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MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

A Fortnightly Journal of Literature University Thought and Events.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

On the 24th October, in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, Mr. Gladstone inaugurated a lectureship established by Professor Romanes, of Christ Church. The following quotation from his lecture, which was in the University, will be interesting to us all. Referring to the Universities he said:—"The chief dangers before them were probably two—one was that in research, considered as apart from their teaching office, they should relax and consequently dwindle; the other, that under an undue pressure from without they should lean for ever so little to that theory of education which tried to construct '*machines of so many horse power rather than, to form character, and to rear into true excellence that marvellous creature called man*'—and should seek to prepare for success in life instead of securing that a man shall always be greater than his work, and never bounded by it."

What Mr. Gladstone considers as among the chief dangers threatening the University life and the efficiency of University teaching in the Mother Country may also with more probable cause be deemed by the Canadian and American Universities as among the factors tending to a deterioration of educational standards considered from a purely intellectual but rational point of view. As to the first danger considered by the famous lecturer, namely, the danger of relaxation followed by a consequent dwindling in the results to be obtained in the realms of research, the Canadian Universities have not got perhaps so much cause for fear as the more ancient bodies, such as Oxford.

Ours is a new life, as compared with the ancient institutions on the other side of the Atlantic.

Experience and opportunity, scientific appliances and financial support to enable our educational leaders to carry on original labors in hitherto unexplored regions of scientific and philological research are by comparison in a great measure wanting.

Our seats of learning have been without exception the result of a steady growth from small beginnings. With us the advance in this field has perhaps been almost entirely confined to the so-called "realms of science," *i.e.*, to the development of positive knowledge in the study of the natural sciences, and from the position already attained a retrograde is hardly probable or possible. The field is vast, the laborers are few, and the results to be obtained are so striking as to naturally tempt the ambitious student.

But if we come to consider the second danger mentioned by Mr. Gladstone—"that our theory of education should tend to construct machines of so many horse-power rather than to form character and rear into excellence that marvellous creature — man," what is our position in this respect?

Do we not find this tendency more prevalent and conspicuous in America than in the older world?

Do we not find it especially prominent in the new creations formed all over the country to afford a so-called "University education?"

Truly the plea for a "practical" training is a strong one, but are we not only too apt, in trying to create a standard of knowledge having as its strongest recommendation its high degree of "practicability," to overlook the higher function of a University and the training to be there obtained, namely, the formation of strong characters, and the development of the many different sides of a man's intellectual nature which will enable him to take his position in society as "a man of many parts," as a man of culture?

The University lecture has now come to be recognized as one of the most prominent landmarks of the College session.

Occurring as it does at practically the same period of each year it has come to be looked forward to and considered as the enunciation of the Faculty through its representative of what it considers to be the matter uppermost and most important for the consideration of the students at large.

This year, to a certain extent, a departure has been made, but the subject as presented by the worthy

lecturer has also a most important connection with our University as showing what the accumulated growth and experience of centuries has done in the formation of one of the greatest teaching bodies of the world.

The enlargement of our experience and the extension of our range of vision is always valuable as enabling us to see more clearly what our strong points are, and also by comparison to more clearly distinguish those of our deficiencies which need strengthening or a change of treatment.

One is only too naturally inclined to "Provincialism," and a glimpse into the educational life and organization of the colleges of the Old World is one of the most effective means of guarding against the common disposition.

The Graduates of McGill, settled in the Ottawa District, and members of the "Ottawa Valley Graduates Society," have been communicated with by the managers of the FORTNIGHTLY, and a cordial invitation has been given them to identify themselves with the University publication. McGill's famous sons are never so far removed as not to feel the influence of "the ties that bind," and the invitation has been heartily responded to. A score of copies have been forwarded for distribution to Dr. Ami, one of the foremost among its members. Communications of a congratulatory nature have already been received, and other contributions of a literary character are expected, with reports of the various meetings and accounts of their further progress. College life and identification with college interests should not and does not end with graduation.

Notes on Modern Medical Education and recent Medical Legislation.

"I entertain a very strong conviction that anyone who adds to medical education one iota or tittle beyond what is absolutely necessary is guilty of a very grave offence."

These words were spoken by Thos. Huxley in the course of an address to the Students of the Faculty of Medicine of University College, London, in 1870. The strong conviction entertained by Prof. Huxley on this question has been shared by a large majority of those engaged in the education of Medical Students. The question then naturally arises, why have new subjects and new departments to old subjects been added to the medical curriculum every year since 1870?

It is perhaps in the Primary subjects that most change and expansion is to be observed, as these subjects are more progressive. The advances made of recent years in the subjects of Pathology, Physiology and Medical Chemistry are so important and so extensive, that the expansion of these subjects alone has more than doubled the scope of the scientific or abstract side of the medical curriculum. The introduction of asepsis as the basis of modern surgery has enabled the operator to reach with comparative safety organs and tissues that ten years ago were invariably left untouched by the knife. The result of this advance of surgery has been to necessitate a more accurate knowledge of anatomy, and as a consequence more

careful and thorough dissecting. Besides all this, Pharmacology has become more scientific, has indeed come into existence, and with it new methods, new alkaloids, new instruments and appliances of all sorts have been added to the armament of the physician.

We hold to-day then ideas altogether different from those held in 1870 regarding "what is absolutely necessary" for a medical education. The extent of the requirements gradually increased, and the subjects became so difficult, that a change in methods of teaching became imperative if the time at the disposal of student and professor remained limited to three or four sessions. Perhaps the most important alteration in the mode of imparting a medical education that has occurred since Professor Huxley gave his address to the students of London has been a fuller recognition of the necessity of laboratory training and clinical work instead of lectures and books. This advance in teaching sends the student to nature as the source of information instead of to written or spoken authority; he observes the constancy of natural laws in the chemical laboratory, the necessity for accurate observation and careful reasoning on what he sees in the Physiological and Pathological laboratories and in the observation of cases in the wards of the hospital. This substitution of laboratory and clinical work instead of didactic lectures has been a great advance in Medical education. It has implanted the scientific habit of thought in the minds of students, and thus given them a more thorough education for their profession. This laboratory work has also increased, and its extension has resulted in confining the student to the college and often to ill ventilated rooms, not only during the hours of daylight but often for several hours at night. It began also to replace reading by occupying most of the limited time at the student's disposal.

What is absolutely necessary for a medical education became then so extensive that to avoid overworking the student, either valuable knowledge and training had to be omitted from the curriculum, or the time spent in acquiring a medical education had to be extended. Those schools wishing for well filled class rooms and large graduating classes cut down their courses, or did not advance with the progress of medicine. Those schools, on the other hand, whose professors were abreast of the time, and desired only to keep up a high standard of excellence on the part of those going out with their degree, found that more time was essential, and little by little have increased the time required for their degree.

It is a matter of considerable interest to observe the methods adopted by different schools and licensing bodies to meet the requirements of a modern Medical education. McGill was the first medical school in America to insist on four years study from every student and was the first (in 1884) to make our summer sessions compulsory in addition to the four winter sessions. On her recommendation very largely, the Ontario Medical Council has now raised the standard and increased the time required for the License of that province. It is therefore a little unkind on the part of

the McGill FORTNIGHTLY to criticise the details of the new Ontario Medical Act. The licensing bodies in Canada have all felt more or less acutely the wave of progress in medical education, and are now following in lines laid down by our own medical school, and attempting in various ways to combine a protective system with a higher standard of qualification.

How they are trying to accomplish this will be taken up in a subsequent number of the FORTNIGHTLY.

The University Lecture.

The McGill Annual University Lecture was delivered on Friday last, Nov. 18th, in the William Molson Hall, by Dr. Johnson, vice-principal, who chose for his subject "A Professor's Vacation," dealing with his late holiday on the European continent. Mr. J. H. R. Molson presided, and the other members of the University present were:—Fellows, Rev. Dr. Cornish, Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Barbour, Messrs. H. T. Bovey and T. Wesley Mills; acting secretary, Mr. J. W. Brakenridge; officers of instruction, Messrs. P. J. Darey, A. J. Eaton, J. Cox, C. A. Carus-Wilson, J. T. Nicholson, P. T. Lafleur, F. D. Adams; sessional lecturers in arts, Messrs. J. L. Day, H. M. Tory, N. N. Evans and L. R. Gregor. Revs. Dr. Scrimger and Dr. Shaw were also in attendance, as was likewise Bishop Bond.

Immediately upon the members of the University taking their seats, the chairman called upon Dr. Johnson to deliver his lecture, which occupied close upon an hour, and during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded.

Dr. Johnson began by saying that Sir William Dawson had suggested to him that he might use the material collected during his recent visit to Europe as a subject for the Annual University Lecture. On reflection, it had, he said, seemed to him that a general account of his visit might be useful, at any rate, as suggestive of a mode by which greater opportunities and inducements might at some future time be offered to its professors for the acquisition of the most recent additions to knowledge and for original investigation. The sketches I present, said the popular lecturer, will best point their own moral.

THE DUBLIN TERCENTENARY,

whose celebration was appointed for the beginning of July, was the original and sole cause of my trans-Atlantic trip. But it fortunately happened that I was enabled, without neglect of duty, to leave in the middle of April, a fortnight before the session ended. It was the gain of this fortnight that enabled me to visit Rome before the unhealthy season, and afterwards to get to Athens before the heat was unendurable.

It will be convenient to put what I have to say in connection with the Dublin tercentenary first. There are many ways in which it may be treated. A delegate, from France, has published his account in a French periodical which I have seen, and in it the historical element enters most largely.

I prefer, however, instead to treat it more directly

from the educational point of view and to explain the secret of the high standing of Dublin in this aspect after three centuries of existence. The whole secret consists in the

METHOD OF CHOOSING PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

In this method Dublin has succeeded in reconciling the ambition of graduates with the efficiency of the University.

The learned professor then proceeded to draw the necessary distinction between "professor" and "lecturer," with the duties of each, their method of appointment, and the value of the latter to the University and the senior professor whose labors they share.

After a sketch of his route, via Gibraltar, to Genoa and Rome, he described points of interest at Athens, the Theatre of Dionysos, the Agora, the Pnyx, the Propaganda, alluding to some events connected with them, the performance of dramas, political abuse, the discussions of philosophers, the visit of St. Paul, etc.

After an extended reference to the Theatre of Dionysos, past and present, the lecturer went on:

Let us go back to the spectators in the theatre; spectators or legislators whichever you please to call them. In this double capacity it was natural that politics should enter largely into their amusements, and Aristophanes certainly gave them an ample supply, and he didn't treat the politicians gently. Horace tells us that he used to censure any bad man or "boodler" *malus aut fur* with a good deal of freedom, *multa cum libertate*. Of this there can be no question. He took liberties with their characters and in his suggestions for their punishment that even in these days of the liberty of the press might surprise us. In the play of the "Knights" attacking the great political party-leader of the day, the prime minister, if he may be so called, Cleon, and accusing him of dishonesty in dealing with the public funds before the very men whose votes kept him in power, there is a part where the chorus begins with *Paic, paic ion panourgon*, etc., which is translated by Frere thus:

"Close around him, and confound him, the confounder of us all,

"Pelt him, pummel him, and maul him, rummage, ransack, overhaul him,

"Overbear him and out-bawl him; bear him down and bring him under,

"Bellow like a burst of thunder, robber! harpy! sink of plunder!

"Rogue and villain! rogue and cheat! rogue and villain, I repeat.

"Oftener than I can repeat it, has the rogue and villain cheated."

And again, further on, beginning with the words "O miare kai bdelure," which Frere translates:—

"Dark and unsearchably profound abyss

"Gulf of unfathomable

"Baseness and iniquity!

"Miracle of immense

"Intense impudence,

"Every court, every hall,

"Juries and assemblies, all

"Are stunned to death, deafened all

"Whilst you bawl.

"The bench and bar,
"Ring and jar."

"Whilst we

"Scorn and hate, execrate, abominate
"Thee the brawler and embroiler of the nation and the
State."

There were no newspapers in those days, but it looks as if Aristophanes felt the want and did his best to supply what was lacking.

Dr. Johnson then dwelt on the pleasure and benefit to be derived from a visit to these classic lands.

He mentioned the various English schools in Athens for classical studies, and their importance, then proceeding to a consideration of the British Association and its meetings.

"The annual meeting of this Association frequently takes place at a time that is inconvenient for those whose duties begin so early in the autumn as ours in this University. In 1889, for example, I was in England, and could have attended, only that the week of meeting coincided with the beginning of our session. This year, however, it was earlier than usual, and I prolonged my stay a month more than I originally intended, in order to get the advantage of it. Of course, my chief object was to be present at the meetings of Section A, that for Mathematical and Physical Science. I thought, too, that I might go occasionally to some of the other sections; but I found so much of the highest interest in my own that I was unable to leave it even once. I am not going to dwell on the work of the section. But I think it may be well to try to remove a misconception that I believe exists in many minds as regards the special objects of the British Association. No distinction appears to me made between it and other scientific societies, such, for example, as the Royal Societies of London or Edinburgh. It is, of course, a scientific association where scientific papers are read and discussed, and in that respect like them. A great difference, however, is indicated in the fact, that while others always meet in the same place, it moves about, never holding two meetings in the same place except after long intervals. This is done that it may attain two objects which the Association keeps in view, and which are additional to those of the ordinary local societies, viz.: 1, the promotion of intercourse among scientific men in general as distinguished from those of a particular locality: 2, to excite and promote a desire for scientific knowledge among the public. It is these last two objects that are overlooked or misunderstood not only here but in Great Britain itself, and that have caused some discussion there latterly. It seeks to attain them by admitting as members of the Association not merely scientific men, but all interested in science. It cannot impose an entrance examination for this purpose. The sole test is, therefore, the payment of the annual fee. For the benefit of these members there are special lectures to them only, as well as the admission to the sectional meetings. There is always one lecture to which the public are admitted on payment of a trifling fee. The distinction between meetings that are exclusively for scientific men and those to which others also are admitted is by no means new. It is as old as

least as the time of Aristotle, who delivered his *esoteric* lectures to a chosen few in the morning, and his *exoteric* lectures to a more promiscuous gathering in the afternoon. The promotion of social intercourse among the members, scientific and non-scientific, is sought by means of conversaciones and excursions."

The lecturer then proceeded to remove the general misapprehension as to the nature of these conversaciones, and showed their value to the scientific man as affording him opportunities of meeting socially the great men of the period distinguished in the various branches. He then advocated strongly a meeting of the British Association in Canada in 1895.

In his own words:

"Speaking of my regret to a well known member, the thought was suggested that the Association might be induced to visit Canada again soon, and I proceeded to make enquiries for a visit in the year 1895 among the members individually, taking them as I casually met them, in order to test the general feeling. To my great delight, I received favorable replies in every case but one. The one exception was going to Chicago in 1893. I may say that 1895 is the earliest possible year, since meetings are appointed for 1893 and 1894 at Nottingham and Oxford respectively. I found there was apparently no chance of their coming to Montreal after so short an interval as 11 years, but the suggestion of Toronto met with approval. The individual replies only confirmed an opinion expressed to me by one who was very likely to know the general feeling as well as it could be known without formal enquiry. Since my return I have written to some of the leading educational and scientific men in Toronto, and the suggestion was, as might be expected from the reputation of Toronto, warmly taken up, and now I am happy to be able to state that the Canadian Institute has resolved to take steps preparatory to sending an invitation to the British Association to meet in Toronto in 1895. They will give this invitation in their own name, but they give it not for themselves alone, nor for Toronto alone, but for all Canada, just as the Natural History Society in this city did in 1884. And as the invitation of the Natural History Society was endorsed and supported not only by Montreal but by all Canada, so I feel sure it will be in this case. The benefit will be to all Canada, and not to one locality. I may say more, the advantages will extend not merely to Canada, but to all English-speaking America. Who does not remember that in 1884 the Americans came to the British association and the British went to the American association, and all worked heartily together in the common cause of science and in the practical recognition of the unity of the race. Was this not really an initial step towards establishing that Anglo-Saxon Olympiad which is being discussed in the magazine, whose object would be, like that of the Olympic games among the Hellenes, to recognize and further a feeling of common nationality by race, if not by government. But the Canadian Institute does this in the expectation that it will be aided from every quarter of Canada, and not least from this city in which so much of the power and energy of Canada is centred. When I say this

city, may I not include this University also, for the same power and energy which have made the city eminent have created and fostered the university also; and to promote its interests still further, they will do well indeed if they support the invitation to the British association to the utmost of their ability. A second visit to Canada would, in all probability, lead to regular visits at stated intervals, and this for an association which originally contemplated the British isles as its limits implies the practical reduction of the Atlantic to the same category as the Irish channel. It implies still more. If ever the Anglo-Saxon Olympiad be really established, though it may begin in England yet it will naturally tend to the most central point, the most convenient for the whole race, and where will that be in the future, if not in Canada?

In proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Johnson, which was heartily accorded, the Chairman referred with regret to the absence of Sir William Dawson, and expressed the hope that the trip he proposed taking to the Southern States in a few days would restore him to health and strength.

The Career of Dr. Adami, Professor of Pathology.

J. George Adami, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., is the son of the late Mr. J. G. Adami of Ashton House, Ashton-upon-Mersey Cheshire, and of Manchester. He was born in January, 1862, and is now only in his thirty-first year. In October, 1878, he entered Owens College, where he spent two years, the first in the Arts department, and the second in the Science department. In 1880 he became a pensioner of Christ's College, Cambridge, having passed through the general courses of Professors Roscoe, Balfour Stewart, Williamson and Milnes Marshall. In June, 1881, he was elected scholar of Christ's College, and in the following June gained a First class in the First part of the Natural Sciences Tripos. In June, 1884, he obtained a first class in the second or advanced part of the same Tripos in the subjects Human Anatomy and Physiology. Returning for a few months to Manchester, he attended the courses in Human Anatomy and Physiology under Professors Watson and Gangee, and in January, 1885, having been elected to a Bachelor Travelling-Scholarship by the Master and Fellows of Christ College, Cambridge, he proceeded to Germany, and there spent eight months in the laboratory of Professor Heidenhain at Breslau, making observations upon the physiology of the kidney, which were afterwards published in the *Journal of Physiology*, and for which he was awarded the Darwin prize by Owens College. In October, 1886, he re-entered the Manchester Medical School to complete his professional studies. Here he gained the prizes in Pathology and Surgical Pathology, and also obtained the diploma M.R.C.S.) Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, in 1887. Immediately after this, he proceeded to Cambridge, having been asked by Professor Roy to act as his assistant during the Long Vacation Term. In September, 1887, he was appointed House Physician at the Man-

chester Royal Infirmary, under Drs. Morgan, Dreschfeld and Ross. At the termination of his tenure of this office, he was appointed Demonstrator of Pathology at Cambridge, receiving at the same time an offer from Professor Heidenhain, that he should become his "Assistant Professor" or Demonstrator, to which he did not see his way clear to accept. Besides demonstrating thrice weekly in the two courses given annually (extending over eight months), his duties at Cambridge included the delivery of lectures upon Morbid Anatomy and Bacteriology, as well as Advanced Pathology. Much of his time was further devoted to original research, especially to a long series of observations, in association with Professor Roy upon conditions affecting the Mamalian Heart. Certain of the results gained from those observations have already appeared in the *British Medical Journal* the *Practitioner*, etc., etc. The greater part are still unpublished, but will appear shortly. In 1889 the Pathological Department at Cambridge underwent great extension; new premises were assigned to it, adapted to the needs of teaching and research, so that at the present moment, the "Cambridge Pathological Laboratory" is the largest and best equipped in England, devoted entirely to pathological teaching and research. Through these extensions, in the arrangements of which Dr. Adami took an active part, he gained an invaluable experience in the needs of such a laboratory and of the way in which such needs may be met. In October, 1890, he was elected John Lucas Walker student in Pathology of the University of Cambridge, an appointment which deprived him of his demonstratorship, while permitting him to work in other laboratories. In consequence he went to Paris early in November, to the laboratory of Professor Metchnikoff, at the Institut Pasteur, and then proceeded to investigate the part played by the central nervous system in the development of fever produced by the products of growth of pathogenic bacteria. At the same time, he took the opportunity of attending the course given by one of the greatest and most suggestive teachers of Bacteriology of the present day, Dr. Roux, and was led, for several reasons, to make careful and extensive notes of the arrangements and equipment of the Institut Pasteur. In March, 1891, he was elected Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and the same year delivered a course of lectures in advanced Bacteriology, also another course on practical work in same subject, in association with Mr. Hankin. Dr. Adami has also been a prolific writer upon various correlated Medical subjects.

He is welcomed to McGill as another valuable member of the eminent teaching-staff of the Faculty of Medicine.

Dans la Paroisse de Grand Brulé.

I.

Dans la paroisse de Grand Brulé
De place w'ere I was born in,
In fifty six, de mont' was May
'Bout 'alf pas' five one mornin';
I was de firs' one in de crowd
Of h'e'ighteen, nineteen—twenty,

Dat make my fadder hawful proud
For see his childs so plenty.

II.

W'en I go hup for make my law
I don' go hon Laval, sir,
Dat make me row wid my *papa*
Mais ça, ça m'est égal, sir.
Bagoshi! I soon make hup my min',
De h'English, *dats* de knowledge
An' *dats* de reason dat you fin'
Me 'ere, on McGill College.

III.

My gran'modder she halways say—
'Er name's Malvina Claire,
"Jean Louis Pouliot, you'll don' forgot,
You're enfant de ton père!
Your fadder 'e's no gentleman,
'E work one day to h'odder,
'E pay 'es way so long 'e can,
An' den 'e never bodder."

IV.

Fapa say, "Well, dose boys more swell
On McGill dan Laval, sir,"
I'll not care, me, for *compagnie*
Or, ça, ça m'est égal, sir,
"Dat Hel, Hel, B's de bes' degree
For push your tree of knowledge,"
But jus' as well's de B. C. Hel
We get on McGill College.

V.

I 'ope for get my gown some day.
Den I'll 'ang out my shingle
I'll marry Philomène Barré,—
De gal she's no good single.
I'll stump de country hup an' down
I'll make de 'lection speeches
Mo?' hevery year you'll see me roun'
In broadcloth coat and breeches.

VI.

My holdes' son I guess 'e'll went
To college at Laval, sir,
Dat make de hol' man pleasurement.
Et ça, ça m'est égal, sir—
'Urrah, 'Urrah, jus' one more *coup*
To wet de tree of knowledge.
'Ere's luck to you w'en you get t'rough
No matter w'at your college!

WM. McLENNAN.

NOTE.—The foregoing has been accepted by the Faculty of Law as their Faculty song to be published in the New McGill Song Book.

Notes On Universities.

Every University has its good points and its bad points, whether as regards its government, its executive, or its student life. The mention of a few of these in what follows will be profitable, and might be interesting.

To begin with government, the form is very various. We may have government by the state, as in many Continental universities; government by a body of eminent citizens, as at McGill, and at some colleges in Great Britain; government by a Senate of professors accountable to a University Court corresponding very

much to Corporation here, as in the Scottish Universities; or government by a Senate consisting of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and graduates, as at Oxford and Cambridge. All these systems are perfectly capable of producing excellent results. The student probably benefits most by the Continental system. The very high remuneration of the professors in the Scottish Universities seems to indicate that government by the professors is largely for the professors. The Oxford and Cambridge system is probably capable of the highest results from every point of view, while the chief advantages of government by highly respected and frequently opulent citizens are the securing for the University of frequent benefactions to, and sometimes munificent patrons of learning, and a large amount of excellent financing capacity.

Before inquiring into the possible good or bad points of the executive or officers of instruction of a University, it is necessary to define the duties of these. Without at present attempting to indicate the true functions of a University, which must be different in different countries as depending on each educational system as a whole, we shall probably not overestimate the character of these functions if we assign to every member of the University staff the following threefold category of duties or privileges.

First, he must be an example to his pupils of a true gentleman and a good citizen. One of the main reasons why a man comes up to the University is to learn in a more extended way the usages of the world he lives in. At no time of life are manners, whether good or bad, so easily cultivated as at this period; and if the student has any admiration for his teachers, he will insensibly model himself after them, not merely in ways of thinking, but also in modes of acting. For this reason loyalty to existing State Institutions ought to be a characteristic of the University teacher, as it is manifestly unfair to use a high position in the University to inoculate advanced political beliefs in minds so susceptible and so impatient of imperfections and without that salutary knowledge of the humanly possible which experience alone can bring.

Next, it is the privilege of the University lecturer to be the guide of his scholars in their search after truth. He either points the finger to the thoughts of the greatest minds of the race, or he gives his own judgments, as a man of eminence in the world of learning should, on the questions occupying the minds of the day, or on the latest secrets wrested from Nature's fathomless store. His erudition in his subject must therefore be profound and his critical acumen cultivated to the highest degree.

Lastly, every member of the staff ought, as Dr. Johnston insisted at the University lecture the other day, to be himself an original thinker or investigator, adding his contribution to the world's wealth of thought, or endeavoring to question Nature successfully.

The characteristics of the staff in respect of the last two points determine whether a University is in the highest sense a centre of light and learning, or merely an establishment where bundles of elementary facts are

handed out in regulation doses every day. And in regard to this, it is perfectly obvious, in view of the enormous extension which human knowledge, has now assumed, and of the large proportion of this which must be professed by a University of high standing, that the number of the teaching staff is a preponderating factor in determining the efficiency of the University. On this score, both the Scottish Universities and McGill have much to learn from the great Continental Universities. I may cite as an instance that the University of Berlin has a staff of 250 professors and lecturers who deliver annually 690 courses of lectures and have seven journals devoted to the publication of the original work done by the teachers and scholars of the University alone. So far as I know, the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY is the only journal we have; and its contributions are hardly of the epoch-making character of those just mentioned.

Student life in Germany, England and Scotland, so far as the writer has seen it, while possessing of course many of the same essential features, differs much in the matter of social intercourse.

In neither Germany nor Scotland do the Universities afford such opportunities for intercommunication among the students as do Oxford and Cambridge. In Scotland the students live in solitary rooms, and see very little of each other outside the class room or laboratory. This undesirable state of things has now, however, some chance of being remedied by the recent establishment of a *University Union Society*, with a handsome building containing a large hall for debates and meetings, luncheon, smoking and reading rooms, a library and large gymnasium for the use of students paying a small subscription; as also of a *Students' Representative Council*, which was founded in 1884 in Edinburgh, and which has now also been initiated in the other three Scottish Universities. The aims of the Council are: 1, To represent the students in matters affecting their interests; 2, to afford a recognized means of communication between the students and the University authorities; and 3, to promote social life and academic unity among the students. The Council is elected annually at the beginning of the winter session, partly by the students of the different faculties and partly by the recognized students' societies. Meetings are held every month during the winter session, and the business then decided on is carried out by a committee consisting of 15 members. This Representative Council has been found to fill a long felt need, and has turned out an unqualified success. It may be that such a representative body of students might with advantage be elected at McGill. The establishment of luncheon rooms for students is a very real necessity here, and the writer is of opinion that such rooms could be worked, and a reasonably cheap and very good midday meal supplied to students through the instrumentality of such a representative council, who would hire a caterer to contract to supply the table and to provide waiters and plate, as is done in the Casino of the Technische Hochschule at Berlin. It will be found on inquiry that with rent free rooms, the matter is perfectly sound as a commercial undertaking.

In Germany the students are bonded together socially, as is well known in fencing corps; these are clubs, consisting of men hailing from the same parts of Germany, who meet together for convivial and other purposes. At these meetings they drink each other's healths or slit each other's noses with the greatest possible amount of ceremony. The quantity of beer that German students drink has been much talked of; but the writer would be inclined to say that their drinking is in the long run much less harmful than that of quite a large number of men at the English and Scottish Universities. The mild beer which is drunk is very much a secondary consideration, and the writer has passed some very pleasant evenings with the Mecklenburghers at Berlin, where the entertainment was often of a highly intellectual kind, consisting as it did of recitations or prepared speeches of one kind or another, very frequently with a splendid extempore accompaniment on the piano by the acknowledged musician of the club.

The ideal student life is with some slight modifications probably that exemplified at the great English Universities; and this is what we ought to look forward to for our University. So long, however, as the construction and endowment of Halls for McGill students to reside together in, as at Oxford and Cambridge, is unattainable, the best substitute we can have is a common luncheon or dining and news room, together with a series of entertainments, such as concerts, walking parties, debates, and so forth, organized and carried on by a Students Representative Council.

JOHN T. NICOLSON.

Alfred Tennyson.

Of all power, that of poetry is the least susceptible of abuse. Great bodily strength, the possession of political authority, wealth, and even talent, bring with them their temptations. They present themselves as the ministers and slaves of selfishness—point the road to personal gratification at the expense of others; and very often the mere fact of their possession alienates man from his brotherly feelings towards his fellow-man, and makes him either the petty tyrant of his narrow field or the destroyer of the welfare and hopes of nations.

It is not so with poetry as a power. Poetry is its own conscience; and the security for its being subservient to the interests of humanity lies in its own nature and tendencies. I do not call the talent of verse-making poetry; that, like other descriptions of talent, may be perverted to purposes of licentiousness or tyranny; but the perception of the beautiful and sublime in nature, the strong response to them in inward emotion, and facility of melodious utterance of that which is felt, so that the hearts of others are touched thereby: that is poetry. So long as it retains any title to that character, its tendency is to refine, purify, expand, and elevate; and whenever, therefore, you discover a true poet, there you find also, in as far as he is a poet, a friend of humanity, and an advocate (even unconsciously) of its rights, enjoyments and progress.

It is not possible, within the limits of the present

paper, to do justice to my subject, although if any modern poet could divert one into a lengthened criticism, it would be Alfred Tennyson. I cannot speak of his master-pieces, "In Memoriam," "The Princess," and the "Idylls of the King," but I confine myself to his publication of two small volumes of minor poems, in 1843, in which there is so much which ministers to excitement and enjoyment, which stimulates thought and satisfies the sense of beauty, that one would like to go at large into the process by which those results are realized, and be thankful to whoever would "riddle me the *how* and the *why*" of such influences. The writings of Tennyson are peculiar in their character, as they are rich and fruitful in their results. There are in them most remarkable combinations. He scarcely touches the slightest subject without some glimpse of a profound philosophy, nor the remotest fancy without some vein of literal reality. The visible and the invisible commingle together. He is ever evincing qualities which seem contrasted, but exist in harmonious union. There are in his writings the suggestions of abstruse speculations, a homely pathos, genial humor, and the fine wit which is wisdom. He is metaphysical; full of "obstinate questionings," nice discrimination, and keen observance of character. He is most melodious: his versification distinguished sometimes by its Doric simplicity, at others by its rich variety and a thick lusciousness of melody, which almost seems to clog while it gratifies. His scenic power not merely delineates the external, but derives it from the internal, and informs any collection of external objects with the sentiment he designs to express. All have their meaning; they are so many emblems, and of this world thought is the creator, making it, like a God, in his own image, everything shadowing forth his nature and revealing his attributes. Even the compositions which he has suppressed—those which appear in his first edition, but have been omitted in the second—are so full of truth and beauty that they alone would make a reputation. They are of themselves sufficient to demonstrate the poet, and though in his fastidiousness he rejected them, the world will not willingly let them die. He can afford to throw away pearls; but they are treasures to all else. Under all variety of circumstances—in the rapidity of travel or the seclusion of solitude, when thought requires stimulus or sorrow needs consolation, when satiated with nature's loveliness or wearied with mental exertion, whether "in the populous city pent" or hearing "the roaring of the sea," I know of no time or circumstance in which the poems of Tennyson are not welcome companion.

He very clearly defined his politics, at the end of the first volume of the edition referred to, in pieces written about the period of the Reform agitation, the years 1832-33. It matters little if we are but partially in sympathy with his political principles. The particular opinions of the poet are of little consequence, because in so far as he is a poet, he cannot but, by the necessity of his poetical nature, be subservient to the sacred cause of human freedom.

Tennyson liked a freedom which was not in extremes, I like the extreme of freedom as contrasted with

despotism; but let him tell his own tale, and even in his picture of it, the freedom which he desiderates is a grand and superb thing.

"Of old sat Freedom on the heights,
The thunders breaking at her feet;
Above her shook the starry lights;
She heard the torrents meet.

Within her place she did rejoice,
Self-gathered in her prophet mind;
But fragments of her mighty voice
Came rolling on the wind.

Then stopt she down through town and field,
To mingle with the human race,
And part by part to men revealed
The fulness of her face.

Grave mother of majestic works,
From the isle-altar gazing down,
Who, god-like, grasps the triple forks
And king like wears the crown.

Her open eyes desire the truth,
The wisdom of a thousand years
Is in them, May perpetual youth
Keep dry their light from tears;

That her fair form may stand and shine,
Make bright our days and light our dreams,
Turning to scorn with lips divine
The falsehood of extremes."

Such is freedom and her influence. Her birth-place was among the mountains, her early dwelling, "on the heights." These who have had such advantages have defied their oppressors. She comes thence through fields and towns, partially revealing the glory of her countenance, and men's throbbing hearts answer to the revelation. Disgusted by certain tendencies then manifested, he thus declares the impulse of his nature to seek even a despotism where there is a certain range of free thought and speech, with external means and appliances of good, in preference to staying in a country where independence of thought should be altogether overborne and trampled down by the intolerance of the majority.

"You ask me, why, though ill at ease,
Within this region I subsist,
Whose spirits fail within the mist,
And languish for the purple seas?
It is the land that freemen till,
That sober-suited Freedom chose,
The land where, girt with friends or foe,
A man may speak the thing he will;

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom slowly broadens down,
From precedent to precedent;

Where faction seldom gathers head,
But by degrees by fulness wrought,
The strength of some diffusive thought
Hath time and space to work and spread.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When single thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute;]

Though Power should make from land to land
The name of Britain trebly great
Though every channel of the state
Should almost choke with golden sand—

Yet waft me from the harbour-mouth,
Wild wind! I seek a warmer sky,
And I will see before I die
The palms and temples of the South."

H. M.

(Continued.)

Eights' Week at Oxford.

The final day of the week's races had come, and hundreds of people left London, as I did, by the Express from Paddington, to see the momentous question decided as to who should hold the coveted position of head of the river for the coming year.

During luncheon I was initiated into the mysteries of Oxford boat-racing by my hosts, University College men, whose slender appetites shamed my tourist one, until I learned they were in training to "run with" their boat and join the wild and howling multitude, which I afterwards saw following the different crews to encourage them by their shouts. Magdalen had the day before "bumped" Brasenose, and attained first place. Would they keep it in to-day's race?

The system of boat-racing in vogue on the Thames where the narrow body of water does not allow two boats to row abreast is both unique and puzzling to a stranger.

The twenty-three college crews which took part were divided twelve in each race—Merton leading one and bringing up the rear in the other. At Ifley Lock, the starting point, the boats are ranged in line, at equal distances one behind the other. The course is about a mile to Folly Bridge, the finishing point, and the object of each crew is to overtake and with their boat "bump" the stern of the boat ahead, which then, in the list of college crews kept, goes down one place, the crew which "bumped" them stepping up.

Hurriedly finishing our coffee and cigarettes, as my friends had to get into running costume, we hastened through the broad and beautiful walks of Christ Church Meadows, shaded by great spreading elm-trees to the banks of the classic Isis.

The scene was one of gaiety and beauty hardly surpassed by that of Henley Regatta. On the Oxfordshire side of the river, which is rather wider here than I expected, were moored to the bank the "barges," large, flat-bottomed boats which belong to the different colleges, and serve on ordinary occasions as floating club-houses.

For the "Eights," they are very gaily decorated with the colors of their college, and numerous flags; below are bands of music to enliven the periods of waiting, and their upper decks are crowded with on-lookers, the friends and relations of the men of that particular college.

The river is a constant scene of animation, shells fully manned awaiting the summons to the starting point, boys in scant apparel poling boat-loads of spectators from one bank to the other, while dogs, and

occasionally men, entertain and amuse us by their aquatic feats.

One must enjoy to the full the model surroundings and charming views of the fresh May landscape, for the race itself is rather disappointing. Little of it can be seen owing to the curves of the river and the barges moored above and below us; but when the procession of boats passes our barge, a great shout is raised, for the crew in blue and gold has "bumped" Merton, and "Unio" is up a place.

Now all is over. *Le roi est mort. Vive le roi!* and amid loud hurrahs and deafening sounds of "the rattle," Magdalen is hailed as Head of the River.

H. I. B.

All Italia.

Ricordo con dolor quel giorno affitto,
Oh rimembranze triste e tristi guai!
Quando inconscio, da te m'allontanai
Paese caro a me, me derelitto!

Etal qual Pirro, quando fu sconfitto,
Indegno del baglior d'Itali rai;
Vergognoso io piansi e sospirai,
Quantunque mi partii col core invito.

L'onde furiose mi portaron via
Da te, Napoli bella! lembo del cielo!
Da te giardino caro, O Italia mia!
Nel Canada, dove il perpetuo gelo
Diaccia il mio core; nè, meno di pria,
Vederti sempre ed ammirarti anelo.

GIROLAMO INTERNOSCIA.

Montreal, 15 November, 1892.

The Absent Student to his Love.

O joy of my heart, O delight of my eyes,
The gracious, the lovely, the queenly, the wise,
The pride of the land, the renowned among men,
How I long to return to thee, darling, again!

A glorious course thou hast ordered for me,
To my hopes thou hast offered a lofty degree,
Thou hast opened the treasures of time to my ken;
How I long to return to thee, darling, again!

Each morning beheld me ascend to thy shrine,
Each evening returned and attested me thine;
As the eagle his nest, as the lion his den,
I have sought thine abode and will seek it again.

You have mansions palatial, profusion of wealth,
You reside in a quarter that's good for the health;
Tho' you numbered your suitors one thousand and ten,
You favored my suit, I will suit you again.

I swore to observe you, and meant it, I think;
I swore it on paper and signed it in ink:
You have asked me next week to a sup, darling, then
I'll return to my dear Alma Mater again.

CAP'N GOWN.

Varsity Match.

On Wednesday evening, November 9th, the University team, accompanied by their faithful manager, J. L. Walker, Med. '93, and two solitary but irrepressible admirers, left the Bonaventure Depot for Toronto in

company with the Montreal team, to play our annual match with "Varsity."

This match, now come to be considered as an annual fixture, has been looked forward to with a certain amount of expectancy and hopeful confidence by all the members of the team and those interested.

Some fourteen matches have been played, we believe, by the opposing teams of the two universities, and the score now stands in our favor by a majority of one, which the draw of last Thanksgiving day accordingly does not alter.

Unfortunately the railways did not see their way clear to give the club the rates which one would naturally have expected, and this alone accounts for the small number of men who accompanied the team on their journey West.

The journey up was an uneventful one, and the men were both surprised and disgusted on arriving to find Mother Earth coated to the extent of some four inches with the "beautiful."

The match was played on the Varsity lawn at 10.30 a.m., in order to give the members of the team an opportunity of afterwards witnessing the Osgoode Hall Montreal Match for the Canadian championship.

The two teams lined up as follows:—

<i>McGill.</i>		<i>Varsity.</i>		
Brunell.....	Back.....	McQuarrie.....		
Donahue.....	} Half backs {	W. Gilmour.....	} (Capt.) Hunting	
Matthewson.....		Gilmour.....		
Gaudet.....				
Jacques.....	Quarter.....	Bond.....		
MacDougall (Capt).....	} Wings {	Lairlaw.....	} White	
Tetreau.....		Barr.....		
McFarlane.....		Porter.....		
White.....		Clayes.....		
Rankin.....		W. Lash.....		
Primrose.....	} Scrimmage. {	Williams.....	} Kingstone	
Guthrie.....				McMullen.....
Yates.....				Vickers.....
Dunlop.....				
Barclay.....				

Referee—Hayley, Toronto; umpire—R. Moss; goal judges—Grantham and Montgomery.

McGill won the toss, and MacDougall decided to play up the field with sun in rear, the wind which afterwards sprang up not having declared itself.

Varsity kicked off with a long drive down field, which was promptly returned by Gaudet.

Scrimmages ensued, both sides with difficulty keeping their footing owing to the bad condition of the ground; and we may say here, that in this respect McGill has a certain amount of cause for complaint, as neither touch, goal, or 25 yd. lines were in any way distinguishable—a decided disadvantage to a visiting team.

Shortly after kick off, Varsity obtained a penalty goal from an alleged piece of offside play on the part of McGill, and Gilmour also secured a touch.

The score at the end of the first half stood 9:1 in Varsity's favor.

In the second half, McGill woke up wonderfully, as usual, and with the wind in their favor commenced to pile up the score.

Two rouges in quick succession followed by a touch

by MacFarlane tied the score, and the annual match of '92 ended as did that of '86, in a draw.

The team was afterwards hospitably entertained at dinner by the Toronto men.

Felicitous speeches were made by the captains of the opposing teams, and McGill left for home by the 9.35 p.m. train.

Our second travelled to Quebec for the second time on Friday last, Nov. 18th, to play for the Intermediate Championship, final tie, both Quebec and McGill having previously defeated all comers.

The match took place on the historic Plains of Abraham, before a large crowd.

Teams were as follows:—

<i>Crescent.</i>	<i>Position.</i>	<i>McGill.</i>
W. Pugh.....	Back.....	Brunelle
R. Davidson.....	} Half back. {	Lynch
Home.....		Baker
Stocking.....		Leslie
Shaw.....	Quarter.....	Shaw
Smith.....	} Wings. {	Tees
Watson.....		Draper
Davidson.....		Walker
Bickell.....		Anderson
Price.....	} Forwards. {	Cowan
Beatty.....		Coburn
Henderson.....		Drum (Capt)
Brodie.....		Guthrie
Adair.....		Fetherstone
Salter.....		Angus

Referee—Mr. H. C. Macfarlane, Sherbrooke.

Crescents won the toss, and selected to play down hill. McGill started off well. After a few minutes play Baker kicked over the line from which Draper secured a touch and Lynch kicked a goal.

The score at the end of the first half stood 6:1 in McGill's favor.

In second half Crescents worked the ball up, Smith getting in for a touch.

By this time it was getting dark, and the crowd grew excited and crowded on to the field, greatly hindering the men. Another touch was obtained by Davidson by a dodgy run through the spectators. Final score was 15:6 in Crescents' favor.

By this victory the Crescents gain the Intermediate Championship of the Province. Our plucky second returned by the evening train, beaten, but not a bit crestfallen owing to their defeat.

The Theodora Society.

The Theodora Missionary meeting, Y.W.C.A., for November was held on Thursday, the 17th, at 4 o'clock. The subject "Medical Missions," had been selected by the Committee for this meeting, but this was changed for "Zenana Work," when it was found that Miss Edith Sugden, who has been for some time in India, was in town, and would be able to speak to the Association at this time. Miss Sugden spoke of the great need of medical aid in India; there, as in some of the other countries, the favorite remedies for all diseases being cutting and burning, while the specific for fever is to force three or four long splinters under the thumb-

nails, "to drive out the evil spirits" from the patient. Among the women alone, from 35 to 45 per cent. die for lack of proper treatment.

One of the most noticeable things about the women of India is the utter absence of joy from their lives. During the time that Miss Sudgen had been in India, she had never seen a Hindu woman smile or heard her laugh. And the same thing was true of the children. In the school under Miss Sudgen's charge were 60 pupils, and not one of these girls ever played or laughed. "And it is not only these, but think of the twenty-three million widows of India, of whom it requires *one hundred* to equal the value of a cow." It is possible after a time to get a Hindu woman to come to the Missionary's house, but a Mussulman woman is never allowed to do so. Miss Sudgen told of an incident which had come under her own notice: A Mussulman father said one day to his wife, "That person has lived long enough." One of the Bible women was within hearing, and entered the house to find who the "person" might be. She discovered that he referred to his little daughter, a child of five years, and heard him direct the mother to put poison in the child's food. But the "person" also heard, and that night refused her food.

They waited for a few days, until she had forgotten the remark, and then it seems that the father brought home poisoned sweet-meats, and gave them to the little girl, and, of course, his purpose was soon accomplished. The mother, speaking to the Bible-woman afterwards, said, "O, it is just as well. She will not have to live the life I have lived, now."

After Miss Sudgen's address, a letter from Mrs. F. W. Read, written from Catumbella, West Africa, was read. It gave the welcome news of the safe arrival of Mr. Read and herself at the African coast on August 15th, and their hope of reaching Cisamba about Sept. 5th. The long journey had been a safe and pleasant one, and they were glad and thankful that "So he had brought them to the haven where they would be."

The meeting was closed with prayer by Miss Sudgen.

McGill Medical Society

A meeting of the McGill Medical Society was held on Saturday evening, November 12th, in the upper lecture room of the Medical College. The President occupied the chair, and there were present a large number of students.

Professor Paul T. Laffeur, M.A., of the Faculty of Arts, read a paper on "Empiricism." The subject was treated in an able manner, though one that requires a course of lectures to thoroughly exhaust: yet the history of Empiricism, the arguments for and against the Empirical school of thought, the direct bearing the subject has upon Medicine were thoroughly gone into and placed before the meeting in an attractive manner.

A fact of especial interest was mentioned by the lecturer, namely, the presence of an Empirical school of Medicine among the Indians of South America and the treatment and cures practised by the school.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a hearty vote of

thanks was tendered to Professor Laffeur, proposed by Mr. W. E. Deeks, seconded by Mr. H. M. Kinghorn. In reply Mr. Laffeur thanked the students for the reception they had given him, and in a few happy remarks touched upon the University spirit which he would be pleased to see increased among the students.

The meeting then adjourned.

Montreal Veterinary Medical Association.

What was perhaps one of the most successful meetings in the history of the Society was held on Thursday the 10th. The president, Dr. Mills, occupied the chair. The Hon. Pres. Dr. D. McEachran, Dr. Johnson, Prof. Adami and a large attendance of students were entertained by a very able paper on Texas Fever by Mr. Brainerd. The essayist treated his subject very fully; sketched the history, etiology, symptomatology, etc. The different theories that have been advanced to explain the method of propagation were dealt with. One in particular, in which at the present day most faith is placed, is very interesting. It says that the cattle of the South where the disease is prevalent are infested by a species of Acarida, which appears to act as an intermediary agent between the diseased and the healthy animal, these ticks in some unaccountable manner, probably by sucking the blood of animals, get the virus in their own system.

When the diseased animal is taken North for transportation, the ticks fall on the pastures and convert a healthy region into an infected one. The native cattle swallow these in feeding off the pasture, and the disease is produced in them. Having discussed the disease from a financial and legislative point, the essayist pointed out that our pathological knowledge was in large part due to the investigation of one of our former graduates. Dr. P. Paquin, editor of the *Bacteriological World* and director of the pathological laboratory of the University of Illinois. He pointed out that it was a parasitic disease, and discovered the micro-organism in the red blood cells. This paper was well discussed by the President, Honorary President and Dr. Johnson. The immunity of northern cattle, the so-called fever line, the true pathology and other points of interest were discussed. The Hon. President pointed out that our Canadian winter was the best safeguard against the inroads of the disease.

Mr. A. W. Tracy reported a case of *scarcoptes equi*, that had been treated by him during the summer. His method proved to be eminently successful, and received the approval of the meeting.

Dr. Johnson exhibited a series of microscopic specimens, demonstrating the similarity and distinction between those two diseases that have recently gained so much notoriety—the Canadian Pleuro Pneumonia and Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia; the pathology of these two conditions is much more dissimilar than the nomenclature, which was ably demonstrated. Yet the veterinarians in connection with the English department of Agriculture ignored both nomenclature and path-

ology, and called what was a simple sporadic pneumonia the contagious form.

Society for the Study of Comparative Psychology.

That everybody's anticipations were realized goes without saying to those who had the good fortune to be present at the meeting of the above Society on Monday the 13th. Judging from the large attendance, a forecast of the evening's programme had evidently been breathed abroad. Suffice to say that the names of such men as Campbell or Cleaves was enough to make even the most indefatigable plugger close his books to attend the meeting, conscious that therein he would attain more information than by the ordinary routine. In procuring the voice of the Society with reference to the prizes that should be given for essays, several new stars were discovered, veritable diamonds in the rough, who when properly polished will shine in the light they will cast on Comparative Psychology. We trust that they will devote some of the high class ability they give ample evidence of in the furtherance of the Society's projects.

Mr. Campbell read a paper, in which he compared the mental scope of the animal mind with that of the human infant. His thesis was characterized throughout the deeply weighed evidence and carefully constructed deductions. Illustrated as it was by personal observations and their analysis, it proved to be a source of great interest and the subject of considerable discussion. It was in fact a valuable contribution to the Society.

Mr. A. S. Cleaves followed, if not in the same line of reasoning it was with the same end in view. His subject was Animal Intelligence; he drew his inferences from personal observations, and presented his conclusions only after careful deliberation. The subject matter was taken chiefly from exhibitions of reasoning power in the horse. His thesis was in part intended to ameliorate their social scale, as well as to minimize human injustice. His style of delivery was in harmony with the general tenor of the paper.

Both papers were highly approved of, not alone for their compositional merit which was exceptional, but also because they were the personification of what the Society requires of its members, viz.:—personal observation and original research.

McGill Y.M.C.A.

Last Saturday evening the Students of the various Faculties of the University assembled in the Molson's Hall to listen to a lecture from Professor Cameron of the Faculty of Medicine.

The lecture, which was entitled "The Development of Man from the Standpoint of Heredity," was held under the auspices of the Social Purity Committee of the above Society. The subject was treated in an eminently suggestive, practical and scientific manner. The progressive development of the human organism was

compared with the similar evolution which has taken place in the departments of Sociology and Theology. True Science and true Theology do not conflict; only a bigoted and stunted Theology and a pseudo-Science are incompatible. Science and Theology in the proper sense of the terms, arguing from different premises, arrive at one and the same conclusion. The lecturer next proceeded to discuss some of the cardinal features of embryology, pointing out the influence of disease, heredity and acquired habits in the development of Man. From this he pointed out the lessons to be learnt: the duty of Man to himself and his fellow-creatures; the need of charity; the evil of Phariseism; and the necessity of a more enlightened treatment of the so-called criminal classes.

He next drew attention to the bearing in which the principles he laid down had towards many of the vital issues of the day, such as the Labor question, socialism, politics and so on.

The proposition that "all men are born equal," upon which so many of our modern theories rest, was shown to be based upon a fallacy. All men were not born equal and were never intended to be so, and, more than that, no two men were born exactly alike. We should examine, therefore, the foundation upon which these superstructures are built. Man came into the world with a certain potentiality. His actuality depended upon his inherent tendencies, his environment and his own effort. He should strive to approximate as closely as possible his actuality to his potentiality. Continued striving to reach the ideal was to be aimed at.

Mr. H. N. Goff, B.A., president of the Society occupied the chair, and at the close of the lecture a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Cameron for his very able and instructive lecture, with which all were delighted.

Moot Court Debating Society.

The court "sat" for the first time on the 16th inst., for the purpose of the hearing of the case proposed by C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., Professor of the law of contracts. Mr. Geoffrion was unfortunately unable to act as judge on this occasion, and his position was ably filled by Prof. McGown.

Counsel for Plaintiff, Defendant and intervening party were five in number, Messrs. Johnson, Harwood, Glass, Curran and Jones.

The arguments on behalf of the different parties were carefully presented, and turned on the responsibility of the surety, combined with the law affecting subrogation.

After the subject had been thoroughly thrashed out by counsel, the learned Judge took the matter *en délibéré*, and judgment is awaited with interest.

Undergraduates' Literary Society.

The fifth meeting of the Society for the session was held on the 11th of November, and was largely attended, as indeed all the meetings this year have been. Mr.

Donahue was unavoidably absent, but Mr. Graham made a model chairman for the evening.

Mr. Dresser brought up his motion to treat Scriptural quotations in debates merely in their literary and philosophical aspect. This brought out considerable discussion, and it was finally agreed to exclude all quotations from the Bible as proofs.

It was decided to ask Dr. Murray, and in case of his inability, Prof. Cox, to deliver the closing semi-annual address. Mr. Duclos read an essay on the character of Cromwell, and Mr Walker gave a reading.

A song by the meeting then enlivened the proceedings and prepared the members for the debate on whether England is rising as a nation or not.

Messrs. A. MacVicar, Moffat and Botterell spoke well for the affirmative, but the meeting decided that Messrs. Farnsworth, Garret and Howard had the better of the debate. Mr. Mansur acted as critic for the evening. It was decided to hold the closing meeting on the 25th inst.

The next meeting was held on the evening of the 18th, the President in the Chair. After the transaction of some minor items of business, Mr. J. W. H. Hickson read a studied essay favorable to the extension of the franchise to women, and Mr. Mahaffy sang "No, Sir," much to the appreciation of the audience. The debate discussed the question whether Home Rule would be beneficial to Ireland or not. Messrs. Gordon, Cleland and Connor spoke in favor of the affirmative, and Messrs. Honeyman, Davis and Edgar for the negative. The speeches on both sides were able and lively, but the meeting decided in favor of the affirmative.

Science Jottings.

Rah Ree Rye
K. C. V.
Log tan o
Fac. App. Sci.

We are pleased to observe that the popular bearer of the War President's great patronymic has secured a work in four volumes entitled "Modern Steam Practice and Engineering."

It is currently rumored that he intends to place the work in the library for the convenience of his classmates.

Now that Science has such conveniently located bulletin boards, no student should neglect to keep himself well informed of their contents.

Prof. Nicolson is busily engaged in setting up the new engine in the Thermo Lab., which will be one of the best of its kind in the world and of great benefit to the Students.

Fortune smiled on the App. Sc. Reading Room last week. The committee realized handsome proceeds from the sale of periodicals on Thursday, and are gratefully indebted to Prof. Bovey for presenting them with several new and attractive pieces of furniture.

So great was the grief of a certain gentleman (of no mean *Rank* in the first foot-ball team) over the result of the recent match at Toronto, that he has sacrificed on the tonsorial altar those familiar appendages which once adorned his genial face.

A deplorable illustration of the ignorance of the masses was furnished by students of a sister faculty during the recent survey near the Medical Building. Attracted by the instruments, a large number of youths grouped themselves artistically in front of what they fondly imagined were cameras. Judging from those present, it seems that a student must have reached his third year in that Faculty before he can distinguish between a camera and a transit.

The zoology lecturer has met a long felt want, by introducing a word for the shadowy promise seen on the upper lips of L-rm-th and Bl-ck-n. They answer exactly to his definition of a "*cilia*."

The Testing Laboratories.

The Testing Laboratories are by no means the least instructive of the varied departments of the Engineering building. That for the testing of cement is in full operation, and much information is being elicited as to the properties and strength of the different brands of cement under the actual conditions to be met with in practice. The results are carefully tabulated for future reference.

By means of the Emery and Buckton machines, tests are being made on all materials of construction, their behaviour under stress indicating how they should be employed in structures. At present, under the direction of Prof. Bovey, an exhaustive series of experiments is being made on the resistance to drawing of nails driven in different kinds of wood. This is an undeveloped subject, and it is to be hoped that the results of the present experiments will be published for the benefit of the profession. Elaborate experiments have also been made by Prof. Bovey, assisted by the fourth year civil class, to test the strength and quality of the car axle broken in the well known St. Joseph Levis accident on the I.C.R.

A point of great importance brought out at the evidence in the trial re this accident is the fact that wide temperatures prevailing in cold climates like Canada during winter largely increase the tendency of axles to fracture; in fact, it has been shown that the resistance of fracture at 100° is very often three times as great as that at a low temperature. The subject of the effect of variations of temperature on the strength of axles still requires thorough investigation, and it is hoped that these experiments will be carried out in the McGill College Laboratory at an early date.

Arts News.

Mr. Chas. Mansur has been elected to represent the students in Arts at the Medical dinner.

Mr. J. R. Dobson, B.A., Captain of the Arts tug-of-

waf team, has been presented by the Athletic Association with the same prize as was received by the men.

In the matter of class pins, the Third and Fourth Years both deferred in favor of the consideration of a Faculty pin. The "Faculty" deferred in favor of a University pin. Mr. Donahue and Mr. Boyd were elected as a representation.

Since Medicine has decided not to hold a university dinner, Arts is endeavoring to join with Law and Science, and hold as near as possible an approach to it.

The following is reported from the Third Year, *et hoc scio*:

"Primaque par adeo lanugo senectae,"
Read the cultured and learned Mr. F——r.
And, turning to Swiftly, remarked, "I suspect I
begin to despise my old razor."

But compassion appeared in the doctor's frown,
And his face it grew brighter and brisker,
As he, seeing the lips of the class hang down,
Said, "the wind doesn't blow through your——"

As the Lecturer in Greek was entering his class room a short time ago, he was greeted with the announcement, shouted in full chorus: "The festal day has come."

Prof. of Mathematics (to Student without a gown returning to the class room for a book he had forgotten).
—"Hm! The Public are coming and taking the students' books."

In Hebrew Class.—"Go through the first form of this verb, Mr. G—re, *you eat*."

"It is certainly a fine opening for a young man so situated who wishes to go to college."
"What is that?"
"Milton Street."

"Ars longa vita brevis est,"
The Latin poet sung;
And tho' some sages say it's best
To go it while you're young,
The man who lives too fast, I say,
And goes it over strong,
Will feel on declaration day,
"Life's short and Arts is long."

Student slumbers

Professor enlarges upon the impossibility of explaining the cause of such varied associations in different individuals. "For instance, if I pronounce the word WAKE, how diverse will be the reintegration among the members of this class."

Query—Was the professor actuated by *malice prepense*?

It has been rumored that the studious members of the Fourth Year have patented an invention for deadening sound in the Library. Wherefore let all rejoice.

HEARD BY A DONALDA.

Student (in confidential tones) to a solitary feline at the door of his boarding-house: "Pussy, be off, or we'll have hash for breakfast to-morrow."

Comp. Medicine Class Reports

R. N. Walsh, D.V.S. '90, was in town last week, and made the boys of 6 and 8 Union ave. a pleasant call.

A. J. Ewing is at present laid up with an attack of appendicitis, but we hope that a few days will see him again among us recovered. It is rumored that his present illness was due to nervous prostration brought on by trying to see the point in the famous "tug-of-war poem" of the last FORTNIGHTLY, but we are glad to say that it is but a rumor.

"The Hoosier boy" has at last put in an appearance, and again taken his place with the Class of '93. We are pleased to know that he stayed long enough in Indiana to put in a good solid Democratic vote.

Frank H. Miller, V.S. '87 (Montreal Vet. College), formerly of Granby, Que., at present of Burlington, Vt., left on Nov. 15th for Berlin, Germany. Here he intends to take an advanced course in bacteriology and pathology.

The Vets. have got a Faculty Song, and a good one it is, too: much credit is due to Mr. French, the author, for his ability in composing both words and music.

Fred. Walsh is at present in the General Hospital, suffering from *bursitis* of the knee joint, and was operated upon by Dr. J. Bell, on Friday last. We hope that Fred. will soon return to us in good health and as strong as ever.

C. M. Higginson, D.V.S. '91, made us a brief call on the 18th. Having a large practice in St. Albans, Vt., his stay was limited.

Woman's "Writes."

Chemical Laboratory, Thursday afternoon.
What is this in bright array?

Wanted:—From the Donaldas, past or present, a poetess who will compose an ode in their honor, which being set to music in the new McGill Song Book will bring her immortal fame. Anyone having inspirations may apply to Musical Committee.

Who will call?

"I," say they all,
"With my bow and smile
I will call."

Special to Arts '93.

The Caesars' "At Home" Thursday, Nov. 29th, 1893, from 2 to 5.
--

"Howe'er it be, it seems to me," it would be prudent to find out something about these Caesars before we call. Those in favor of this motion please signify in the usual way.

Medical Class Reports.

Dr. Lafleur has just concluded an excellent course of lectures on diseases of the nervous system. Special symptoms referable to cerebro-spinal disturbances will be demonstrated during the month of March, 1893.

* * * * *

An excellent report of the Montreal General Hospital has just been published. It reflects great credit upon Dr. Hamilton, Medical Superintendent, who has supplied some valuable statistics and information. One interesting item may be noticed. For the year ending April 30th, 1892, no less than 280 Irish were treated, whereas England contributed only 465, and Scotland 115. The disproportion between English and Irish patients only too clearly shows how the population of the Emerald Isle must be dwindling away.

* * * * *

The Medical Dinner, to be held in the Windsor Hotel on Thursday evening, Dec. 1st prox., is creating a vast amount of interest among the four years. It is expected that a greater number will be present than on previous occasions. The Committee is indefatigable in its exertions to make the banquet a success. Representatives from the various Faculties will attend.

* * * * *

The Board of Management of the General Hospital, recognizing the fact that 4th year Medicals are pre-eminently hard workers, has closed the wards on Sundays. Prayer books are now in order for final men.

As briefly mentioned in the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY, Dr. George Ross passed peacefully away on Tuesday evening last, Nov. 8th. Shortly after this, the flag from the main University building was seen at half mast, and in the medical building was posted a bulletin, signed by the Dean of the Faculty, announcing the sad fact. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, a general meeting of the Students of the Faculty was convened, when references were made to the great loss sustained by the University in the demise at so early an age of so distinguished a professor. Mr. R. H. Phillimore, of the final year, dwelt at some length upon the record of the late vice-Dean, not only as a great clinician, but as a contributor whose productions ranked amongst the most valued in medical literature. At the conclusion, it was unanimously decided to send to the home of the deceased professor a floral tribute, and also to drape the medical building upon the day of the funeral.

The gentlemen on the Dinner Committee report subscriptions coming in rapidly, also that Windsor cigars are first rate.

In the match played on Thanksgiving day between the Brits and Royal Military College, which after

being closely contested resulted in a draw, Mr. J. Barclay, of the first year Medicine, did some rattling good work on the Britannia's forwards.

The following is one of the accurate notes of an enthusiastic histologist of the Freshman class accompanying an artistic drawing in various colors: "Leucocytogenous Tissue from Mesogastrium of Trichocephalus Dispar, illustrating mode of formation of Lieberkühnian follicles"!!!

Professor (arranging to meet his classes) said: The first half as far as "Manchester" would come Tuesday, and the second half as far as "York" would come on Thursday. Gentlemen! I notice that the class is very geographically divided.

Dr. Cameron has consented to lecture on Wednesdays, from 5 to 6 in the evening instead of Tuesdays as heretofore, so as to allow as many as can avail themselves of the gymnasium.

Legal Briefs.

The old political way-cry of "Give us back our eleven days," inaugurated after the change in the yearly calendar during the time of the Georges, has been appropriated by the Students in Law.

Professors who are forced to begin lectures on the 5th of November instead of the 3rd of October must manage an extension of time before the "day of final reckoning" or expect the customary little rebellion which usually results. Of course it is all a matter of evidence.

Murray has filed his "ultimatum." Either Mother Toodles candy kitchen with pea-nut stand attachment must go, or the position of janitor in chief will be declared vacant.

A box is being designed to hold "that idea." The danger of unlawful appropriation was altogether too serious to allow it the "free exercise of its ancient liberties."

G.....s is preparing an annotated Genealogical tree of the Lindley family. Diligent search is being made for a missing son.

Enthusiastic junior (whose legal objections have been repeatedly over ruled by the Court)—*May it please the Court*.—Am I to understand that your Honor considers me an ordinary imbecile or a whole asylum in myself?

By the Court—A question for the jury, my young friend. The Court cannot rule on questions of *fact*.

Among the "nice points in evidence" distinguished the other evening was a vision of red and black.

Prof. A. answers categorically that it probably did not know he was there.

The last term of the self-constituted Court of Review "went up in smoke," while at the same time very few of the arguments "went down."

It is commonly believed that of all persons the Law Students are most guilty of an unnecessary verbosity on all occasions and opportunities that may arise. The following specimen appeared on a postal card issuing from the Arts Building, and transfers part of the onus to the broad shoulders and stout muscles of the winners of the Tug of War.

Carus Pater :—

The exigencies of a residence of several months duration in the crowded districts of civilization and centres of higher intellectual and physical development demand expenditures to an unanticipated extent. Those important and extensive allotments originally designed for the remuneration of the proprietress of my temporary domicile have, I deeply regret, been seriously encroached upon and well nigh annulled by the necessities of recreative indulgence or social participations. Accordingly with respectful acknowledgments of my culpable extravagance I am compelled to request a speedy and celeritous reply, accompanied by an amount of sufficient magnitude to liquidate the requisitions herewith enclosed. Or in Horace's beautifully simple yet forcible language I might express myself :—

Senne sommo Monti. Sine qua non vivere possum.

W Y D O W N.

Dolor Patris.

Then the father grim and growly
Reached up for the closet peg
Where there hung the pants of Johnnie
Large in waistlet long in leg.
" Ugh ! " he growled, " I like this business :
Things have changed around somehow :
Erstwhile papa's pants fit Johnnie,
Johnnie's pants fit papa now."

Two Hands.

Last night I held her hand in mine,
Her hand so slender and divine
Endowed with all the graces.
But now another hand I hold
A hand well worth its weight in gold
Just think of it.....four aces.

We had hoped to publish in this issue the opposition filed by Mrs. Morley in the famous " cat case " in the Magistrates Court. We find, however, that the record has been placed under lock and key until the 9th of December, when the case comes up for P. & H. The fate of the numerous " pussies " is therefore still undecided. Their lot has so far been full of bitterness, they having been already twice evicted from St. Louis de Milk-End and Maisonneuve.

As to whether they are *saisissable* or not can perhaps be best answered by the bailiffs interested. The procès-verbal of seizure however describes them at length, and carefully divides them into the two groups of tortoise-shells and Thomas'es.

Personals.

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie (of the M. G. H.) is, we regret to learn, indisposed. We look for his speedy recovery

Mr. Craik, B.A. '92, has been settled at Waterville.

Mr. John A. Nicholson, B.A. 1886, for some time superintendent of Education for the province of Prince Edward Island, is now the principal of Cote St. Antoine Academy.

The marriage of Mr. Blatchford, B.A. '92, is reported.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, B.A. '90, has been inducted into the pastorate of a flourishing congregation in Carman, Manitoba.

Dr. W. E. Inksetter, '90, who was one of the M. G. H. house surgeons in 1890-1891, has just finished a year of study in Great Britain, and now has accepted the position of Parish Medical Officer, of Rousay, Orkney, Scotland, for one year.

Drs. W. D. Smith, '90, W. A. Farwell, 1891, and Howard Kemp, 1892, are practising at Sherbrooke, Que.

Dr. E. A. Robertson, B.A., has returned from a 6 months visit to the British Schools to take up practice in his home, Lennoxville, Que.

E. H. Hamilton, a former football captain, chemist for the Bergen Pt. Chemical Co., New Jersey.

C. B. Kingston, Sc. '92, has left to fill a position in Colorado.

J. K. Addie, Sc. '89, is town engineer for Sherbrooke, P.Q., and is said to have a good surveying practice.

G. S. Smith, Sc. '92, has been appointed assistant to Prof. Nicolson.

H. M. Ramsay, Sc. '91, is in the employ of the Pennsylvania Ry.

Dr. D. B. Holden, B.A. (class '91), has settled in British Columbia after his year in England and Scotland.

E. J. Bullman, Sc. '91, is on H. M. S. " Galnare," engaged in coast survey work in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

H. W. Walker, Sc. '91, who is prospecting in Montana, is said to have a good thing there.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. E. S. Mattice, App. Sc. '92, has been appointed one of the Govt. Engineers on the Cornwall Canal.

P. L. Naismith, '89, is at present employed on the waterworks of Denver, Colorado.

P. N. Evans, Sc. '90, who was awarded the " Great Exhibition " Scholarship, is studying chemistry in Leipzig.

R. E. Palmer, B.Sc., is one of British Columbia's most promising civil engineers.



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