

Shakespearean. At the dinner the Dean announced the pleasing fact that a friend had offered \$50,000 for the general purposes of the Faculty, if by the first of August next a similar amount was raised as a "Campbell Memorial Fund."

From a small and tastefully-arranged pamphlet which was distributed at the dinner, containing a brief notice of the Founders of the School and a list of the teachers and graduates, we extract the following facts of interest: "The first session of which there is any record is that of 1824-25, at which twenty-five students attended. The Medical Institution continued for five sessions, and in 1829 became the Medical Faculty of McGill College, thereby preserving for educational purposes the bequest of the Hon. James McGill.

"In 1823 an attempt was made to organise McGill College, and five Professors were appointed—one, Dr. Fargues, to the chair of Medicine. They never entered upon their duties.

"Up to 1853 there was only one Professorship in the Medical Faculty. At this date the various Lecturers were made Professors.

"The lectures were suspended during the political troubles of the rebellion; there were no sessions in '36-'37, '37-'38 and '38-'39. It is owing to this gap that the present is only the 50th session, though the Faculty was organized in 1829. In reality, this is the 55th session of the School, which is the direct continuation of the Medical Institution, and the 58th year since its foundation in 1824.

"The lectures of the Medical Institution were given at No. 26, St. James Street; the School afterwards moved to St. George Street; from 1845 to 1852 the lectures were delivered in the College building, Sherbrooke Street; from 1852 to 1872 in the Faculty building, Côte Street; and in 1872, the present building was erected by the Governors in the University Grounds.

"There are 917 Graduates in Medicine of the University, of whom 192 are dead. Of those whose addresses are known, there are in Ontario, 237; Quebec, 207; United States, 139; Great Britain, 34; Manitoba, 25; New Brunswick, 9; Prince Edward Island, 8; Nova Scotia, 6; Newfoundland, 4; British Columbia, 4; India, 2; New Zealand, 3; West Indies, 6; Sandwich Islands, 1."

Dr. Howard's address and a report of the speeches at the dinner are in the press and will, we hear, be ready for distribution in a few days.

The Faculty of Applied Science has of late been labouring somewhat under a disadvantage in not having sufficient accommodation for the convenience of her Undergraduates. The difficulty has in part been overcome by the removal of all the specimens formerly occupying two apartments in the main building, to the Redpath Museum. One of these apartments is now occupied as a receptacle for the various instruments used in Surveying; the other as a class-room, and one of the drawing apartments. Twenty-two new students have been enrolled this term, several of whom matriculated into the second year.

All the students of the second and third years, under the direction of Professor McLeod, have been engaged in locating a carriage-road connecting two points on the Mountain road, about half a mile apart. Their field work is now almost completed for the season.

The Captain and Secretary of the College Foot-Ball team were chosen from this Faculty, and they, with all the members of the team, have played exceedingly well in the matches which thus far have taken place.

In the Annual sports which recently took place, Science came nobly to the front, and carried off a large number of the prizes awarded for the various feats. The Championship of the University, high jump, 100 yards dash, putting heavy weight, mile race, in fact, in all the feats where science in the art was required, Science was victorious, and obtained about one half the total number of prizes.

The best of feeling prevails now between the members of this Faculty and the Faculty of Arts, which has not always been the case. It is sincerely hoped by all, that in the future, harmony may prevail in those matters in which both Faculties are concerned, associated as they are in the same building. The worst feature is an occasional grand push on the stairway between the two, which produces a rapid oscillation of the molecules of the surrounding atmosphere. Sounds varying in pitch are consequently produced, which are wafted to the ears of the Professors in that vicinity.

We give a short reference in another column to the lecture delivered to the Undergraduates Literary Society by Prof. J. Clarke Murray on Friday, 20th October, a fuller account of which appeared in the daily papers. We thoroughly endorse the remarks which the learned doctor made on that occasion, and only hope that they will be acted upon by the students. It is our lot to be acquainted with many students of the cramming and grinding class, who seem to think that there is no aim in life but to obtain a certain number of marks in some examination, and who accordingly grudge to give one evening in the week to the Literary Society. These gentlemen should recollect that examinations are merely a means towards an end and not an end in themselves. But the Graduates have not even this excuse, and yet their Debating Society is miserably attended when we consider the number who reside in the city and who could but won't attend.

It was with pain that we noticed on a certain late occasion on which the "gods" of the Academy were occupied by the students that there was a great lack of musical talent, or rather we should say, a lack of cultivation of musical talent among those present. It was truly lamentable to see the unsuccessful attempts which were made to get some one to start the familiar old College songs. Same effort we think ought to be made this winter to establish a Glee Club, which should include the students in the four faculties. At present Law and Medicine are ahead in this respect, while the other two faculties are increasingly deficient. Speaking of the "gods," we very much regret the manner in which one of the city evening papers reported an occurrence which took place on the occasion referred to above. It unfortunately happened on that night that one of the students was arrested for throwing bombs at the orchestra, but was immediately released on bail. When the case came before the Recorder about a week afterwards, it appeared that there was no evidence to show that the accused had thrown the crackers at all. But with this we have nothing to do. If he did throw them, we advise him to refrain from such conduct in the future as dangerous and undesirable. But what we do strongly object to is that a paper which refuses even to insert advertisements for the theatres should go out of its way to give publicity in a sensational report to an occurrence of such slight importance. A separate paragraph, in the most conspicuous part of the paper, was taken up with a highly coloured account of how forty or fifty students went to the Recorder's Court and cheered lustily when their fellow-student was acquitted, and how the Magistrate ordered the arrest of the ringleaders, which proved impossible, and how he threatened to make it hot for the next student of McGill who came within his clutches. This narrative, as we remarked before was highly coloured by the heated imagination of a reporter. We cannot see any harm in a number of students taking an interest in one of their number who happens to be in a little difficulty. Such conduct is decidedly commendable. And as to the cheering it has been flatly denied that any took place. In future we would ask this paper to do away with its scruples and report properly what takes place in the theatres and police courts.

Science sustained a great and irreparable loss by the death of Professor Plantamour, on September 7th, at Geneva. He was born in the same city in 1815, and received his early education in the old College, founded by Calvin, afterwards spending some years in the school of Hofroy. In 1833 he entered the Geneva Academy, where he became one of Alfred Gauthier's most promising pupils. By the latter's advice he resolved to make the study of astronomy the work of his life. He studied also at Paris under Arago, at Königsberg under Bessel, and at Berlin under Encke. His most famous work, published in 1880, contained the results of ten years' observations of the fixed stars, and it won him great consideration among the few who were competent to judge of its merits. He was in the very first rank of living meteorologists, and he was equally eminent in the domain of geodesy. Both a modern linguist and a savant, he was in regular communication with some of the most eminent scientific men of the day, with most of whom he could correspond in their own language. A man of fortune who might, had he so chosen, have spent his life in social enjoyment and lettered ease, he devoted himself from his