

chievous as it is true. McGill is certainly second to no school in Quebec; Sir Wm. Dawson, the Dean of the McGill Law Faculty, and some of her ablest professors, hold that they are able to turn out men well prepared to practise law by a course of, say, 500 lectures. In proof of the correctness of their system they point to the actual position taken by their graduates at the Bar as compared with men trained according to other systems. The council of the Bar again steps in and says to McGill—"You must give a course of 1090 lectures, or we shall not grant your students any privilege because of their degree." Will Mr. Pagnuelo undertake to say that McGill's degree in law is inferior to Laval's? What business has the council with anything but the legal acquirements of the candidate who presents himself before it for admission? The council, we presume, has a perfect right to grant no privilege to any candidate bearing a University degree, if it thinks proper, but we submit it has no right to discriminate between degrees. The object of the council of the Bar is, evidently, not to improve professional training so much as it is to exclude men trained at McGill from the legal profession. The council of the Bar does not decide for universities the course of studies, but it says—"do as we tell you, or we'll kill you."

Mr. Pagnuelo's calculation about the proportion of English to French on the Council and on the Board of Examiners, is the veriest clap-trap. The majority is French, and the majority rules. Dr. Howe's objections have been of little account, because he is in the minority. Besides all this, it would be interesting to know how many of these Englishmen, to whom Mr. Pagnuelo refers, are Roman Catholic and trained in Roman Catholic institutions.

One word in conclusion. We are sick and tired of hearing about the "generosity of our French fellow-citizens." They are just about as generous as the English, and not a whit more so. We are discussing this question as a matter of business; the selfish interests of a class are just as likely to assert themselves as are those of individuals, and it is no answer to an agitation against either to pitch at our heads, every time a dispute comes up, the opinions of Mayor Abbott or any other man, no matter how eminent, especially opinions expressed at such times as those when the stock introductory sentence is—"I am quite unable to express my feelings on this occasion; we have achieved a splendid victory, &c., &c."

COLUMBIA COLLEGE will celebrate on the 13th of April next the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation under its present title, though it was originally established by royal charter in 1754 as King's College.

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY AND THE COLLEGE ELECTIONS.

This society, by reason of its being situated in the city and comprising a large number of the graduates resident here, is taking an unfair advantage of those graduates who are not members of it. What right has this society to enclose the names of candidates, nominated through it, in the same envelopes as are enclosed the official papers sent to each voter from the office of the registrar? The seal of the society is very like that of the University itself, and the ordinary voter, on receiving the papers, is very apt to come to the conclusion that he has no right to vote for any men except for those whose names are on the enclosed slip.

It is evident that it would be highly inconvenient, not only for the registrar, but also for graduates, to have the names of every nominee outside the Graduates' Society enclosed in the official envelope. This being the case, none should be so enclosed. The Graduates' Society has a perfect right to communicate with voters in what way it pleases, so long as the rights of those who do not belong to it are not by its action prejudiced; but the University has no right to give the nominations of this society an official character. The matter may be considered unimportant at present, but the time may come when graduates resident in Montreal shall see fit to claim as a right that which is now granted them as a favour.

There is a wheel within a wheel, too, to which we wish to refer. The society, by certain By-laws, prescribes the method of nomination. This By-Law is, we understand, in the possession of the secretary, whom it is not always easy to find. Members have virtually no means of taking communication of the regulations governing nominations for Representative Fellows, which are known only to the inner circle. For want of information, and not through any lack of care, we understand Mr. Hutchinson's nomination was not regular; who knows but that it might have been rejected had it not been that the time consumed in selecting an opponent to him, made it desirable not to insist very strongly upon formalities.

THE Heidelberg Quincennial Celebration last July has left a surplus of 1,840*l.* after all the heavy expenses of the festivities. Ten marks have been put aside as the nucleus of a fund towards the celebration of the Thousandth Anniversary of the University—rather a far cry as yet—and this sum with the interest is expected to swell to about 100,000*l.* by the time it should be used. The majority of the surplus will be given to the Municipality for charitable purposes.