

ance. It contains a fine library and the famous Hunterian museum. The mention of the student's union reminds me of the one at McGill which seems to be so long in materialising. Any one who has seen the building at Glasgow cannot fail to recognize the utility of such an institution among the students. The union building, while not large, is admirably equipped, containing cloak-rooms, library, reading room, dining-room, and a large room for debates. The students pay a small annual membership-free and get their dinners there for the moderate sum of twenty cents. The building is run by a joint committee of professors and students, but the students have it practically in their own hands. When I saw it I felt sorry that we had not something of the kind at McGill. It formed a splendid rallying place for the students of all faculties and there was at Glasgow a perfect *esprit-de-corps* which was very enviable. Most of the universities in Britain, which I visited have unions and we must live in hope that before long we can have one at McGill of which we may be proud.

In the evening was given a *conversazione* in honour of Lord Kelvin. The university was lavishly decorated and illuminated and the whole scene was one of the most brilliant imaginable.

The corporation of the city were then in their chairs of office and their ermine robes; military officers in gorgeous uniforms and decorations, University men in their many coloured robes, and the elite of Glasgow society in plain evening dress. A rain-bow if it had been there, would have turned pale with envy. The most brilliant colours were won by the French University men, some being arrayed in brilliant magenta silk gowns, and others in crocus-yellow. Green and orange were also much in evidence. The uniform of the French academy was especially conspicuous.

During the evening a museum was opened containing samples of all Lord Kelvin's inventions with many of his diplomas, among which I

noticed the parchment of on Honorary Doctor of Laws, of McGill.

After the *conversazione* the students held a '*Gaudeamus*' in their union to welcome the delegates. The mention of McGill was received uproariously and in replying, on our behalf, Mr. Ross made a rousing speech. The rest of the evening was passed in a way which only students can understand and appreciate.

Tuesday morning was the time appointed for convocation and at ten o'clock the Bute Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Owing to the immense amount of business few speeches were made. Lord Kelvin received many hundreds of addresses from most of the learned societies and Universities of the world, Sir Donald Smith and Dr. Peterson presenting one on behalf of McGill. Afterwards Lord Kelvin, in the absence through illness of Principal Caird, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on a number of the distinguished visitors present.

Among those present were observed, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Joseph Lister, Prof. Bardon-Sanderson, Dr. Balfour, Prof. Gairdner, Sir Donald Smith, Principal Peterson, Dr. James Stewart and a host of other prominent men.

In the afternoon the student's committee took the delegates around the town in a four-horse drag, and the members were photographed.

On Tuesday evening came the crowning glory of the celebration, the banquet given to Lord Kelvin by the corporation and University of Glasgow.

This was held in the St. Andrew's Hall and was presided over by the Lord Provost, Sir James Bell, who wore the uniform of the Lieutenant of the county. The menu was very excellent and numerous toasts were duly honoured. Speeches were made by the Lord Provost, Lord Kelvin, the Earl of Rosse, Gen. Annibale Ferrero the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Gairdner and others.

Lord Kelvin was received with a perfect ovation, the organ leading off with '*For he is a jolly good fellow*' and several similar well-known airs.