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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1873.

Faculty of Law.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On Wednesday, the first October last, the Session of 1873-74 was opened by an Inaugural Address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Badgley, one of the first professors who lectured in this Faculty. The lecture was delivered in the Court House, in the Court of Appeals Room, before a large number of students, graduates and friends of the University.

The learned Judge, after thanking the Faculty for the honor they had done him, and hoping they would excuse the defects of his lecture, as it was a long time since he had prepared anything in that line, being now accustomed principally to matters in Court, opened his lecture.

He gave a very interesting sketch of the History of the Law in France and England, entering into long explanations both of the early French and English schools.

In the practical part of his remarks, the Hon. Judge contended that it was not absolutely necessary for a successful lawyer to have so much academic knowledge, but he must be thoroughly proficient in general information. Nor was it necessary for a lawyer to be an orator of the first order, as numbers of the most successful advocates had been men of few words, and in some cases their style of speaking was neither pleasant nor attractive. He sketched the different styles of lawyers, from the man who possessed the greatest amount of forensic eloquence to him whose talents were not so brilliant, but who had been termed a thirteenth juror.

As examples of the lawyers whose efforts had been crowned with the greatest amount of success, he mentioned Sir James Scarlett, the person to whom the term "thirteenth juror" had been applied in consequence of his uninterrupted success in obtaining verdicts from a jury.

He gave an account of Berayer of the French Bar, who was one of the most successful advocates in his time, and, probably, the most perfect lawyer France had ever produced. He explained that the reason why so few lawyers became statesmen, was because they were accustomed to advocate one side of a question, and on that account failed to look at a measure in all its bearings.

He gave a short sketch of the History of the Law, and commended its diligent study to all aspirants to the Bar.

He closed his lecture by giving an account of the procedures of different countries, and referred in detail to that of the Province of Quebec, upholding the *enquête* system of taking evidence, principally on the ground of its seeming to him impracticable to do it any other way, and maintaining that while there were Courts of Appeal, the judgments of these courts were entitled to respect; and in this connection he referred to a *brochure* published by the Government on the "Administration of Justice," which denounced the *enquête* system, and regretted the number of appeals to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council. He criticised it in rather

severe terms—maintaining that the sources of jurisprudence were very numerous in this Province, and that we had more sources than the Province of Ontario, and sources from which a greater number of litigious points arose. The elements of these, he said, were not yet thoroughly developed in this country, and until they were more thoroughly developed, the number of appeals would be great.

After the close of the lecture Professor Kerr, on behalf of the Faculty, tendered a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

[TRANSLATION]

"En Normandie."

R. W. H.

When once again shines Hope's sweet star,
Away from winter's chilling glance,
And when the sun is brighter far
In the clear sky of our dear France;
When Nature's green reclothes the lea,
And Springtime brings the swallows forth,
Once more I'll see my Normandy,
For 'tis the land that gave me birth.

I've seen the Swiss chalets that lie,
Half hidden 'midst the mountains gray;
I've seen the soft Italian sky,
And Venice with gondolas gay,
But when their charms again I see,
I think there's not, upon the earth,
A dearer land than Normandy,
For 'tis the land that gave me birth.

A time there comes beyond control,
When every dream is o'er at last,
A time when the remem'ring soul,
Must hold communion with the past,
And when my songs shall finished be,
And time has chilled my Muse's mirth,
Once more I'll see my Normandy,
For 'tis the land that gave me birth.

THE following, collected from the University Calendar for 1873, is the number of undergraduates for the year from each of the provinces or countries mentioned:—Quebec, 144; Ontario, 99; Nova Scotia, 8; Cape Breton, 1; Prince Edward Island, 3; Newfoundland, 3; United States, 14; Barbadoes, W. I., 1; England, 2; Ireland, 1.

OUR fellow students will bear in mind that we find it necessary to have all matter, except that referring to what takes place later in the month, in hand on or before the 15th of every month.

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE,

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STUART JENKINS, and E. LAFLURE.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

W. B. DAWSON, TREASURER.

The College Grounds.

It has been the custom of the College for some years past to allow the public, or that part of it who cared to pay, free access to the grounds. It only needs a walk through them on a bright afternoon to discover the results of this policy. On the football ground will be discovered some fifty or sixty school-boys playing a game of their own, invariably interrupting the students. If the day is hot, the observer, by shutting his eyes, and slightly exciting his imagination, could readily fancy himself in Pandemonium, on account of the fearful yells and screams with which the youngsters accompany their exertions. Let us suppose the observer is a modest freshman of somewhat extensive reading. He has read of the classic walks of Oxford and Cambridge, paced by grave dons and hard-working students; if he has a turn for philosophy, he has often in imagination strolled about the shady walks of the Lyceum with the great Peripatetic, or has listened, in the museum gardens of Alexandria, to the fair Hypatia, the last of the Platonists. He thinks he will find the same surroundings to some extent at McGill, and looks forward to peopling her walks with the poets and philosophers of the past, or its picturing to his mind the academic distinctions the future will bring within his grasp. He hurries away from the play-ground, and crossing the drive, he sees—what? Not that scene of quiet seclusion he fancied would exist, but all over the grounds some fifty nurses (we counted fifty-four one day last week) with their infantile charges. Instead of the shouts of yells fourteen, the quavering treble of four and under thrills through his ears; a gust of wind brings the yells of the boys to him; the nurses, in all dialects from *patois* to Erse, comment on his appearance as if he were an intruder, and their infant charges redouble their efforts, in which they succeed perfectly, to make *day* hideous with their howlings.

The shock to his auditory nerves and his modesty is too much for him; he turns into the path along the brook and escapes from the sight, if not from the sound, of his tormentors. He finds a spot where his eye is refreshed by the rustic beauty of the scene, and his mind free to revel in whatever scene it may call up. He enjoys this for a short time, but it is too pleasant to last; his attention is called back to earth by a titter, and before him past; under it he breaks down, and with averted face he rushes trial them home to his lodgings, the ideal college gardens of his imagination being in reality a play-ground for boys and a nursery garden for babies. In sober earnest this is an evil, and it is one that might easily be remedied. We suppose that it will be admitted that our grounds are for the use of University men. The question is to what extent they should be open to the public. If they were large enough no one could object to all being allowed access to them; but as they really are now too small for the use of the students, we must object to any policy which for a small pecuniary profit causes the students great annoyance, if it does not altogether prevent them from using grounds which they naturally think were originally provided for their benefit, not to increase by a paltry fraction the revenues of the College. One of two courses is open to the University authorities—either to close the grounds against the public entirely, or to utilize the unimproved part of the grounds as a playground and garden which should be open to all on the sole condition of good behavior; and thus allow us to enjoy the remainder of the grounds without encountering in our walks bawling infants and “bread and butter” misses. We hope that whatever they may resolve on, they will abandon a policy which to us at least appears hardly consistent with the dignity of the College.

EDITOR.

Operations at the Hospital.

As the Montreal General Hospital is essentially a University institution, being under the care of the Medical Faculty of McGill, the members of which alone are its attending and consulting physicians, its affairs, I think, will be of some interest to the readers of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE; while some contributions of this kind will convince its subscribers that the students of all the faculties take an interest in its object, and co-operate with the editors to ensure its success. I will speak now of the surgical operations that have been performed in the Hospital during this last month. Small as the Hospital is, and limited as is for that reason the number of patients, yet we need never be ashamed of the record of operations, the mortality rate in which is as small as in any hospital, although the crowded state in which the wards frequently are, and the confined situation of the building, are most unfavorable for the after-treatment of surgical cases. The low rate of mortality may justly be said to be due in great measure to the skill and care of Drs. Roddick and Chipman, our House Surgeons. In the last month we have had, in addition to several minor operations, such as ligation of hemorrhoids, operations for Fistula in Ano, and amputations of fingers, a good number of legs below the knee, all of them for Caries of bones of the leg, except one, which was for crushing of the ankle and foot. In this case Dr. Fenwick, who is now one of the attendant physicians, tried a method for controlling the hemorrhage that has been recently introduced in London, which has the advantage of rendering the operation entirely bloodless, and also saving for the patient the blood which was in the limb at the time. This is done by bandaging the limb with a roller as tightly as it can be pulled, from the toes up to within three inches of Poupart's Ligament, and there applying a rubber band as tightly as possible. This controls the hemorrhage completely, and the flaps, when cut, are bloodless. Of course the bandage must be taken off again where the flaps have to be cut. In the case referred to, the rubber tubing used for drainage was employed, being wound around the limb several times. The advantage of this is evident, particularly when the patient has lost a quantity of blood by the accident.

I cannot here refrain from speaking of Dr. Fenwick, who is a credit and honour to the Faculty and to the city. The boldness, and at the same time judgment with which he undertakes an operation, and the coolness and deliberation with which he handles the knife, are alike the admiration of all who see him operate. He performed, a short time ago, with the utmost neatness and success, an operation which has never been attempted before by any surgeon in Canada, and has been very rarely attempted in the States. It was the operation of Colotomy, that is establishing an artificial anus by cutting into the colon. The object in this case was to relieve from the constant irritation of the fecal discharges some syphilitic ulcers in the rectum which could not possibly heal so long as they were subjected to this irritation. Dr. Fenwick performed the operation called Omussat's, since the operation, though previously much reduced by the disease.

Another operation this month, also by Dr. Fenwick, was that of Trephining for a depressed fracture of the skull. The symptoms of compression, however, persisted, and in the *post mortem* examination the cause was found to be a clot under the dura mater. In addition to these, the operation of excision of the knee-joint for disease of the ends of the femur and tibia, was performed by Dr. Drake. This is a very important operation—and especially difficult in subsequent treatment, from the size of the wound and the profuse suppuration which is apt to ensue. Here is an array of cases which show the means which a student of McGill has of gaining experience in surgery in the Montreal General Hospital, while at the same time it shows the work which that much-abused institution is doing.

Notes.

We have received a letter from “Trebtor.” Lack of space compels us to leave it over until our next issue. The Editor wishes Trebtor to send his name to the GAZETTE before the 15th instant.

We have several articles of interest which we are compelled to leave over. They are now in type.

The University Bazaar Society.

For lack of space we are unable to give any report of the meetings held during the month, excepting that of the twenty-fourth. On this evening the members turned out in full force, and manifested great interest in the speeches. The evening was graced by the presence of Professor Goldwin Smith. The subject for discussion was "Will Republicanism eventually supersede all other forms of Government?"

The President, Mr. C. P. Davidson, having taken the chair, the programme of the evening was commenced by Mr. Keller, who gave a spirited rendering of Macaulay's "Virginia." Dr. Beers followed with an essay, or rather sketch, called "Wild Duck and Digression," which displayed the humor and racy descriptiveness of one who is not unknown in literary circles. The debaters were, for the affirmative, Messrs. McLaren, Fisher, G. E. Jenkins and McLennan; for the negative, Messrs. Trenholme, Lonergan and MacMaster. The speakers were frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and though the meeting did not break up till eleven o'clock, the interest never lagged. On being put to the vote, the negative carried by a small majority.

The Chairman then, with a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the society Professor Goldwin Smith. That learned gentleman then rose, and after having given some pleasing reminiscences of his experiences at the Debating Society at Oxford, and commended the utility of Political Debating Societies generally, proceeded to discuss the subject of the evening's debate.

He reviewed the state of the world with regard to its governments, from the despotism of China in the East to the Republic of the United States in the West. He said that the belief in the hereditary principle, and the divine right of kings, was a primitive idea, and that as nations advanced, it became less strong, so that at the present day we found it most powerful in those nations which were least civilized, as in China and Russia. As we advanced, too, from the east to the west the principle became less strong, in China being at its height, in America having disappeared altogether. It was nonsense to talk of the divine right of kings for, if we took the history of the Jews, they were expressly warned against having a king. In England, he said, monarchy had come to the vanishing point. During the Crimea there had been a strong feeling in favor of abolishing monarchy altogether, and the English people would never stand another George IV. But in the course of time another George IV. must come, for it stood to reason that persons brought up to an assured position, in the midst of luxury, and with every means of gratifying their desires, must degenerate, and that the ability to govern did not descend from father to son. He had no doubt, he said, that Republicanism would eventually supersede monarchy, but that he did not by any means take the United States as a model of Republicanism. The speaker then sat down amidst a generous round of applause, and a vote of thanks to him for having honored the society with his presence, was then passed and the meeting adjourned.

The annual meeting was held last night in the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, St. Catherine street. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, having been adopted, the elections of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with, and the following was the result:

President: Mr. J. J. MACLAREN, M.A., B.C.L.
 Vice-Presidents: } R. C. FISHER, M.A., B.C.L.
 } S. MCLENNAN (re-elected).
 Secretary: W. S. WALKER (re-elected).
 Treasurer: G. E. JENKINS (re-elected).

Committee: { C. P. DAVIDSON, M.A., B.C.L.,
 } W. G. BEERS,
 } M. LONERGAN, B.C.L.,
 } R. A. RAMSAY, M.A., B.C.L.,
 } S. C. STEVENSON,
 } A. F. RITCHIE, B.A.

The Younger at McGill.

FIRST PAPER.

THE WEEK BEFORE THE SPORTS.

At all times during the session, save when buried in the snows of winter, the College grounds present a certain amount of activity. Students are scattered over its surface engaged in football or cricket, or idly strolling in knots of two and three, while the colour necessary to give tone to the picture is supplied by the bright dresses of the nurses and children who seem doomed eter-

nally to haunt the rotunda. But the stir and bustle of the year seem to have culminated in the week before the athletic sports, and afford to outsiders and loungers like ourselves an interesting spectacle. So, lighting our pipes, and loosening the academic severity of our garments to become more in accord with the spirit of the scene before us, let us ramble for a few minutes among the groups which dot the football field, now changed into a race course. We turn towards the spot whence rings out a clear voice above the surrounding clamour, and hear a law-student advocating with perhaps more noise than vivacity the claims of his favourite far "over the hurdles." He speaks too with more earnestness than is usually displayed in the courts of which he is destined to become an ornament, offering to sustain the claims of his man with his purse. Near him we see an embryo C. E. scientifically taking the altitude of his last jump; again at the upper turn of the course a candidate for the Championship Quarter swings along over the course to pick out the places where he can best force the running. At our right is a "medical" examining the thews and sinews of a comrade with a critical ability which speaks well for his powers of diagnosis. But, see! The crowd falls back and three or four gallant members of the Rifle Corps, clad in little more than the popularly received idea of their uniform, come down the track at a canter in training for the "Volunteer's Race." The bystanders cheer their favourites; each warrior to his work, sprints, and the easy run is increased to top speed.

Presently one shoots ahead of the ruck and comes in a winner by several feet, amidst the congratulations of his friends, while the second man, a Theolog, throws himself upon a bench and as he energetically mops his forehead, mutters: "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

Against a tree-box leans a Nestor of the course surrounded by an admiring though somewhat verdant group of freshmen, listening to the feats of yore, which seem to lose nothing by repetition. At each succeeding tale their enthusiasm increases and their mouths and ears open with astonishment; there is no telling to what lengths their admiration for the narrative might have carried them were it not for the providential advent of a wind-driven football, which diverts their attention and they rush after it, and Nestor, despising the fickleness of the rising generation, walks off in disgust. The collectors, wanderers like ourselves, but with a more rapid stride and a more definite purpose, roam about, subscription books in their hands, and in their mouths the cry of the horse-leech's daughters, "Give! Give!"

They attack some parsimonious student—alas, there are such!—and do not leave him till his name is added to the list, but more pleasing far it is for them when a contributor

"With a peaceful like smile on his features,
 And a dollar greenback in his hand,"

adds that sum to the fast-increasing fund for the Sports. A warning shout causes us to spring aside just escaping being annihilated by the "56 weight" hurled by a brawny giant in our rear, and we hasten to join the quietest, though perhaps the most interested men on the grounds, the little group of *cognoscendi* who, as far removed as possible from the "ignobile vulgus," are, by basing their calculations on the records of previous time and training, endeavouring to approximate as nearly as possible to those now results in the future, but which we shall all know before this meets the eyes of my readers.

The above is the first of a series of papers on subjects connected with the College, by a student who preserves that anomalous connection with the University which gives him the title of "Partial." The next paper will be on "The Bumptious Freshman."

EDITOR.

Mathematical Physics.

SCENE—CLASS ROOM.

Student—"How do we know that action and reaction are equal?"

Professor—"If you want a practical demonstration, suppose W., who sits at your right hand, should strike you, and C., who sits at your left, should strike you at the same instant with exactly the same force, why then—". At this point the Professor is interrupted, for W. and C. prepare to make the supposition real, and the student, having his memory aroused by the threatening gestures of his classmates calls out with all the agony of fear, "Pray, sir, don't let them try it, for I am not a rigid body."

The genial Professor not displeased to find that his pupil has at least a clear notion of a rigid body pardons him.

The classmates smile and our hero rejoices.

Current Events.

We now present to the readers of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, the first of a series of monthly articles on the most prominent events which transpire during each month both in America and Europe. It might be thought that it is out of place to notice the politics of our country, but on the other hand, we like all good citizens, have a stake in the country, and the references which will be made will be from a neutral standpoint, and any opinions we may hazard will be from no party construction of events or speeches, and we will devote in this, as in all other articles, the greater part of our attention to subjects connected with education and literature.

The Parliament of the Dominion was opened on Thursday, the 23rd October, with all due ceremony. The speech from the Throne treated of several subjects of interest, amongst them the announcement of a Bill to establish a General Court of Appeals, a measure of the utmost importance, and the carrying out of which will entail great difficulty. The surrender of their charter by the Canada Pacific Railway Company, is announced as having been executed and accepted, and the early commencement and vigorous prosecution of the construction of the railway is recommended. The other measures treated of consist in the establishment of a Dominion Board of Agriculture, an amendment of the laws relating to Parliamentary Representation, and the consideration of the Insolvency Laws. In regard to the Pacific charges, the evidence, together with the Report of the Commissioners, is laid before the House. In their report, the Commissioners express no opinion upon the evidence taken. It may be remarked that LORD DUFFERIN held the opinion that their office was rather inquisitorial than judicial, and that the Commissioners, concurring in that view, state that they consider their duty to have been fully discharged by the forwarding of the depositions and documents with their report to the Secretary of State, unless their opinion should be specially sought. The most important feature in the business of the day was the submission of LORD DUFFERIN'S despatches to Parliament together with the reply of LORD KIMBERLEY. The despatches are lengthy documents, treating of the causes which gave rise to the Pacific charges, the prorogation of Parliament on the 17th August, and the appointment of the Royal Commission. To us they appear to approach more closely to special pleading than was at all necessary, especially since the writer has been put upon his defence by no one but himself. As their rhetorical efforts they are worthy of being carefully studied. It is not easy to discover the reasons for lying this correspondence before the House at the present moment. We should fancy that it belonged rather to the British Parliament than to that of the Dominion. The suggestion of the Grit organs that it was done by HIS EXCELLENCY with the intention of influencing Parliament in favour of the Ministers, is not to be entertained for a moment.

In replying to the despatches LORD KIMBERLEY says:—"Her Majesty's Government have read these clear and able statements with much interest. It is not their duty to express any opinion upon the particular measures adopted on the advice of your responsible ministers, but they fully approve your having acted on these matters in accord with constitutional usage."

The battle concerning these charges is now being fought out on the floor of the House. It is not for us to enter into any discussion of the merits of the parties engaged in it. It is a strife of parties, but the national honour depends upon the result. What that result will be, it is impossible at present to foresee, but it is a satisfaction to know that the judgment is in the hands of the representatives of the people, and we may at least express the hope that the honour of our DOMINION may again shine forth before the nations of the world, undimmed by the slightest stain. To our minds the whole electoral system of the country is rotten, and the only panacea for our political ill is electoral regeneration.

The return of CAPT. HAYTER for Bath has excited the surprise both of the British Government and their opponents. It has been looked upon as a turn in the tide of Conservative reaction. Really, the Liberals have merely succeeded in retaining a seat. The victory is enhanced to the Liberal party, by the mortification of the Conservatives, arising from the fact that so certain was the result deemed that Mr. DISRAELI issued a manifesto in the shape of a letter to LORD GREY, which was read at a meeting of the electors. It spoke of Bath as leading public opinion in favor of Conservatism, and denouncing the policy of the Government in vis-à-vis to their "plundering and blundering." Nothing more was bably have an effect beyond Bath, and will injure the party more than the loss of the election.

The new Solicitor-General, Mr. HENRY JAMES, is elected for Taunton, and Mr. BRIGHT was returned without opposition. It is a thing unprecedented in the history of Cabinets that the latter gentleman should, in a speech to his electors, have referred in condemnatory terms to the most important Clause (the 25th) of the Education Bill, the test measure of the last Session. We presume that Mr. BRIGHT had the concurrence of Mr. GLADSTONE, and of other members of the Cabinet, in divulging a Cabinet secret; but it is scarcely likely that he could have obtained that of Mr. FORSTER, who was the author of the measure. This is another and most significant indication of want of harmony in the Imperial Ministry.

A late telegram informs us that Sir GARNET WOLSELEY has arrived at Cape Coast, and we may look for a vigorous prosecution of the ASHANTEE WAR.

An association for the reform and codification of International Law lately met in BRUSSELS. The United States, Italy, England, Germany, France and Spain, were represented, some by well-known publicists. The representatives, not being authorized by the nations to which they belong, the proceedings are not to be looked upon as official. The object which the Association sets before it, is not only the codification of the best principles of International Law, but also the substitution of new principles when the old ones are found to be bad or defective. Count Sclopis, in a letter to the President, urges the members to work upon public opinion by reason and sentiment in order to destroy the ridiculous notions of honour which now exist, and to gain by the establishment of universal peace the acceptance of such a code.

The object is good; its realization would be a grand era in the history of the world, but there is not the power to carry it out. The forces of reason and sentiment may be of great effect in working upon public opinion, but they have not the power to change either individual or national human nature, and the day of universal peace, when all nations shall submit to be governed in their relations to and intercourse with each other, by a Code of International Law, is yet far off. We shall not see it.

The energy of CASTELAR bids fair to restore peace to SPAIN, yet the situation may be still said to be "mixed." The Intrantigence ironclads have failed to breach the blockade of Carthagen, having been defeated by the Republican fleet. Although the Royalists have somewhat the best of it in the North, their success in the late battle is rather equivocal, and calculated to advance their cause but little. It is very difficult to form any opinion upon the situation, owing to the disconnected and unsatisfactory character of the reports.

In FRANCE the Monarchists have been looking forward to the meeting of the Assembly, called for the 27th of October, with the expectation of effecting a revolution by a vote in favour of Henry V. The restoration of the Monarchy would seem to be the best thing for France as she is at present situated, but we can scarcely hope that the expectations of the Monarchists will be realized. In referring to the contest, the *Saturday Review* says:—"So long as MacMahon is President the struggle will be fought out in the Parliamentary arena. * * * Though it would be more advantageous for the Republicans that the question should be decided in a new Assembly, rather than in the present one, it is still a gain to them that it should be decided by the Assembly, rather than in some less regular fashion."

We notice, amongst the University intelligence, the acceptance of the chair of Natural Science at VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBourg, by Dr. HANAAL, Ph. D., of the University of Breslau. It is stated that the learned doctor is master of eight languages, and has made some valuable discoveries in Chemistry in his native land. Men of learning are not so plentiful in our colony, and every addition to their number is to be welcomed as a great boon to the country.

The news comes to us across the lines that Mortimer E. Leggett, a student of CORNELL UNIVERSITY, has been accidentally killed during his initiation into the mysteries of the College Secret Society, known as the *Kappa Alpha*. It is a matter of regret that a secret society, whose object is to bring into a closer union the students of a University, should bring discredit upon a good cause by such outrages against humanity. We would not wish to see secret societies abolished, but we do wish to see them keep within the bounds of reason and decency in their initiations. It is scarcely possible that they can have arrived at the state of blackguardism set forth in some of the United States papers, but unless this fightful occurrence serve as a warning, we shall see the universities repress all such societies, as has already been done in Harvard.

Sports.

THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC MEETING.

Shortly after the issue of our last, a meeting was held to decide whether we should hold an athletic meeting this fall. Although the time was short, it was unanimously decided that such a gathering should take place, and the following committee was appointed:—Arts, Rodger, Stevenson, and McLennan; Medicine, Cline, Jones and Molson; Law, Baynes and Abbott. Subscriptions were solicited, and a programme was prepared, and the races were appointed for the morning and afternoon of Friday, the 21st ult. The day was glorious, all the three hundred students who look a last anxious look at the sky before they retired on Thursday night, had their hearts relieved as they stepped out on Friday morning—the air was fresh and bracing, sky clear, and the sun was shining brightly. At half-past ten a large crowd of students, professors, and friends of the college, were on the ground, where the following programme was promptly carried out without any thing occurring to mar the harmony of the entertainment:—

No. 1. *Two Miles*.—Five Entries—Bomberry and Hannington came to scratch. On the seventh round Bomberry dropped out, and Hannington keeping on finished with a magnificent spurt.

No. 2. *Broad Jump* (standing).—Nine came up. The result was Lang, 10 ft. 7½ inches.

No. 3. *Throwing Hammer* (16 lbs.).—Five to scratch. McDonald, 60 ft. 9 inches.

No. 4. *Running Hop, Step and Jump*.—Twenty to scratch. Baynes, 38 ft. 5 inches.

No. 5. *Pulling Weight* (56 lbs.).—Six entries.—McDonald, 19 ft. 2½ inches.

No. 6. *High Jump*.—Eight entries. Won by Clark, 5 ft.

No. 7. *Throwing the Cricket Ball*.—Seventeen entries, sixteen threw. Lang won with 93 yds. 1 ft.; Nellis, 93 yds. 4 in.

AFTERNOON.

Promptly at 2.30, the first race was called, and Page, Clark, Boswell, Fleming and Hannington came to the scratch. At the snap they got off evenly, and on the first turn Page led, followed by Boswell, Fleming, Clark and Hannington. Hannington dropped out on the second round, Boswell on the third, and they came in as follows:—Page first; then Boswell a rod behind, and Clark about as far behind him. The prize for this race was a handsome medal, presented by W. C. McDonald, Esq., who by this gift, shows that he takes an interest in the physical, as by his other munificent donations he does in our mental development.

The Hundred Yards.—Seven men go down to the starting post for this race, probably after the *Quarter* the most important; for it eighteen entries had been made, but most of the poor ones had withdrawn before the bell was rung, and only seven men of approved speed took the mark. A false start was made; Washburn and Joseph run out the full distance—but the others turn, and after some little delay, Amaron, Joseph, Thomas, Frothingham, Rodger and Nellis, are ready to go. At the snap they are off all together about a third of the way down, when Nellis drew to the front, and at a clipping pace passes the stand and comes in fully five yards ahead of Thomas, the second man. In the next heat Thomas and Nellis change places, and he wins as gamely in 11.30. Now Arts and Medicine each have a heat, and in the generous rivalry each man resolves to do his best for the honour of his Faculty. Away they go about even, the little man beside the big, the rest not up. Half way down they are still abreast; opposite the stand no change; the excitement is intense—will it be a dead heat? No! a thousand times no! for Thomas puts on a spurt, draws ahead, and wins in 11.45.

No. 3. *Half-Mile*.—Medal presented by the Graduates.—Page, Brouillette, and McDougall start at a snail's pace, kept up by all on the first round. On the second, Brouillette, whose running was really fine considering the track, gradually gained on the others, and landed himself a winner, the others about even some forty yards behind.

No. 4. *The Three-Legged Race*.—Joseph and Thomas, Harvey and McDougall, and Robertson and Fleming start. Amidst the shouts of the crowd they gallop along the hundred yards, now one pair ahead, now another. "Cock" and his freshman man double, seem nearly down, but save themselves in some inexplicable manner, and stumble on to the winning post; the first *genini* past the flag were Thomas and Joseph.

No. 5. *The Steeplechase*.—Of the eighteen entries only Fleming, Page, Baynes, and McDougall turn up at the call—fourteen fences and two ten-foot water jumps in seven-eighths of a mile terrifying the rest. Over two hurdles and a stiff four foot

fence they go, with Baynes in front. Then he mistakes the course and the rest get in front; he soon resumes his old place and leads over two more fences and then the water jump. Here are at least four hundred people looking to see a splash—disappointment awaits them, for all clear it but Page, who drops out. Round again, when all clear it in the nearest possible manner, and spurt for the finish; when they come in, Baynes first, then McDougall, and next Fleming. Baynes winning the handsome locket presented by the Professors.

No. 6. *Kicking the Football*.—When the Sports were first undertaken, the Montreal Football Club immediately offered to present the prize for kicking the football. This is a graceful recognition of their gratitude for playing on our ground, and in the spirit of kindness in which it was offered was gratefully accepted by the Committee. Eleven men kicked, but as it was impossible to keep the crowd back many of the attempts were lost. It was won by Thomas, with a kick of 54 yards. We may remark in passing that 42 yards was the best kick at the Quebec games this fall.

No. 7. *Open Mile, for the Championship of the University*. A Cup presented by the Governors of the University.—Five came to the post, Baynes, Thomas, Brouillette, Stevenson, and Taylor, A. D. Taylor led until the hundred yards flag was passed, when Thomas, who drew up from third, where he had been running easily, passed him and came in a winner. Taylor second. Time, 5:51 sec.

No. 8. *Open Mile*.—Won by Allan in a walk over.

No. 9. *Hurdle Race, 220 yards, over six hurdles*.—Won by Amaron, Joseph second. The prize for this was a magnificent Gold Medal, presented by the Hon. Chancellor Day.

No. 10. *Quarter Mile Heats*. *Open*.—Allan and Davy ran, Davy winning the first heat, and Allan the second and third.

No. 11. *Half-Mile*.—To members of Rifle Corps in undress uniform. Four men started clad in the handsome uniform of the University Rifle Corps: Campbell, Cameron, Tunstall, and McDougall. Cameron sprained his ankle on the second round, and of course had to stop—and Campbell and Tunstall tied on the finish—and the race will be run off on Monday. The prize was presented by Lieut.-Col. Bond.

Immediately after the conclusion of the races, the greater part of the spectators entered the Molson Hall, where the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Day. When this was finished, the Chancellor, the Hon. Justice Day, was asked to address a few words to the audience. On his appearance he was loudly applauded by the students, for we have reason to be proud of our head, and spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, Gentlemen Undergraduates:

"Although there is not much connection between the understanding which win races and the understanding which makes speeches, I have great pleasure in addressing a few words to you this afternoon. I am rejoiced to see that these athletic sports have been so successfully carried out this afternoon; I think the physical training of the student is no more to be neglected than is his mental, for on it depends those qualities of pluck and endurance which are necessary to insure success in life. I hope that these sports may be made an annual affair, and that in future years, they may draw as large a number of spectators and be as keenly contested as they have been to-day. In conclusion let me, on behalf of the spectators, congratulate the Committee on the successful manner in which they have arranged and carried out the long and interesting programme of to-day's sports."

After cheers for the Chancellor and Mrs. Day, the Principal and the Ladies, the Athletic Sports Meeting of 1873 was brought to a conclusion.

We need hardly express, in fact we cannot, our gratification, in the first place, that the Sports were inaugurated, and again that they were so successfully carried out. The arrangements of the Committee were excellent, and there was very little delay between the events.

It may be said that the Sports were rather a means of seeing what athletic feats our undergraduates are capable of, than as contests for supremacy. In some races it was entirely doubtful who was the favourite, so little did we know of each other's athletic powers. In the future, this will be different. We hope that succeeding years will not let drop this meeting. It is good in itself, it meets with the approval of the authorities, and its difficulties are easily overcome.

The Committee have desired us to proffer their thanks to Mrs. Day, who presented the prizes, and to the other ladies who were present on the field, to Professors Craik, Armstrong, and Mr. C. P. Davidson, the judges, and the patrons of the sports.

There were some three or four thousand people on the field

during the afternoon, who appeared to take the greatest possible interest in the games. The band of the G. T. R. Brigade performed during the afternoon.

As will be seen, most of the prizes were medals. They were from the establishment of Harper, St. James Street, and were of the finest workmanship and a credit to any manufacturing jeweller in the country. They were of the most varied form, but all of the most artistic design, and after seeing them we hope the Committee in future years, and indeed any club or association desiring prizes, will patronize the same establishment as that at which the prizes for our meeting were obtained.

Foot Ball.

THE CHALLENGE CUP.—MONTREAL VS. QUEBEC.

It will be remembered that at the formation of the Dominion Foot Ball Association last spring, the Montreal Club offered a challenge cup to all clubs members of the Association—the club holding it for two years against all comers to retain permanent possession of it. Quebec was the first to challenge, and the match came off on Saturday, the 11th. The day was perfect, the audience small, but with a larger proportion of ladies than at any other match we have ever seen; and the men were all acquainted with the game and evinced their appreciation of the fine play of both sides by frequent cheers.

Montreal won the toss, and Young, the captain of the Quebecs, sends the ball towards the Montreal goals; it is soon sent back, and keeps at the other end until Campbell gets a "touch down" and kicks the prettiest goal possible, in the centre of the bar and a few feet above it: Game ten minutes. Quebec looks rather astonished, but the game goes on without much change until the half-hour is called and goals are changed, the Quebecers evincing a disposition to shoulder. After the kick off, the ball still keeps about the Quebec goals, Hare and Phillips nearly getting it over at different times, but Quebec tries to keep it in the middle of the field and for the most of the half-hour succeeds. After the change the ball comes towards the Montreal goals, Quebec making a series of brilliant attempts to get a touch down, but without success. Benson made a good kick from the field at goal, but was not successful. Shortly afterwards Esdaile made a run with the ball nearly the whole length of the field, one of the most brilliant bits of play that the entire day witnessed, and one of the most difficult under the Association Rules, which prevent carrying. Then the fortune changed and Quebec was once more in defense; Hare and Campbell made tries at their goal, in Campbell's kick, an ounce more force would have sent it over. Time is nearly up and Montreal rushes, when the umpire calls time, with the ball touched down in the Quebec lines. So Montreal keeps the cup for this season.

The play on both sides was good. Quebec was a trifle heavier, but not nearly so quick, and altogether inferior to Montreal in "checking." Their kicking was excellent, Young's "punting" being far beyond anything of the kind on the other side; some two or three men played very well for them. The faults of their play were slowness and hot playing together, faults which practice will correct. On the Montreal team Hare's play was most brilliant, but Stuart Campbell's was almost as dashing. Smith and Baynes played steadier than any other men. It must be remembered that on the Montreal side only the men "on attack" had any chance to distinguish themselves, and that the men behind were almost idle the whole afternoon; so that in mentioning the above names, we judged only from the play of that match, which was almost entirely confined to some half dozen of the team.

In the evening Montreal entertained Quebec at dinner at the "Carlton." A most enjoyable evening was spent, and the Town escorted Quebec to the train, when they left well satisfied with their treatment, if not with the result of the match.

The Montreal Club offered three caps to the best players on their side; the winners being Hare, Campbell, and Smith.

ARTS VS. SCIENCE.—On Thanksgiving Day, the 16th ult., this match was played. After an hour and a half hard play the match was finished with Arts the victor by one touch down. This is remarkably close play.

M. F. B. C. vs. CRICKET CLUB.—These two clubs played a scratch match on Saturday the 19th. It was won of course by the football team, Thomas getting a touch down and Esdaile kicking the goal. Mr. Stuart Campbell had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder and break his collar bone. He is now able to beout, though not entirely recovered from his accident.

FRESHMENS vs. HIGH SCHOOL.—The freshmen were beaten. The Schoolboys gained one goal, kicked by Morris. We understand the freshmen played some peculiarly freshmen like tricks in regard to their empire.

History of Companies No. 4 and 5 P. of W. Rifles.

We think a brief history of the origin of our University companies may not be unacceptible to our readers, and have therefore obtained the following particulars:—

At the commencement of October, 1872, Mr. Herbert Reddy spoke to Captain Barnjum about raising a military company of students. Captain Barnjum said it would give him great pleasure to aid in such an organization, and would see how the matter could be arranged. A few days afterwards Messrs. Herbert Reddy, W. B. Dawson and A. D. Taylor saw Captain Barnjum, when he told them that knowing Government would not sanction a drill association, he had asked Lieut.-Col. Bond whether he would receive the proposed company into the Prince of Wales Regiment, as then everything necessary would be furnished by the militia authorities, and that Colonel Bond had expressed his willingness to do so. It was then agreed before proceeding further, to consult Principal Dawson; accordingly Captain Barnjum called the next day, and found him exceedingly favorable to the proposed organization, and after entering very fully into all the details, and ascertaining that studies would not in any way be interfered with, Dr. Dawson agreed to lay the matter before the Corporation, which he did a few days afterwards, and received their unanimous consent.

A meeting was then called at the Gymnasium, University street, at which Captain Barnjum was in the chair, and Mr. W. B. Dawson acted as Secretary. The Chairman having stated that the meeting was for the purpose of ascertaining if the students were willing to form a company to be attached to the Prince of Wales Regiment, and gave full particulars of what would be required of them, in case they did so, several gentlemen took part in the discussion that followed, and finally it was agreed to form said company, nearly everyone present entering his name on a list prepared by the Secretary, and a Committee consisting of Messrs. Ernest Taylor, John Allan, W. B. Dawson and Captain C. S. Stevenson, was appointed for the purpose of obtaining recruits. On the following Saturday drilling commenced, under Captain Barnjum.

Shortly afterwards a meeting was held, Mr. W. B. Dawson in the chair, for the purpose of electing a Captain, at which Mr. Ernest Taylor proposed the name of Professor Armstrong, stating that he came fully up to his beau ideal of an officer, possessing not only capacity, but also—what to him, with his diminutive stature, appeared a matter of no little importance—a splendid form, and he felt convinced that if this gentleman could only be induced to accept the position, the company would have good cause to be proud of their commander. The nomination being seconded by Mr. Simon Tunstall, Professor Armstrong was unanimously elected, and a deputation detailed to wait on him, asking his acceptance of the captaincy, which after a few days' consideration, he did. At a subsequent meeting Mr. W. B. Dawson was elected Lieutenant, and Mr. Herbert Reddy, Ensign.

The original plan of our company had now to be altered, and it was determined to raise two, which by the indefatigable exertions of the originators of the movement, aided by several energetic members of the existing company, was accomplished. The second company being composed principally of medical students, these gentlemen held a meeting at the Gymnasium, University street, to elect officers from their own faculty. Dr. George Roddick was unanimously elected Captain, it being a scramble who should have the honor of proposing so popular a name. Messrs. Robert Reddick and James C. Cameron were elected Lieutenant and Ensign. The two companies drilled some three or four times, and were then dismissed for the vacation.

This session the number of new members more than compensates for those who have left college. On Saturday, 25th, the companies mustered at their armory to receive uniforms. Lieut.-Col. Bond was present, and expressed to Captain Barnjum his admiration of the splendid appearance of the men. Drill will now be proceeded with regularly, every Saturday morning at nine o'clock, on McGill College Grounds.

We would, in conclusion, impress upon our fellow students the importance of each one feeling that the credit of the University companies rests on his shoulders; if each one does this, the aggregate will be all that our enthusiastic and energetic officers can desire; and we trust further, that each Company will feel that it is part of the Regiment, and that the only rivalry will be to turn out the best drilled and largest company. One Alma Mater—One Regiment—let Union be our motto and our strength.

Personal.

ALFRED BALCH is now in California, with an invention of his own, which we hear is proving a success.

E. HOLTON, B. C. L., '65, has secured a matrimonial prize at Kingston. We extend to the happy pair our best wishes.

JOHN GRANDY, B. A., '66, is a thriving merchant in Bethany, Ontario.

JAMES WELLWOOD, third year Arts, was ordained as Pastor of the C. P. Church, Cote Des Neiges, last month. Mr. Wellwood finished his course in the Presbyterian College, Montreal, this year.

F. W. KELLY, B. A., '71, Shakespeare medallist, is at Cornell University.

D. C. McLEOD, B. A., '73, Anne Molson medallist, we hear has been appointed Examiner in Mathematics in Prince of Wales College.

CALEB S. HOLIDAY, B. A., '70, is now, and has been during the past year, Principal of the Lachute College, which has been increasingly prosperous since he received the appointment.

CLEMENT McLEOD, B. A., Sc. '73, is appointed Mathematical Tutor in the Engineering Department at McGill.

Wm. J. DEY, B. A., '71, is the Tutor at the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

ERNEST M. TAYLOR is the Tutor at the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.

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The Story of the Earth and Man.—By J. W. Dawson, F. R. S., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal. (Holder and Stoughton).—Geology as a science must always prove attractive; its study serves the discipline the mind. The several chapters of this treatise were originally prepared and reproduced, with their illustrative diagrams, they make an exceedingly useful volume—a volume containing an epitome of all the theories from time to time advanced, and the modern arguments peculiar to this many-sided and important while he avoids such technicalities as are likely to confuse the unscientific reader, he leaves nothing untouched which is necessary to a fair—not to say complete—comprehension of the whole science. With commendable reticence, Dr. Dawson has left undiscussed the relation of scientific geology to the Mosaic account of the creation of the world; but on this branch of the subject he has previously written in his "Archæa," and, therefore, the less need to go over the ground a second time. All, however, will agree with him, that geology, to be really useful, must be emancipated from the control of bald metaphysical speculation, and delivered from that materialistic infidelity which, by robbing Nature of her spiritual element, makes science dry, barren, and repulsive, diminishes its educational value, and even renders it less efficient for purposes of practical research.

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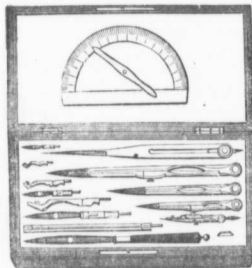
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