

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



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McGill University Gazette.

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Editorials.

The question of the admission of women to the educational advantages of McGill University is, we believe, under discussion at this moment. A committee has been appointed by the Corporation to collect information regarding the internal economy of the institutions which have already sanctioned altogether or in part what seems to be an extremely revolutionary movement. We do not intend to discuss the matter on its theoretical merits or demerits. That there are women desirous of embracing such opportunities of gaining advanced knowledge as Universities alone can offer is a fact; that they can more than hold their own in competition in certain branches of knowledge has been demonstrated time and again; and that the promoters of what is called the intellectual enfranchisement of women are rapidly increasing in number and in influence forces itself on the mind of any one who will take pains to inquire into the question historically. We do not propose to discuss in general terms why women should or should not be admitted to the privileges of a University training; that species of argument has been abandoned by all save those who are anxious to prove that woman's sphere is distinctly non-intellectual. These people conjure up all kinds of imaginary evils, anarchy among them, if women become, as undergraduates, rivals of men. Fancies of

every shade and colour are, however, wonderfully modified or completely dispelled by contact with experience. We allude not only to the surmises of teaching bodies, but also to the whimsical notions of many of the students whom they teach, and we speak, moreover, from intimate acquaintance with the system of co-education in its freest form. But at present we desire to point out the various methods in which the desire for a University education for women has been met and to notice the salient points of the history of the movement on its practical side.

One method is to establish colleges for young women similar in routine and in instruction to such colleges for young men as are widely recognised on account of their excellence; and to confer at the conclusion of the course of study degrees of the same title as those earned by men. The most conspicuous example of this kind of college is Vassar. Another method is to form in existing Universities an "annex" or department specially for women and to educate them separately by the professors already on the staff or to elect professors for the special purpose of teaching women only; but in either case the courses for the men and the women are the same, and also the examination papers, wherever the department is a common one; the degree is granted by the University without distinction of sex. A third method is to deliver lectures to what we called "mixed" classes; in short, to establish co-education. The main objection to the first method is that separate colleges are apt to cheapen their degrees and to become little better than High Schools unless they frequently come into contact with the work carried on in vigorous institutions founded for the education of men and jealously watched by those who are abreast of most recent discovery.

The agitation in favour of the higher education of women in England began about thirty years ago. It was opposed on various issues: "First that the average female mind is not capable of grasping the more difficult subjects of the University course; secondly, that the average female constitution is not equal to the strain to which the severity of such a course subjects; thirdly, that learning converts women into pedants—vulgarily called "blue-stockings"—so that its general prevalence among the sex would destroy the charm of social life; and further, that a woman is not a man and therefore, *ex vi termini*, she should not have a man's education. The answer to these objections was a practical one; the creation of Queen's College, London, where the course of study was made identical with that of King's College, London. The founders of Queen's College, London, hoped to induce the University of London to grant degrees to their students as it had already done to those of King's College for many years, but the University could not see its way clear to this until 1878. In the meantime, University College, London—the largest of the many colleges which prepare candidates for the examinations of the University of London—had opened certain of its classes to women. This concession was granted rather more

than ten years ago, and the first "mixed" class was that of Political Economy, under the eminent Professor Cairnes. The scheme proved successful. The Slade School of Fine Art was inaugurated in a new wing built for its peculiar needs, and students were admitted to it without distinction of sex. The system spread and in a very few years women were admitted to the various classes of the Faculty of Arts. The number of women attending classes at University College is, we believe, about three hundred. They have earned more than their proportionate share of distinctions and have become formidable rivals of the other sex in Classics and in English.

Since 1878 women have competed with men in the University of London, and at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts seventy-five per cent. of the female candidates were successful as against forty-two per cent. of the male candidates; twenty-seven per cent. of the men were placed in the First Division; sixty-eight per cent. of the women. In the Matriculation Examination of January 1883, the women's record was much more brilliant than that of the men.

Cambridge began to move in 1869, when Girton College was established in close connection with the University; in 1873 Girton rejoiced in a building of its own, and removed from hired quarters; in 1879, forty-two students were in residence. Instead of diplomas the college gives to its graduates what are called "degree certificates." The *Honour* Examinations of the University of Cambridge had, however, been opened to Girton students, and in 1879, a lady of Girton ranked as eighth wrangler. The success of Girton helped towards the formation elsewhere of a "National Union for the Improvement of Women's Education." At Cambridge the movement subsequently assumed more advanced forms, and Newnham Hall was built in 1875; in 1879 a second Newnham Hall had to be erected. In 1880 petitions began to be sent to the *Senatus* praying for new privileges, and in 1881 women were placed on an equal footing with men as regards University teaching and University examinations, but they are still denied the diploma. Oxford has only just begun to move: two halls have been established there for the reception of women, but the University as yet stands aloof from hearty co-operation. The University of Durham admits women to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the United States the majority of colleges admit young women on the same terms as young men and favour the co-education system. In the Eastern States the usage is less general than in the Western. Cornell admits women; so do Syracuse, Boston and Michigan Universities, and the Wesleyan University of Massachusetts. Yale admits them to certain departments. Michigan boasted 1534 students in 1882; of these, 184 were women, disposed thus: literary department, 110; department of medicine and surgery, 44; department of law, 2; school of pharmacy, 5; homœopathic medical college, 19; dental college, 4. The reports of Michigan led the University of Mississippi to admit women by a resolution passed last July. Boston University has a total of 532 students of whom 108 are women, and the President of that University speaks warmly of the healthful influence of the new order of things. Oberlin University, in Ohio, admits students without regard to sex or colour; in 1882, it was educating 790 women and 703 men.

The movement has not as yet gained strong footing in Canada. It has been a little unfortunate in its career among us hitherto, but the causes of its mischance are not difficult to be divined and can be avoided by a modicum of tact. We may refer to this subject again but our last word now must be a very emphatic one and to this end: That the establishment of a separate college for women in Montreal (we are not speaking of separate classes) would be almost a calamity. If we cannot educate women in our present Universities but must erect costly buildings for them at a distance from our strongest educational centres, then let us wait. Surely our educational resources are all too limited, all too in-elastic. We shall not be acting wisely to create new and expensive objects of charity when our old institutions can be made in same way to satisfy recent exigency, and in the best way, if we would only act cautiously yet firmly. We pray that those in whose hands the disposition of the future lies will consider the aspect of the question we have just regarded.

There is perhaps nothing by which we can better gauge the general character of a community than the tone of its journalism, while at the same

time there is probably nothing which has as great an influence in educating that character. This fact makes a comparative study of the journalism of different countries interesting, and, to our mind, far from uninteresting. To those who are actively engaged in the management of leading papers in this or any other country, this study becomes a necessity if they would keep always in the front rank. But even for those not thus professionally engaged, even for those who, like ourselves, are interested in small literary undertakings of an amateur stamp such a survey opens up a near and extended view of the real life of the different peoples. But perhaps the greatest benefit which we are likely to receive in thus glancing at the styles of the press in other countries is that which will arise from comparisons with our own press. That we should make such comparison is natural, that we should strive to benefit by it is desirable.

Among English speaking nations it strikes us that there is a pretty clear division of journalism into what many with more or less correctness be distinguished as the American and the English type. We may say as an approximation that the former is to be found upon this continent, and the latter in the United Kingdom. To any one who has been accustomed to read the newspapers of both countries the difference of style must be familiar, and a reader not thus acquainted with English journalism will be able to observe the nature of the difference by merely glancing at one of the London dailies.

It may be stated broadly that as a newspaper and nothing but a newspaper, the American journal is the superior of the two, but if we take a different view and expect for our penny not only the news and gossip of the day but also articles of the best style upon the most general topics we must buy the English paper. And here we just note how the different characters of the two papers seem as it were to reflect the characters of the two peoples. The American has no time to waste in the morning upon reading lengthy articles, while the easy-going Englishman will religiously peruse editorials, in reading which one might easily imagine oneself engaged on some interesting book. More pleasing than this to the sensational nature of the former is the account of some desperate murder, or the revelation of the incidents of the private life of some well-known character, which have been brought to light by the indefatigable efforts of the proverbial interviewer. As a rule, then, we may say that as far as what may be called the editorial department proper is concerned the American paper cannot at all compare with its English contemporary, while as a pure collection of news the former leads the way. A verdict upon the comparative excellencies of the two as a whole will depend upon each one's idea of what a newspaper ought to be. But of course what we are more especially interested in is our own Canadian journalism, meaning thereby the production of the English press in this country. Now we are pretty safe in saying that our papers belong rather to the American than the English type. We cannot at all events complain that our dailies are overstocked with first-class articles upon subjects of a general and interesting character, although occasionally some of them do fly off to treat of matters of a sufficiently curious nature. Montreal cannot even claim to be the first city in the Dominion in respect of journalism, but in observing this we must remember that we have but a comparatively small English population, and the French population does not count. The fact that no paper can hope to have a constituency anything like those of the English papers has probably more to do with making our papers what they are than anything else. We are still young and as a consequence there is considerable room for improvement in this matter. It would seem, however, that this like most other problems of the kind reduces in the end to a question of wealth. And yet the effect of wealth is not always to elevate the tone of the press. In the journalism of the United States it cannot be denied that there often exists a want of dignity which manifests itself in the acrimonious contentions and the bickerings in which editors indulge, and we are sorrow to say that Canadian journalism is not altogether exempt from it. One of the principal causes of this disease in our opinion is the over-attention paid by our papers to politics. A certain amount of political discussion is of course absolutely necessary, but it ought not to monopolize our prints. The editorial skirmishes which often disfigure our journals are of a kind that one would expect to meet only in the exchange department of a college paper. It is a question whether, as we prosper and increase, our journalism will become more like the English style or drift further towards the American. The question will be decided according

to the tastes and requirements of the mass of readers. It appears as if in the States the readers looked to the magazines and other periodical literature for all their solid reading matter, and were content with the cheap and nasty evening sheet for their daily allowance. They appear to think that a newspaper should stick exclusively to providing news. In our case we may say that we have no periodical literature of our own, and therefore ought to encourage as much as possible those papers which aim at being somewhat more than a conglomeration of daily events. We do not by this mean to praise the plan which some of our contemporaries adopt of inserting children's stories, discussions on etiquette and columns of poor jokes. These are special subjects which require books or periodicals to themselves, and only make a daily paper ridiculous. Economical considerations it is certain will always remain paramount, but we hope to see our Canadian journalism improved as we grow in wealth and numbers, and we hope that the journalists themselves as they come better paid will not become of less ability.

We welcome the appearance of the First Part of Professor Bovey's Applied Mechanics. The second part was published some time ago and has met with deserved recognition not only in Canada but also abroad. We believe that it has been adopted as a text-book by the University of Tokio, in Japan. The volume before us although modest in size contains a great deal of matter tersely but clearly set forth. The first chapter is devoted to an explanation of general principles; to it is appended an elaborate table of the strength, co-efficient of rupture, and weights of different materials. The second chapter introduces the more technical portions of engineering work and consists of the elucidation of various examples of shearing force and bending moment, each of which is illustrated by diagrams. The deflection of girders is then ably treated and supplemented by tables of practical moment to the engineer. The equilibrium and strength of beams it is next discussed, leading up to problems on loaded continuous girders, the theorem of Three Moments and its application to swing-bridges. The remainder of the work which consists of nearly 200 pages is taken up with the transverse strength of beams, a valuable chapter on pillars, one on the deflection of struts, one on torsion and the last on the strength of hollow binders and spheres. The author has embodied in the text a number of problems, fully solved, which illustrate the leading points of the "book-work." At the end of each chapter is placed a copious set of exercises, many of which appear for the first time in a work of this kind. The price of the book is \$3.50.

THE 'Varsity of February 24th makes a very good suggestion ament the granting of the M.A. degree. It maintains that that degree ought only to be granted after a pretty severe post-graduation course of study, extending over several years, and not as at present merely upon the payment of a certain fee. The plan of testing knowledge by means of a thesis, which is the one generally adopted, is in our opinion purely and simply a farce. We have not the slightest hesitation in asserting that the M.A. degree has up to the present time had a money value solely, and we doubt very much whether many graduates of good standing would be anxious to change their B.A. degree, even at the small cost of twenty-five dollars, for one which is nominally higher but in reality is not a mark of any further distinction. The degree should be made the mark of students who have attained a certain degree of eminence, and who have proved their scholarship by some satisfactory test; or else let it be granted wholly *honoris causa*, without any prescribed test. In the latter case it would perhaps be just as well to use some little caution, lest by conferring it indiscriminately the result be detrimental to the cause of true scholarship. In our own University we notice that after next year the M.A. degree will be granted only after an examination in Science or in Literature, except to those who graduated with first-class honours, or who obtained a first-class in the ordinary examination. This is slightly better than the method of theses, but will not do very much good until there is a corresponding course of lectures which candidates can attend.

The American Steam Gauge Co., (through their Superintendent, Mr. H. H. Moore), presented Prof. Bovey on the occasion of his late visit to Boston, with a very fine Thompson Indicator, a Planimeter and a Pantograph. These will form a valuable addition to the Applied Science Museum

and will be especially useful in the course on Steam and the Steam-engine. This gift shows the interest that large manufacturing firms take in the welfare of Scientific Schools, which often supply the men that undertake the most difficult branches of their work. The University thankfully acknowledges the gift and hopes it is the herald of still further additions in the immediate future.

As will be seen by a notice in another place the annual meeting of the Lawn Tennis Club is to be held on the 20th inst. We believe that steps will be taken to place the club on a firmer basis this year, and we hope that a large number of members will attend and give their hearty support.

Contributions.

(We are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column.—Eds.)

CICERO.

There are certain characters in the history of the past that stand out from their contemporaries, not because of their superior ability in their own day, or because their name is associated with some important events that make an epoch in the world's history; but because there is something in the men themselves that brings them near to us, something that makes us realise their position with greater vividness, something in fact that makes them almost men of to-day in our eyes. Among writers there is no one of whom this is truer than Plato: one is constantly surprised by the modern tone with which he writes. Among statesmen there is hardly any one that fulfils these conditions more thoroughly than Cicero.

In forming an estimate of his character it is important to recollect the opinion held by such an impartial judge as his own countryman Livy, who seeing his faults as clearly as his virtues does not hesitate to say that, if the two were set in the balance against each other, it would be at once seen that Cicero's greatness was quite equal to his fame and that to do full justice to his character would require a tongue and pen as eloquent as Cicero's own. The verdict of the middle ages was equally favourable; it is summed up by Dante when he places Cicero among the philosophic family that surrounded Aristotle—along with Socrates and Plato, Zeno and Seneca.

Though the weak points in Cicero's character, his vanity, his indecision, his want of backbone and moral courage shewn upon different critical occasions in his life were not, we may be sure, forgotten by the ancients, it is as reserved for writers in modern times to discover that his contemporaries who, like Caesar, always revered and respected Cicero, loving him even when opposed to his policy, were mistaken in their opinion of him; that Cicero instead of being one of the greatest, was in fact one of the ideal is Caesar; of historians who, valuing success highly, have forgotten to rate excellence of moral character and true patriotism at their due importance. Among such writers Mommsen is perhaps the most typical. Cicero is with him "a statesman without insight, opinion, or purpose,..... never more than a short-sighted egotist,..... valiant in opposition to sham attacks," a man who "knocked down many walls of pasteboard with a loud din," but who never decided any serious matter for good or evil. "A dabbler—a journalist in the worst sense of the term." His soul is "stale and empty as was ever the soul of a feuilletonist banished from his familiar circles"—superficial and heartless. With less reason and with more appearance of truth, Froude an historian of the same school, writes: "So ended Cicero, a tragic combination of magnificent talents, high aspirations, and true desire to do right, with an infirmity of purpose and a latent sincerity of character which neutralized and could almost make us forget his noblest qualities,..... In Cicero nature half-made a great man and left him uncompleted. Our characters are written in our forms, and the best of Cicero is the key to his history. The brow is broad and strong, the nose large, the lips tightly compressed, the features lean and keen from restless intellectual energy. The loose bending figure, the neck, too weak for the weight of the head, explain the infirmity of will, the passion, the cunning, the vanity, the absence of manliness and veracity. He was born into an age of violence with which he was too feeble to contend. The gratitude of mankind for his literary excellence will forever preserve his memory from too harsh a judgment."

This, though doubtless intended to be a fair summary of Cicero's character, fails to do him full justice because it does not recognise the unique greatness of the man, the point by which he is distinguished from all others. We see his weakness clearly, but Froude does not make it sufficiently clear why after all Cicero was the really great man that all but a few allow him to be. The judicious Heeren acutely points out that Cicero was the statesman and philosopher that "first taught Rome, in so many ways, what it was to be great in the robe of peace." Was Cicero a failure as a statesman? Merivale asks; "Shame on the generation in which his lot was cast!..... He has left, as a public man, an example of patriotism which we would not willingly have forgotten; he has enriched succeeding

generations with a portrait of virtue, to which their legislators and statesmen may bow with admiration.

If we would be just to Cicero, we must remember that there is no character of antiquity that we know so intimately; that if few great men of the past have been so heartily despised by moderns, none come so near to their own type; that while all other personages of Greece and Rome are mere "characters of antiquity," we judge Cicero as we would a politician of our own times. "There is a humanity in Cicero" writes Trollope, his latest biographer, "a something almost of Christianity..... To have loved his neighbour as himself before the teaching of Christ was much for a man to achieve—and that he did this is what I claim for Cicero."

The truth of this high estimate is supported by numerous passages from his letters, (cf. Att. 1. 17; Fam. 1.4, 4). How few could honestly say that it was their virtues and not their vices that had proved their ruin; and yet Cicero says so and we cannot gainsay it. This, I think, should be sufficient of itself. If Cicero had merely been a patriot among self-seekers, a man of almost Christian purity of character among heathens, a modern among ancients, it would be enough to give him a place quite apart from all other characters of his own or preceding ages; but Cicero was more than all this. Granted that as a philosopher he was a popularizer and an eclectic, rather than an original thinker; and that, although Rome's greatest orator, his best speeches are too near akin to rhetoric to allow him to rank with Demosthenes. Yet it can be confidently asserted that he was by far the greatest man of letters among statesmen, the greatest statesman among men of letters; and that in his character there was a combination of greatness with goodness, to find which we shall seek in vain among the men of his own day, and in which few if any of his successors have equalled him.

CICERONIANUS,

College World.

MCGILL,
NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the University Lawn Tennis Club will be held in the Reading room on Friday, 20th April, at 7.30 p.m.

J. R. MURRAY,
Hon. Secretary.

The last meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society took place on March 2nd. After a good deal of business had been done, Mr. W. Lochhead read an essay on Fairy-Land in Wales. Arrangements were made for a public debate on the 22nd of last month, but the General Committee afterwards determined to postpone it on account of the examinations.

The Annual Report of the Reading Room Committee was presented to a general meeting of the students in Arts and Applied Science, on Thursday the 29th ult. The report shows the affairs of the Reading Room to be in a very prosperous condition, and the retiring committee are to be congratulated upon the attentive way in which they fulfilled their duties during the past year. The surplus remaining in the hands of the Treasurer amounts to something like \$25, which is more than double that of last year's. The number of subscribers is slightly greater than last year, but we are sorry to have to note that a large number still refuse to support this excellent institution. Several new periodicals have been added to the list during the session, and several other improvements effected. The list of benefactors contains the following: Montreal Gazette Company, Montreal Herald Company, University Gazette, Dr. Dawson, Dr. J. Clarke Murray, Mr. Roy, and others.

The Convocation for conferring degrees in Medicine was held on Saturday, 31st March, and that for conferring degrees in Law on Monday, 2nd inst. At both Convocations there was a very large attendance. Dr. Girwood and Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., Dean, were the gentlemen who addressed the students on the respective occasions. It is to be hoped that we shall soon possess a large hall for holding convocations, as the over-crowding which at present takes place is very unpleasant.

QUEBEC RUGBY FOOT-BALL UNION.

The annual meeting of this Union was held in our Club room, on Saturday, March 24th. Mr. H. Abbott in the chair.

After the reading of correspondence with the Secretary of the Ontario Union in reference to the formation of the Canadian Rugby Union, the following deputies were elected, who with an equal number from Ontario, shall constitute the Council of the Canadian Union:

Messrs H. M. Belcher, J. Elder, R. Stirling, H. Merritt, R. Campbell and M. S. Blacklock.

The following were elected officers of the Quebec Union:

President—Mr. H. Abbott, (Montreal).

Vice-President—Mr. M. S. Blacklock (Britannia).

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. J. H. Rogers, (McGill).

Committee—Messrs. H. Belcher (Britannia), E. H. Hamilton (McGill), R. Campbell (Montreal), R. Hewton (Lennoxville), R. Campbell (Quebec).

The Secretary's address is No. 131 St. James street.

HOCKEY CLUB.

Our Hockey Club has been very successful this season. The matches have been few for the reason that many members of the team could not afford to lose the necessary time after playing through the football season.

The first practice was held on Saturday, January 6th. When it became known that the "Winter Carnival" committee were about to offer a silver cup for competition the practices were well attended, and to this the success of the team has been largely due.

The first match for the cup was with the "Victoria" club of this city, and was won by McGill, by one goal to nothing.

The next match was with Quebec, and resulted in a draw. Each club having obtained two goals.

McGill was therefore awarded the cup, and silver clasps to each member of the team, the scores being:

McGill, One win; one draw.
Quebec, Two draws.
Victoria, One draw; one defeat.

Our team consisted of the following:

Forwards—Messrs. J. A. Kinloch, (Captain); P. L. Foster, R.W. Smith, W. L. Murray.

Defence—Messrs. J. Elder, P. D. Green.

Goal—Mr. A. Lowe.

On Thursday, March 16th, the second seven met the "Victoria" second team, and won with a score of two goals to nothing.

The following were the second seven: Messrs. A. Shearer (Captain), Weir, H. Budden, Craven, Bessey, W. Hamilton and Hutchins.

ANNUAL DINNER.

On Monday evening, the 19th March, the dining hall of the Richelieu once more echoed to the steady tramp of some thirty embryo barristers and notaries as they gathered round the festive board to celebrate their annual dinner—the termination of their trials and tribulations. A happy sense of relief pervaded the room; but the same could not have been said an hour later, when the ample menu had been discussed without even "benefit of division." Then followed the intellectual and musical portion of the evening's programme. The patriotic feelings of the guests were aroused by the eloquent speech of Mr. Hutchins, in answer to the toast of "Our Dominion," and Mr. Hague touched a tender chord in every breast by his well-deserved eulogies of our "Alma Mater." "Our Dean and Professors" was proposed by Mr. Martin, who humorously referred to the striking characteristics of each of them. Then followed the toasts of "Sister Universities," answered by Mr. Tucker; "Sister Faculties," by Messrs. Murray J. R., Dowling and Johnson; "Graduates," by Mr. W. H. Cross; "Class of '83," by Mr. Dickson; "Valedictorian," by Mr. P. S. G. McKenzie; "Notarial Students," by Mr. John Fair; "The men we leave behind us," by Messrs. F. McLennan and A. F. Clerk; "Our Profession," by Wm. McLennan, B.C.L.; "The Press," by C. A. Duclos. "The Ladies" was answered by Mr. N. T. Rielle, who referred to the anomalous position he occupied, for since it was well known that one lady could speak for any two gentlemen, how could he alone be expected to speak for them all. Besides the many college choruses with which toasts were interspersed, the well-known voices of Messrs. W. McLennan, Macpherson, Rielle and Clerk delighted the ears of their hearers by their varied and well-rendered selections. The committee were, moreover, fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. W. Bramwell, late of England, whose singing well deserves the reputation he has already acquired for himself in Montreal.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Messrs. Duclos, McLennan & O'Halloran, who composed the committee, for the pleasant manner in which the evening was spent, after which each wended his way home, with the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" still ringing his ears.

MR. KENNEDY'S LECTURE.

The Undergraduates of the Faculty of Applied Science had for some time been looking forward to a lecture promised by Mr. Kennedy, a prominent engineer of this city, who has always manifested a great interest in the faculty. The lecture was to have been delivered at the College, but the students were pleasantly surprised upon receiving an invitation to his residence, University street, on the evening of the 16th inst, where hospitality could be combined with instruction.

All availed themselves of the privilege and assembled at the appointed hour, when the lecturer proceeded to read a paper upon "Water Supply," dwelling particularly upon the construction of hydraulic pumps, and their manner of working, pointing out the causes of failure of valves, packing, etc., and fully describing by the aid of diagrams the way in which the various kinds of reciprocating pumps worked. At the close the students tendered him a hearty vote of thanks for the able and instructive address.

Mr. C. E. Shanly followed with a few remarks, reminding the students of his college days at McGill twenty years ago, when there were but five students in the faculty of Applied Science, and was highly pleased to learn that since that time it had increased to fifty-five.

Prof. Bovey briefly commented upon the necessity of combining theory with practice, in order to become successful in engineering enterprises, and expressed a desire that the last speaker would find it convenient at some

future time to deliver a lecture. Mr. Shanly kindly consented to do so.

The lecturer then acted the part of host and led the way to the dining room, where bountiful provision had been made for satisfying the physical wants. A large number of other guests were present, and the remainder of the evening was spent in conversation, interspersed with music and songs, in the latter of which several prominent members of the "Glee Club" established a local reputation.

At a late hour the party dispersed, unanimously testifying their appreciation of Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy's kindness, and their determination never in the future to slope a lecture when given *outside* the College.

ANNUAL UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

The Annual University Lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening, 27th March, in the Peter Redpath Museum. The chair was occupied by Hon. Judge Mackay, and there was a large number of members of convocation present. After the lecture the students' Glee Club rendered a programme of songs for the benefit of the company. A larger number of students would have been present but for the proximity of the Examinations. It is to be hoped that the lecture will be in future not be postponed to such a late date.

Principal DAWSON, in introducing his subject, explained that the annual lecture had given place in the fall to the medical semi-centennial celebration, and it was for this reason that it was given so late in the session. He then continued as follows, giving a most interesting

HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The charter of McGill University dates from the year 1821, so that it is really sixty-two years of age; but its actual history as a teaching institution began somewhat later, and the present is reckoned as its fiftieth session, in so far as its oldest faculties, those of Medicine and Arts, are concerned. Owing to protracted litigation, the property bequeathed by James McGill did not come into the possession of the Board of Governors until 1829. On the 29th of June in that year, the University was formally opened in the old residence of the founder, Burnside House; the Montreal Medical Institute, which had already been in existence for some years, was incorporated with it as its Faculty of Medicine, and shortly after its Faculty of Arts was constituted with a Principal and three professors or lecturers. Many untoward circumstances, however, conspired to check the growth of the University, and it was not until the changes effected by the amended charter in 1852, that it entered on a career of rapid progress. Within these thirty years its revenues have grown from a few hundred dollars to about \$40,000 per annum, without reckoning the fees in professional faculties and the income of the more recent benefactions. Its staff has increased from the original eight instructing officers to thirty-nine. The number of students has increased to 415 actually attending college classes, or reckoning those of the Normal School and of affiliated colleges in arts, to nearly 600. Its Faculties of Law and Applied Science have been added to those of Arts and Medicine. It has two affiliated colleges in arts and four in theology, and has under its management the Protestant Normal School. Its buildings, like itself, have been growing by a process of accretion, and the latest, that in which we are now assembled, is far in advance of all the others, and a presage of the college buildings of the future. We have five chairs endowed by private benefactors, fourteen endowed scholarships and exhibitions, besides others of a temporary nature, and eight endowed gold medals. More than this, we have sent out about 1,200 graduates, of whom more than a thousand are occupying positions of usefulness and honour in this country. Two years ago I issued cards of invitation to 850 graduates whose addresses were known to me, and received more than 600 replies. Our friends sometimes say to us that we should rest content with what we have thus attained, and that an institution so great as McGill is quite abreast of the requirements of Canadian education. But if we measure our growth with that of the city of Montreal, or with that of the Dominion of Canada we shall find so much room to congratulate ourselves, and if we compare our means of educational usefulness with those of the greater Universities of older countries, we shall have still less reason to boast. We should not regard McGill merely as an institution for Montreal or for the Province of Quebec, but for the whole of Canada. Primarily, no doubt, it was intended to subserve the interests of the English-speaking people of this Province, but at this moment half of its students are from other provinces, and its founders and early supporters secured for it a Canadian status in the connection with it of the Governor-General as its Visitor, which is still retains. At first sight it might seem that its name is too restrictive for such high claims; but practically this is not the case. Had it been named the University of Montreal, a stronger local colouring would have been given to it.

In the United States it is those Universities, which like Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Johns Hopkins, bear the names of individual men, that have become, or are likely to become, the widest in their influence. In Canada, Laval, Dalhousie, and McGill Universities, and Morrin College, bear such individual names, and they are not likely, on that account, to have narrower fields of usefulness or to fail to attract to themselves the benefactions of other friends of education. On the contrary, every new benefactor justly regards it as an honour to connect his name with that of an eminent founder,

and the benefactions of one man, perpetuated in his name, tend to stimulate others to like good deeds, and thus to attract, as by a magnetic influence, additional gifts. The truth of this is proved by the recent bequests and subscriptions to this university, to which I shall have to refer in the sequel. Another principle, strikingly illustrated in our history and connected with some of our recent acquisitions, is that small beginnings of any good thing are to be cherished and cultivated. Our library began in 1855 with a purchase of a small collection of historical and literary works which the Governors out of their then poverty ventured to make, and which occupied a few plain shelves in the old Burnside Hall. When at a later period Mr. William Molson presented us with our present library and its handsome book-cases, we were asked what was the use of such a quantity of empty shelves. The answer was that they were gaping for books, but they have long since had to be extended and enlarged, and an additional room has recently been added for our law books and public records, and for the library presented to us by Judge Mackay. [Applause.] Our philosophical apparatus consisted in 1855 of a few instruments of antique pattern bequeathed to the University by the late Dr. Skakel. These were used and cared for and added to till they have grown to the fine collection now in the care of Dr. Johnson, which is probably the best of the kind in this country. Our little observatory tower, built in faith when we had no telescope, was to become the home of the Blackman telescope and its accompanying apparatus.

It is not very long since we had no chemical laboratory. We have now two laboratories capable of accommodating sixty-five students in practical work, and they have grown up under the care of Dr. Harrington and Dr. Girdwood almost imperceptibly and with little cost to the University. We are still destitute of a physical laboratory, except in so far as our meteorological observatory serves the purpose; but this is a small beginning to which more will be added. The observatory itself is a case in point. Originally built to aid the late Dr. Smallwood in his work, it has grown under Prof. McLeod into an important Dominion institute, both for weather observations and for time. When in 1855 I enquired as to the museum of the University, the Registrar informed me that there were no collections of any kind, but on second thought he produced from a drawer a small specimen of one of the most common corals from our quarries, and said that this had been presented to the College. It was a small beginning, but it has gathered around it the magnificent collections which we see in this building, and it still keeps its place in one of the cases of the Peter Redpath Museum.

REVERSES.

The recent history of our collections in natural science also reminds me of the fact that there have been not a few reverses and apparent failures in the course of our efforts. In my first session in McGill the want of a museum was supplied by my private collections, which were somewhat valuable; but at the calamitous fire which destroyed Burnside Hall and which was in every respect a check to the University, the greater part of this collection was destroyed, and neither I nor the University had the means immediately to replace them. At a later date we trusted to the Geological Survey collections as a means of supplementing our work in geology, but these were unexpectedly taken from us, and we were thrown upon our own resources. These losses we have, however, more than recovered, and possess to-day the most valuable collections in this country for educational uses. [The lecturer then referred to the enforced abandonment of the Engineering School previous to 1870, and its subsequent revival on a larger and better scale as the Faculty of Applied Science, and to the bequest of the late Miss Barbara Scott for the permanent endowment of the Chair of Civil Engineering.] At the close of the financial year of 1880-81, our income had ebbed a most threatening manner. Being derived mainly from investments in real estate, it had run some risks and experienced some diminution in the commercial crisis of the preceding years. But when the tide of commercial prosperity turned, a greater calamity befel us in the fall of the rate of interest, which reduced our revenue by nearly 20 per cent., and this in a time when no decrease of expenditure could be made without actual diminution of efficiency. In these circumstances the Board of Governors found it necessary to insist on most unwelcome retrenchments, injurious to our educational work, and which some of us would have been glad to avert even by much personal sacrifice and privation. At length on the 13th of October, 1881, we convened a meeting, not happily of our creditors, but of our constituents, the Protestant citizens of Montreal, and our position and wants were laid before them most ably, and, I may say, even pathetically by the Chancellor, Judge Day, and the honorary treasurer, Mr. Ramsay. The meeting was a large and influential one, and I shall never cease to bear in grateful remembrance the response which it made. There was no hint of blame for our extravagance, no grudging of the claims of the higher education which we represented, but a hearty and unanimous resolve to sustain the University and to give it more than the amount which it asked. The result of this meeting was the contribution of \$56,000 to the endowment fund and of \$18,445 of subscriptions to the annual income of the University. But this was not all, for it was followed by two of those large and generous bequests of which this city may well be proud. Major Hiram Mills, an American gentleman, resident for twenty years in Montreal, and who had been familiar with the struggles of the University, left us by will the handsome sum of \$43,000 to endow a chair in his name

as well as a scholarship and a gold medal. On this endowment the Governors have placed the chair of classical literature. More recently our late esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. David Greenfields, has added to the many kind actions of a noble and generous life the gift of \$40,000 for the endowment of a chair, and which will probably be given to one of the scientific professorships in the Faculty of Arts. At a still later date, by the decease of Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Quebec, Quebec, the will of his late wife, a daughter of the late Judge Gale, of this city, comes into effect, and will give to the University the sum of \$25,000 for the endowment of a Gale chair in the Faculty of Law. Adding to these sums the bequest of Miss Barbara Scott already referred to, we have a total sum of more than \$200,000 given to the University by citizens of Montreal within two years. If we add to this the Peter Redpath Museum and its contents, with other donations, we may acknowledge benefactions within two years to the amount of about a third of a million.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

I have made no mention as yet of the endowment in prospect for our Faculty of Medicine. It is perhaps singular that this school, so ably conducted and so useful, has drawn to itself so little of the munificence of benefactors. Perhaps the fact of its self-supporting and independent character has led to this. But the removal by death of its late Dean Dr. Campbell, in connection with its attaining to its 50th anniversary, was well calculated direct attention to its claims, and the occasion was most happily taken advantage of by the Dean, Dr. Howard, in his opening lecture of the present session. Dr. Campbell was a man of rare gifts and powers, combining professional eminence of the highest order with great business capacity, and enlightened and earnest public spirit; he was at the same time a man of wide sympathies and warm and generous heart. Having had occasion many times to ask his advice and aid in matters not of a professional character, and which gave me much concern and anxiety, I can bear testimony to his qualities both of heart and head.

The idea of commemorating the life and labours of such a man by sustaining and extending that medical education in which he took so warm interest, and for which he put forth such strenuous efforts, was one sure to bear fruit. Accordingly we find one of those large-hearted men, who had known Dr. Campbell and a man who was well fitted to appreciate his worth, offering to give \$50,000 toward a Campbell Memorial in the Faculty of Medicine, with the reasonable condition that a like sum shall be given by others. [The lecturer stated his belief that this sum of \$100,000 would certainly be secured for the Medical Faculty. He then proceeded to notice the endowments that had been given to affiliated Colleges connected with the University. He proceeded to say that the large sums thus contributed to the University did not supply all its needs, more especially as it was necessary to provide more amply for work now in progress and to have some revenue for unforeseen contingencies.]

APPLIED SCIENCE.

I have already referred to the wants still unsupplied in the Faculty of Applied Science. It is working under great disadvantages in the absence of a suitable building, and we have even been under the necessity of considering the expediency of discontinuing one of its courses of study, that of mechanical engineering, which is now provided for by extra labour on the part of professors having other duties. To place this Faculty on a secure basis, we need a building costing at least \$50,000, and an additional endowment fund of at least \$40,000.

THE MUSEUM

in which we are now assembled has all the necessary accommodation for a large school of Natural science, but it has not yet the requisite staff. The studies represented here by Dr. Harrington and myself cover the ground which even in some colonial Universities occupies the time of at least four men. The staff of the Peter Redpath museum will not be complete until we have the salaries for an additional professor and for a curator who might also be a lecturer. Could this be done in my life time, it would not only enable me to complete useful enterprises now delayed for want of time, but would give the satisfaction of knowing that the results of my work would not run any risk of passing away with myself.

HEBREW.

One of the chairs in the Faculty of Arts, in which I have always taken a great interest, is that of Hebrew and Oriental Literature. Independently of its essential character as a preparation for the Christian ministry, the study of the Semitic languages and literature has great claims to attention. Philologically it introduces the student to a language somewhat remote from that group to which English, as well as Latin, Greek, French and German belong, and thus enlarges his conceptions of the essence of language. Its literature is the oldest in the world, and in many respects the noblest and most elevated. [The Governors have made an appeal to the friends of education, and more especially to those connected with the theological colleges, to aid in securing an endowment for this chair, so long filled by Dr. De Sola, and now temporarily occupied by Prof. Coussirat.]

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Another subject to which the attention of our Corporation has been invited in the present session is the higher education of women. At one of the earlier meetings connected with the endowment of the University, a

resolution was passed asking us, in consideration of the aids received, to give some attention to this matter, and our Chancellor promised on behalf of the University that consideration would be given to it. I have always felt that a moral obligation thus imposed on us, and independently of this, every right-thinking man must feel that the subject is one which no institution of higher education can now afford to neglect. In the hope of initiating a useful movement in this direction, I endeavoured in 1870 to interest ladies of influence in the city in the formation of a Ladies Educational Association, and promised them all the aid that the University could give. Still further to stimulate effort in this direction the University has instituted examinations open to women up to the standard of the University Intermediate. At the present moment, however, the lectures of the Ladies' Association cannot attain to the position of a regular course of study, and there are not facilities open to ladies desirous of taking the examinations offered by the University. In these circumstances various courses have been suggested, and a committee of the corporation has been instructed to report on their relative merits. [The lecturer then discussed the various modes of providing for the higher education of women, and stated his preference for separate classes, which he thought might be organized by the joint efforts of the Ladies' Educational Association, the Trafalgar Institute, and the University.]

MACDONALD SCHOLARSHIPS.

Among the donations of the past year none deserves more grateful remembrance than that of \$25,000 from Mr. W. C. Macdonald for the foundation of scholarships and exhibitions. It is true that this was merely the capitalizing of a sum of which the interest had been given by the liberal donor in previous years, and which had worthily earned for him the title of the students' friend, but it brings to remembrance the want which McGill so long suffered from: deficiency of those aids to poor and deserving students, which have been so numerous in some other Universities, and of which we still have too limited a number. [The lecturer proceeded to suggest modes in which such aids might be most beneficially given, and proceeded to the discussion of the need of further division of professorships, in connection with the recent changes of the course of study; quoting Dr. Wilson of Toronto in support of his appeal on this subject. He also referred to some length to the importance of additional provision for the board and lodging of students.]

VALUE OF DEGREES.

In previous lectures and reports I have often referred to the singular and exceptional fact, depending on the peculiar position of the Roman Catholic institutions of this Province with reference to education, that degrees in Arts of Universities are not considered as affording the necessary qualifications for entrance into the study of professions. The law of the Province of Quebec is unique in this respect and proceeds, apparently, on the principle that liberal education is to be discouraged as a means of preparation for professions, and mere cram for examinations promoted in its stead. The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction has taken up this matter warmly, and has urged it upon the attention of the Government; but though it does not require any expenditure of money, and is a plain dictate of ordinary justice and common sense, there seem to be objections in some quarters which have so far prevented the government from acting on our recommendation. From an able letter on this subject, prepared by Dr. Heneker, Chancellor of Bishop's College, at the request of the Protestant Committee, I quote the following:—"The Committee moreover insist very strongly on the absolute necessity of recognizing the University Degree as in itself a qualification for the entrance on the study of a profession. The two Protestant Universities, McGill and Bishop's College, are working to increase the quality of the degree. They are united on the subjects for matriculation in Arts, and although there are subsequent differences, so as to satisfy different classes of minds, yet both are earnest to require good work from their students. If the professional bodies will not accept men who have devoted three or four years of their strength to the study of Arts and Science, not in technicalities but on broad fundamental grounds, the would seem to be very little room for Universities at all in the Province of Quebec." This matter is one in relation to which the friends of higher education should continue to put forth earnest effort till our provincial law can be amended.

THE PRINCIPALSHIP.

I would also endeavor to impress on our graduates the importance of completing the subscription already begun for endowment of the Principalship. I do not say this in my own interest. I would wish that the principal and interest of the fund should accumulate untouched during my tenure of office. I speak in the interest of my successor. Knowing how important it is that the head of an institution like this should be relieved as much as possible from the drudgery of teaching and of mere routine business, and should have time to think and act deliberately, to keep himself acquainted with all that concerns our wants and interests, whether within or without, to extend the hospitality of the University to students, graduates, professors, benefactors and distinguished visitors, and to sustain the dignity and public consideration of the University, I feel that it is desirable that the best possible man should be secured for the office and that he should be furnished with means to enable him to occupy a high and influential position even in this wealthy city. Were this fund raised to such an amount as would render it certain that the Governors can, when a

vacancy occurs, feel sure of obtaining the services of the right man and of placing him in his proper position, one great source of anxiety would be removed from my mind, and from the minds of others who are interested in our welfare and who have laboured in our behalf.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word as to myself and my contemplated leave of absence. My connection with this University for the past twenty-eight years has been fraught with that happiness which results from the consciousness of effort in a worthy cause, and from association with such noble and self-sacrificing men as those who have built up McGill College. But it has been filled with anxieties and cares and with continuous and almost unremitting labor, in the details of which I need not now dwell, and I have been obliged to leave undone or imperfectly accomplished many cherished schemes by which I had hoped to benefit my fellow-men, and leave footprints of good on the sands of time. Age is advancing upon me, and I feel that if I am to labor much longer, and fittingly to bring to a close the business of my life, I must have a breathing space to gird up my loins and refresh myself for what remains of the battle. For these reasons I have asked the Board of Governors for leave of absence for a year, in the hope that, with God's blessing, I may return with vigour sufficient to sustain me for a few years more, and, if not, that I may at least make such arrangements as may ensure more perfectly the carrying out of my work by others. The Governors have kindly granted my request, and have offered to make such arrangements as may throw as little of the pecuniary burdens on me as possible, though it is my purpose to bring no extra charge on the University in the matter, and if possible to make my scheme beneficial both in a financial and educational point of view. I appear before you, therefore, as one who has to say farewell for a time, and that is my reason for dwelling in so much detail on the wants of our immediate future. I wish to place on record some of the realities of our position, so that whether I return to my accustomed post or not, there may be a testimony as to the wants of the University as they appear to me, and I shall cherish the hope that if I return in 1884, I may find that some of them have been supplied, and that all the varied portions of our work have gone on smoothly and successfully. The true test of educational work well done is that it shall have life and power to continue and extend itself, and after those who have established it are removed. I believe that is the character of our work here, and I shall leave it with the confident expectation that the session of 1883-84 will be quite as successful in my absence as in my presence. Such a result I shall regard as the highest compliment to myself. To this end I ask your earnest consideration of the practical thoughts presented this evening, and I pray that the blessing of God may rest on the University and on every part of it, and that it may be strengthened with His power and animated with His Spirit.

RESULTS OF THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Holmes Gold Medal, awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of marks in both primary and final examination—C. E. Cameron, of Montreal.

The Final Prize, awarded to the student who obtained the highest marks in the final examination—J. Brown Loring, of Sherbrooke, Q. (The Gold Medalist is not allowed to compete for this prize.)

The following gentlemen have taken honours in order of merit:—R. R. Struthers, Phillipsburg, Q.; J. S. Latham, of Yarmouth, N.S., equal; J. C. Bowser, Kingston, N.B.; James Gray, Brucefield, O.; George Carruthers, North Bedouque, P.E.I.; J. J. Gardner, Cornwall, O.; W. G. Henry, Chatham, O.; W. M. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.; J. R. Johnson, Farmersville, Que.

The following gentlemen, forty-two in number, have passed in the full primary, including Anatomy, Practical Anatomy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine:

Allan, J. H. B., Montreal, Q.; Arthur, R. H., Brighton, O.; Baird, T. A. D., Chesterfield, O.; Barrett, J. A., Prescott, O.; Burrows, F. N., Dryton, O.; Cassidy, G. A., Goldstone, O.; Darcy, J. H., B.A. (McGill), Montreal, Q.; Eberts, D. W., Chatham, O.; Ferguson, W. A., B.A. (McGill), Richibucto, N.B.; Finley, J. A., Montreal, Q.; Groves, W., Carp, O.; Hallett, E. O., Truro, N. S.; Hanna, A. E., Harlem, O.; Harkin, Fred., Vankleek Hill, O.; Hurdman, H. T., Aylmer, O.; Hutchison, J. A., Goderich, O.; Irvine, R. T., Carp, O.; Johnson, C. H., Almonte, O.; Johnson, H. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Jolliffe, J. H., B.A. (Union), Cincinnati, Ohio; Klock, W. H., Aylmer, Q.; Landor, T. H., London, Ont.; Merritt, D. P., M.A. (McGill), Ottawa, Q.; McCormack, N., Pembroke, O.; McClure, W., B.A. (McGill), Lachute, Q.; McGannon, M. C., Prescott, O.; McKenzie, J. T., Plainfield, O.; McLeilan, J. H., Summerside, P.E.I.; McMillan, D. L., Alexandria, O.; O'Brien, T., Brudenell, O.; Osborne, A. B., Hamilton, O.; Park, James, Newcastle, N.B.; Powell, F. H., Ottawa, O.; Robertson, A. M., Brockville, O.; Ruttan, R. F., B.A. (Toronto), Nanapanee, O.; Scott, J. M., Carleton Place, O.; Snarp, I. C., Sussex, N.B.; Shibley, J. L., B.A. (Victoria), Yarker, O.; Trapnell, H. E., Harbour Grace, New Foundland; Wilson, J. A. K., Manotick, O.; Wood, E. G., Lonsdale, Ont.; Ross, L. D., Montreal, Q.

ANATOMY.

Armitage, J. H., Newmarket, O.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Cameron, D. A., Strathroy, O.; Carter, L. H., Picton, O.; Cattanach, W. C.,

Dalhousie Mills, O.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Craig, M. A., Glenwater, O.; Daze, H., Montreal, Q.; Doherty, W. W., Kingston, N.B.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; McMillan, A. D., Valleyfield, Q.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Patterson, R. L., Chatham, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

Armitage, J. H., Newmarket, O.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Daze, H., Montreal, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Sheriff, G. R., Huntingdon, Q.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Fairbanks, C. E., Oshawa, O.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Aylen, P., Aylmer, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Daze, H., Montreal, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, S., London, O.; Johnstone, H. V., Montreal, Q.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; McPherson, D. T., Lancaster, O.; McMillan, A. D., Valleyfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Armitage, T. H., Newmarket, O.; Aylen, P., Aylmer, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal, Q.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills, O.; Comstock, H. M., Lawrence, Mass.; Corsan, D., Woodstock, O.; Crockett, W. C., B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; Daly, W. D., B.A., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Elder, John, B.A., Huntingdon, Q.; Daze, H., Montreal, Q.; Graham, J., Carp, O.; Gustin, Smith, London, O.; Johnstone, H. V., Montreal, Q.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McDonald, H. J., Alexandria, O.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; McMillan, G. A., Huntingdon, Q.; Owens, J. G., Fredericton, N.B.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Patterson, R. L., Chatham, O.; Raymond, J. H., B.A., Springfield, N.B.; Wishart, D. A. G., B.A., Madoc, O.; White, W. W., B.A., St. John, N.B.

CHEMISTRY.

Blackader, E. H., Montreal, Q.; Brown, W. D., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Crockett, W. C., B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; Campbell, A. W., Montreal; Carter, L. H., Picton, O.; Cattanach, W. C., Dalhousie Mills, O.; Corsan, Douglas, Woodstock, O.; Daze, Henri, Montreal; Elder, John, B.A., Huntingdon, Q.; Gustin, Smith, London, O.; Kirkpatrick, R. C., Montreal; Kennedy, R. A., Ottawa, O.; Lynskey, N. T., Winnipeg, Man.; McMeekin, J. W., Chesterfield, O.; Palmer, G. F., Ottawa, O.; Platt, A. T., Picton, O.; Raymond, J. H., B.A., Springfield, N.B.; White, W. W., B.A., St. John, N.B.; Wishart, D. A. G., B.A., Madoc, O.

PRIZES.

The Primary Prize has been taken by Ed. G. Wood, of Lonsdale, Ont., and the Sutherland Gold Medal and the Morrice Scholarship by R. F. Ruttan, B.A., of Nanapanee, Ont.

The following are the names of the successful candidates for the degree of M.D.C.M.: Allan, Clarence E., East Farmham, Q.; Bowser, James C., Kingston, N.B.; Cameron, Chas. E., Montreal, Q.; Carruthers, George, North Bedouque, P.E.I.; Dearden, George A., Richmond, Q.; Gardner, John, J., Cornwall, O.; Gray, James, Brucefield, O.; Hanvey, Chas. B. H., Cleveland, Ohio; Harrison, Henry J., Moulinetto, O.; Henry, Wm. G., Chatham, O.; Hopkins, Alf. J., Cookshire, Q.; Johnson, Jonathan R., Farmersville, O.; Lathern, J., Simpson, Windsor, N.S.; Loring, J. Brown, Sherbrooke, Q.; Maher, J. J. E., Albany, N.Y.; Martel, Ovide, Montreal, Q.; McLeod, Arch. B.A. (McGill), Orwell, P.E.I.; MacNeil, Alex., West River, P.E.I.; MacLeau, John W., Strathlone, N. S.; McDonald, Alexander, Paisley, O.; Muckey, F. S., Medford, Minn.; Phippen, Samuel S. C., Parkhill, O.; Ross, Wm. K., Goderich, O.; Rutledge, And. J., Bayfield, O.; Scott, Walter, McE., Winnipeg, Man.; Shaver, Wm. H., Wales, O.; Sihler, George A., Simcoe, O.; Stewart, Andrew, Howick, Q.; Struthers, Robt. B., Phillipsburg, Q.; Wood, Edward S., Faribault, Minn.

FACULTY OF LAW.

The following students (names arranged in order of merit) have successfully passed the examinations required to entitle them to receive the degree of B.C.L.:

Martin, John E.; Robertson, David C.; Fair, Jr., John; Dickson, William E.; Hutchins, Horace A.; Hague, Frederick; Tucker, Henry; Matheson, Roderick D.; McKenzie, Peter S. G.; Demers, Jean B.; Hunter, Walter; McConnell, Arthur; Leet, Lefun T.

ELIZABETH TORRANCE GOLD MEDAL.

The Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, in the Faculty of Law, is awarded to the student who borning of the Graduating class, having passed the final

examination, and having prepared a thesis of sufficient merit in the estimation of the Faculty to entitle him to compete, shall take the highest marks in a special examination for the medal, which examination shall include the subject of Roman Law.

In the present session there were five competitors for this prize, and it was awarded to John E. Martin, of Cowansville, with an aggregate in all the subjects of 663 marks out of a possible total of 700. John Fair, Junior, of Montreal, was second in this competition, with an aggregate of 586 marks. The latter was closely followed by D. C. Robertson, of Lennoxville, with 578 marks.

HONORS.

Students who obtain an aggregate of 80 per centum, or over, of the total marks allowed in all the subjects proper to their year, are entitled to first rank honors, and those receiving less than 80 per centum and not less than 75 per centum are entitled to second rank honors.

The students in the Graduating class who have obtained First Rank Honors are as follows:

Martin, J. E.; Robertson, D. C.; Fair, J.; Dickson, W. E.; Hutchins, H. A.

In this year the medal is regarded as first prize, and the second prize is awarded to Mr. Robertson. The prize for the best thesis was awarded to Mr. Fair.

STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

International Law.—Professor Kerr. In this subject the Professor offered two prizes for competition upon a special examination, the second and third year competing together on the same papers—one prize to be awarded to the first man in the second year. In this examination William E. Dickson obtained the third year prize, with 96 marks out of a 100, and Charles A. Ducloux obtained the prize in the second year, with 97 marks out of 100. First, Dickson; second, Hunter.

Roman Law.—Professor Trenholme. First, Martin; second, Robertson. Criminal Procedure.—Professor Archibald. First, Robertson; second, Martin.

Legal History.—Professor Lareau. First, Martin; second, Dickson and Robertson, equal.

Civil Procedure.—Professor Hutchinson. First, Fair; second, McConnell and Martin, equal.

Civil Law.—Professor Robidoux. First, Dickson; second, Fair.

Commercial Law.—Professor Davidson. First, Martin; second, Fair.

SECOND YEAR.

The students who have successfully passed the examination of the second year, names arranged in order of merit, are as follows:

Falconer, Alexander, B.A.; Ducloux, Charles A., B.A.; McLennan, Francis, B.A.; Rielle, Norman T., B.A.; Buchan, John L.; McLennan, Farquhar S.; Cullen, James; Rogers, John H., B.A.; Macpherson, Kenneth R., B.A.

Mr. Falconer obtained first prize, having obtained 617 out of a possible 700 marks, and Mr. Ducloux obtained 2nd prize, with 589 marks.

The students who have obtained First Rank Honours in this year are as follows: Falconer, Alexander; Ducloux, Charles A.

Those who have obtained Second Rank Honours are: Buchan, John L.; McLennan, F.; Rielle, Norman T.

International Law.—Professor Kerr. In ordinary competition for the year: First, Falconer and Ducloux, equal; second, Buchan.

Roman Law.—Professor Trenholme. First, Ducloux; second, Falconer. Criminal Law.—Professor Archibald. First, McLennan, F. S.; second, Falconer.

Legal Bibliography.—Professor Lareau. First, Macpherson and Rielle, equal; second, Ducloux.

Civil Procedure.—Professor Hutchinson. First, Falconer; second, McLennan, F. S.

Civil Law.—Professor Robidoux. First, Falconer and McLennan, F., equal; second, Ducloux and Rielle, equal.

Commercial Law.—Professor Davidson. First, Falconer; second, Ducloux.

The following (names arranged in order of merit) have successfully passed the examination required for students of the first year: Greenshields, A. E.; Smith, Arthur W.; Murchison, Roderick L.; Hague, Henry J.; Jolly, James; O'Halloran, George F.; Claxton, Albert G. B.; Duffett, Henry J.; D'Aoust, Charles R.

Mr. Greenshields obtains first prize with 524 marks out of a possible 600, and Mr. Smith gets second prize with 493 marks.

Those who have received First Rank Honours are as follows: Greenshields, R. A. E.; Smith, A. W.; Murchison, R. L.

Second Rank Honours: Hague, Henry J.; Jolly, J. G.; O'Halloran, G. F.

STANDING IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

Roman Law.—Professor Trenholme. First, Greenshields; second, Murchison and Smith, equal.

Criminal Law.—Professor Archibald. First, Smith; second, Duffett.

Legal Bibliography.—Professor Lareau. First, O'Halloran; second, Greenshields.

Civil Procedure.—Professor Hutchinson. First, Smith; second, O'Halloran.

Civil Law.—Professor Robidoux. First, Greenshields and Jolly, equal; second, Smith.

Commercial Law.—Professor Davidson. First, Greenshields; second, Hague.

Theory and Practice of Notarial Deeds and Instruments.—Lecturer Hart. In this subject three students presented themselves and passed the examination in the following order: Fair, John; Guy, Edward, C. P.; Phillips, Edward W. H.

GENERAL.

Princeton has 62 endowed scholarships.

The number of graduates from American colleges last year is said to be the largest known.—*Ex.*

The students of the University of California are forming a co-operative society similar to those of Yale and Harvard.

Thirteen thousand volumes were added to the library of Harvard University last year.

The University of Pennsylvania, has after much discussion, refused to admit ladies.

To be admitted to a German University it is necessary to have completed a collegiate course.

Prof. George Ebers of Leipsic, the eminent German orientalist and novelist, is partially paralysed, but is still able to write and work in the University.

Columbia College dates back to 1759, the money being then raised by lottery. It has an endowment of \$5,000,000 and last year had 1,857 students.—*Ex.*

The feud between the Universities of Heidelberg and Konigsberg was settled recently by duels between three delegates from each college. Konigsberg won having drawn blood fourteen times.—*Ex.*

The receipts of the Princeton foot-ball association were \$1,915, expenditure \$1,827, for the past year.

Harvard is to have a new physical laboratory to cost \$115,000.

Hamilton College, on consideration of an endowment of \$500,000, is to become a Presbyterian college, subject to the Synod of New York. The endowment is to be collected chiefly by contributions taken in the various churches.

The editorship of the *Oxford Magazine* has been undertaken by Mr. Richard Lodge, of Brasenose College, who is to be strongly supported. It will be published in Oxford by Mr. James Thornton, and in London by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, of Holborn-viaduct.—*All London News.*

Thomas Sergeant Perry, University Lecturer on English Literature at Harvard College, has just written a book called "English Literature in the Eighteenth Century."

An astronomically inclined lawyer of Pesth has bequeathed \$400 to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, to be offered as a prize for the best solution of the question how the inhabitants of the earth may be enabled to communicate with those of the moon. Anglo-Saxon law would hardly sustain such a bequest.

There are 7,066 American students in German institutions.

Brazil has fifty-five colleges and scientific schools.—*Ex.*

The glee club of Toronto College talk of presenting *Edipus*.

The high prestige of the Cambridge Wranglers seems to be in no way diminished, as was at first gathered from the recent changes in the examinations. Further evidence is given of this by the fact that the first two Wranglers of the mathematical Tripos of June last, were recently adjudged to have gained the 'Smith Prizes,' which are given to proficient in high Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

President White says, as to the co-education of the sexes at Cornell, that in the classes men outrank women in study, and that a few will be far ahead, but that women have a better general average.—*Harvard Herald.*

Strassburg University has a library of four hundred and twenty-four thousand volumes, although it was founded only ten years ago.—*Western Ed. Journal.*

The addition to the chemical laboratory at Johns Hopkins University is completed. The building is a mild form of Queen Anne style—three stories and finished in hard wood. A bridge will connect the floor directly with the library of the University. In the basement are the essaying rooms. The first floor is given up to laboratories (accommodating ninety students), spectroscopic, photographic and balance rooms. On the second floor are lecture halls, a laboratory for advanced students, and Dr. Remsen's private room, the walls of which are done in English tiles. The third floor will be devoted to mineralogy. The ventilation apparatus and fire-escapes of this building are prominent features.

A writer in the *Dalhousie Gazette* calls Mathematics "the crabbed futilities." Altogether the "Soliloquy on a Beach" is a rather absurd production. We did not know that *throu* is the phonetic for *through*.

At the opening exercises of the term at Princeton College, President McCosh addressed the students concerning desired reforms and additional facilities and advantages lately given the institution. Speaking of the abuses

arising from excessive indulgence in athletics, he said:—"This is a matter which demands immediate attention. The fever has risen to such a height that the pulse-beats of it which I feel seem to me alarmingly strong and swift. When one walks across the campus, the conversation he overhears bears no relation to the sciences and knowledge which we came here to pursue; but it is this game and that game, this record and that record. The college papers, too, which are primarily literary organs, are devoted to gymnastics and athletics. The press of the country and the public at large are getting tired of it and make a mockery of it. Physical culture, carried to a moderate extent, no sane man can censure; but in this, as in most things, extremes are dangerous."—*Globe*.

The fund to be devoted to the establishment of a suitable memorial to the late Dr. Pusey, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, is being daily augmented. The sum already subscribed amounts to over \$80,000.00.

Mr. Vanderbilt, the millionaire, has added \$100,000 to his former donation of \$1,000,000 to the Vanderbilt University.

Of late years there has been a large increase at the German Universities. From 15,413 students in 1872 the number has advanced to 23,834 in 1882, or an increase of 57.6 per cent. Some alarm has been caused by this showing, as it is denied that the demand of modern life for men of education has increased in a like proportion. An official warning has been promulgated against students taking up the law as a profession, since its ranks are already "hopelessly overcrowded."—*Globe*.

The experiment in co-operation at Harvard has been, so far, very successful. Four hundred professors and students secured a store, where books, stationery, etc., are either kept in stock or sold by sample. The price for everything is 5 per cent. above wholesale cost, members only can buy, and on no other terms than cash down. The 5 per cent. and an additional charge of \$2 on each member easily covers all expenses.

The *Advocate* of March 2nd, sings the praises of the "coop," in an amusing poem of some length. We admire the stand which the *Advocate* takes with regard to criticising its contemporary.

Mrs. Oliphant has just finished a life of Sheridan for the "English Men of Letters" series.

Cornell undergraduates propose to don the cap and gown, and wear them in doors and out of doors. Many of the undergraduates dislike the idea.

The yearly income of Johns Hopkins University is now \$210,000, the endowment being \$3,500,000. There are 132 students in attendance.—*Ex.*

There are above 160 college papers published in the United States.—*Ex.*

The Education Budget was brought before the School Board for London on the 8th February last. The money to be raised amounts to over four million dollars.

Henry John Stephen Smith, for 21 years Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his age, died on the 9th February. He was an Irishman by birth, but his life was passed almost wholly in England. On the occasion of the vacancy in the representation of the University occurring by the elevation of Mr. Gathorne Hardy to the Peerage, Professor Smith stood on the liberal interest, but was defeated. Mr. Grant Duff, in a debate in the House of Commons, ranked Prof. Smith "in the first rank of European mathematicians," and styled him "the most distinguished scholar of the day."

Prof. T. C. Newton delivered this winter at University College, London, a course of five lectures on Greek Myths as illustrated by ancient paintings and monuments. To some of the lectures the public were admitted without payment or tickets.

In January last Lord Aberdare opened a new Board School near Cardiff. The building was erected at a cost of \$45,000, and will accommodate 700 children.

Recently, Miss Baxter and the late Dr. Baxter gave, jointly, \$750,000 for the endowment and erection of a College in Dundee. The buildings have been acquired, professors appointed, and the work of the college will soon be begun. Miss Baxter has given another 500,000 to provide a laboratory, and the trustees of the late Dr. Baxter, also, \$50,000 to found a chair of law.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. intend to issue an illustrated monthly magazine.

One-fifth of the graduates of Princeton have entered the ministry.—*Ex.*

Mr. Andrew Carnegie of New York, a native of Dunfermline, N. B. has given twenty-five thousand dollars towards the fund of the London College of Music which has been acknowledged by the Prince of Wales with cordiality.

At the recent baccalaureate examination at Calcutta University, two young Bengali ladies came forward as candidates and passed. This is the first appearance of the 'annex' in the native form among the graduates of the university. The two ladies are named Kadambini Bose and Chandramuki Bose.

At the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of London, seventy-five per cent. of the female candidates were successful, against forty two per cent. of the male candidates. Only twenty-seven

per cent. of the men were placed on the first division, while sixty-eight per cent. of the women obtained the honor.—*Ex.*

London *Truth* contains most unflattering comments on the new *Oxford Magazine*, it says—"Reprints of 'Varsity sermons, extracts from the *Oxford Gazette*, reviews, and notices, &c., are not what is required in an undergraduates' journal, and unless considerable attention be made in the compilation of matter, I fancy the *Oxford Magazine* will not be much longer-lived than its predecessors."

Oxford has never been very great in the mathematical line, but it seems to be in a worse plight than ever just now. Five Colleges (University, Merton, Exeter, New, and Corpus) held a combined examination at the beginning of term for Mathematical Scholarships; but the candidates were so deficient both in quantity and quality, that only Corpus was able to make an election at all.—*Truth*.

A statue of Robert Burns is to be erected on the Victoria embankment, in London, by Mr. Crawford, a retired Glasgow merchant. The work will be entrusted to Sir John Steel, the sculptor of the Burns statues recently erected in Dundee and New York. The London effigy of the Scottish poet will be of bronze, the pedestal being of polished granite. The entire monument will stand sixteen feet high.—*Notre Dame Scholastic*.

Mr. Bright was installed as Lord Rector of Glasgow University on the 22nd, ult.

Sir Frederick J. Bramwell opened in February last the new Technical College lately erected by the City and Guilds of London Institute. Workmen will now be able to supplement their ordinary education and receive technical instruction in the trades in which they are engaged. Evening as well as day classes will be held in the new buildings.

Nine American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap.

\$2,573.50 has already been subscribed at Harvard for the Crew. The Treasurer estimates that \$2000 more will be needed in order to cover expenses.

Mr. Charles McDonald, LL.D., formerly Professor of Greek in Queen's College, Belfast, died on the 25th February.

Forty students of the St. Petersburg University have been arrested for commenting unfavorably upon the Tolstai administration.

Councillor James Jones, and Mr. T. D. Llewellyn, of Swansea, have announced their intention of giving a subscription of \$5,000 each towards the fund being raised there for the proposed College for United States.

Yale's Y. M. C. A. has two hundred members.

The senior class at Columbia have passed a resolution that "the co-education of the sexes is undesirable from an educational, as well as from a moral standpoint, and that its introduction would be a fatal blow to the future welfare and prosperity of the institution."

It is stated that 147 out of 250 men at Williams College are Christians.

There has been a remarkable fatality among the students of Michigan University the past month.

Mr. A. E. Kent, '53, of Chicago has given \$60,000 to Yale, for the erection of a new chemical laboratory.

Prof. Huxley, in distributing the prizes at the Liverpool Institute, spoke on scientific education. He said that even an elementary education in science should only be taught by those who thoroughly understood science themselves, and condemned the system which used to prevail of teaching grammar as if it were a mere game of chess or draughts. He urged the necessity of an Englishman knowing more languages than his own, especially Latin and German.

The female students of Bedford College had unprecedented success at the recent examination at the London University. All the thirteen students that went up for the intermediate examination in arts and science, passed either in the first or second class; seven of these went up for honors, and all of them passed, two taking prizes in German and French—the only prizes awarded to women; and the only woman who took honors in organic chemistry was a student of this college.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Queen's College is going to have a University Banquet in addition to the usual conversation this year. It is to take place after the Convocation, and is in honour of Chancellor Fleming. The number of students this year is as follows: Arts 191, Theology 20, Laws 5. Total 162, the largest number ever reached.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* of Feb. 23rd, was not as interesting as usual. The article on disciplinary culture was very shallow, the part treating of mathematics being especially poor. The writer does not exhibit even an ordinary acquaintance with the practical applications of the different departments of education.

After a long absence the *Fredericton University Monthly* has put in an appearance. We were beginning to be afraid that our contemporary had already become defunct, an event which would have been full of evil omen for us who made our last *debut* in company with it. The February number is very creditable, the "Brooklet's Lament" being rather pretty. It has also a neat paper on Dickens and Thackeray.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* complains of not receiving its exchanges regularly.

As far as we are concerned the fault must be laid entirely on the post-office.

We see by the *'Varsity* that at the late meeting of the Toronto University Football Club the advisability of continuing the annual match with us was discussed. Most of the speakers seemed to be of opinion that the match ought to be kept up, the only obstacle being the expense. We on our part sincerely hope that the committee will see fit to accept our challenge, as this is the only inter-University contest which we have, and is looked forward to by us as one of the principal events of the season.

The *King's College Record* is rather interesting but it should not devote so much space to stories.

We have received the first number of the *Philomath*, a small sheet hailing from Ottawa. The first attempt is decidedly poor. We advise the editors to charge a little more, and bring out a neater paper.

Astrum Alberti is a rather neat paper but has not much solid reading matter. If it can manage to weather through we think it will improve with time.

A rival to the *Presbyterian College Journal* has appeared in the shape of the *Knox College Monthly*, the receipt of the second number of which we have to acknowledge. This new aspirant can in no sense be classed as an ordinary College paper, being in fact a religious periodical. We of course have nothing to do with the religious views propounded therein, but on independent grounds we must say that the article on Popular Amusements enunciates some of the most narrow-minded opinions we have seen for a long time.

The *Sunbeam* for February is not very interesting to outsiders. We thank Frank M. for her initials.

Our Methodist contemporary, *Acta Victoriانا*, is managed by twelve editors; including an editor-in-chief, associate, local and literary editors; two Business Managers, a Chairman and Secretary of Board, etc. The present number is largely, we may say almost entirely taken up with Dr. Coleman's Inaugural Address. It complains of the *'Varsity* for mixing its jokes with the vile hash of their "Five O'Clock Tea."

The *St. Mary's College Journal* was one of our most regular exchanges during the past year. It has now changed its name to *St. Mary's Sentinel*, and has undergone considerable improvements. The latter were much needed. The improvement which the first number of the *Sentinel* exhibits is not confined to the cover, but is noticeable throughout.

We have received the *Undergraduate* for the first time. It is largely taken up with personals, and does not contain very much original matter.

We have received the following:—*The Dalhousie Gazette* (3), *L'Etincelle*, *'Varsity* (4), *The Acadia Athenaeum*, *St. Mary's College Journal*, *Fredericton University Monthly*, *Queen's College Journal*, *Harvard Advocate* (2), *The Argosy*, *Knox College Monthly*, *The Sunbeam*, *Acta Victorianna*, *Wollesbrook Gazette*, *King's College Record*, *The Dartmouth*, *Rouge et Noir*, *Astrum Alberti*, *The Philomath*, *The Undergraduate*, *Trinity Tablet*, *Morrin College Review*, *St. Mary's Sentinel*, *Presbyterian College Journal*.

Between the Lectures.

An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.—*Ex.*

"Are you a Judge of Reprobates?" asked Mrs. Partington, as she walked into an office of a Judge of Probate. "I am a Judge of Probate." was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

Prof. in Physiology Class.—"Which is the most delicate of the senses?" Boy.—"The sense of touch." Prof.—"Give the class an example." Boy.—"My chum here can feel his mustache, but no one can see it."

A man undertook to paint the destruction of Pharaoh's host in the Red Sea on one of the walls of a room. After a very short time he surprised his employer by asking him to come and view the finished picture. On going to inspect it he found the walls covered with red paint. "Where are the children of Israel?" he asked. "Gone over," answered the painter. "Where is Pharaoh's host?" he next inquired. "All drowned," said the painter.

Logic.—"The proper study of mankind is man," and the term man includes woman. But every study should be ardently embraced. Therefore, all students should ardently embrace, etc.—*Q. E. D.*

They call it a case of drunkenness in Chicago when a pedestrian tries to set his watch by a thermometer.

Of all countries Ireland may justly claim to be the land of Pat-riots. We think it must be due to the fact that it is above all others, truly, Ire-land.—*The Dartmouth.*

"John," said the pious grocer, "have you sanded the sugar?" "Yes, sir." "Larded the butter?" "Yes, sir." "Floured the ginger?" "Yes, sir." "Then come in to praysers."

It was a Chaddock boy who, believing in translations as free as the genius of our country, translated *dux femina facti*: "the fact is, woman is a duck."—*Con.*

A Senior (reciting psychology outside)—"The nullification of the apparent dualism of things can be prognosticated by the sentient susceptibilities appertaining to the convergent lines of evident damfoolishness."—*Bowdoin Orient.*

At the conclusion of a scientific lecture lately delivered in this city, one of the audience arose and thanked the lecturer in a neat speech. Two ladies, of the higher education class, discussing the latter gentleman's performance were overheard to remark that they considered it "very good for an expectation." They meant extempore.

{Scene—*The home of a Methodist minister. Enter the son, a little over.* Rev. D. D. (sorrowfully)—What! William, drunk again! Son—*(Hic)* Never mind (hic), father, so am I. *Ex.*

Imagine the chagrin of the Primary class, in Medicine, at finding, but a few weeks since, that they had so long possessed a member, unappreciated—a biped of orthodox matter, composed of columnense cells with hairs on. Wil—sons of men never out-grow such cilise—ness.

There does not exist, after all, such an outrageous diversity, between Medicals and Divinity men, there is that little all in favor of the former, who will practise, while the latter preach.

PEPYS.

We give below a chapter of a Sporting Novel, which has been proved to be a genuine production of Samuel Pepys, Esq. The moment this fragment first appeared in print the attention of Europe was concentrated upon it, and a German professor of the highest eminence was enabled, after gathering with almost superhuman perseverance a mass of information upon the subject, to declare upon incontestable evidence, that it was authentic, as was also the endorsement in Mr. Pepys's handwriting. We may mention that we ourselves paid a visit (at his special request) to this distinguished professor (who, with the natural modesty of his race, shrinks from the honours that would certainly be showered down upon him were his name to be published in these pages), and with our own eyes (assisted by a "double million gas magnifier," kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Weller, junior,) inspected the ancient MSS. collected by him, and proved that his statements were on all points most accurate and trustworthy.

The subject of the Novel, and the acquaintance therein displayed by the writer with the field sports of British India, would appear to give some colour of truth to the rumour which at one time prevailed, that the author was for a considerable period Governor General of that vast dependency.

[Endorsed in Mr. Pepys's handwriting. "Returned from y^e office of y^e Fyld newspaper, with y^e comp^t and thanks of y^e Editor. S. P."]

THE RIFLE IN THE DECCAN.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LIFE IN THE RED SEA," "THE PRAIRIE AND THE PAMPAS," ETC.

CHAPTER XVI.

In this terrible predicament, knowing that if I advanced one step further, the infuriated female elephant would crush me to death with her powerful tusks; and if I receded but a yard, I should in all likelihood fall a prey to the wou-der tiger, that with fearful roar was straining every nerve to reach me—I remained for some moments (to me they seemed hours) in a state of frightful suspense. My double-barrelled rifle was loaded with two of Black Buck's deadly shells, but in passing through the swamp, the bag in which I kept my caps had become so thoroughly saturated with water, that I dared not risk a miss-fire with the chance of being discovered by the elephant. As I knew that it would be some time before the syce could convey the intelligence of my critical state to the Major, I was about to relieve the monotony of my position by smoking a pipe of Bacon's best shag, when, in feeling for my tobacco-pouch, I found a few dry caps at the bottom of the pocket. To place two of them on the nipples was the work of a moment, and taking deliberate aim, I brought the elephant down by a well-directed shot in the root of the tail. As soon as I perceived the effect of my fire, I turned round, and sent the other shell through the head of the tiger, which stretched him lifeless on the grass. Fearing that if the natives discovered the dead body of the monster they would, after their fashion, cut off his long and silky whiskers, and so spoil the skin, I took out my clasp-knife, and commenced skinning the brute. It was lucky however, that I had re-loaded my rifle; for just as I had ended my task, and was packing the skin in my carpet-bag, an enormous rhinoceros passed at a swinging trot in the direction of the plain. Hastily leaving the half-packed skin, I followed in its wake, and perceived at once by the animal's spoor, that it was a male of the largest size. The pace at which he was going gave me no chance of coming up within shot, if he went any distance. I hoped however that he would stop at a broad nullah some thirty miles off, a place much frequented by these beasts.

Running along at some twelve miles an hour, I managed to keep him in

view the whole way, and was rewarded for my perseverance by perceiving that he was making straight for the nullah.

When I arrived there, a most interesting sight presented itself. A small stream ran along the bottom of the nullah, which widened as it reached the middle into a broad basin. On the edge of this stood the rhinoceros I had found, drinking eagerly of the refreshing fluid, while by his side stood one much smaller, evidently the female, gazing upon her lord with eyes of rapt affection; and surrounding both, and gambling in sportive play, were some eight or ten young rhinoceroses.

It was a perfect picture of domestic felicity, and would have formed an admirable subject for the pencil of a Landseer or an Ansell. I looked for some moments upon the pretty group, hesitating to disturb so much happiness. But such sentimental feelings befitted not the true sportsman. My project was soon formed. It was no less than this: to kill the two parents, and capture alive one or more of the young ones. I remembered to have seen, when on a visit to the English Resident at Rubbadubudub, in the Jugglepoor district, a tame rhinoceros which had been taken when quite young, and had become so domesticated that the servants were accustomed to make use of it in carrying weights, such as buckets of water, coalboxes, etc., which were hung over his horn, the powerful muscles of the neck admirably fitting it to perform such work. The Resident told me himself that it saved him the labour of three servants; and while I was there it brought into the drawing-room a coalbox full of coal that must have weighed nearly two tons. In the summer-time they made it useful in digging up potatoes with its long and sharp horn.

My present position was not unattended with danger. If I merely wounded with my first shot, I should have to sustain the attack of one animal maddened with pain, and of the other infuriated by the injury done to its mate;—while if I was so fortunate as to kill with my first barrel, the chances were that I should not be equally lucky with my second. I saw with half an eye that the only plan I could pursue with safety and success would be, if possible, to wound both animals with the same shot. But there were still difficulties in the way. The hide of the rhinoceros is very thick; and even should the shell pass through two thicknesses of hide in its passage through the body of one rhinoceros, its penetrating power would probably be so much weakened, as to render the injury it might inflict on the second comparatively trivial. But again, were this not so; were the penetrating power of the projectile not to be diminished in the degree I anticipated, its peculiarly deadly effect would be felt only by the second rhinoceros, in whose body it would burst, while the first would feel merely as if an ordinary bullet had passed through it, which, unless some vital part had been pierced, would not much affect it. Revolving these considerations in my mind, I came at last to the conclusion, that if I could send a shot through the eye of the male when it was alongside of the female, it would pass through the eyes of both animals, and if it failed to kill them, would at least render them incapable of doing any mischief. I say the shot must first pierce the eyes of the male because I was on high ground, and the female being lower than the male, the downward tendency of the missile would favour its transfixing her eye as well as the male's. To ensure greater accuracy, however, I took out a pocket theodolite, which I invariably carry with me, and found, on calculating the angle which the shell's trajectory would make with a horizontal line, that, as I could not move without being discovered, the female would have to be exactly two yards and a half distant from the male, and that he would have to incline his head to her side, so as to make an angle of $20^{\circ} 27' .543''$ with a line perpendicular to the earth's parallax.* If circumstances should prove thus

* For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the more intricate processes of Mathematics, I will give a slight sketch of the means which I adopted for calculating this most important angle. Had I possessed paper, I might easily have solved the problem geometrically, by drawing a chord, employing, of course, the Harmonic pencil for this purpose. But having nothing whatever to write upon, I was obliged to have recourse to analysis. My data, besides the longitude of the Moon's descending Node, and the specific gravity of the trajectory corresponding to a value μ_1 of the index of refraction from myself to the rhinoceros—which two quantities were, of course, from the nature of the case, known—were the following:—

- (i) the value of θ in the $r + 1$ th term of the expansion of $\sin x$.
- (ii) the value of $\pi^{1/2} n^{-2}$, calculated to $n + 1$ places of decimals.
- (iii) the n th differential coefficient of friction in the plane of the paper.

With these data to assist my operations I first extracted the $(-1)^{\text{th}}$ root of the logarithm of the square of the distance, and multiplied this by the sesquicuplicate ratio of the power to the weight. I then observed that if I collected all the terms involving $\log \cot \beta$, the remaining terms would form a geometrical series, of which the r th term was $\sqrt{-1} \log (-2)$, and the $r + 1$ th term was $e^r \sqrt{(A+B)}$, where

$$A = \text{irrationally of dispersion,} \\ B = \text{the eccentric aberration.}$$

Having arrived at this satisfactory result, I investigated, by means of the True Anomaly and the Hydrostatic Paradox, formulae for obtaining the r th term in the expression for the reciprocal of the Moon's radial Vector; whence, employing first approximations, and resolving forces parallel and perpendicular to the rhinoceros, I found the equation of motion to be of the form $\cot^{-1}(\sin D) = D \sqrt{(2xy^2)}$, which of course I immediately recognized as the equation to Cassie-

grain's Telescope. Integrating, therefore, with respect to the direction-cosine of the required angle, I obtained the equation to the hyperboloid of two blankets. Neglecting powers of θ above the 27th as practically useless, I differentiated the equation, and then integrated; differentiated again, and so on. I thus obtained a series of equations from which (by employing the method of Infinitesimal Parallelograms, that of Least Squares being inapplicable) the complement of the angle I was investigating became known. I fear less scientific mode of proceeding; namely, to investigate by means of Euler's Proof and the curvilinear asymptotes

favourable, I could certainly pierce both eyes of the male and one eye of the female, and probably seriously injure the other. To insure the perfect destruction of both her eyes, it would be necessary that she also should incline her head at the same angle as the male inclined his, and at the same time.

By a fortuitous concurrence of events, I had waited but a few minutes when the animals took up the required position, and bringing my rifle to the shoulder, I fired my right-hand barrel. To my great delight, both rhinoceroses fell at once and died without a struggle. It was touching in the extreme to witness the grief and astonishment of the orphans. With plaintive grunts they ran hither and thither, uncertain what to do or where to go, and ended by crouching close to the bodies of their deceased parents.

The difficulty now was to catch one of them alive. I took out my silk pocket-handkerchief, and managed, with the aid of my necktie, bootlaces, and watchguard, to make a pretty good substitute for a rope. But this was not sufficient. How was I to get near enough to place the extempore rope round the neck of one? The open space between me and them was so bare of vegetation, that it would be impossible for me to crawl over it, even on my hands and knees, unperceived; and the first sight they caught of me would probably send them off scampering into the impenetrable jungle. To lose the chance of catching one was not to be endured. I had indeed killed two of the finest full-grown animals that had ever fallen to the rifle of the keenest sportsman; but I remembered the old proverb, which says that a live donkey is better than a dead lion, and adapting it to the present case, I could not but admit that one young rhinoceros alive was better than two old ones dead.

While I was hesitating what to do, I called to mind the well-known influence of the human eye over the brute creation, and coupling this with the fact that I was myself a mesmerist of no mean power, I resolved to put forth all my strength of will. Why, I argued, should mysterious influence which one man may exercise over another be confined only to the human race? Why should not man be able to render the brute as well as his fellow-man subservient to his will?

At all events I resolved to try; so fixing my eyes steadfastly upon the group of young rhinoceroses, I exerted my will to the utmost, so as, if possible, to bring them into a state of coma. I remained in this position without flinching for six hours, without producing any apparent effect, which may be partially accounted for by my being at least a mile and a-half distant from the animals. At the end of that time, however, I detected evident signs of drowsiness among the juveniles, and in a few minutes more one after another fell on its side wrapt, so far as I could judge, in deep slumber. I deemed it expedient, however, to continue operations for some time longer, before I ventured to approach them. When I did so, I discovered to my great joy, that I had succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. All of the ten young rhinoceroses lay inanimate, in a state of coma.

It was with mingled feelings of gratification and sorrow that I beheld this picture of still life; of gratification, when I considered that I was now so near the attainment of my dearest wishes; of sorrow, when I thought of the consternation which would seize the innocent young when they awoke from their involuntary slumber.

There was, however, no time to be lost. Already did the biggest of the ten evince signs of approaching reanimation. Hastily making a few passes to secure the immobility of my subjects, I drew out of my pocket a large gnomon, my constant companion, and taking it out of its case, bored a hole in a transverse direction through each of their horns, and inserting the rope in these, I tied the ends together, and thus made certain of my prey. But it was impossible for me to carry such a dead weight, I was obliged partially to restore animation, at the same time taking care so to maintain my power over them as to compel them to follow close at my heels. Holding the rope in one hand, I retraced my steps leading the semi-somnolent rhinoceroses, and in a few hours reached the spot where I had killed the tiger and the elephant; where I found the Major with a train of natives in a state of great anxiety as to my probable fate. He was much delighted at seeing me alive and well, and betrayed considerable astonishment when he beheld my little followers.

CHARON.

of the Common Pump, the excess of $\frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{vers}} (-1) \sin \pi$ over the angle which I had already obtained.—AUTHOR.

Personals.

Principal Dawson intends to make a trip to the European continent and Egypt which is to last about a year. In his absence his place as a lecturer will be taken by Dr. Harrington, and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.

It was stated in our last that Morie, '79, who married one of the belles of the city during the Xmas holidays, has a large and lucrative practice in Detroit, Mich. The name should have been Imrie instead of Morie.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

OUR LAWN TENNIS CLUB FOR 1883.

DEAR SIRS,

Vennor and Wiggins to the contrary notwithstanding, we are bound to have spring some time this year, and it is time for us to set about organizing the Tennis club for the coming season. Last year the club, though a decided success in some ways, did not by any means reach its proper level, and there still seems to be considerable room for improvement.

The club should have a large membership. We have abundance of room and no heavy rent to pay, and there is nothing to prevent most of the students from joining. The subject should be well canvassed among all the faculties. There should be some safe and convenient place for storing the nets and balls; so that there may be no Scylla or Charybdis trespassing on the good nature of individual members, in furnishing all the small boys in the neighborhood with tennis balls as playthings. A good strong box is badly needed, in the absence of a suitable lodge. Matches should be regularly arranged and prizes offered for competition. Some one must be engaged to attend properly to the ground. It is a pity that some arrangement could not be entered into with the Montreal Tennis club, who are now looking for a ground, and who might be glad to pay more than enough to keep the whole of the ground in order if they could have the use of part of it.

The success of the club will largely depend on the officers, and therefore it is desirable that the present members hold a meeting as soon as possible, elect officers, arrange as to rules, etc. for the forth-coming season.

I think that the interest of the whole body of students should be aroused in the matter, and that is why I have taken up so much space in your paper, a fault which I hope will be forgiven to

Your humble servant,
TENNIS BALL.

MONTREAL, March 23rd, 1883.

Poetry.

TWO STUDIES.

I.

'Neath shady trees,
Kissed by the breeze,
All at ease.

We two are lying dreaming.

And Nature slothful seems; above the leaves scarce yield—

So gently Zephyr fondles them; from yonder field

The drowsy soothing hum of insects floats; the stream,

Idling by the meadow flowers musics to our dream;

To whisper to the grasses loves he more

Than dash and whirl below 'midst rock and roar.

Far, far away, about yon mountain's head a cloud

Is ling'ring; smoothing his storm-ruffled locks she enshrouds

Him, rests upon his breast, virgin white upon the blue.

So let us rest,

Dreaming life away.

What need have we

Upon hi's sea

To toil unceasingly?

II.

Weary, love, I am to-night, away,

Saddened, sick at heart: for all day long

Hope-banishing sights I've walked among.

But they're without and past, and here the charm

Of couch and blazing hearth, freedom from harm

And fellowship, I leaning on thy arm—

And dancing bright the fire is and cheery.

I cannot rest. In the blaze upspringing from

The bed of glowing coals, bright at the base,
And blazing broad, which darting up, narrows,
Losing itself in the chimney's darkness—
Symbol of many lives—I see again,
(As in 'the streets to-day,)
Shivering in the biting cold, a little girl
Rag-clad, no bloom of roses in her face,
But cheeks sunken, big staring eyes—what need
To picture? You with eyes ever open
And ears to cries of those distressed
Can hear again, as I, "Sir, mother starves, O give!"
And going with her—who would think,
In this city of princely palaces, in which
Velvets and silks sail softly over the carpet,
That one who sought could see a dying woman
Lying on a bed of straw upon the floor?
To suffer, none to know the pain!
To die and facing death alone!—
Its utter loneliness saddens me.

The wind moaning weirdly 'round the house
Brings me a memory of the summer past,
Blood-freezing groanings of a suicide,
Dyspepsia of ignorance and plenty gend'red,
Had sucked him dry of hope, ambition;
He saw his sickly wife rootless, starving;
Despair dogged him; in front the rock of ruin loomed,
In the grate the flame is burning low,
The shadows, see, wave fitfully upon the wall,
Lighter and darker as the unsteady fire.
But about his mind settled a deeper gloom
Of blackest darkness, moon and stars gone out—
His soul groped on, a death in life.
So, coward he, in the grey of early morning
Mixed for himself the drink of death.
It was a slower poison, arsenic,
So he lay dying till the setting sun,
Shall I e'er forget? A bright summer's day,
When bees were humming by the window
And pigeons cooed upon the gables.
But in the stillness of the upper chamber
Lingered the self-slain life.

He heavily breathes, he gasps for air, he shrieks
For water to quench the torturing fire
Which burns and burns his tender entrails out—
The very recollection smothers me!
Over him she leaned, his loving wife;
Smoothed and kissed his fevered, pain-knit brow.
But none can tell the grief, the pain
That must have pierced her inmost soul,
And quivered through her entire being.
Her lover, hero, idol, husband, slain by his own hand!
Sad, sad, to be a widow, but a suicide's!

As the echoes of such cries still fill my soul,
And I look out o'er the great city
Of tears and terrors, turmoil terrible,
There rolls in on me, irresistible,
A sense of universal misery;
And my heart sobs with pity for them all.
The sufferer by disease, whose spirit's ground
And crushed to powder by the ceaseless pain,
Till minutes seem eternities,
And fiercer agony is welcome for the change:
The prisoner shut in by stone, and hated bars;
The wife till midnight anxious waiting,
But to be cursed and struck by him
Who vowed in spring-time once to cherish her
The mother weeps o'er a wandering son,
Her sobs escaping from a broken heart.
Grey now her hair, as verdure green
Hoar-frosted ere its ripening.
And he, wearied with the folly of the night,
Feverish with throbbing head and shaking hand,
Cries out against the foolishness.
These sights we often see, even though not seeking.
But of that deep under-current of woe,
Which eddies in and out of human hearts,
Quenching the blazing fires of hope,
And which deeper flows, and stronger, 'cause concealed,
Close hidden from the nearest friend,

None know but those who feel it paralyzing :—
So let it be unspoken.

O love, if thou do feel with me compassion,
Lay thine hand in mine that we do vow
Ourselves—take by the hand the poor, the pained,
The weak, the weary, the hopeless, helpless,
All who need : bid them look up and see
Bending, as o'er us now, o'er them, big-souled,
Strong-armed, with trials like them tried,
The Friend of friends, the Jesus whom we love.

JAKE.

List of New Books Received.

(From 20th February, 1883.)

Transactions 1882.—Institute American Mining Engineers.
Bailey.—Botanical Collector's Hand Book.
Paisley.—Inauguration of the "G. A. Clark" Town Hall.
Nautical Almanacs for 1883, '84 and '85.
Bryant, (W. C.) Poetical Works of.
Holmes, (O. W.) " "
Whittier, (J. G.) " "
Perkins, (F. B.)—The Best Reading.—A Classical Record of Current Literature.
Jamin.—Cours de Physique.—La Pile, Phenomenes Electrothermiques et Electrochimiques

Olander.—Graphic Statics.
Whipple.—An Elementary Course on Bridge Building.
Rawlinson.—The Origin of Nations.
" The Religions of the Ancient World.
Lenormant.—The Beginnings of History.
George Eliot.—The Works of.
Young, (C. A.)—The Sun.
Harrington, (B. J.)—The Life of Sir William Logan.
United States—Coast Surveys.—1853, '54 and '61.
Library, March 22, 1883.

M. WILLIAMS TAYLOR.

Ast.-Librarian.

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