

although in by no means good condition, were much better than when the last match was played.

At the end of the first three-quarters, both sides had been forced to "rouge" three times, and at the end of the second, the Montrealers had three rouges in their favour.

No goal or touch down was secured by either side, so the match was decided a draw in favour of Montreal, by three rouges.

Both teams were in better condition than when they last met. McGill especially showed marked improvement in its play. It would be hard to say which side had the best of it in the scrimmage, so evenly were they matched. Of the McGill forwards, who all deserve great credit, the play of Powne was especially noticeable. Elder, P. Robertson, C. B. Smith and Hislop, also did very good work for McGill.

LACROSSE is becoming quite a favorite game at Yale.

The President of the Yale Foot-ball Club asks the students to subscribe \$1,000 towards its funds, and feels confident they will.

WRIGHT & DITSON, of Boston, are making a new style of uniform for the Harvard football team. One of the features will be an elastic back for the jacket, which will give with every motion of the body.—*Yale News*.

On Saturday last, 6th November, the Medical Students were victorious in a game of baseball against the Theologians. A game with the "Clippers," of Point St. Charles, was not finished, as the latter Club retreated ignominiously from the field.

College World.

MCGILL.

THE students' night at the Academy on October 31st was a decided success. At about a quarter past seven a dense crowd of men, who had determined to be there before their friends, had assembled inside the Academy doors. This crowd was soon augmented by about a hundred and fifty more students, and what a grand rush there was to get in! Between the acts the students helped matters on by singing the college songs, and, to the delight of the audience, they were not able to spare any of their programmes for artillery purposes. The play was very well put on, and the celebrated actress having received, with smiles and bows, the customary students' bouquets, (which were about two feet in diameter), every one went home, more or less quietly, after indulging in the usual serenade.

A VIEW OF THE LAURENTIAN FORMATION.

The trip to the township of Grenville, which the members of the class in Mineralogy and Geology, had been for some time anxiously awaiting, and which had to be once postponed on account of the weather, came off on the 27th ult., and was, probably in every respect, a greater success than any of those of previous years.

Seventeen embryo geologists from the Arts and Science Faculties with Dr. Harrington mustered, at an early hour on Saturday morning, at the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and soon all were comfortably seated in one of the Company's new cars, and were being rapidly carried to the region of pure air and beautiful scenery. Calumet Station, distant 61 miles from Montreal, was reached about 10 a.m. There the prospecting company left the train, and proceeded, with intense eagerness and very jubilant spirits to climb the steep hills of gneiss and limestone in the direction of the mica mine.

New hammers, still untarnished, were freely wielded, and scarcely a boulder or ledge was passed that did not receive more than one *badly* aimed blow. Old Dame Nature, who has got the task of disintegrating the rocks on the hills and of depositing them in the valleys, should have felt grateful for so much aid.

About noon, many of the party discovered APPETITE in an organic formation. A halt was called and luncheon was partaken of in true engineering style. As in all such parties, the indolent stretched themselves on the turf, the industrious,

gathered sticks and built a fire, while the bold and reckless made a raid on the farmer's dairy.

It was immediately after luncheon that the "wise" man of Science discovered an old, well-used calumet, supposed to have belonged to the Iroquois chief, Thianulega, and having filled it with a brown material, proceeded to illustrate an old custom of the natives, while seated around their council fires.

Very little time elapsed before the company were again on the march. Each outcrop along the route was observed until the mine was reached. It is impossible to describe the hammering, picking and scr. tching that then occurred. Crystals of pyroxene were in great demand. Fortunes were made, but none lost. The Doctor, wishing to leave some of the rock behind, called each busy toiler off, and started in double quick time towards the graphite mine. It resembled the game of "Hare and Hounds." How the stones in the large satchels did rattle as the company trotted after him! Pyroxene and ginger cake were conglomaterating. It is needless to say that the "hare" was not caught.

Upon arriving at the mine the process of collecting was renewed and kept up till a late hour, when all started on the final heat to Calumet Station. The shades of evening were falling over the landscape, and a sense of fatigue and excessive hunger was beginning to be felt by each member ere the little station house came in sight, but the excellent supper to which the Doctor kindly invited the whole party, and which was found awaiting their return at the Calumet House, completely restored their drooping spirits.

The ride home was enjoyed to the full, and was made more pleasant by the entrance into the car, at Lachute, of a large number of ladies, who were returning from the Teachers' Convention. How willingly the tired students vacated their seats! It was a deed of self-denial, unprecedented in the history of railroad travelling, and deserves to be recorded. The *Eosoon Canadense* was forgotten, and attention was immediately turned to the higher and more beautiful animal type of the modern age.

All who were returned thoroughly satisfied with the trip, and unanimous in the opinion that the best method of obtaining a knowledge of mineralogy and geology is by observations in the field under the direction of such an obliging and enthusiastic professor as McGill possesses in Dr. Harrington. The ringing cheers which greeted the latter while leaving the car expressed forcibly, yet only partially, the thanks of the members of the class to their professor.

STUDENTS of the fourth year Arts, who have taken professional exemptions, may now, according to a new regulation of the Faculty, take a first-class degree, provided they pass all their examinations in the first class. By the old regulations, no matter how well a student taking these exemptions passed his examinations, he could not take a first-class degree.

TOGETHER with the books which Mr. Peter Redpath lately presented to the library was an exact facsimile of the chest in which the Domesday book was kept. This chest, which can be seen in the library, is of wood, lined, within and without, with heavy sheets of iron, and further strengthened on the outside by being banded with iron bands and studded with great nails. The chest is three feet three inches long, two feet three inches wide, and two feet one inch high. The cover, which is joined to the chest by iron hinges, projects four inches beyond the front and sides. The interior is divided into two compartments of unequal size, the smaller having a cover. Three padlocks secure the chest from being rifled of its contents.

The following notes are taken from the article in the Domesday Book, in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Domesday Book, or simply Domesday, is, in its commonest use, the name applied to the *Liber de Wintonia*, or exchequer Domesday. A very ancient record containing a survey of all the lands of England, made in the reign of William the Conqueror. It consists of two volumes—a greater and a less. The first is a large folio, written on 382 double pages of vellum in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters and principal passages are touched with red ink, and some have strokes of red ink across them, as if scratched