

WOMAN'S FEAR—the mouse.

WOMAN'S SPHERE—a ball of yarn.

A BONE OF CONTENTION—a femur in a student's hand.

THE LADS IN RED—citizens after they have met in the Montreal police.

THE IRONY OF FATE—the clubbing of Chief-Constable Bissonnette.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD—the “Pomum Adami” of a freshman at the Academy.

“It's getting to feel like Fall,” said Professor Smiffkins, as he stepped on a banana peel.

A drawing class has been started in the Arts' Faculty. It has been noticed that the freshman often draw four, but the seniors seldom any.

If there is a mournful thing in this world, it is to see a freshman staring open-mouthed at everything on his arrival in the metropolis, and three weeks later stalking about with a cigarette in his mouth, swearing that this is the slowest hole he was ever in.

## Correspondence.

### THE LAW FACULTY.

*Editors University Gazette:—*

SIR:—During the past few years, the pages of the GAZETTE have been so frequently devoted to the affairs of this Faculty, that one is tempted to conclude, either that the editors, or some of the editors, have a chronic distemper, which finds relief in venting its virulence on this question, or that serious reforms are urgently demanded in the internal organism of the Faculty itself. Whilst it is impossible to justify the more rabid denunciations which have again and again been thundered forth by the GAZETTE, whilst there can be little sympathy with students who, when they deem their own heads safe, vehemently agitate for reforms, and violently assail the actions of men whose experience and admitted ability, place them far beyond the reach of carping criticism, yet with all due deference to these men whose judgment we are bound to reverence, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are changes, radical changes, which could be made with advantage to all who are connected with this Faculty. Yet so great are the obstacles in the way of a successful law school, that in many parts the student is compelled to equip himself for his profession by office work and private reading. This is the case in the Province of Ontario, but there great stress is laid, and wisely laid, upon the previous educational attainments of the student, and so great is this stress that a graduate of any chartered University, even of McGill, is granted two years reduction in his indentures. Perhaps, the greatest obstacle lies in the difficulty experienced by professors, otherwise engaged in an arduous profession, in always being punctual in attendance on their classes, a most important factor of the qualifications of a successful instructor. In past years, the students of our own school have deemed it

their duty, in fact, part of their honor to “slope” as many lectures as was consistent with getting a pass attendance, and undoubtedly, the irregularity of the lectures is largely responsible for this, for apart from the unpleasant and irksome feeling, that the absence of a lecturer causes, students naturally inclined to procrastinate in the matter of duty, and eager to enjoy themselves, require no better apology for their misdeeds than to point to like delinquencies on the part of their professors. Here, then, is an opportunity for the students to begin the reformation. Let there be no more “slopes,” but let the students, by punctuality in attendance, and close attention to the lectures, clearly show the professors that they are in earnest, and respectfully, but firmly demand that the professors, as far as possible, deliver their lectures regularly, and when it is impossible to be in attendance, to notify the students. In this way, a simple reform will be effected and harmony in its accomplishment retained. Moreover, by thus showing their zeal as students, whether they may make further suggestions in practical improvement, although not in accordance with the convictions of the professors, or honestly criticise or condemn either the course of study followed or the lectures themselves, whether in method or in matter, they will command the respect of all, and have a right to expect the hearty co-operation of the professors in making the Faculty what it ought to be. But it is impossible that any beneficial or permanent work can be accomplished, so long as our teachers have their time so distracted by diversified interests as at present. The vast extent of the science of law demands an enormous amount of deep thought and study to fathom and explain the profound principles of any well defined system of jurisprudence upon which the fortunes, lives and honour of a nation depend, and, unless a teacher can devote a large amount of time to preparation, his lectures must be of necessity dull, uninteresting and ineffectual. It is impossible for a man to practise law, to engage in politics and to lecture, all at the same time. Where lies the remedy? It is useless and unjust to ask men to work for honour or for the good of a community. Years ago, Dr. Johnson said, “a man was a fool who would write for anything but money,” and what is true in literature, is none less true in lecturing. The Dean of this Faculty, in his address at convocation last April, urged the need of some endowments to increase the utility of the Faculty, but no one seems to consider law of sufficient importance to place a large sum of money at the disposition of the University for this purpose, and so for the present the Faculty is helpless.

The great question at present pending between the University and the Bar of the Province is the project of increasing the number of lectures. Lectures may be increased to any extent, but unless quality be first attained, what object would be gained? By all means increase the lectures, if in so doing the quality is increased in a greater ratio. To the average intelligence a greater number of lectures would recommend itself rather than a longer apprenticeship, but even if both is required to thoroughly equip a man for his profession, then assuredly let us have them; but if either or both is, or are, only intended for a barrier to entrance