it. He must get out of the king's way, or he must be hanged. Hamlet's greater burden may have been a righteous revenge, but that duty had as a preliminary task, the obstinate evidence and the undeterred necessity to proceed by noise or blustering assertion. He is moreover alone. He can tell no one of his secret except his bosom friend Horatio. He shall not go out to meet the king for as soon as the king thinks that he is suspected Hamlet's life is not worth much. He hits upon the expedient of feigning madness, in order to procure a fair trial, and say things that would not be tolerated in a man who was not of an "antic disposition." This mock madness was the very best expedient he could think of to assure he also play so very difficult a part. As behind a masked battery he could work his parallels underground nearer and nearer to the citadel he could succeed. It is to this part we all know well, and that he succeeded in his plan is manifest, when we consider the relative impotence of the parts of the play. From that moment when the king stopped the tragedy Hamlet knew he was right—-the ghost had not deceived him. Hamlet broke out into a wild outburst of grief—-

Hamlet. Why, leave me, and I will go weep;
Your untimely play;
For sense must watch, while sense and sense must sleep.

So runs the world away.

Would not this, sir, and a host of passions (fit the time, the place, and person too) Turk with me, with two provincial roses on my rased shoes, get me a fellowship in a court circle, sir, and

Horatio. Half a share.

Hamlet. A whole one, I. For though I know, O Darnall dear,
This realm disdained was
Of Jove himself, and now reigns here
A very Turk. Would not this, sir, be
to the next knot of courtiers, sir?

Horatio. You might have rhymed.

Hamlet. O, good Horatio. I'll take the ghost's word for a good though not a true one.

I might now go on to show how Hamlet is from this point obliged to alter his tactics while pursuing the same general plan. His life, however, is now more openly perilous to his knowledge. He will lose no time, but takes care to secure the next point in his evidence, and to be the next knot of courtiers. He was, however, to over to his side the queen, his mother. Time will not, however, allow me to follow all the incidents of the drama. I shall pass over, however, in which, in spite of that one grievous incident in which he forgot his purpose, and allows his hot blood to carry him into doing a deed which he had no right to do, and inflicts justice to all who have taken part in the history. Even Hamlet has justice done him if we remember that purpose to which he was driven by his love for Ophelia.

The whole story of Hamlet is to my mind but another version of that wandering problem which has taxed thinking minds in every land and every age. We do, however, recognize the highest love of duty, of love, and honor, and with the lower love of sin and suffering, and weariness common place incidents. It is the problem of the Book of Job, the problem of the Book of Ecclesiastes, of the Paradise Lost, a problem which ever and anon presents itself to us all. And the unknown author of Job, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Milton, and Milton there is no solution of this problem is possible unless we remember that right and duty rest on eternal sanctions, and are not the temporal, and that coincident and concurrent with this visible mundane reality is another universe—unseen, and spiritual and real. The key to

CLIMATE AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

Professor Tate delivered the first of a series of lectures on this subject before a large audience, chiefly consisting of teachers, at the lecture-hall of the University on Monday evening. After several criticisms of the errors contained in a recent publication by Mr. H. J. De la P. Wall, M.A., entitled "A Manual of Physical Geography of Australasia," the lecturer entered at once on the subject. He said the climatic elements indispensable to animal and vegetable life were temperature and moisture. The distribution of moisture on the globe was subject to the greatest irregularities; while the average annual temperature in each place varied but a very small degree from a known point. The quantity of rain at the same place might differ from one year to another by a quarter or even half. On the whole the quantity of rain decreased with increasing distance from the equator, and increased from the equator to the opposite pole. The amount of rain at any place varied not only from season to season, but from year to year. Australia was surrounded by water for a considerable distance, and the general temperature of the atmosphere, and the distribution and amount of rain were determined by the general circulation of the air. The present climate of Australia was due to the fact that the monsoons of the equatorial regions did not reach the continent, and that the land was not subject to the same influences as the coasts of China and Japan. The general climate of Australia was determined by the influence of the Southern Ocean, and the distribution of rain was due to the general circulation of the air. The climate of Australia was determined by the position of the continent, and the influence of the circulation of the air. The general climate of Australia was determined by the position of the continent, and the influence of the circulation of the air. The climate of Australia was determined by the position of the continent, and the influence of the circulation of the air.