

ad eundem degrees from McGill, none would rejoice more than we at their appointment. But it does seem as if the policy which, under necessity, sought the members of the governing body from outsiders thirty years ago, should now be laid aside when the College counts among its graduates some of the foremost citizens of Montreal, men of years and wealth and influence. These must surely feel a warmer feeling for McGill and be bound to it by a stronger tie than aliens, who never heard its name until they settled in this city. It is true these gentlemen, being clergymen, may be supposed to have more leisure than most, but it is also to be remembered that the board of governors deals with nothing outside of finance; and surely our prominent lawyers and physicians may be adjudged better men of business than clergymen, however able these may be in other respects. In truth, the late appointments are of a piece with the old time policy of the authorities, a policy which ever aims at estranging the graduates and supplying the place they should occupy with any outsiders who are likely to harmonise with those ideas in accordance with which the University has always been governed. Thus among the governors there is but one graduate, and we all know how bitter was the struggle which eventually gained him his seat. In the corporation, with the exception of the representative fellows and heads of affiliated colleges, the members are either governors or their appointees, men who, when important questions are to be decided, invariably either vote with the governors or do not vote at all. Even among the heads of the affiliated colleges there are some who blindly follow the lead of the autocratic governors. And there is no check upon these men, they are irresponsible, meeting with closed doors, deciding questions of public interest without ever a thought as to what the public may wish. No stranger observing these things would suppose that these two bodies claimed to be administering a public trust. But how can this state of affairs be remedied? There appears but one way. The governors must be forced by well directed public opinion to give the graduates that importance in the management of the college which the *alumni* of every other University have. There is nothing which the prosperous business man of this county stands in such awe of as the opinion of his neighbors. Let the most stubborn man see a steadily growing general impression unfavorable to himself or any of his actions, and he will soon repent him of his obstinacy. Here then is a strong point for the graduates. If they will combine and use the means at their disposal for stirring up a public agitation, the governors will be forced to give way. They meet with closed doors, a sure evidence

of one of two things, either they are ashamed of their proceedings or they dread the check which a public scrutiny would impose upon them. First then they should be forced to admit the press to their deliberations, after which attention may more easily be drawn to their anomalous constitution, to the excessively small share in the government which is allotted to the graduates, the very men who are most interested in it. The question in its broader aspects is really as to whether the University is to become a great centre of educational influence or remain, as now, in partial obscurity, contenting itself with instructing those students which certain favorable circumstances happen to bring it. These circumstances are essentially transitory. McGill's Science Faculty will not always be the only one. The Law Faculty once stood alone, but now it being eclipsed by Laval. Already the Medical Faculty has powerful rivals, and they seem to grow in power. In Arts the majority of the undergraduates are theological students in training at the various divinity schools of the city, and it is doubtful if even these will not be drawn away by Ontario's Consolidated University. If McGill is to be saved, it must display vastly more energy. It seems now to be retrograding, and the authorities are languidly apathetic. A stimulus must be supplied, and apparently the graduates alone can supply it. Let them assert themselves. Once they have gained a strong position among the governors and in the corporation, they can turn their attention and direct their strength towards pushing McGill on. Money can be had, if sufficient effort be made, and lack of money, if the government be zealous, could alone check progress. Let it be repeated, however, that there must be an infusion of new blood. The time is now ripe to force that infusion, and to do so only requires concerted action upon the part of the graduates. If they let the opportunity pass, they deserve to remain as a body insignificant.

RONDEAU.

TRANSLATED FROM JEHAN FROISSART (1335-1410.)

Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away,
My heart is pained while thou dost absent stay;
I yearn for thee each moment of the day,
Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away.

For till thou comest—wherefore then delay?
I have not any one to make me gay;
Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away,
My heart is pained when thou dost absent stay.

Geo. MURRAY.