowships adopted here. '80

THE IMAGINATION.

"It is the sense of sight," says Mr. Addison, "which furnishes the imagination with its ideas." We cannot, indeed, have a single image in the fancy that did not make its entrance through the sight. This limitation of the province of the imagination to one particular class of conceptions Dugald Stewart, justly as it appears to us, considers as altogether arbitrary. Is not the composition of the musician as much the product of the imagination as the landscape of the painter? Such an hypothesis would deny the possession of the imaginative faculty to a blind man; and yet one of the finest organists in this country is blind. In accordance with the same idea Dr. Reid observes that imagination properly signifies a lively conception of objects of sight. This attempt says Stewart to limit the province of the imagination to objects of sight has plainly proceeded from a very important fact,—that the mind has a greater facility and of consequence a greater delight in recalling the perceptions of this sense than that of any of the others, while at the same time, the variety of qualities perceived by it is incomparably greater.

Imagination considered in its whole province is a complex power. It includes that conception which furnishes