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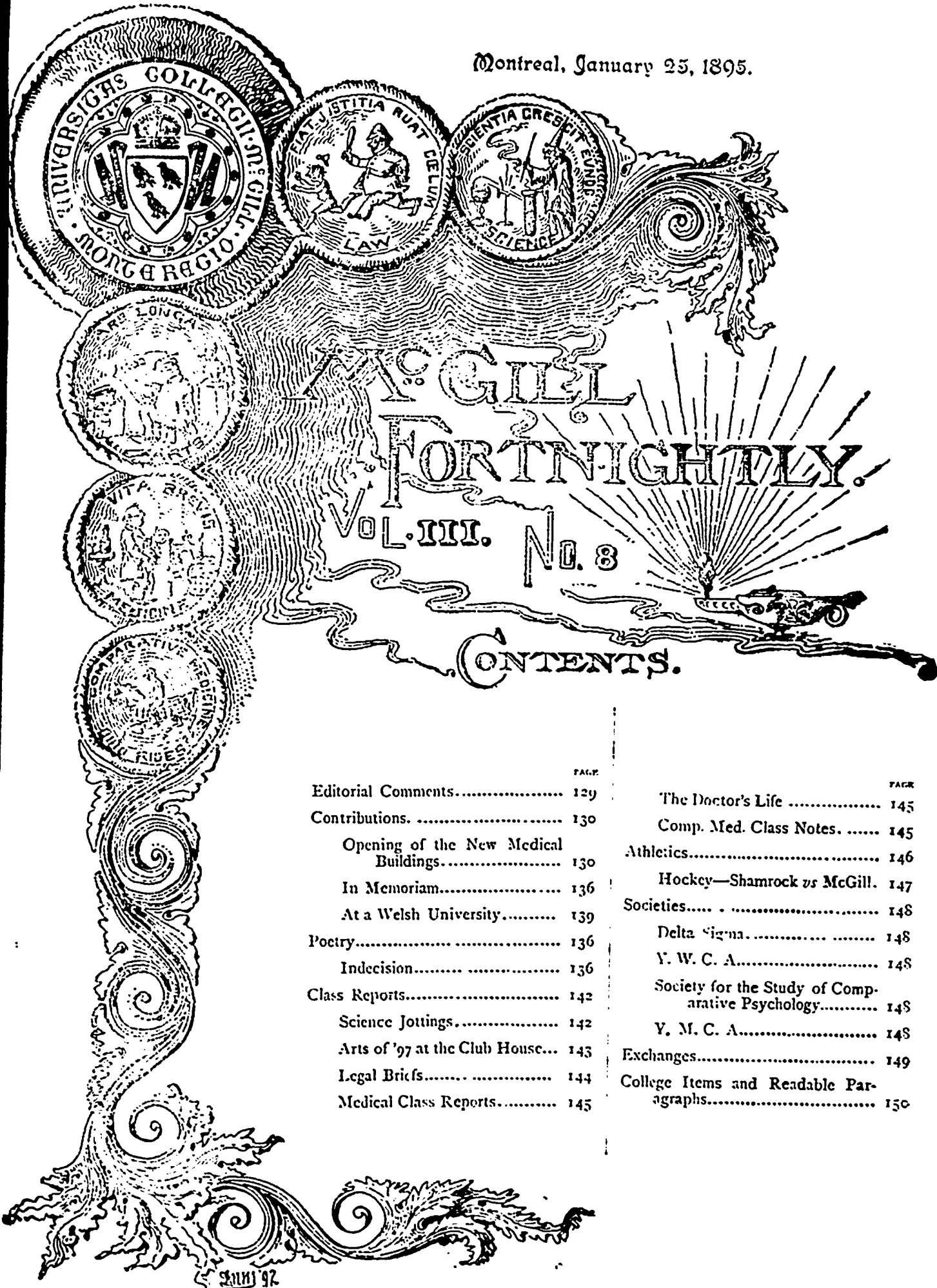
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Montreal, January 25, 1895.



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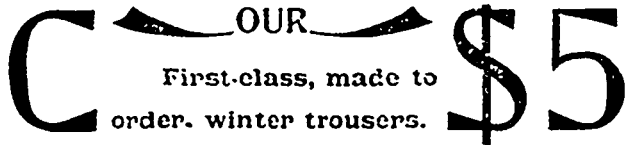
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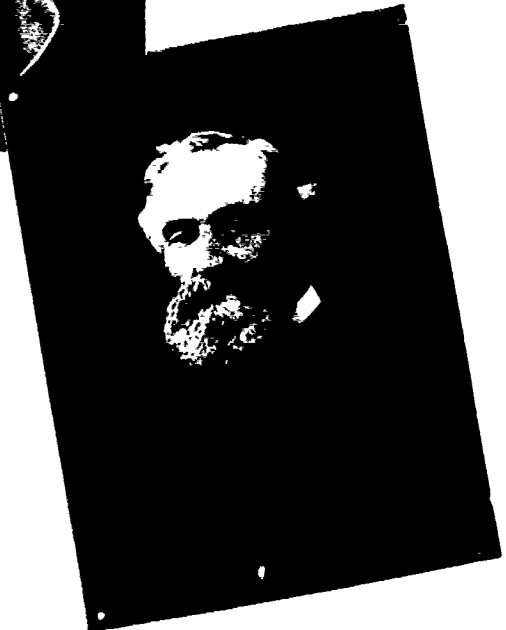
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No. 8

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT STEP has been, or is about to be taken by the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill. For some time past the need of more spacious quarters and more attractive surroundings has been gradually increasing, until it has now reached such a point that all interested feel that some provision must be made suitable to the wants of so important an organization. Through the kindness of friends and the hard work of its members, the hopes of the Association seem about to be realized, for probably before this reaches our readers the concluding steps that will make it the possessor of the house and lot at the corner of Sherbrooke street and McGill College Avenue will have been taken. This site is a most desirable one, being as it is on the thoroughfare for students going and coming from College, and the house, though not in every way perfect, will serve its purposes admirably until the affairs of the Association admit of the erection of the ideal building.

It would take some time to enumerate the almost endless difficulties that have been overcome to secure this end, and too much credit cannot be given those few students to whose perseverance and energy the present success of the Association is so largely due. It is worthy of notice that this is the first of the student

organizations in McGill to take so important a step, and it is an excellent example,—an example that the other societies may well strive to emulate,—of what well directed work will accomplish.

The Association is fortunate in its trustees,—Messrs. A. F. Gault, Hugh McLennan, C. J. Fleet and Prof. Carus-Wilson, as it is largely owing to the kindness of these gentlemen that proper headquarters are so soon to be furnished.

We beg to congratulate our fellow-students, and wish them all success. We expect much of them in their new surroundings, and, if we may judge from past work, disappointment will not be our lot.

THE FORMAL OPENING of the Medical Buildings on January 8th marks the beginning of another epoch in the history of the Medical Faculty, for it now enters upon its work, thoroughly equipped in all its branches of study.

Heretofore, though laboratory and clinical work had received in so far as was possible the attention they deserved, and though more advantages in practical work had been given to students at McGill than at many other medical schools, it was not felt that practical work had even approached the stage of perfect development.

Since the birth in the year 1824, of the Faculty then known as the Montreal Medical Institution, the boast of professors, graduates and undergraduates has always been that men have received their Degrees only after a thorough and sound course, and that preference has been given to bedside instruction rather than to didactic lectures. As a result of this, the practical method of teaching, it has been necessary from time to time to enlarge the building, increased accommodation being needed for the ever-increasing number of students and for larger laboratories.

It is now generally recognized that the best methods of instruction demand that a knowledge of Anatomy should be acquired in the dissecting room; of Chemistry, in the laboratory; of Histology, by cutting sections and examining them microscopically; of Physiology, by comparing the functions of organs in the

lower animals with the functions of similar organs in our own bodies. One is therefore not surprised, on entering the Medical buildings, to see practically the whole space, except the lecture rooms, devoted to laboratories, where the student may gain his information by practical work. With its additional equipments (probably equal to any on this Continent), and the attraction that its reputation for sound teaching has long exerted on students, there is every reason to expect that our Faculty of Medicine will advance with still greater strides in the future than it has in the past.

Both as a formal and a social function, the meeting of January 8th was successful in every respect. The speeches were excellent, and we regret that space will not permit the FORTNIGHTLY to print them in full. The arrangements were perfect, and reflect credit on those having them in charge. We cannot let the opportunity pass without thanking Mr. J. H. R. Molson for so generously giving even more than was at first supposed to be sufficient, to place the Faculty in the eminently sound position that it occupies to-day.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN we publish an announcement of the concert to be given in this city on February 7th next, by the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of Toronto University.

This is the first time that the clubs mentioned have given Montreal an opportunity to hear them; but their fame has preceded them, and we doubt not that their performance here will fully justify what report says of those given elsewhere.

We trust that there will be a large attendance, both of citizens and students, at the forthcoming concert, and also that our Toronto friends, although they do not come by special invitation, may receive a cordial welcome at the hands of our undergraduates, and may enjoy their stay in this city.

CONCERT BY THE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB.

The concert given on the 11th inst., by the above Club, was one which every well-wisher of McGill has reason to recall with satisfaction. It formed an appropriate close to the series of successful performances given during the recent holiday tour of the Club, being itself eminently successful, notwithstanding the untoward weather. That such, and so many people should have been attracted by the concert is one of the constantly recurring signs, that public interest, great as it already is, in everything relating to McGill, is steadily increasing; and that they should have enjoyed themselves, as they evidently did,

speaks well for the character of the entertainment. It is rather late now for detailed criticism, so that we shall confine ourselves to brief mention of some of the principal features of the concert, although it is not easy to select numbers which are more deserving of praise than the others. Mr. A. E. Heney added much to the pleasure of the evening by his capital recitations. He began with "Rosalie," Dr Drummond's well-known dialect-poem; but owing to some temporary derangement of the electric lights, and the consequent supervention of a few moments of the blackest darkness, he did not finish it, and recited instead "Hamish O'Brien." Later in the evening, Mr. Heney's "Election speech in the Gatineau district" done to the very life proved one of the hits of the programme. So too did the solo by Mr. Harvey, "The Alabama Coon," with its excellently rendered chorus. The other solo numbers: Mr. E. A. Burke's "Life of a Bandit," Mr. Heward's banjo solo (on two instruments), and Mr. Harwood's selections on the coffee-pot, were all most favourably received, as was also the violinist, Mr. Walther, whose playing lent additional variety and interest to the programme. The Banjo Club did particularly good work in its first selection, and surpassed itself in the *encore*, which was a most successful bit of *crescendo* and *diminuendo* playing. The Glee Club achieved perhaps its greatest success in "Johnny Schmoker," but sang well in other numbers.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the concert of the Glee and Banjo Club has certainly not fallen, this year, below the standard of previous seasons, while in some respects, notably *ensemble* and dash, it has probably not yet been equalled at McGill.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

OPENING OF THE NEW MEDICAL BUILDINGS.

Tuesday, January 8th, 1895, will long be remembered by those who are interested in the affairs of McGill, and especially by those who are closely connected with the Medical Faculty. On that day the new buildings, given by J. H. R. Molson, Esq., were formally declared open by His Excellency the Earl of Aberdeen.

The ceremony, which took place in Lecture Room No. 3, was presided over by His Excellency, who, immediately after the procession had entered from the Library, called upon Rev. Dr. Cornish to open the proceedings with prayer, after which Dr. Craik, Dean of the Faculty, of Medicine, delivered the following address. He said: "Your Excellencies, governors, vice-principal, fellows of corporation, professors, graduates, undergraduates, ladies and gentlemen,—It is with a

feeling of pleasure, amounting almost to exultation, that I rise as the representative of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, to welcome you as friends come to rejoice with us at the completion and opening of our new and enlarged buildings. To you, my Lord, and to Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, we would beg to offer a special and a grateful welcome, inasmuch as you have been graciously pleased to honour us by your presence. We recognize in this act of kindness another proof of that large-hearted sympathy which has caused Your Excellencies to interest yourselves in so many phases of Canadian life, and which has won for you the love and respect of a loyal Canadian people. As this is an occasion on which it is fitting that we should rejoice, it is cause for gladness that the progress of our Faculty has been such as to make enlargement of our buildings an absolute necessity; and it is no less a cause for gladness that, when the necessity for increased accommodation was actually barring our further advance, the barrier has been removed and our onward progress again made possible. There is much in the history and progress of a school or university which may not inaptly be compared to the life of an individual. There is a period of comparatively helpless infancy in both, and if this period be survived, it is likely to be followed by one of growth and development, leading, under favorable conditions, to a more or less vigorous maturity and to a long career of activity and usefulness. But there is also a reverse side to this picture. The institution, like the individual, may die in its infancy from inherent weakness, from injury or from neglect; or it may drag on for a time a feeble existence, till it ultimately dies from continued stress of circumstances, or from the habitual neglect or ignorance of the laws of life and health, which apply no less to institutions than to living men and women. Let us see how far the picture will serve to illustrate the history and progress of our own school."

Dr. Craik then gave an interesting history of the Faculty, tracing its origin from the School of Medicine which, later on, was joined to McGill University, and enlarging upon its progress from then until the present day. Continuing, he said:—

"From 1884 to 1889 the number of students remained nearly the same, the number in 1888-89 being 227. In 1889-90 the number increased to 256, in 1890-91 to 261, in 1891-92 to 291, and in 1892-93 the number reached 312. We were again face to face with the old difficulty of overflowing buildings, and had again to look for the means of providing increased accommodation. Our difficulties in this instance were even greater than in 1885, for, to afford room for additional buildings it would be necessary to purchase the land adjoining the college property, and which was valued at \$25,000. The required new

buildings were estimated to cost \$30,000, making a total of \$55,000 required to serve our purpose. We laid our case before the Board of Governors, asking them to acquire the necessary land and to allow us to borrow from our endowment fund the thirty thousand dollars required to erect the necessary buildings. What was our surprise and delight when Mr. John Henry Molson (now our senior governor), with scarcely a moment's hesitation, asked to be allowed to relieve us of the whole burden, by placing at our disposal the munificent sum of sixty thousand dollars, a sum greater by five thousand dollars than the whole estimated cost. It is difficult to find words fitly to characterize such princely generosity. To it we owe the erection of the building in which we are now assembled and the ground upon which it stands; and to it also we owe the comfortable accommodation of the rapidly increasing number of students, for last year the number was 350, and this year it has already reached 400. It is matter for regret that Mr. Molson is not with us to-day to receive in person the thanks of the Faculty; but he is well represented by Mrs. Molson—that part of him which he himself is proud to own as his better half—a lady from whom the University has also in other departments received rich benefactions, and our thanks could not possibly be conveyed to Mr. Molson through a more welcome channel. It remained only for our chancellor, Sir Donald Smith, at the Convocation in 1893, by one of his many acts of magnificent bounty, to fill our cup full to overflowing by the endowment of the chairs of pathology and hygiene with the sum of fifty thousand dollars each, thus placing our Faculty, so far as can be foreseen, in a position to carry on and to extend its work without financial anxiety.

"I fear that I have wearied my audience by my long and somewhat detailed account of the origin, the struggles, the growth and the ultimate triumphs of our Faculty, but I have thought that on an occasion such as this, the history should be made fairly complete, and I shall only ask of you to bear with me a minute or two longer while I endeavour to point its moral.

"We may be asked; what have been the secrets of our success? There have been no secrets. We have succeeded because we have tried to deserve and to achieve success; and when taxed beyond our powers, well tried friendship helped us, and we have been guided by those principles which should always command success in every worthy enterprise. We have, with honest purpose, taken advantage of such circumstances as were useful and necessary in our work. The large field for clinical work and observation which our school has enjoyed since its commencement in the wards of the Montreal General Hospital—as

been an important factor in our success, and supplemented, as it now is, by an equally large field in the wards of the Royal Victoria Hospital, our Faculty and students have at their command resources in this direction which cannot anywhere be excelled. Moreover, the interests of the Faculty have generally been guarded by practical and far-seeing men, men not merely learned in their profession, but endowed with sagacity, administrative ability and business tact; qualities without which no enterprise, however highly favoured, can long hope to succeed. It has endeavoured also to supply to the community that of which it was really in need, and which was, therefore, always in demand, and has striven to make its graduates sound, sensible, well-trained and well-equipped men, fit to be entrusted with human life and health. It has never allowed itself to lower its standard below that which would test the powers of average men, nor to raise it as high, or to hedge it about with such unreasonable requirements as to keep out those that, with patience and intelligent help, will often, from dull beginnings, develop into the brightest ornaments of the profession. And lastly, we have always had faith in our Faculty and in our University. When we have met with misfortunes, they have not made us unduly despondent, nor when success has smiled upon us has it made us arrogant; but we have kept steadily in view the time when our Faculty should leave doubt and uncertainty behind, and look forward to an assured and prosperous future. We hope and trust that that time has arrived; and we hope also that the future of the Faculty and of the University shall be to the past as the bright rays of the noonday sun to the feeble and uncertain light of a beclouded moon."

"I have now the honour to present to Your Excellency, on behalf of Mr. Molson, and on behalf of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University, this key. It is only a modest little key, but in a figurative sense it may do great things, if it shall serve to open our doors to public confidence and appreciation, and to open them again in sending out, for generations to come, able and worthy graduates to carry health and help to suffering humanity, and to be a source of pride and honour to their *alma mater*."

His Excellency then spoke as follows:—

"The opening remark of the address to which we have just listened reminded me, that in order adequately to describe the component parts of this distinguished and representative audience, quite a considerable category of designations would need to be employed. Unfortunately I omitted to take a note of the list, and therefore, I shall adopt the safe course of addressing the audience under the time-honoured and comprehensive title of 'ladies and gentlemen.'

"To-day we are setting up one of the landmarks

of the progress and extension of this University, and that, too, in a department which in the most eminent and essential manner entitles a seat of learning to the noble designation of 'university,' because this great science, this great art which we are celebrating to-day is emphatically of world-wide application, and is limited only by the needs of the human race. So wide is its scope, so numerous are its ramifications, that it is indeed necessary to employ a common language, recognized and understood by all its members, in order that the application and administration of the science may be duly provided for and carried on.

"Well might the Dean say that the occasion is one for thankfulness, and I feel that, having the honour of being the official visitor of the University. I am only voicing the thoughts of the unofficial visitors who are here in such large numbers, when I say that we heartily congratulate the University and those on whom the management of its affairs specially devolves, upon this interesting and notable occasion. Those who belong to the medical profession may well be proud of it, and we who are outside of the profession—outside, at least, except in the important particular of furnishing the material upon which its votaries are entitled to perform their experiments,—we, too, are proud of the profession, not only because of its fame and utility, but because of the help and encouragement which it gives to the development of all that is unselfish and noble and heroic. That is a theme which might well be enlarged upon, but the mention of which is like a truism. On such an occasion as this we may at least recall, in passing, the grounds for these feelings, and expressions of thankfulness and congratulations the occasion itself naturally calls for; and while I am touching upon that aspect of the matter, I cannot refrain from referring to the contribution which has been made in the literature of to-day to this particular topic;—I mean the nobility of the medical profession. I refer to a work which those who have already read it will admit may be counted as a classical contribution to English literature, the book called 'Beneath a Bonnie Briar Bush.' Characters appear in that book which we shall remember and claim as friends, and among the most eminently attractive of them is the parish physician of the district which the story describes, Dr. William Maclure. The narrative brings out in his character the typical qualities which we look for in the true physician, and one of these I cannot help alluding to. The life of a poor woman, the wife of a labouring man, is despaired of. The husband, who has rarely been known previously to open his mouth in speech, is moved by his distress to make earnest and touchingly urgent appeal to the doctor to do something to save his wife. The doctor dares not give him any

encouragement; he knows no means by which her life can be saved except by an operation by a famous and skillful surgeon; but that is a matter of a hundred guineas, and where is the fee to come from? He finds, however, a farmer—a Scottish farmer, too—who is prepared to provide the necessary payment. The next morning, in answer to a telegram, the Queen's surgeon appears, and the two doctors drive to the cottage. But a river has to be forded; it is in flood, and in passing through it, the great surgeon, though no coward, is affected by the terrific surging and swirling of the waters over the ford, and protests against going further. 'We shall be lost,' he cries. His companion, the country doctor, replies: 'Lost you may be sooner or later if you shirk your duty, but cross the river this day, you shall.' They do cross it, and the operation is performed with success. When the doctors parted, the poor people are delighted by hearing the great surgeon say to the local doctor: 'I am proud to have met you; you are an honour to our profession.' The author adds that the surgeon declined to take the fee, but, perhaps, this was an instance of mere eccentricity.

"The Dean of the Faculty, in his most interesting and admirable résumé and description of the various events which have culminated in this noble occasion, alluded to the fact that troubles will occur, even in connection with the Medical department of a University. I presume that the Dean referred, not to medical troubles, but to financial troubles in relation to the ever-increasing needs of a great institution. We have already had such a splendid illustration of noble generosity, especially associated with the names of Mr. Molson and Sir Donald Smith, that we can but speak in terms of thankful congratulation, and in terms of cordial appreciation such as have been so appropriately addressed to the lady (Mrs. Molson) who has graced the occasion with her presence to-day. But, after all, it may not be out of place to remember that the work has not reached finality. There may be the need and the opportunity for future benefactions. The University is not grasping or voracious; it only asks for what is needed. It indeed occupies the attitude which was well expressed by a worthy Scotch woman, who, when asked what her requirements for a livelihood were, replied that she would be content with 'a competency'; and when the further question was put: 'What do you mean by a competency?' answered, 'Just always a little more than I have got'—a most reasonable and natural desire on the part of any active university.

"We are looking forward, I am sure, with great interest to the next phase of these proceedings. I suppose we ought not to have grudged Dr. Osler to Baltimore; as a matter of fact, probably we do grudge him; but if within the borders of the United States

they could not find the man required for such a post it was perfectly natural and reasonable that they should come to Canada.

"That is a principle which I think may always be safely adopted,—that where a person is required for any particular post, you should search not only in the country in which the institution exists, but the world over, for the right man to fill the right place. I am sure that in the case of Dr. Osler they have succeeded, and we may at least claim the satisfaction of the fact that Dr. Osler, whose career we are sure will become more and more brilliant, went through the earlier stages of his academical life in the University of McGill.

"I cannot conclude even these few informal observations, addressing, as I am, among the audience a band of young men to whose career we look forward as one which will be a credit to themselves, their university, and their country, without referring to the fact that we have had brought before us during the past few weeks a notable and eminent example of all that goes to make up a noble career—a stimulus and an incentive, especially to young men equipping themselves for the battle of life, to that devotion to duty and that sacred ambition which seeks, not mere honour and distinction, but the welfare of the human race, and of the country in which God has placed us."

Prof. W. Osler of the Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, next stepped to the front of the platform receiving a perfect ovation as he did so. When the applause and cheers had subsided, he proceeded to speak upon "teaching and thinking,—the two functions of a medical school." He remarked that many things had been urged against our nineteenth century civilization, and having referred to some of the changes which it had brought about, he said that these changes were as naught in comparison with the remarkable increase in man's physical well-being. The sorrows and troubles might not have been materially increased, but pain and suffering, though not abolished, had been assuaged as never before, and the share of each in the *weltsehmerz* had been enormously lessened. Sorrows and griefs were companions sure, sooner or later, to join us in our pilgrimage, and we had become, perhaps, more sensitive to them, and, perhaps, less amenable to the old-time remedies of the physicians of the soul; but the pains and woes of the body, to which doctors administered, were decreasing at an extraordinary rate, and in a way that made one fairly gasp in hopeful anticipation. Having briefly alluded to some of the advances which have been made in medical science during the last half-century, he said it was no idle challenge that physicians threw out to the world, when they claimed that their mission was of the highest and

noblest kind, not alone in curing disease, but in educating the people in the laws of health and in preventing the spread of plagues and pestilences. Nor could it be gainsaid that of late years the record of medical men as a body had been more encouraging in its practical results than those of the other learned professions. The processes of disease are so complex that it was excessively difficult to search out the laws which controlled them, and, although medical science had seen a complete revolution in its ideas, which had been accomplished by the new school of medicine, it was only an earnest of what the future had in store. The public must not be discouraged by a few failures. The thinkers who were doing the work were on the right path, and it was no vain fancy that before the twentieth century was very old there might be effective vaccines against many of the contagious diseases. The total abolition of the infectious group could not be expected, and for many years to come there would remain hosts of bodily ills, even among preventible maladies, to occupy the physician's labours. Dr. Osler then proceeded: "In teaching men what disease is, how it may be prevented, and how it may be cured, a university is fulfilling one of its very noblest functions. The wise instruction and the splendid example of such men as Holmes, Sutherland, Campbell, Howard, Ross and MacDonnell, and others, have carried comfort into thousands of homes throughout the land. The benefits derived from the increased facilities for the teaching of medicine, which have come with the great changes made here and at the hospitals during the past few years, will not be confined to the citizens of this town, but will be widely diffused and felt in every locality to which the graduates of this school may go; and every gift which promotes higher medical education, and which enables the medical faculties throughout the country to turn out better doctors, means fewer mistakes in diagnosis, greater skill in dealing with emergencies, and the saving of pain and anxiety to countless sufferers and their friends. The physician needs a clear head and a kind heart; his work is arduous and complex, requiring the exercise of the very highest faculties of the mind, while constantly appealing to the emotions and finer feelings. At no time has his influence been more potent, at no time has he been so powerful a factor for good, and as it is one of the highest possible duties of a university to fit men for this calling, so will it be your highest mission, students of medicine, to carry on the never-ending warfare against disease and death, better equipped, abler men than your predecessors, but animated with their spirit and sustained by their hope, for the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear. The other function of a university is to think. Teaching current knowledge

in all departments, teaching the steps by which the *status præsens* has been reached, and teaching how to teach from the routine work of the various college faculties, which may be done in a perfunctory manner by men who have never gone deeply enough into their subjects to know that really thinking about them is in any way important. What I mean by the thinking function of a university is that duty which the professorial corps owes to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge. Work of this sort makes a university great, and alone enables it to exercise a wide influence on the minds of men. We stand to-day at a critical point in the history of this Faculty. The equipment for teaching, to supply which has taken years of hard struggle, is approaching completion, and with the co-operation of the General and of the Royal Victoria hospitals, students can obtain in all branches a thorough training. We have now reached a position in which the higher university work may, at any rate, be discussed, and towards it progress in the future must trend. It may seem to be discouraging, after so much has been done and so much has been so generously given, to say that there remains a most important function to foster and sustain; but this aspect of the question must be considered when a school has reached a certain stage of development. In a progressive institution the changes come slowly. The pace may not be perceived by those most concerned, except on such occasions as the present, which serve as landmarks in its evolution. The men and methods at the old Coté Street School were better than those with which the Faculty started; we and our ways at the new building on University street were better than those of Coté street, and now you of the present Faculty teach and work much better than we did ten years ago. Everywhere the old order changeth, and happy those who change with it. Teachers who teach current knowledge are not necessarily investigators; many have not had the needful training; others have not the needful time. The very best instructor for students may have no conception of the higher lines of work in his branch, and, contrariwise, how many brilliant investigators have been wretched teachers? In a school which has reached this stage, and wishes to do thinking as well as teaching, men must be selected who are not only thoroughly *au courant* with the best work in their department the world over, but who also have ideas, with ambition and energy to put them into force,—men who can add, each one in his sphere, to the store of the world's knowledge. Men of this stamp alone confer greatness upon a university. They should be sought far and wide; an institution which wraps itself in Strabo's cloak, and does not look beyond the college gates in selecting professors, may get

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good teachers, but rarely great thinkers. One of the chief difficulties in the way of advanced work is the stress of routine class and laboratory duties, which often saps the energies of men capable of higher things. There are two essential provisions: first, to give the professors plenty of assistance, so that they will not be worn out with teaching; and, second, to give encouragement to graduates and others to carry on researches under their direction. With a system of fellowships and research scholarships a university may have a body of able young men, who, on the outposts of knowledge, are exploring, surveying, defining and correcting. Their work is the outward and visible sign that a university is thinking. With a group of bright young minds, well trained in advanced methods, not only is the professor himself stimulated to do his best work, but he has to keep far afield and to know what is stirring in every part of his own domain. With the wise co-operation of the university and the hospital authorities, Montreal should become the Edinburgh of America, a great medical centre to which men will flock for sound learning, whose laboratories will attract the ablest students, and whose teaching will go out into all lands, universally recognized as of the highest and of the best type. Nowhere is the outlook more encouraging than at McGill. What a guarantee for the future does the progress of the past decade afford! No city on this continent has so liberally endowed higher education. There remains now to foster that indefinable something, which, for want of a better term, we call the 'university spirit,' a something which a rich institution may not have, and with which a poor one may be saturated, a something which is associated with men and not with money, which cannot be purchased in the market or grown to order, but which comes insensibly with loyal devotion to duty and to high ideals, and without which *Achustan* is written on its portals."

Professor Johnson, being called upon by His Excellency, was received with cheers. The Acting Principal said that he was there as the representative of the University and the other Faculties, and he could not express too fully their congratulations upon the completion of the new building which is to be occupied by the Medical Faculty of McGill. They rejoiced at the completion of a building that did credit to McGill and the University's noble and generous benefactors. Montreal and, indeed, the whole Dominion, he believed, had reason to be proud of the McGill School of Medicine. Professor Johnson then proceeded to speak of the thoroughness that had at all times characterized the operations of the Faculty that was being honoured to-day, and he had no doubt that this high standard, both as regards studies and results, would be rigidly maintained in the future. The Acting Principal,

although pleased with what had been done, thought that still better things would be done by this Faculty in the years to come. He hoped that the day was not distant when the two degrees could be taken in a term of six years. This could be done, he thought, if the young men did not have to first learn how to learn. No branch of science had made greater progress than Medicine, the study of which was the same as the study of physics, and the progress in the one was as great as in the other. The professor concluded his address by saying that he would be in favour of establishing prizes that would entitle clever and worthy graduates to travel and study in foreign lands, and eventually bring back the knowledge thus acquired, placing the same at the disposition of their Alma Mater and country.

Sir William Dawson remarked that for thirty-eight years he had the gratification of following with interest and pleasure the growth and progress of the Medical Faculty, and of taking a certain share in promoting its interests in connection with the University. He had seen its growth from the time when there were 50 or 60 students in the old brick building on Coté street, to the present, when there were 400, with the magnificent class rooms and laboratories which were opened that day. This great growth appeared to him to have been distinctly imparted by the earnestness and the ability of the deans, who had control of the Faculty, and their colleagues all through that time. He did not think that in an educational work with which he had been connected he had ever met a more earnest and devoted set of men than those in the McGill Medical Faculty. Another element which he thought had contributed very much to the recent benefactions to the Faculty was the character of the graduates it had been sending out. It had sent out many distinguished professional men, of whom Dr. Osler might be taken as a type and a most brilliant example. It had also sent out a very large number of what might be called ordinary and useful practitioners; and those who had lived in Canada for any length of time, and had visited the outlying districts, knew how much of the comfort of the people depended on the thoroughly well-trained medical man of the country. In this the McGill Medical School, without disparagement to any other institution, had, he ventured to say, borne a very large share. In the medical student of to-day was the medical graduate of to-morrow, who was to spend his life in doing all he could to mitigate human suffering and save human life. Even if a medical man's work were with him a professional work, it was a great and glorious mission, in which his heart, as well as his interest, had to enter in order to make it that profession which it ought to be and which would give the greatest success. Sir William then congratulated Dean Craik on the event of the

day and on the presence of the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen. He thought that they also had reason to congratulate themselves upon having been able to borrow their old friend Dr. Osler for a little while to say a few words to them, which he hoped every student present would carry away with him and carry out in his life.

At the conclusion of Sir William Dawson's speech, His Excellency expressed his hearty thanks for the souvenir in the form of the gold key which had been presented to him. It was valuable, not only symbolically, but intrinsically, being evidently made of good solid gold, and the inscription would record for the benefit of those who would come after him, what he was not likely himself to forget, namely, that he had had the privilege of taking part in the interesting proceedings of the day. He then formally declared the building open.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen and three for the University, led by the Governor-General, and, upon the call of Mr. John Crawford, three were given for the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, which closed the ceremony.

On the conclusion of the addresses, the second part of the programme, and that of more interest to the public in general, was entered upon. The large numbers of the guests who were unable to gain admission to the lecture theatre, where the speeches were delivered, mingled with the throng that came from it, and rapidly spread themselves over the building, all the laboratories being thoroughly investigated, the very large number of ladies present seemingly taking the keenest interest in all.

INDECISION.

It hath been said—we know not how much truth
Lies in the tale.—that 'twixt two stacks of hay,
Of equal size, equally fresh and sweet,
An ass could ne'er decide, and therefore starved
In sight of plenty. This may be myth,
Altho' it doth with asses' nature fit;
But truth is ever strange: and thus we find
A youth enamoured is of maidens twain,
Whose equal beauties so distract his heart
As he is like to die; and all his acts
Like those of one distraught, distress his friends.
Belinda's golden tresses, eyes of blue,
Ravish his soul, her laughter thrills him though;
And as the gentle zephyr through her hair
Plays softly, and the golden sunbeam throws
His brightness round about her, he doth feel
She is the queen of fairy: all delights
Must dwell with her. Without her life is death.
Alas! inconstant man, he doth but see
Miranda's raven locks, her eyes so black.
And deep, and liquid, as that pool in which
Narcissus saw his lovely form; and he
In them alone his happiness doth see.
The moonbeam veils her face with silvery light.
In soul-compelling tones her voice doth fall
Upon his ear. No music half so rare.

Thus day and night is his poor heart oppressed
By warring factions' strife within his breast.
His face grows pallid, and with eyes downcast,
He treads the busy streets, unconscious all
Of business or of pleasure. All his life
Is ebbing fast away, crushed by the dread
And fatal demon, Indecision, who,
When he would incline to choose Belinda,
Tortures his victim with entrancing view
Of all Miranda's beauties. So he lives,
And languishes, and droops, and almost dies.
But he is not to die; for, as one day,
He towards Belinda's window doth approach,
And sees her graceful form, and thinks on all
Her various charms, seized with a great desire
He enters. Ere his hated Demon can
Oppose his purpose, he hath all his love
For her unfolded, and thereto his face,
Haggard and pale, doth seem to set the seal
Of truthfulness. Belinda's heart is touched
With pity, not with love; and though he plead,
It can him naught avail. She is resolved.
As from her presence out into the world
He passes once again, he feels the bands
Of Indecision loosen, and fall off;
And thus his life is rescued from Despair.

IOLANTHE.

IN MEMORIAM MDCCCXCIV.

"*Non omnis moriar!*" I shall not wholly die!—is a natural and universal expression of a general hope. Few indeed are there who have no secret wish to have a "forget-me-not" of some kind growing on their grave.

Are we wrong in thinking that, though "the dull, cold ear of death" may not hear the accents that are spoken, few of the living will grudge the laying of a *souvenir* of the departed upon the bier of those who, could they speak, would surely now tell us that

"The Almighty mind,
Who breathed on man a portion of His fire,
Bade his free soul, by earth nor time confined,
To Heaven—to immortality aspire."

How the beat of the heart slackens when one thinks of the man of yesterday being the dead of to-day! one to whom to-morrows of aspirations, plans, endeavours, labours, endurances come no more; to whom the hopes, the aims, the loves, the charities of yesterday are as "if they were not"; and for whom the tear is shed, the sigh is heaved, the heart is pierced, and "the mourners go about the streets" uselessly and vain.

It is from no personal love for pronouncing *oraisons funèbres* that we undertake to wreath an *In Memoriam* of admiration for the dead and lost of the past year. It is melancholy to watch the falling of the fruit, ripe or unripe, from the tree of life; it is sad to reckon up a book in which each item is loss—for the entries *per contra* of gain cannot be known till years have flown—and the hand of the reckoner himself may be passive. In a few brief words

"Let us recall the memory of the dead,—
Lost to us their being, living to us
In their works, yet neither in their
Works or being wholly lost."

A mere sense of brotherhood should incline us to note and remember those who have gone from the world of work and earthly visibility into that mystery of change which men call death. But there will be small utility in such a review unless we learn from the story of their efforts, and even their failings, the useful lesson of individual responsibility. While we mark what manner of spirit they were of, let us notice also the works they effected in their day of life, and become convinced, by what we know and have seen of them, that

"We are but farmers of ourselves, and may
If we can stock ourselves, and thrive, uplay
Much, much good treasure 'gainst the great rent-day."

In the hope that this *In Memoriam* may speak justly and truly of the dead, we proceed to mention in order, as far as we can, the chief writers, and thinkers, and workers who have left their places vacant during the year 1894.

It is fitting to commence with a record of Canada's losses, and here give prominence to the name of Sir John Thompson, whose death may be regarded as a national calamity.

Sir John Sparrow David Thompson, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.P., Q.C., Premier of Canada, died suddenly at Windsor Castle, on December 12th, only a few minutes after having been sworn in as a Privy Councillor. The circumstances connected with his death, and the honours and respect so universally accorded to his remains, have been so recently before us, as to render it unnecessary to repeat them here. No more fitting tribute to the memory of the demised statesman can be furnished than to quote the moving, eloquent words of His Excellency the Governor General, Earl Aberdeen:—

"You have all heard of the memorable day when that great British warship, the 'Helmheim,' steamed into Halifax harbour, bearing the mortal remains of the noble-hearted Canadian statesman who, after faithfully serving his country, his sovereign and his Creator here, had been suddenly called to a higher and more glorious service above. And why do we bring in this picture and these thoughts at the conclusion of this afternoon's entertainment? I will tell you. We have been trying to present before you to-day various scenes reminding us of notable events in Canadian history, and of people of whom Canada may well be proud.

"And brilliant indeed is the Canadian roll of fame. Its heroes and heroines encountered and overcame dangers and difficulties—perils from the forces of nature and from uncivilized peoples. They laboured, and we have entered into the fruit of their labours. But they have also left us a message and a legacy of sacred responsibility. And the latest addition to the illustrious roll is the name of him of whom I have spoken.

"Some of you may think: Ah! but he had such great gifts, and such great opportunities! Great, indeed, were his gifts, but these alone would never have enabled him to do what he did and to be what he was. It was the exercise of what are

called the humbler, the more ordinary qualities of conscientious work, self-control, perseverance, faithful integrity; it was the exercise of these that gave him not merely success but ennobling influence. And again, it may be said, that it was because of the tragic, the impressive circumstances of his end that so deep and wide a movement of feeling was awakened. Nay, those surroundings were rather, as it were, the setting, the frame that brought out the features. The true sources of that response of sympathy and esteem was the intuitive recognition by the whole people, of the worth, the character of the man.

"And may we not pray that Canada's loss, which during these weeks we have mourned, may yet be Canada's gain, in that the message of that life may stimulate not a few to consecrate themselves to the service of their country in the highest sense? May there not,—must there not be amongst you, my young friends, some who will take up the sacred torch, and whether as politicians, municipal or national, or as lawyers, or as soldiers, or as men of commerce, resolve that you will do your part; and who knows how distinguished you may become in adding to the greatness and the glory of Canada?"

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."

"But the great men were great, not merely because of brilliant endowments, but because of patient application and work. It means trouble, it means self-denial, but 'he that shall endure to the end' is the one who has the Divine promise of blessing and true success."

Among other deaths worthy of being placed on record are:—

Sir M. B. Begbie, Chief Justice of British Columbia, died June 11th.

Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, a well known politician, who will be especially remembered, through his having been Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec from 1867 to 1871, died September 13th.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Member of the Senate, died March 19th, aged 96.

Professor Charles Carpmael, Director of the Canadian Meteorological Service, died at Toronto, October 22nd, aged 48.

Rev. Aeneas Macdonell Dawson, LL.D., Vicar-General of the Diocese of Alexandria, died at Ottawa, December 29th, in his 85th year.

Rev. Dr. Douglas, Principal of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, died February 10th. He will especially be remembered by his fearless, eloquent utterances on all public occasions; it may truly be said of him,

"None knew him but to love him.
None named him but to praise."

Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., a prominent lawyer, died October 23rd.

Hon. Félix Geoffrion, M.P. for Verchères, P.Q. formerly Dominion Minister for Public Works, died August 7th.

Walter Hawkins, Coloured Bishop of the M. E. Church in Canada.

Hon. John Hearn, Member of the Dominion House of Commons for Quebec West, died May 19th.

Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, P.Q. An upright judge and a thorough gentleman.

Joseph Jones, a well known citizen, who had been for nearly 50 years Coroner for the District of Montreal.

Joseph Langton, Auditor-General of Canada for 23 years, died at Toronto, March 20th.

Duncan McIntyre, a successful merchant, and Canadian railway financier, died June 13th. He was President of the Canadian Pacific R.R., and connected with a number of public companies.

Archibald McKellar, Sheriff of Wentworth, Ont., formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Government.

Hon. Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Quebec, died at Montreal, October 30th, after a lingering, painful illness.

Sir William Meredith, ex-Chief Justice of Quebec, died February 26th, aged 81.

Norman L. Monroe, publisher, a native of Nova Scotia.

Ven. William McMurray, D.D., Archdeacon of Niagara.

Most Rev. Alexandre Antoine Taché, R. C. Archbishop of St. Boniface, Winnipeg, died June 22nd.

Dr. Joseph Workman, late Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for the Insane, died April 15th.

Alonzo Wright, for many years Member of the old Assembly of United Canada, and Member of Parliament under Confederation.

Our neighbours in the United States had their losses to count during the year, and amongst them the name of Oliver Wendell Holmes may without question be placed first; he was born August 29th, 1809, and died October 7th, 1894. His death called forth a world-wide series of graceful tributes to his memory. His active and conspicuous literary life extended through 60 years. He had written good poetry in his school-boy days, and it was as early as 1830 that he roused the country with his spirited poem "Old Ironsides," and it was in 1890, just sixty years later, that his graceful volume "Over the Teacups" was written. Against every one of the long list of his contributions to general literature might be set down the title of some valuable work in his professional field of medical practice and science.

Amongst other prominent Americans must be ranked:—

John Quincy Adams, of Boston; three generations of whose family were Ministers to England, and two were Presidents of the United States.

Judge Macon B. Allen, the first coloured man admitted to the Bar in the United States: died October 15th.

James M. Bailey, the *Danbury News* man, died March 4th.

General N. P. Banks, whose name was familiar

during the Civil War, died at Waltham, Mass., on September 1st, aged 78.

Frank P. W. Bellew, a New York caricaturist, died November 7th, known by his *nom de plume* "Chip."

Austin Blair, a prominent Member of Congress.

Peter Boyer, of Oswego, N.Y., engineer of the first steamboat that entered Chicago harbour in 1839, died November 10th.

Rev. Lewis Burton, D.D., for 47 years a Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Cleveland, and the senior clergyman of the Diocese of Ohio, died October 9th.

George William Childs, Proprietor of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, a widely known philanthropist, died February 3rd. The memory of Mr Childs will be perpetuated by the presentation of the fountain erected at Stratford-on-Avon, which bears on one side of its base, the inscription: "*The gift of an American citizen, George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, to the town of 'Shakespeare in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria.'*" Mr. Childs was a man of monuments in all forms. The most important one he erected over 30 years ago, by publishing Dr. Allibone's "*Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors.*" There was no profit in this vast compilation. There could be none. It was a heavy loss instead, and this loss was as clear before a page was printed, as after the publication of the last two volumes was turned over to Mr. Childs' business successors. Mr. Childs embarked in it as a service to letters, and it was a most valuable contribution. He gave his sympathies wide range, and thus grew in knowledge and power, and in a constantly enlarged circle of friendship of those best worth knowing in all lands.

Major George Chorpensing, the first man to carry the U. S. mails across the continent, died April 3rd.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, died October 7th.

George Ticknor Curtis, an eminent lawyer, and well known as a painstaking biographer, died March 28th, aged 82.

General Jubal A. Early, a distinguished Confederate General, died in March.

David Dudley Field, senior leader of the New York Bar, died April 11th.

Abraham Garrison, of Pittsburg, who saw the first trip of Fulton's steamboat in 1807, died May 10th.

Joseph Holt, a judge of Kentucky, a well known politician during the Civil War, died July 30th, aged 87.

John Jay, of New York, ex-Minister to Austria, and grandson of the first Chief Justice of the United States, died May 5th.

Eugene Lawrence, of New York, historian and journalist, died August 17th.

Douglas Luce, of Champaign County, Ohio, who was assistant commissary in Hull's army during the

War of 1812, and knew the Indian Chief Tecumseh, died September 25th.

James McCosh, D.D., ex-President of Princeton University, died November 16th, aged 84. In 1868 he accepted the call to Princeton, and after a service of 20 years, he laid down the burdens of the office in 1888.

Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of the R. C. Diocese of Trenton, N.J., died April 2nd.

William Walter Phelps, diplomatist and jurist, formerly Member of Congress, and Ambassador to London, where he was very popular, died June 16th.

Dr. William Frederick Poole, of Chicago, died March 1st, aged 72. He deserved to be called the Nestor of librarians. He was the foremost authority in all matters pertaining to library science and the librarian's profession. He graduated from Yale College at the age of 25, and upon leaving college he entered immediately upon his chosen life-work as a librarian. His first "*Index to Periodical Literature*" was published in 1848, and was a small volume. Its last edition, many times larger, with the supplements that have appeared, to keep it up to date, has unlocked for English readers everywhere a vast storehouse of literature.

Rev. Dr. William Greenough Thayer Shedd, for many years Professor in Union Theological Seminary, and a voluminous theological writer, died November 17th.

Herbert Tuttle, Professor of Modern History in Cornell University; author of "A History of Prussia."

Francis H. Underwood, U.S. Consul at Leith, Scotland; a well known author, died August 7th.

The number of crowned heads and rulers is unusually large, including the following:—

Alexander III, Czar of Russia, died at his summer palace at Livadia, in the Crimea, November 1st. His eldest son succeeded him as Czar Nicholas II.

Archduke William of the Austrian Imperial Family, son of the famous Archduke Charles who was wounded at the battle of Koniggratz, died July 29th.

Louis Charles Bonaparte, son of Prince Lucien, and Grand Nephew of Napoleon.

M. François Sadi Carnot, President of the French Republic, assassinated at Lyons, on Sunday, June 24th by Cesario Santo.

H. S. H. Muley-el-Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, died June 7th.

Le Comte de Paris; the Prince Louis Philippe d'Orléans, chief of the Royal House of France, died at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire, September 8th, aged 56.

Tawhiao, King of the Maoris, died in August.

Baron Nay, President of the House of Magnates, Hungary.

Music and the Drama number the following important names:—Madame Marietta Alboni, a distinguished contralto singer of the past generation, died June 22nd.

George Barrett, a comedian of repute, died August 26th.

Dr. H. G. Von Bulow, a distinguished pianist and composer, died February 12th.

Aynsley Cook, vocalist, long connected with English opera, died February 16th.

Gertrude del Grande, prima donna at the Opera, Milan, August 9th.

William Charles Levey, musical writer and composer, August 24th.

Signora G. Lucca of Milan, relative of the renowned prima donna Pauline, died in August.

Laura S. Mapleson, opera singer, died January 24th.

Fraulein Jenny Meyer, of Berlin, a vocalist of considerable repute, August 9th.

Professor Carl Muller, director of the Caccillen, Verein, Frankfort, and of the Museum Concerts, died August 11th.

Madame Janet Patey, a popular contralto singer, died February 28th.

Jacob Rosenheim, of Baden, a celebrated musician, died March 28th, aged 81.

Anton Gregor Rubenstein, Russian pianist and composer, died November 20th.

Ernest Camille Sivori, a distinguished violinist, died February 19th. Regarded as the only pupil of Paganini.

Sir Robert Prescott Stewart, Professor of Music in Dublin University, a composer of cantatas, died March 25th.

Rosina Vokes, a popular actress, died January 29th.

To be continued.

AT A WELSH UNIVERSITY.

The ancient grave-digger, when he got a holiday, used to betake himself to the next parish to see how they dug the graves there. Relying on the assumption that such a spirit as animated him exists among McGill students, the following remarks on life at a Welsh University have been offered to the FORTNIGHTLY.

Away on the western coast of Wales, on Cardigan Bay, there lies a small town, Aberystwyth by name,—"queen of watering-places," holiday-seekers from England and Wales call it. But the man or woman who has gone there for educational purposes thinks of Aberystwyth in a different light—as the chief home of the University College of Wales. There far from maddening crowd, far from din and toil of trade

with the Welsh mountains closing in behind, and the boundless, ever-changeable sea stretching out in front, are yearly settled a company of some three or four hundred youths and maidens drinking from the fountains of knowledge.

From September to June the College session runs, the men-students to some extent filling up the many lodging-houses vacated by the summer holiday folk, and which otherwise would lie tenantless from summer to summer.

The town itself, consisting of some 7000 inhabitants, is built round the sweep into the land that the sea makes at this particular point.

Aberystwyth is forced to grow backwards, for a sheer cliff rises on the northern side of the sweep, and over on the south the land quickly becomes uneven, indented, and eventually rises again to high cliffs. A row of houses line this sweep-in of the sea, just leaving room for a broad roadway and a paved promenade before the actual shingly shore is reached. The College—a sole large building—guards the southern most point of the sweep. This building consists of the so-called "Arts' End" and the "Science End," while in the centre are rooms devoted to the use of the agricultural student.

The University College of Wales, under which name are likewise included two other Welsh Colleges, one at Bangor and one at Cardiff, has hitherto existed not as an independent university, conferring its own degrees, but in affiliation with the London University, preparing students on the work required for the London exams.* These exams, students sat for in London, or in such other large towns as the authorities might fix for centres. The examiner in a certain subject would in all probability be quite other from the professor who had been lecturing in this subject at Aberystwyth. No necessity therefore arose for regarding the Aberystwyth professor in a "plucking" capacity, but he could be looked upon as a friend against the foe. The College did, it is true, have its exams, on the work of the term, but these were more to allow the student to measure his attainments than the involving of life and death issues.

As most people know, the London B.A. or B.Sc. is attained on the successful passing of three successive examinations: Matriculation, Intermediate and Final; and thus it comes about that the great body of the students at Aberystwyth, divided into those working for Matriculation, those for the Intermediate, and those for the Final, familiarly called "Matrics," "Inter." and "Finals." Besides this majority there would be other students working for the higher degrees in Arts

* This Welsh University is now about to enter on a new chapter of its history, since it has, within the last year, gained government sanction to confer its own Degrees.

and Science, and for scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge.

As the object of this paper is rather to dwell on the social life developed at Aberystwyth College than on the actual study done there, let it be sufficient to say with regard to this latter, that anyone wishing for a testimony of the efficiency of the work done, has only to consult the London degree lists to find what a considerable space is occupied by the names of Aberystwyth men and women students. The University College of Wales is primarily not behind the times. It has with wonderful clearness recognized that the times are changed, and that now every human soul, whether in the form of a man or a woman, is to have an equal chance of developing itself. It has, with the concentrated bravery of "gallant little Wales," advanced to meet the possible difficulties in the schemes for giving women at last some sort of thoroughness in their education. It has not condescended to number with those half-hearted older colleges, who dilly-dally with the day, and with consummate courage and prudence wait to see what the others will do.

A few remarks quoted from an article written by an Aberystwyth professor will illustrate the position of the women students at this College. He writes:—

"The success of Aberystwyth as a centre for the higher education of women is due to many causes, of which may be mentioned:—(1) The close union between Hall and College; (2) the reasonable fees, £45 being about the average total payment for board, residence, and tuition during the whole Session; (3) the healthy environment; and (4) the thorough way in which the "mixed" system is carried out. The women students attend the same classes as the men, and take their full share in the social life of the College. The equality of women is set forth in the College Charter granted in 1889:—'6. Female students shall be admissible to all the benefits and emoluments of the College, and women shall be eligible to sit on the Governing Body, on the Council, and on the Senate.' and lastly, it is well worth noting that the University of Wales, though the youngest of its kind, is the most liberal of all the resident British Universities in its recognition of the educational claims of women:—'Women shall be eligible equally with men for admittance to any Degree which the University is by this, Our Charter, authorized to confer. Every office hereby created in the University, and the membership of every authority hereby constituted, shall be open to women equally with men.'

A large Hall of Residence, under the management of a lady principal, gives accommodation to the women-students, who during the session are obliged to live in Residence. The men—as previously mentioned—reside in various "diggings" about the town. As

Aberystwyth is but a small town, it happens that practically all the students are non-residents, but "come up" for their College session.

The students daily attend the College for lectures, which are given at the same time to men and women. A great hall, familiarly known as "the Quad," and roofed, in great part, with glass, occupies a considerable portion of the whole length and height of the Arts' End. On to this, various lecture-rooms open, and from it a massive stone staircase leads up to a broad balcony running round the entire hall and on to which more lecture-rooms open. At the upper end of this balcony is the great doorway conducting into the fine library recently built.

The Quad is a delightful place in which to stroll up and down during the few minutes intervening between the various lectures of the day. Each professor has his own special lecture-room with a private room adjoining, and students therefore seek the professor, and not *vice versa*. Changing rooms thus, and a few minutes' stroll between lectures, is always considered a relief to the tedium of a long morning of lectures.

That College life is very strong is shown by the number of the societies—the committees of which are always made up impartially of men and women students, with at least one professor. At the beginning of each session a meeting of the whole College is held, the Principal presiding. This meeting first elects a general secretary for the whole College, and then the presidents, treasurers and officers of the committees of the various societies—such societies being the Literary and Debating, the Celtic, the Scientific, the Dramatic, the Music, the Magazine, Athletic, etc.

The most popular of all probably is the Literary and Debating, meeting every Friday evening, men and girls taking part in the discussion of literary, political and social questions. Once or twice a term this Society gives a Social, when at about 7 o'clock all the students and professors meet in the Quad, which has been gaily decorated for the occasion. Refreshments are first handed about, the men evidently well pleased to serve their College sisters, who have now changed their ordinary sombre, neat attire for garments of lighter hue and more fanciful design. Then the company wander about at will, hearing the music or seeing the acting which the committee has arranged and which will be going on in various lecture rooms. The library, for the nonce, will be turned into a tasteful drawing-room, with easy-chairs, tiny tables, pictures and knick-knacks contributed for the occasion from the Women's Hall of Residence.

Towards Christmas the Dramatic Society give a representation of the piece it will have been working at during the term. This is always keenly appre-

ciated, especially owing to the fact, that since the London exams. take place in the Summer and Fall (though Matriculation can be taken in January) the icy breath of the 19th century spectre has not yet begun to freeze the young blood.

It is often a vexed question whether life at Aberystwyth College is more enjoyable during the winter terms or the summer term. In the summer the principal social organ is the tennis club. Eight or nine courts are possessed by the students, and there, during the long summer evenings, students of both sexes with a sprinkling of professors fly bat and ball.

Towards 9 o'clock a rush takes place on the part of the girls, for they must be in Hall by a certain minute, or otherwise the penalty of "gated" is theirs—meaning that for so many following days they shall not be out after 7 o'clock.

Boating is also a favourite occupation, the men having one club and the girls another.

What Aberystwyth student can ever forget those glorious May and June evenings, when away out on the shining sun-set tinted sea he felt enfolded in a dream of beauty, the rugged gray cliffs with the interval of white-faced circling houses receding into the mere details of a picture, and nothing but gold and crimson and flashing crystal upon the horizon! And then turning shoreward, another boat might have glided past, rowed by College girls, and in a twinkling in both boats oars had been uplited, and the salute accomplished, either boat had gone on its way.

At the girls' own Hall, a second and less public life is led. Here each girl has her own two rooms, or one room, as preferred. Meals are taken in a large dining hall, looking out on the sea. There are also drawing-rooms, sitting-rooms and a library shared by all.

Here they give supper parties, "at homes" and teas to each other, and here also, under the lady principal's direction, larger "at homes" are given to professors, men students and towns people.

Before closing this paper, it may be well to state, that in the midst of all this freedom, there are yet some laws guiding the relationship of the men and women students towards each other.

In the first place, during the session, men and women-students, outside the college precincts, are required by an unwritten law to have nothing to say to each other. This regulation can be easily carried out at Aberystwyth, since all the women-students—with perhaps two exceptions in a hundred—are a way from their own homes, and are obliged to live in Hall.

Then, secondly, all introductions have to be go through the Lady Principal, or through the Professors. Occasionally, at Socials, with special permission, the

committee appoints so-called stewards, through whose agency any introduction can be had.

A former student says: "I believe this complete equality of men and women, both in the social and in the educational line, met with the greatest success. There were just enough restrictions to give us the pleasure of a grumble if we so wished. Hard-and-fast narrow laws, making differences to be thought of where none exist, were not there. Both men and women alike shared in the hopes and triumphs of each other. When a success was won, it was a matter of congratulation not only to the College itself but to every member composing it. None of us were rich, and some of us were poor. We were all of the middle classes (English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish), and most of us were there as a preparation for making our own way in life. Flunkeyism was scarcely known."

Perhaps under no more favourable conditions could men and women be educated together than at Aberystwyth—home of the University of gallant Little Wales.

K. B. W.

GLASS REPORTS.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

The Students at large are much interested in the efforts of the Freshmen class to write essays. One man writes upon the highly original subject: "Is it wrong for a man to do wrong?" It is to be hoped he is wrong in his figures, for he proves that 90 per cent. of students in general are bold, bad men. This naturally met with some rather severe criticism from the other Years.

Are the Faculty justified in forbidding the Students to use the machines? Did the worthy donors understand that their gifts were to be used by the workman in cutting their fingers or by the students in learning their construction and use?

The Fourth Year met in Prof. Nicholson's class room on Thursday last, to consider the all-important question of a valedictorian. After much discussion on the subject of a valedictory, Mr. W. F. Carter was entrusted with the duty of bidding a graceful good-bye for those who graduate in '95.

Grievances too numerous to mention, so they are to be left out.

Science men have just come to the conclusion that skates and sticks are unnecessary encumbrances, and that a puck can be substituted by a piece of wood in the glorious game of hockey. Under these modifications the game may not be as graceful, but it is much more interesting, a new element of danger being introduced. Special arrangements have been made

with the rink committee for the use of the rink and somewhat softer ice.

The billiard sharks are becoming aggressive! The electrical students now boast of a miniature table in the drawing room, where they play matches at 14 inch back line (anchor shot barred), when the Professor is not looking. Should this be allowed?

How did you do in mathematics? Biff-Biff.—Now, will you say that again?

Mr. Claud Holman, B.A. Sc. '93, is, we are glad to hear, already making himself famous. He is at present employed in a large drawing office somewhere in the vicinity of Boston, and assures us he is at length able to put his paper straight on his board, to draw straight lines, and to put in tacks without serious injury to his fingers.

Mr. A. S. Dawson, of the illustrious class of '93, is with Moore & Co., water works people of Boston.

We are once in a while cheered by a visit from Mr. Larmonth, '93, who is at present picking up crumbs of knowledge in the Grand Trunk, Point St. Charles.

The Fourth Year Mechanicals were rudely interrupted in a game of tag in the drawing room the other day. What! Is even the sanctity of our drawing room to be intruded upon?

Prof.—"Has anyone more questions to ask?"

Wrt.—"Yes, sir, I have."

Prof.—"That's 'Wright'."

Groans from class, after which professor apologizes.

We regret to say that Mr. Morley Ogilvie, Sc. '96, has been compelled to leave us, and by so doing loses his year, on account of the serious illness of his brother in Colorado. On the 15th Mr. Ogilvie started for Denver, Col., where on his arrival we trust all presented a brighter aspect than when he left us. This is the sixth man from '96 who has been compelled to leave his Year on account of sickness.

Prof. to class:—"When a beam is broken, fracture generally takes place between the two ends."

The following account of the death of the illustrious Wolfe has been discovered in the archives of the "Monument National," preserved on the cylinder of a phonograph; unfortunately the wax is injured in some places, so that the connection is not always clear:—

"Wolfe, accompanied by his officers, priests and

savage chiefs, was slowly wending his way down the 'Main,' meanwhile repeating some elegy in which could be heard the words 'differentiation,' 'friction,' 'impact.' Suddenly rousing himself, and seeking to dispel the 'Webbs' which surrounded his brain, he cried: 'Gentlemen, I would rather have been the author of a book on Applied Mechanics than take Quebec' (here the wax was ruined)..... Wolfe was slowly dying from the effects of ice cream and confectionery, and realizing that his end was approaching called his favourite officer. The officer approached, and was commissioned to bring the priest of tribe '95. 'Le père' drew near, repeating the new and revised version of '*pax vobiscum*' which is 'pack your cranium,' and heard the following words (here the wax was again spoiled) 'mapping',..... 'sleigh drive',.....'banjo concert'.....

ARTS '97 AT THE CLUB-HOUSE.

The Sophomores, who are all strong believers in the old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," thinking that work had been monopolizing all the days and a good many of the nights, decided to devote Friday night, Jan. 18th, to recreation.

At six o'clock, therefore, the class, almost to a man, hied to the *rendez-vous*, the corner of Sherbrooke St. and Côte des Neiges hill, from whence they tramped to the Club-house. Now the fun commenced; first came a bounteous repast, to which all did ample justice, amidst a continuous flow of jokes and merriment, which reached a climax, when the vice-president told the latest story in pure classical Latin.

After all had partaken of the good things, toasts became the order of the day. These were drunk in a strictly temperance drink, ginger ale, provided by Mr. J. G. Browne. First came our "Alma Mater," proposed by our genial President, Mr. A. R. MacMaster, and replied to in a highly eulogistic manner by the vice-president Mr. H. Mackay. Mr. L. Macfarlane in a few fitting words, proposed "sister years," to which Mr. M. H. Marler replied in his own peculiar style. "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. E. M. Campbell and replied to by Mr. J. G. Saxe, in a speech fairly flowing over with compliments to the "fair sex."

Following this came a good programme of instrumental music, songs, etc.

At ten o'clock the march homeward was begun; and Côte des Neiges Hill and Sherbrooke Street was arrived at about 11 o'clock.

One and all declared that the whole affair was a great success.

Found in the note-book of a Donalda, Honour Classics student:

"Boyibus Kissibus
Sweete Gerlorum,
Gerlibus Likibus
Wante Sumorum."

"You will not soon forget '95," said our English Professor, as he wished us a Happy New Year. May the events of April not cause our memories of it to be unpleasant. We are now on the home stretch, with twenty-six men on the course. When we remember that more than half our original number have fallen out by the way, we reflect upon the ruthlessness of the laws of selection.

At two meetings of the four years, the question Dinner vs. Conversazione was ably and eloquently argued, and decision has been given in favour of a Conversazione.

The following committees have been elected, to make necessary preparations for that event:—
Committee of Consultation: Profs. Moyses, Colby and Lafleur.

Students' Committee:

Fourth Year,—Messrs Craig, Armstrong, Tooke and Hanson.

Third Year,—Messrs Smiley, Campbell and Patterson.

Second Year,—Messrs Trenholme, Kerr and E. Campbell.

First Year,—Messrs Heine, Todd and R. C. Patterson.

Mr. W. G. Turner, '96, has been chosen Arts representative on the Skating Rink committee.

While President F. was making his way to lectures, wearing his gown but with it something which was not the regulation cap, he was dismayed to find himself face to face with the Dean. Off came that cap in a moment, while visions of fines darted across his mind. He escaped, though. The supposed salute was graciously returned, and the Dean passed on all unconscious of the breach of rules.

S.—(looking at a large chart on the wall) "Is that picture life size?"

Prof.—"No. I'll show you a specimen, presently, under the microscope."

Prof.—"Scan that line, but take care of your feet as you do it."

Student.—(en bas) "Can't do two things at once, can I?"

Bareful preparation has been made for the annual visit to the Athletic Club House. It will be in the shape of a drive this time, instead of the customary "tramp." We hope that every Arts man will turn

out to it; and we would be glad to see many from the other Faculties. This drive is really the only "Faculty" event we have, and for that reason it should be heartily supported.

Within the French lecture-room the North American Act is disregarded; French law and the French tongue are supreme. We have been told, there is space outside the door for anyone who rebels against this. If the same law were enforced with regard to the dead languages, would we not become "resurrectionists"?

Scene. A Grecian class-room.

(Enter T. late and without his gown)

Prof.—"Now, this won't do at all. Where's your gown?"

T.—"Its lost, sir!"

Prof.—"Well, I'll excuse you, but we can't regard you as present."

(Thus did we "entertain an angel unawares.")

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Once more united, dear boys, in the old historic class room, and settled to another three months grind. No more holidays till spring. The midwinter break was never as anxiously looked forward to, or as welcome when it came, as it was this year; and the general appearance of the students seems to indicate that the vacation was put to the purpose for which it was meant.

A few weeks of freedom works marvels—in the complexion: gives brightness to the eye, colour to the cheek, and length and glossiness to the whiskers. Our three full sets have grown apace.

Naturally it has been interesting to compare notes on the results of the recent exams. Considering the interesting scenes through which we have passed, the casualties have been unimportant and few. The Third Year are to be congratulated on the lively fight all around, and the high standing. The figures are indicative of a pretty race for the medal. In the Second Year, the two best men are where they ought to be—at the top, while we unfortunates are skimming along in the distance, trying to keep them in sight by taking in all the knolls. We are sound enough in limb, but a little weak in the wind. The First Year are bricks—especially the little man who has emerged with an 86 record.

We are glad to see our popular President once more among us—looking happy. Likewise our Vice. The Legal Editor—to whom ye scribe must be humbly deferent—has also connected. In a word, the officials have returned in good health, and we are all

reassembled as of old under the placid eye of our sage and somniferous owl. But one thing is wanting to perfect our reunion—to make our happiness complete, the redoubtable S——has not yet appeared. We regret this. Considering the way he walked over the First Year, cigars were imperatively called for. Mr. S.—"Cigars for all." Just think of it!

Charlie's nightmare haunts him still!

Six lectures a week in Criminal Law! That's nothing;—we can keep up. All the long, quiet night is at our disposal.

The Professor of Real Estate, recently, in a few encouraging remarks to the students anent the recently defunct bill, said that, notwithstanding, we would all undoubtedly pass our Bar exams without difficulty. But then we are not all *Englishmen* who can carry the whole body of the law with us, wherever we go, as under our hats.

ALAS!

I

Our little bill

Lies cold and still

In death. Ah well, so let it be,

At rest at last from all its agony,

From the mangling and lashing of it,

The hewing and slashing of it,

In Committee.

II

And yet, and yet, we would not have it so,

'Tis hard to think our bill has had to go,

After all our eloquence

Against the bill and in defence,

After Joe's fiery oration,

After C—r—l and P—s—n,

The marshalling of the hosts the drawing on

After the close and sharp division;

After all this it was a shame,

For which the Bar's alone to blame.

To kill

Our bill.

III

But stand up, boys—be firm;

Wince not, students, neither squirm,

Stand to your guns like soldiers true,

Stand till your Bar exam. is through.

Yes, you bet we'll stand, not wilt,

Even though our bill be killt.

The gentleman who questioned the Dean the other night as to what would happen if he practised homicide on a mermaid, has evidently returned in a very vindictive spirit from his holidays. He must have surprised some other fellow;—but why get mad? Now, if he had asked what the consequence of his seizing and scalping one of the Bar examiners would be, we would have been right with him—especially the Third Year. And the Dean might have been more cautious than to reserve his opinion till he saw the object before him, as he did in the case of the mermaid.

At a recent meeting, the Students unanimously acquiesced in the proposal to co-operate with the sister Faculties in the matter of the proposed University Memorial to the late Mr. Peter Redpath.

At the same meeting, the date of our annual dinner was fixed and a committee appointed. The Law dinner is considered to be the event of the year with us. There is no reason why it should not be a brilliant success this winter. The committee is a sufficient guarantee as to that; yet the students should not throw the responsibility wholly upon their shoulders. Let us all turn out. Committee: Messrs. Donahue, Mitchell and Bond. Date—Tuesday, 29th January.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

At the last dinner of the Medical Faculty, some statements of an offensive character to Professor Cameron were made by individual student speakers, and since then the whole class of '95 has been made to suffer serious consequences. Lately, however, the class as a body have duly considered the matter, and last week sent a deputation to wait upon Doctor Cameron, to explain away disagreeableness, and if necessary to apologize for the unpremeditated and uncalled for remarks. The result of the conference is a most satisfactory reconciliation of all concerned.

The class of '95 had a meeting a few days ago, to make arrangements for the annual graduating class picture, and appointed a committee to look after preliminaries. It may be said that it is rather soon yet; but when one considers that the shock, worry and anxiety of approaching finals early set their various screws on the facial expressions, it will be readily admitted that to have their own mothers recognize their sons it must be done soon. This year's graduating picture will probably eclipse all previous ones, because the individuals are handsome in countenance and still present untroubled "*facies*."

George McNally, '95, emphatically declares that in all his travels he never met with such an entertaining group of students as those of Queen's Medical College, Kingston. He went there as representative of McGill Medical College, and is pleased with his trip.

In Hornaday's recent work on Taxidermy appears the following notice of our popular osteologist, M. Bailly:—

"No one who has ever visited one of the exhibitions of the Society of American Taxidermists is likely to forget the exceedingly droll and mirth-producing groups of stuffed frogs caricaturing poor humanity produced by M. Bailly of Montreal, Canada.

"As a humorist and satirist our old friend Bailly has few equals, and added to his fine mechanical skill his love of the ridiculous took permanent form in groups of frogs.

"The frog seems to have been created for the especial purpose of enabling Monsieur Bailly to caricature mankind. The results must be seen to be appreciated. We have had groups of frogs duelling, making love, getting drunk, smoking, dancing, fishing, gaming, electioneering and what not. For frogs there is only one taxidermist, for I have never seen anyone else, either French or American, who could even rival our old friend."

THE DOCTOR'S LIFE.

"Men," as Shelley has said, "are cradled into poetry by wrong." This seems to have been the case with Dr. J. Johnson, of Bolton, who, at the annual dinner of the local medical society, burst forth in a "Song of the General Practitioner," which draws a vivid picture of the grievances of the body to which he belongs. The following will serve as a sample of the doctor's complaints of the treatment accorded by the public to medical men:

He must not walk his rounds for fear his patients think him poor,

And dearly do they love to see a carriage at their door;
And if his horse is fat—"He must have little work to do."

And if it's lean the reason is: "He starves the poor old screw."

Should he call upon his patients every day when they are ill,
His motive plainly is "to make a great big doctor's bill";
If he visits them less frequently—thus less'ning their expense—
The chances are he'll be accused of wilful negligence.

About his own afflictions he must never say a word,—

The notion of a doctor being ill is so absurd;
And when, perhaps from overwork, he's laid upon the shelf,
His sympathizing patients say: "Physician, heal thyself."

— Ex.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS NOTES.

The annual meeting for the conferring of degrees upon and the presentation of a purse to Mr. John Milloy was held Dec. 30th, according to the old established custom. The committee had prepared an excellent programme, and for three hours joy was unconfined.

Mr. Milloy was presented with two elaborate and immense diplomas, which were given in three lengths of stove-pipe in lieu of the ordinary small tube. A humorous address was made by one of the students, who in cap and gown with due ceremony conferred the degree, and presented the diplomas together with Christmas gifts to the force at 6 Union Ave. Music, songs, recitations, dancing, readings and addresses followed in quick succession.

Altogether the entertainment was a decided success, and far in advance of any preceding affair of the

kind. The last college day of 1894 will be long remembered by each undergraduate of this Faculty. We only regret that lack of space prevents our copying the elaborate programme.

The students of the Faculty remaining in Montreal during the holidays were invited to Christmas dinner by Dr. Charles McEachran. Seventeen in all enjoyed the hospitality of the genial professor of Cattle Pathology. The heart-warming, friendship-cementing influences of a well served, well eaten and well enjoyed dinner as usual made the after dinner orators and singers eloquent and melodious. This makes the eighth annual dinner given by Dr. Charles McEachran to the students.

ATHLETICS.

To the Editor of the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY :—

The Annual Meeting of the McGill University Athletic Association will be held on the 4th of February, in the Molson's Hall at 8 o'clock p.m.

The conditions under which the Executive Committee have accepted the two trophies, viz., the Graduate Society Trophy given by the Graduate Society of this city, and the Trophy given by the Governors of the University, will be read. It will be an advantage if the undergraduates have a chance to hear the conditions and become acquainted with them.

"The Graduates' Society Trophy" is subject to the following conditions and to the acceptance of the Undergraduates :—

1. That this trophy be given for competition at the Annual McGill Sports on all the regular field events of the day, but not including a tug-of-war contest, five points being given for each first place, three points for each second place, and one point for each third place.

2. That the Faculty whose students make the highest aggregate score hold the trophy for the ensuing year, and that the McGill University Athletic Association affix a shield to the trophy each year, and engrave thereon the name of the winning Faculty.

3. That the McGill University Athletic Association be required to keep a permanent register of the events, score, time, etc., and to keep this register among its archives at McGill College.

The "Governors' Trophy" is to be competed for under the following conditions :—

1. To be won and held for the ensuing year by the undergraduate student (partial students to be excluded from the competition) taking the highest aggregate of points in the different events ;—five points being given for each first place, three points for each second place, and one point for each third place. The

tug-of-war, sack race and relay race not to be counted as events or taken into consideration in connection with the trophy. In the event of a tie, the tie-man having the greatest number of first places to be the winner of the trophy ; should there still be a tie, the tie-man having the greatest number of second places to be the winner of the trophy ; and should there still be a tie, the trophy shall be awarded to the youngest tie-man.

2. That the Athletic Association do, from time to time, make such rules and take such steps as may be in its opinion necessary for the safe keeping and preservation of the trophy.

3. That the trophy be placed in a conspicuous place in the Faculty in which the undergraduate holding it is attached, or in such other place in any of the University buildings (the library is suggested) as the Association may from time to time determine.

4. That a special book be kept by the Association, to be called the "Governors' Trophy Register," in which shall be entered fully, and in detail, the name and history of the winner of the trophy, together with the medical report upon him, his athletic performances both before, during and subsequent to his college career. The winner's photograph to be also kept in the register. Such register to be submitted to the Governor, the chairman of the Grounds Committee, at least once a year, for his inspection.

5. No undergraduate shall hold the trophy more than twice during his attendance at the University.

6. That the Association do affix a shield to the trophy each year, on which shall be engraved the name of the winner thereof, the Faculty and class to which he belongs, and such other record as they may think best.

The Governors also desire to present annually to the holder of the trophy, a slight souvenir of the occasion, and have therefore to request that a notice of the date fixed for the sports be given to them as a body, and also to the Governor, the chairman of the Grounds Committee, each year, at as early a date as possible.

The Referee's Report, which contains many very useful suggestions, will be read.

The following rules will be discussed :—

1. For the Competition in the race, known as the "Relay Race."

2. For the time when the entries must be made. As some misunderstanding occurred last year upon this point, I would insert the definition of an amateur athlete :—

Article IV.—Constitution and By-Laws of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada reads :—

"An amateur is one who has never competed for a money prize or staked bet, or with or against a pro-

fe-sional for any prize, or who has never taught, pursued or assisted in the practice of athletic exercise as a means of obtaining a livelihood; or who has never entered any competition under a name other than his own."

I must call the attention of the Undergraduates to the following:—

In order to obtain the use of the Molson's Hall for the distribution of prizes after the Sports, three of the Executive Committee had to Guarantee to hold themselves responsible for any damage to seats, halls, etc. After the last distribution of prizes the Executive Committee had to pay between \$20 and \$30 for damage to seats, etc. The Grounds Committee will not accept this account, and therefore the Undergraduates will have to find some means of reimbursing the Executive Committee.

There will be another matter brought up before this meeting, which will bring forth some discussion, viz., whether the Annual Field Day be held on the Montreal Amateur Athletic grounds or no. Last year it was found very hard to keep people off the track, and especially small boys,—one of the latter was the cause of the upset of one bicycle.

If we have many entries for a race, it means the running of many heats.

Election of officers for the year, etc.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting.

Yours, etc.,

FRANCIS E. L. JOHNSTON.

Hon. Secretary McGill U.A.A.

HOCKEY.

This year we are to have good hockey played at McGill. As everyone now knows McGill has dropped out of the Intermediate series, and joined a league composed of the principal Universities of Canada. The following resolutions were adopted, which constitute our constitution as it now stands, by a meeting of representatives from the several Universities held in the Russell House, Ottawa, on December 22nd, 1894.

1. The Association was called "The College Hockey Union."

2. The membership shall consist of the six clubs named above, on payment of the membership fee.

3. These were divided into the Toronto Group, consisting of Trinity, Osgoode and Varsity; and the Eastern Group, consisting of McGill, Queen's and R. M. C.

4. Each Group to arrange its own matches. The winners of the respective Groups to be declared on or before the 21st of February, 1895.

5. The final to be home and home games. The winner to be the club winning most games in both matches.

6. The fee shall be \$10.00, payable on or before the 20th January, 1895.

7. The officers shall consist of:—president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and committee of four.

8. The following officers were elected:—

President: Mr. Shirley Davidson.

Vice President: Mr. J. F. Patterson.

Secretary-Treasurer: Mr. P. White, jun.

Committee: Messrs. Hugh Fleming, J. McMurrick, R. G. Fitzgibbons and—Hayter.

9. Those eligible to play in the Union matches shall be:—

(a) *Re-Osgoode*—Members of the Osgoode Legal and Literary Society, at the date of the annual election preceding the Hockey season for the current year, and *à a jide* residents of Toronto.

(b) *Re-Universities*—Undergraduates, *bona fide* in attendance at lectures in any Faculty of the University, viz., men who are proceeding to a degree.

10. The competing clubs shall agree on a referee. In the event of their not having come to an agreement 48 hours before the match, the president shall appoint the referee.

11. The annual meeting shall be held in Ottawa on two weeks' notice, at the call of the president. Emergency meetings may be called at the call of the president.

12. At the close of the season, the winners shall notify the secretary-treasurer of the form they desire the souvenirs to take; he shall advise the president, and act on instructions from him.

13. In all games the home club's rules shall govern.

SHAMROCK vs. MCGILL.

The first match of the hockey season as far as McGill is concerned was played on January 9th in the Beaver Rink, Pt. St. Charles, when the Knights of the Three Crows and Winged Foot crossed sticks.

The match was a fine exhibition of fast and clean hockey from start to finish, and was proof that both clubs have first-class teams. The Shamrocks won by 11 goals to 5, though the score is a poor criterion of the struggle. During the first half the McGill team had rather the better of the game, but in the second half the superior condition and hard practices of the "Point" boys gave them a decided advantage. McGill has got an excellent team this year, and considering that the team had never all played together before, they did remarkably well.

Mr. M. Grant (Victoria) very kindly acted as referee, and performed his duties most ably.

The following were the teams:

<i>Shamrocks.</i>		<i>McGill.</i>	
Fyfe.....	goal.....	H. Trenholme	
McDonald (Capt.)	point.....	G. Schwartz	
Stephens.....	cover point.....	F. Bickerdike	
R. Wall.....	} forwards	S. Davidson (Capt.)	
McQuisten		A. Mussen	
Fairbairn...		G. Drinkwater	
Brown.....		E. McLea	

NOTES.

The McGill Rink is now open, and the ice is in splendid condition. Already a large number of students have availed themselves of the splendid

exercise which it affords them. It was found impossible to have the Donalds and other students have the rink in common; and thus the Grounds and Athletic Committee has given the Donalds the use of the rink on Saturdays from ten a.m. to one p.m.

The rink is under the management of a committee of students, with Prof. McLeod as chairman. This committee consists of a representative from each Faculty of the University and a representative from the Grounds Committee.

The following hours have been arranged for hockey practices :

General practices—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings from seven till eight o'clock, and Saturday morning from eight till ten o'clock.

Team practices will be held on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 5.15 till 6.15 o'clock.

The rink is to be closed every evening at 10 o'clock, except Saturday, which is to be an "open" evening, and then the time is extended to 10.30 o'clock.

SOCIETIES.

DELTA SIGMA.

The session for 1895 opened for the Delta Sigma Society on the afternoon of January 10th. Unfortunately but a small number of members assembled to usher in their Society's new year. In some communities this might create a suspicion of indifference, but not in a Donalds club, indifference sorts not with the glow and heat ever present there. The cold which is measured by Fahrenheit must have been answerable for the low state of vitality presented on that day. There was indeed a very bad storm raging outside, but those who braved it with Delta Sigma in view were very well rewarded. Miss Hammon's paper "What's in a name" was a direct evidence of scholarship, and the brightness and originality of Miss Pitcher's "Psychic Phenomena" provoked universal admiration.

In strong contrast to the little gathering of the 10th was the goodly company which on the 17th filled the theatre of the Peter Redpath Museum, the occasion being that of the joint meeting of Alumnae and Delta Sigma societies. The programme for the afternoon being filled by the efforts of the Alumnae, the Delta Sigma enjoyed all the privileges of guestship, though not lacking the freedom of those "at home." The parts in the Mock trial were so very well sustained throughout, that the humble Donalds feels her powers of description and criticism fail her, and will testify only to the high excellence of all.

The afternoon was an exceedingly interesting one, and the Delta Sigma takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the sympathetic and genial feeling shown by the Alumnae, and of expressing its belief that such a meeting as that of Thursday

must prove an inspiration to the Undergraduates Society as well as a means of riveting more closely those bonds of union which circle graduates and undergraduates together in the great university association.

Y. W. C. A.

The first Devotional Meeting of the new year was held January 11th. The subject, appropriate to the occasion, was "Beginnings," and was treated in such a way by Miss Smith as to be of real practical benefit to all present.

Christian courtesy formed the topic for the meeting of January 18th.

Miss Kneene reminded those present of the Master's instruction for the development of true Christian courtesy, embodied in the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

The attention of all members of the Association is drawn to the fact that the hour of the Weekly Devotional Meetings has been changed for the remainder of the session from Friday to Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

In making this change the officers have considered the interests and convenience of all years as far as possible. In consequence, they hope to have a good attendance.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY.

The regular meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., in the Lecture Room of the Faculty, Dr. Mills occupying the chair.

Mr. J. C. Hargrave read a paper which evoked an interesting discussion.

Mr. W. V. Jones followed with a paper on "Mind in the Lower Animals." The writer had evidently given the subject much thought, the outcome of which was a very deep although brief paper. The development of mind was considered from an evolutionary point of view, an attempt being made to present a plausible supposition of the origin of mind.

The Society then adjourned to meet in the latter part of January.

Y.M.C.A.

The Sunday afternoon addresses to college men in the city Y.M.C.A. were resumed on the 13th, when Rev. T. Fraser Campbell, of Rutlam, India, gave a very interesting talk on foreign mission work. Last Sunday we were favoured with a visit from Mr. W. H. Salmon of Yale, who is visiting the college associations of Canada under direction of the International Committee. He presented very forcibly the aim of

college association work, and showed some encouraging results.

Next Sunday Sir Wm. Dawson will lecture on the subject, "Sinai and the Desert"; and on Feb. 3rd Dr. Barbour will take for his subject, "An Introduction to the Book of Numbers," dealing with many questions touching the miracles and the morals of the book.

This week the Bible class topic is "Separation unto God," Num. vi.; and next week it will be, "The Spies' Report and its Results," Num. xiii-xiv.

The building movement is progressing. It is very encouraging to have such hearty support from amongst the Governors of our College. We are also deeply grateful for the generous assistance which comes from the ranks of our Professors. And from undergraduates the appeal for assistance has been fairly well responded to. So far as ascertained, the canvass was most successful in the Faculty of Medicine where about four hundred dollars were subscribed. We earnestly commend this project to the members of the University, and to those generous citizens and friends of the College who have nobly aided in making the name of McGill University renowned and honoured throughout the civilized world. Shall not the *spiritual* and the *social* needs of our students receive consideration, as well as the intellectual?

EXCHANGES.

We beg to remind our College contemporaries that exchanges should be sent to the Editor in Chief, MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY, care McGill University Library.

The exchange editor, though not idle before the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY, was obliged to hold over his intended contribution, in order to make room for "matter more attractive." Perhaps this was well for him no less than for his readers, since it is to be feared that under the twofold influence of Christmas cheer, and the kindly feelings that it proverbially engenders, his never very harsh disposition would have been rendered quite incapable of judicious criticism. He desires to state explicitly, however, that, though of necessity silent on the subject, he heartily acquiesced in the greetings and good wishes which were at the proper time duly extended by his confrères to everybody who cared to accept them. But now the merest echo of the distant Christmas bells floats in the air; the lusty New Year has learned not alone to walk, but to take care of himself; and the temporary access of editorial geniality has, once again, dwindled to a point that is strictly normal, though as much can certainly not be said of the pile of material that awaits perusal upon the desk. This latter he accordingly proceeds to clear with what despatch he may.

First to our hand comes the *Canadian Magazine*, which opens with an interesting article on "The Fourth Century of Canadian History," and contains besides a short review of Recent Fiction in Britain, an account of the Royal Military College of Kingston, written with considerable detail, as well as much that is good in a lighter vein.

We have two numbers of the *L'arsity* before us: that for December 12th, and the Christmas number. The latter contains a very interesting article on Louisbourg, as well as one touching "Some Advantages of Classical Culture." Under the caption "An Interesting Novel," Prof. Horning contributes a charming review of *The History of Emily Montague*, which claims the distinction of being (unless we mistake) the earliest Canadian work of fiction, which appeared in 1769, and was the production of Mrs. Frances Moore Brooke.

Both the Christmas number and the earlier issue are interspersed with poems and short articles, and are altogether enjoyable.

To the many admirers of Longfellow, *The Manitoba College Journal* is particularly attractive this month, containing, as it does, a short biographical sketch, as well as an article on his poetry, both penned by writers who appreciate his worth.

We heartily endorse our friends of *Queen's* in their desire to have colleges noted for more than their mere "physical achievements;" and look forward with interest to the further development of intercollegiate debates.

The *Dalhousie Gazette* mourns over its "wretchedly equipped gymnasium." With this McGill can sympathize to the full. We also warm toward the editors of *The Mitre*, when they urge each man to do his share in sustaining the paper.

The *Glasgow University Magazine* of December 5th has bright editorials, a clever little story entitled "Bobs," and is otherwise, if we except the conclusion of the serial "Sydenham's Timepiece," devoted chiefly to college notes. The Christmas number is particularly rich in light readable matter; while if one may judge from what the editors say, their experience in regard to this number is enviable, to use no stronger term. We quote, "for contributions offered, there can be nothing but praise: quantity and quality are alike far above the average, and the sole reason why some have had to be excluded is the extreme undesirability of printing one on top of the other." Couple this with those editors (of whom we have read), who have been trying for years to invent a paper-splitting machine, in the feeble hope of being able to double their contributions at will.

The *University Cynic* appears among our exchanges for the first time. It is largely devoted to purely local matters, and literature of a light character, with

several short poems. We hope to become better acquainted with our friend from across the border.

From Maine comes the *Bowdoin Orient*, with more local college news, and a considerable space devoted to athletics.

With the December number of the *Droghedaan* its fifteenth year is accomplished, and we offer our wishes for the long continuance of our contemporary. We have also received the January issue of the same paper.

Lack of space forbids more than an acknowledgment of the following magazines:—*Acta Victoriana*, *St. John's College Magazine*, *Our Dumb Animals*, *Sunbeam*, *McMaster University Monthly*, and two numbers of *The Presbyterian College Journal*.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

It cost the management of the Yale football team of '93 \$260 a day while practice was going on.

Eton College was founded in 1441 by Henri VI. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury and Balfour attended this college.

For fifty years no smoker has graduated from Harvard College with the honours of his class.

The football team of Johns Hopkins has been obliged to disband on account of lack of interest.

The wealthiest university in the world is said to be that of Leland Stanford. When all its landed estates are cultivated, the endowment will amount to about \$200,000,000. This year there are about 800 students enrolled.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

An artist, employed recently in repairing the properties of an old church in Belgium, was refused payment in a lump sum, and asked for a detailed account. This was what he sent in—frances being translated £. s. d. :—

1. Corrected the Ten Commandments	£0 10 0
2. Embellished Pontius Pilate, and put a ribbon in his bonnet,	0 8 1
3. Put a new tail on the rooster of Saint Peter, and mended his comb,	0 12 0
4. Replumed and gilded the left wing of Guardian Angel,	0 15 6
5. Washed the Servant of the High Priest, and put carmine on his cheek,	0 1 0
6. Renewed Heaven, adjusted two stars, and cleaned the moon,	1 16 0
7. Re-animated the flames of Purgatory, and restored souls,	6 7 0
8. Revived the flames of Hell, put a new tail on the Devil, mended his left hoof, and did several jobs for the damned,	1 16 6
9. Re-ordering the robe of Herod, and readjusting his Wig,	0 17 3
10. Put new spotted dashes on the Son of Tobias, and dressed his sack,	0 7 6
11. Cleaned the ears of Balaam's Ass, and shod him,	0 9 0
12. Put earrings in the ears of Sarah,	0 9 2
13. Put a new stone in David's sling enlarged the head of Goliath, and extended his legs	0 8 8
14. Decorated Noah's Ark,	0 17 6
15. Mended the shirt of the Prodigal Son, and cleaned his ears.	0 15 3
	<hr/>
	£17 10 5

It reminds one of the accounts rendered to managers of the old Miracle Plays.—*Ex.*

A poetical shoe-maker in Barnstaple some years ago hung up the following remarkable effusion on a board over his shop :

"Blow, oh blow, ye heavenly breezes
Underneath these leafy trees;
Sing, oh sing, ye heavenly muses,
While I mend my boots and shoeses."

WINDSOR HALL Thursday, Feb. 7th

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

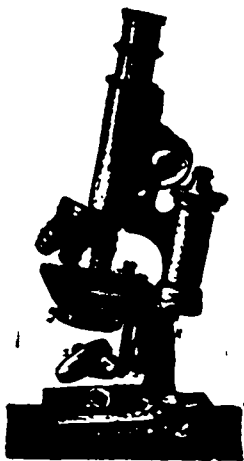


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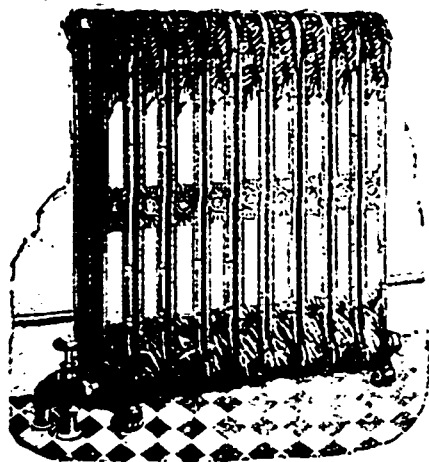


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