

runs its bounds and commits deeds of violence and lawlessness, it should be promptly and firmly curbed and suppressed within its proper limits; but, at the same time, this should be done in such a way as not to destroy its vitality or hurt it in such a way as to rob it of its usefulness.

In the present case, that violence was committed by the Sophomore class in breaking into rooms and removing and damaging articles of furniture is undeniable. That they should be obliged to pay the full cost of the same, as they did, and that, in addition, they should be obliged to feel the full extremity of college authority and law, is perfectly justifiable; but that, notwithstanding all this they are called upon to sign a paper in which they agree not to engage in any class disorder, under penalty of suspension, allowing the Faculty to put its own interpretation upon what is meant by class disorder, is a purely arbitrary and unreasonable proceeding.

In the case of the Freshmen the unreasonableness is more palpable still. Freshmen in all colleges are recognized as being allowed some laxity in their class conduct in comparison with that of the other classes. It is impossible to bring men into college from all the varying scenes and degrees of life and cause them to settle at once into the dull routine of study with the calm serenity of seniors, alike oblivious to the jeers and insults of the Sophomores and taunting escapades of preparatory students. Yet in this example we see the Freshmen put under the same restraint as the Sophomores, with the same arbitrary power of the interpretation of offence and consequent punishment by the Faculty.

The paper in both cases was signed under protest and with the constant menace hung over their heads of the expulsion of certain men if the request was not acceded to. It was held out as an only alternative. What else could be done? The moral sense and

the sense of all justice of the student rebelled, but it was unavoidable. Such a signature could not be held in any court in the country. If a student is suspended, he is suspended whether his class sign an agreement or not, and under no moral law can a man be held to an agreement such as this. Surely, in all justice and rectitude, this is no way of dealing with college students.

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SINCE the improvements in the middle wing of the main building have been made, and the halls widened out and thoroughly lighted, the extra room in the hallway has been used for storage purposes.

The appropriation was intended to beautify the halls and it has been properly expended, but of what benefit is it to have the hallways made attractive when their beauty is always kept concealed by a lot of boxes, tables and other rubbish.

The first thing that meets the eye of a stranger on coming into the building is a great pile of old boxes. Can we expect them to make a favorable impression on anybody?

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OUR engineering, chemistry and electro-technics courses now hold out better inducements to students than any others in the college curriculum. Besides being very completely equipped both as to instructors and apparatus, the chances for obtaining a position in one of these three lines of work are far better than those of a man who has taken a classical course. However, a man who takes the classical course at college generally has his work definitely mapped out before entrance and fits himself to fill some known vocation, such as law, pedagogy, etc., which are within the reach of everyone who is capable of holding them, while the scientific man, though thoroughly qualified to become a chemist, an electrician or an engineer, is to a