

given by which it can be avoided in some cases.

The Dormitory System as a promoter of college spirit was accepted by all as a benefactor, and one which is coming more into prominence in many of our largest institutions.

It was expressed that the public mind is often wrongly impressed over foot ball games by the readiness with which some college papers give detailed and exaggerated reports of the slight injuries which are received.

The abuse of the term "University" by American colleges was held up to the light in which any candidly thinking man may see it, who has a general knowledge of many of our colleges and academis. It was the sentiment of the majority at least, that the old system of granting honors at commencement is unjust and works harm; that if honors be granted at all several of the leading members of the class should enjoy alike the distinction of having first honors. Also, that the valedictorian at commencements should be abolished. The question of greatest difficulty was, where to draw the line between the literary and news parts of a college paper. As to whether the literary part should predominate was generally decided in the negative, some even going to the extreme and claiming that stories and light verse are more interesting to student readers, and therefore properly should make up our literary columns.

IT is due to us to correct a mistake which occurred in a reference which we made some time ago in regard to the Journal of the Engineering Society of the college.

It was stated that the Journal is published tri-ennially. It is intended that the Journal shall be published each term, or three times during the year.

THE STANDING ARMIES OF EUROPE

Standing armies became a prominent feature of the more powerful nations of Europe, after the French Revolution. War had made such a havoc among them that it was thought expedient to train and equip armies, and have them ready for action at any time. These armies raised for this purpose, have, by feelings of rivalry, and display of power, grown to the enormous dimensions which they present to-day.

Looking in the light of those who advocate that war will soon be a thing of the past, and that arbitration shall adjust difficulties between powers, one might ask why these millions of men are clothed in military uniforms in times of peace.

Contrasting our small army,—which we retain simply as a nucleus, and which we deem amply sufficient to quell any local disturbances which may arise,—with the enormous armies of Russia, Austria, Germany, and France, we are amazed and realize that a vast difference exists between the foundations of American and European institutions.

Although these nations claim to have governments nearly as free as ours, and that their kings and queens hold titles which are merely nominal, they have never realized the principles which underlie free institutions, such as a government for the people and by the people can give.

Although they are Christian nations, and stand