

feeling that the main object of a college course is to give to a man external rather than internal character, that the diploma and the name of graduate are worthy objects of four years' work.

THE question of discipline still agitates the college world. Readers of THE HESPERIAN will remember that some months ago notice was made of the suspension of six Seniors from the Ohio Wesleyan University for attending a Shakespearean play in defiance of the regulation prohibiting attendance of theatrical performances. They were re-admitted under discipline and afterwards, on application, were admitted to DePauw. The first mentioned school is naturally, if not justly, indignant, and the question as to whether one college or university shall admit students dishonorably dismissed from another is added to an already vexing question. When different colleges fix standards for behavior so notoriously various it is a somewhat impudent thing for each to say to all the rest "You shall accept our ruling." In the present case for example, some of our colleges not less famous and well attended than Wesleyan University have regular courses in Shakespearean literature. Such schools would be inconsistent did they condemn students for doing exactly what they encourage their own students to do, and merely out of respect to the judgment of an inferior institution.

THE HESPERIAN is not greatly given to quoting scripture, nor will it commence now; but it would enjoy making a practical application of that place where it reads that he who goes into a feast and elevates himself to a high position in the start shall assuredly come down, while that one who takes a low seat will be called up higher. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in college life and especially in the closing term of the year may its working be remarked. Among those who enter with us from year to year are some of both classes—some who are modest and unassuming, and others who seek from the start to attract attention to themselves and who, if they are given less notice than older students, take immediate offence. The old rule has hardly an exception, however, and on looking over the ranks of college leaders we can find scarcely one who was of the "cheeky" stamp. Attention needs to be called to this fact, especially among students, too many of whom are apt to think brazen faced effrontery the only essential to success. It is not so. "Patient merit" may have to take some spurns from the unworthy but its final recognition and success are inevitable.

MISCELLANY.

THE UNIVERSITY AND SCIENCE.

The advance made by the University in the direction of science has been so marked during the past year as to merit special and extended mention. In no department of the whole institution has more progress been made than in that of botany, and a brief visit to the working-room and herbarium is a revelation to one who has not kept himself fully informed of the work already done and now under way. The present quarters are cramped almost beyond endurance, the entire herbarium with its library being confined to one of the smallest rooms in the building while Room No. 26 is used as work-shop, recitation room, office and library. The courage of those interested in this department is sustained only by the fact that elegant and commodious quarters are promised on the completion of the new building.

The Department of Botany is properly separated into two divisions: (1) The Laboratory, containing microscopes and apparatus, material for study and books of reference. (2) The Herbarium, containing specimens of plants and plant products and also books of reference. It has been asked by a number of persons why the books used in this study are not placed in the central University library. The answer will be found in the fact that it is necessary to divide even the botanical library, the books of each division being placed in the room nearest the other apparatus. Books in botany are tools—are to be used as often as are the microscopes, and hence must be stored in the room where the work is actually done. In glancing over the collection that has been made in the past few months one is struck with the fact that many of the volumes are rare, nearly all are expensive, and that although small, the library is a very carefully selected one. In the general library there are about fifty volumes and in the Botanical library at least three hundred. The number may seem small, and doubtless is, but there is not a useless book in the entire collection. Among the notable sets noticed in a hasty glance are the following:

"De Candolle's Prodrromus" with index and the supplementary volumes of Walpers and Muller, and the Monographs—forty-one volumes, costing \$145.00.

A complete set of the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles"—one hundred volumes, costing \$210.00.

"Bryologia Europæa"—seven volumes, costing \$100.00.

Harvey's "Phycologia Britannica"—three volumes, costing \$42.00.

"Goodale's Wild Flowers of America"—one volume, costing \$27.00.

Eaton's "Ferns of North America" two volumes, costing \$22.00.

A complete set of the Reports of the American Pomological society—seven volumes, costing \$55.00.

Sullivant's "Mosses of North America"—two volumes costing \$32.00.

Michaux's "North American Sylva"—five volumes, costing \$70.00.

Boott's "Illustrations of Carex"—four volumes, costing \$121.00.

Pringsheim's "Jahrbuecher fur wissenschaftliche Botanik"—sixteen volumes, costing \$140.00.

Bentham's "Flora Australiensis"—seven volumes, costing \$39.00.

The Herbarium has received the attention of Professor Bessey for scarcely a year, but has been improved wonderfully.