

McGILL
UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Wednesday, January 6, 1886.

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McGill University Gazette

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Rejected communications will not be returned, to which rule no exception can be made. The name of the writer must always accompany a communication.

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

NOTICE.

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Editorials.

A MCGILL COMPANY OF ENGINEERS.

We are glad to be able to announce that active steps are being taken towards the formation of a corps of engineers in the college.

The officers and men are to be selected from the

different Faculties, and the proposed company strength is seventy-five rank and file.

The Inspector of Engineers is a most enthusiastic advocate of the scheme. The corps is to be perfectly independent of any other city organization, and therefore will be able to select hours for drill and parade that will not interfere with college work.

The drill is very much more interesting and varied than that of any other branch of the service, and at the same time more difficult and more suited to the superior intelligence of University undergraduates. The prospects of annual camps, rifle matches, etc., will add to the popularity of the University Engineers as a means of healthy, harmless and enjoyable recreation. We should have, and, no doubt, will have, at McGill in a few years the best corps of volunteer engineers in Canada. An instructor is to be imported from the standing army of England, who will also act as armorer, and will be a useful man to have connected with the Science Faculty.

If the Government grant the necessary funds for a well equipped corps, men from all the Faculties will soon be forthcoming to fill the ranks to repletion. What a fine front rank of six-footers the Medical Faculty alone could turn out!

It is to be remembered that Engineers are the highest branch of the service, and in event of their being called out for actual service, the privates have duties of non-commissioned officers, in charge of infantry parties preparing defences, laying out camps, etc. The promoters of the scheme are daily expecting to hear definitely from Ottawa, so there is every prospect of our having a jolly camp of McGill volunteers next spring.

WHO ARE THE UNIVERSITY'S FRIENDS?

Who are most capable of naming the true friends of McGill? Certainly not those who are often ready on short notice to frame a reply to this question. Some try to do so. Fortunately they are not numerous, but they are persistent, and endowed with a supreme regard for the correctness of their own judgment. They will tell off-hand how one person is doing or attempting to do harm to the University, and how another person should alter his course if his aims were really conscientious and return to the right path—or what they deem the right path to be. No

allowance is made for difference of opinion. Efforts which are at least well-meant, if not very effective are criticised and misjudged, and influences which combined and reconciled might result in good to the college, are weakened and alienated. Even THE GAZETTE occasionally comes in for an attack of the kind, though the wielders of such weapons may some day find that they handle a two-edged sword.

The question, who are the friends of the University? is a natural one, and it might be thought that some who are admittedly qualified to speak would do so. It might be expected, for instance, that one who had unselfishly labored during the best part of a lifetime on behalf of the University, who had been the main-spring of her progress, and her steady upholder in the day of deepest difficulty, who has never relaxed a moment because temporary and uncertain prosperity succeeded a period of struggling for existence, it might be expected that from such a source would come a definite statement as to the worth and the sincerity of active workers in University affairs.

But the public utterances of Principal Sir Wm. Dawson, whose services can only be measured by the present status of the University, will be searched in vain for hasty censures on those who show a willingness to contribute time, energy, or money to the general effort. And when the highest authority sees fit to be silent, there is some ground for asking self-constituted judges to be patient. In this matter a little usefulness is a dangerous thing. It does not entitle the performer to pose as the spokesman of a whole community.

It falls to the lot of THE GAZETTE sometimes to pass judgment upon actions and upon persons connected with the University. This is in fulfilment of the ordinary functions of a public journal, and arises from no desire to cavil at the college authorities. We hope that our opinion will be found logically defensible and characterized by good sense and moderation.

In the particular direction referred to we cannot contribute our quota of censure against those who are zealous, even if they are mistaken, in taking part in University matters. Their conduct may often be unwise—probably they will not object to be told so in a proper manner. To question their motives is an unproductive task too readily assumed by those who are wise in their own conceit.

THE "GAZETTE" AND THE STUDENTS.

We are thankful to our correspondent F. T., whose letter appears in another column, for the convenient opportunity afforded us of explaining one or two sins of omission which were committed in the last issue

of THE GAZETTE. The dinner of the Medical Undergraduates took place just two days before final arrangements connected with the publication of the last number were made, and, in consequence, the report of that highly successful and enjoyable affair at the Windsor, had to be compressed into very small space. The report was unfortunately shorter than we intended or desired, owing to a misapprehension of our representatives at the dinner, which fact the representative editors from Medicine can explain to those who are interested in the matter. We appreciate the assistance and good will of the Medical students too greatly, to have them suppose that we are not anxious to give their affairs all the attention which they so justly merit, or that we do not recognize the important part the Medicals take in those college events of which they are the life and soul. But we believe that in judging THE GAZETTE they are

To our virtues very kind
To our faults a little blind

and that they will not make up their minds to condemn the general conduct of the paper, solely upon one occurrence not quite satisfactory to them. They will leave such sweeping condemnation to our critical correspondent "F. T."

The report of the University Literary Society dinner, referred to was amongst the first matter furnished for the issue in question, and as the exigencies of space had not begun to press heavily as yet it was lengthier than usual. The accounts of the Undergraduates Society meetings were received too late for insertion. It may interest "F. T." to know that proceedings of both Societies were in type and had to be held over, through lack of space.

After these somewhat tedious explanations rendered necessary by "F. T.'s" letter, we need scarcely proceed to prove that THE GAZETTE has not in any way forfeited its right to be considered the organ of the students. A sufficient answer to our good friend "F. T.'s" scepticism on this point lies in the personnel of the editors' committee, the members of which are all student undergraduates excepting one. This exception has never been charged with any great feeling of antagonism towards the body from which dire necessity removed him a few months ago, but if the students should find his presence on the committee peculiarly obnoxious, a representation to that effect made to the directors of the paper would no doubt result in his instant and ignominious expulsion.

Our extreme modesty prevents us from referring at greater length to ourselves and our work. We do not expect our friends to be blind to faults in THE GAZETTE, or too long suffering with any errors it may commit.

We only expect that they be reasonable, and from the character which McGill men have earned for themselves it is an expectation that will not be disappointed.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Our modest beginning has already developed into something greater. The rapidity with which the little *sanctum*, which we hired in Philips Square a couple of months ago, was deserted for the larger room, and this again for the present quarters of the University Club shows completely how well founded was our belief that some such Club was wanted, and that it only required a statesmanlike and well-directed practical effort to lay its foundations and put it on a fair way towards complete success. While we are fully justified in taking to ourselves the credit of the initiative we must say that we could never have carried out the undertaking but for the hearty and generous encouragement which we received from a number of the younger graduates and some of the younger undergraduates. Those gentlemen who took upon themselves the risk of subscribing a guarantee fund and of moving into more expensive quarters are those who may truly be said to have founded the University Club. We can hardly express the gratification which we feel at the latent enthusiasm amongst University men which we have had the good fortune to arouse upon this and other matters within a very short time. For years we have heard nothing but complaints of the indifference manifested by the graduates, and no doubt these complaints were well founded; but they do not do one ounce of good. Well-directed efforts and concerted action, even in the smallest way, will do more good than the exhortations and twittings of a Burke. What we have already been able to do leads us to hope that renewed effort in the future will be largely successful.

The aid rendered by the Graduates Society and several of the Professors after the scheme had taken shape must be recorded to their honour. It shows that there is still some life in the Society, and that the Professors when asked to co-operative with the graduates and undergraduates in any of their undertakings are very willing to do so.

But let us not crow too much. The Club is still in its infancy and beset on every side by difficulties and hidden snares. We have now no control whatever over the Club except what moral influence we may possess, but in the most friendly spirit we can offer our advice.

It will be remembered that for a number of years repeated efforts were made to found such an institution

but always resulted in failure. It would be well for the committee to remember this, and to examine why it is that so far the undertaking this time has succeeded. All the former attempts were made on a wrong basis. The promoters started out with the idea that a Club should bloom at once into completeness—at once into something worthy the name of University Club. From our circumstances this was a mistake. They should have been content to sow the seed and let the tree take its time to grow. Our first piece of advice, then, to the committee is, be careful not to force the growth of the tree. Let it develop. Do not be too elated at the rapid growth which has already taken place. Be assured that that rapid growth will not continue. The young always grow rapidly, but as the man becomes stronger and more well-knit the development is more gradual. We do not mean to say that the Club will not grow. We merely warn the committee against over-sanguineness where the growth must be a matter of many years.

At the same time expansion must take place. Two rooms are absolutely necessary, and if possible it would be desirable to have three. The older graduates when canvassed will immediately ask, what attraction have you for them. This must be met. There is a well-stocked reading-room. That is not sufficient. We have a pleasant room with a piano. That is better. We have a smoking room, with cards, chess, etc. That is better still. We can supply refreshments of a light kind, and we afford a rendezvous for University men. All this ought to be enough to prevail upon a man of any spirit to assist the undertaking; but you must not count on generosity,—you must look about you with a business eye. Smoking material should, if possible, be obtainable on the premises, and as soon as the funds will allow a billiard table should be obtained. We also think it would be well if re-unions of all the members were held now and again, at which refreshments might be provided. This would lead members to make more frequent use of the rooms.

The committee, then, have before them a difficult and responsible task. They have by degrees to make the Club attractive, and yet to avoid extravagance. On business principles they should create a small reserve fund, so that they may continue next year without difficulty.

To the members we may say that we hope they will not be afraid to be exclusive. Happily there are not many objectionable people who could become members. But our advice is, become particular at once.

The influence of the Club is already beginning to be felt. Two or three years ago we gave it as our opinion that the University Literary Society would never be

successful until it could meet in a club-room owned by University men. It seems as if this prophecy was likely to be verified. The Society this year appears to have taken a new lease of life, and to have entered on a successful course. This is largely due, no doubt, to the officers elected by our influence, but we think the other fact has also had something to do with it. The GAZETTE itself we have not the slightest doubt will receive reflected benefit, and have its already large influence immensely extended.

We ask the committee of the Club to constantly keep before them that if this attempt fails, the idea may forever be buried in the depths of oblivion.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

For many years it has been a well known fact that the condition of the Faculty of Law was far from being what it ought. The School has been the subject, of adverse criticism on every hand, and as time goes on matters do not seem to be mending. Last year we published a letter signed "B. C. L." drawing attention in a very moderate and calm spirit to the state of affairs which existed, and calling on the authorities to take some steps to put an end to the glaring defects which were bringing the Faculty into disrepute. We republish this letter because it contains many suggestions upon the excellence of which there seems to be an unanimity of opinion among those who have given the subject any consideration. This letter was published early last year, but so far not one step has been taken in the direction indicated. Having now reason to believe that the members of the Faculty itself are beginning to recognize that something must at once be done, and knowing that any suggestions or friendly criticisms which we can make will be kindly received, we have taken the trouble to ascertain the opinions of a large number of the legal profession upon the subject. And here let us say one thing, which it ought really be unnecessary for us to emphasize but which we are sorry to say experience tells us it is necessary to reiterate, and that is this, that in bringing the full light of public opinion to bear upon this question and in making criticisms and suggestions we are actuated by nothing but the most kindly feelings towards the University, towards those who are in authority and towards the members of the Faculty of Law itself. We are desirous of working for the benefit of the University. No person receiving a salary from the funds of the University is more desirous of that object than we are. We may not always agree as to methods, but the common aim ought surely to secure us sympathy and a kindly forbearance.

In the present instance we have adopted a certain plan after deep consideration, and we are prepared, if necessary, to give our reasons for believing it to be the best which we could have adopted. It is necessary for us now in this connection merely to remind our readers that the low condition of the Faculty of Law has been known for a long time, and yet not a stir has been made to apply remedies. Perhaps when reform is attempted, it may turn out to be too late.

From the interviews which we publish below our readers will be able to form some idea of the present reputation of the Law Faculty, and will be able to see for themselves what reforms are considered necessary by the large number of lawyers whose opinions are given. There is one point upon which there is a startling unanimity of opinion. All professors as well as those outside the Faculty, are agreed in saying that something ought to be done to remedy the present state of affairs.

In discussing this matter we are of opinion that the standard of excellence, or rather of efficiency, which we should set before us for the Law School is not that of any of the other Schools which exist in this Province, but rather that of the other Faculties of our own University. If the Faculty of Law were as efficient in its sphere as the other Faculties are in theirs, no School in this Province could be held up to us as an example. The question forces itself upon us, why should the Faculty of Law be neglected—why should she be allowed to drag behind the others? To us it seems incomprehensible. It is certainly the very worst policy possible for the University authorities to pursue. The legal profession has perhaps more influence than any other in the community. It is true that legal men themselves are not generally the most wealthy, but they have very often large and wealthy connections. Besides, they are very numerous and hold the positions of greatest influence. They have the largest voice in the legislation of the country. In Toronto the great influence of the legal profession has been recognized and made use of by the University. The short-sighted policy of our University in this matter ought at once to be reversed.

The most tangible proof of the indifference which we complain of is seen in the small allowance from the general funds of the University which the Faculty of Law receives. Money is to be lavished on the other Faculties, but the Faculty of Law is to be considered as a kind of outcast or poor relation that must be content with the bread-and-water of a few hundred dollars. In the words of one of the Professors, the Faculty should either be allowed to become defunct or made a credit to the University of which it is supposed to form a part.

As to the Faculty itself we think this is about the state of affairs. The lectures are delivered in rooms situated in the garret of a building in St. James Street. The rooms are furnished with the most uncomfortable seats which it was possible for any one to construct. There are two rooms without any library, and without any one to take care of them. The University owns a large number of law books but they are at present utterly useless from being inaccessible. The lectures are delivered in the most perfunctory way and on an

average about half the students attend them. Some one may say, that is the fault of the students themselves. We do not say that the students are faultless. We know the contrary to be the case. But we humbly submit that this is quite irrelevant to the argument. It ought not to depend upon the students whether they shall take lectures, or whether those lectures shall be worth listening to. While students can slope with impunity they will slope, unless there is something to attract them, and we say distinctly that there is nothing to attract students as matters are at present. Not only are the lectures poor, but they are not regularly delivered. Each subject is supposed to be taken up once a week but in reality the average in most cases is not more than once a fortnight. Thus we have a Professor lecturing on a profound legal subject once a fortnight from October to February with holidays at Christmas. Is it great wonder that the students do not grow enthusiastic over lectures so delivered? The lectures are delivered between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, when both lecturers and students are tired out with their day's work in the office and at the Court House. If it were not that the seats hardly permit of it, sleep would frequently come to the relief of both. Small reforms have from time to time been introduced, and if the regulations of the Faculty were carried out things would not be in such a bad plight. It is no one's business particularly to see that the regulations are carried out, or at all events no one is sufficiently paid to undertake this duty; and no one does undertake it thoroughly. What is every one's business is nobody's business. Now this trouble will never be overcome until one man is appointed to give up the greater part of his time and energies to the affairs of the Faculty. To get a man of the requisite ability it will be necessary to offer a greater remuneration than is at present received by the Professors. How is this money to be obtained? We say, raise three or four of the present Professors to the dignity of *Emeritus* Professors and combine their duties into one Professorship. This would give a sum—not very large certainly, but if increased say by \$300 from the general funds of the University, large enough to attract some young lawyer of energy and ability to take the position. It would be his duty, besides being Secretary of the Faculty, to see that the regulations were carried out in every particular, that proper rolls were kept of the attendance of students, that an account of the number of lectures delivered were kept, and so on. This is the reform upon which, in our opinion, the success of any other changes will mainly depend.

In the next place we decidedly think that the School should be an entirely English one. It is better to have a thoroughly good English School than to have partly one thing, partly another. At the time when the two Professors were appointed to lecture in French there was good reason for such a course, but at present there is no hope of competing with Laval for the mass of the French students. Besides, if the lectures were very good we should undoubtedly have more French students even than we now have.

We have referred to the uncomfortable and unsuitable rooms in which the lectures are now given. This

point has been dwelt on by more than one of those interviewed; and the weight of opinion favours the idea of removing to the neighbourhood of Beaver Hall Hill. In former years the lectures were given in what is now the Fraser Institute, and it might be possible perhaps, to return to the old quarters. If this were done a library and reading-room might be kept open for the use of the students and others. Every person, without exception, dwelt with indignation upon the uselessness of storing a lot of law books in the College Library. Some of these at least might be removed to form the nucleus of a library for the Faculty of Law.

With regard to the hours at which lectures are delivered a change is desirable. As we said before, both Professors and students are tired out when it comes to five in the afternoon, and, besides, they are very often detained in their offices. If the lectures could be given altogether in the forenoon it would be a great advantage; but this seems almost impossible. We do not believe in lectures before nine in the morning, and eleven is a rather late hour to go to office. So that the two lectures could hardly be given in the morning. But a compromise might be effected. If the rooms were up-town one lecture might be given every morning from 9 to 10 A.M. There seems to be no valid objection to this. It would bring students down—the majority of them—a little later; but that can be borne. The Professors would not object to this plan. There would then be about three hours more a week necessary. These lectures might be delivered either from 5 to 6 P.M., or from 8 to 9 P.M. We should rather prefer the latter, because it would give members of the mercantile community an opportunity to attend special courses, if they desired to do so.

In addition to the regular course of lectures we are sure that special courses might very easily be arranged. There are many young lawyers of distinction, and perhaps many of the older lawyers, or some of the judges who would be only too happy to deliver special courses of lectures in the evening on subjects of which they have made a particular study. These would be of benefit not only to the undergraduates but they would also, no doubt, be attended by many of the graduates and others.

We are also in favour of lengthening the session and dividing it into terms, two Professors lecturing from day to day through each term. The reasons for this are also for paying the Professors so much per lecture are given in the letter which we reprint below, and we need not dilate upon them here.

Of the reforms which we have here suggested, one, only, involves an extra outlay, so that the cry of "no money" will not justify any further dallying. We call on those upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests to take action in the matter as soon as possible, so that at the opening of next session the Faculty of Law may enter upon a new course of prosperity and be an honour to the University. For our part we do not mean to let the agitation drop until it has borne fruit. At a special meeting of the Graduates Society to be held on the 23rd inst., the subject will be brought up for discussion, and we hope that members

will make it a point to attend on that occasion, and send to the Corporation of the University a resolution couched in unmistakable terms.

We wish to state clearly and categorically the changes which we consider necessary. They are as follows:—

- I. That three or four of the present Professors be raised to the rank of *Emeritus* Professors.
- II. That a new Professor be appointed at a salary of say \$1200, who shall also be Secretary of the Faculty and Librarian.
- III. That rooms be obtained somewhere in the neighbourhood of Beaver Hall Hill.
- IV. That the lectures be delivered from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 5 to 6 P.M., or 8 to 9 P.M.
- V. That the Session be made to correspond in length with that of the Faculty of Arts.
- VI. That the Session be divided into terms with Professors allotted to each term.
- VII. That the ordinary Professors be paid so much per lecture.
- VIII. That special courses be given in the evenings, attendance at which shall not be obligatory.
- IX. That an extra allowance be given to the Faculty from the general funds of the University.
- X. That a library in connection with the School be established.

(From the MCGILL GAZETTE of Jan. 1st, 1885.)

Editors McGill Gazette:—

DEAR SIRS.—At this time when our University may be said to have emerged from its earlier stage and to have established itself on firm foundations it is well that attention should be drawn to those points in which we are still weak in order that the necessary remedies may be applied and a symmetrical advancement secured. I am confident that the authorities with their wonted good sense and liberal-mindedness will take in good part all complaints and suggestions offered by well-wishers of the institution in a friendly spirit; and not only this, but will, to the limit of their means, make every effort to remove the causes of such complaints, if they find the latter to be well founded. If further progress is to be made by the University as a whole, if the good reputation which we are beginning to enjoy, not only on this Continent but in Europe, is to be maintained, we must see that no department be allowed to lag behind the rest. In the Faculty of Arts, although there is much room for improvement, about as good a course is offered as could possibly be expected with the means at present at the disposal of the College. The Faculty of Medicine needs no comment; while the Faculty of Applied Science is only awaiting further grants to become all that its originator expected. Concerning the Faculty of Law I wish to speak a little more at length. It seems to me that of late years, at all events, too little attention has been given to the affairs of this Faculty. I have not noticed that the Principal has been much given in his periodical addresses to dealing with the

state of this department of the University; on the contrary he seems to ignore it altogether. Now it cannot be denied that the condition of the Faculty of Law is by no means what it should be, nor is there any use in trying to hide the fact that the B.C.L. course is looked upon by the average student with considerable contempt. What are the causes of this state of affairs, and what remedies are possible under the circumstances? The lectures, which begin somewhere between the 1st October and Christmas, are given in what must be considered a most slovenly manner. What are known as "slopes" are far too frequent to show a healthy condition of things. A slope takes place whenever a lecturer is more than ten minutes late, and when it is considered that they average at the very least one or two a week, a very vivid idea of the regularity and punctuality of the Professors will be obtained. The lectures are themselves, in many cases, not such as one would expect in a great University like McGill. Among the Professors are some of the ablest men at the bar, but still some of them do not seem to care to take the trouble to make their lectures worthy of them, or to prevent them from getting ludicrously behind the times. Some of the lectures are antiquated and partially useless, others utterly inadequate. There is no enthusiasm about the work; apparently nothing but apathy. The number of students has been gradually dwindling, and even English speaking students prefer to go to Laval. Of course it is seemingly a very thankless task to lecture without a good monetary remuneration, and the McGill Law Faculty cannot give very much. Having little or no endowment it has to depend mainly on the revenue derived from the students' fees, and this, of late years, has not amounted to very much. But that there are so few students is due in no small degree, in my opinion, to the Professors themselves. Let them work first with out thought of the remuneration, and make the course what it ought to be, and they will soon find that their self-sacrifice will meet with adequate reward. When a lawyer accepts the position of Professor he should make up his mind to enter into the work for its own sake and for the honour of the position; and if he is not possessed of this spirit, the sooner he resigns the better for himself and the College at large. At present the lectures are given between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, and we know that it is often very inconvenient for a lawyer to leave his work at such an hour. Nevertheless the Professors ought to make it a point to be punctual, and except on the rarest occasions, make everything give way to this duty. In order to make the work easier and the Professors more attentive to their duty I recommend the adoption of the plan followed at Laval. There the lecturers are paid five dollars a lecture, and an accurate list of attendance is kept. This rule has, it is needless to say, a very stimulating effect. In the second place, the whole session is divided into three terms, and so many Professors allotted to each term. Each Professor lectures every day during his term, and his work is then over for a year. This has the effect of making the lecturers more punctual, and making the students more interested in their work.

At present, for instance, a lecture is given on Roman law in McGill once a week, or on an average about four lectures a month for three months. At Laval the same subject is taken up every day, Saturday included, for the same number of months. In other words six times as much work is expended on this subject at Laval as at McGill. And so with the other subjects. Everyone will recognize that one hour a week is far too little for Roman Law; and the shame is the greater because our Professor of Roman Law knows more about his subject than, perhaps, any other person in Canada. Again, the length of the session is too short. I can see no earthly reason why it should not be prolonged so as to close at the same time as that in the Faculty of Arts. It might then be divided into three terms as follows: the first from October till Christmas, the second from 1st January till the middle of February, and the third from the middle or end of February till the end of March. The examinations for the whole session could be held in April, and the Convocation take place at the same time as the Arts one. If these changes were carried out I have not the slightest doubt but that the reputation of the Faculty would rapidly rise, because a sounder course would be afforded, while at the same time the Professors would find their labour much less onerous.

Yours etc.

B. C. L.

INTERVIEWS.

The students having been interviewed on the point were almost unanimously opposed to lectures at night.

One of the professors thought things were in an unsatisfactory state. He had been desirous of having reforms introduced, but had been only partially successful. Indeed, he at times had felt like resigning on account of the state of things. "I think," continued the professor "the rooms ought to be improved, and perhaps ought to be moved to the Fraser Institute or the neighbourhood of Beaver Hall Hill. In my opinion, one course at a time should be given, day after day. This would keep up interest in the subject. I think, too, that there should be a small room off the lecture rooms with a small library where the students could meet. The law books at the college are at present utterly useless. The staff, in my opinion, should be reduced. There would then be more remuneration for the others and it would be worth their while to take an interest. The staff, in my opinion, should be entirely English. We cannot hope to take the French students from Laval, and therefore it is better to try and have a good English school, but this is a point which requires great consideration. There ought to be some one to take care of the rooms and light the gas, etc. It is most unsatisfactory in this respect at present. The rooms ought, at all events, be on the first or second floor and not at the top of a building. The fact is there is not enough interest at the centre. The Medical and Law Faculties ought to be the most important in the University. I must say that the Faculty ought either to be taken in hand and put on a sound basis, or else let die."

Another of the Professors thought there were some

changes which should be introduced. "The trouble is we have so few students. I certainly think we ought to return to our old plan of having the lectures at night; we should then have larger classes. Many of the mercantile community would be glad of the opportunity of attending."

"But the students are rather opposed to having the lectures at night?"

"Yes, but I think they would like them after a while: they are not now used to them. Our rooms at present are not by any means attractive. There is no doubt at all, we shall have to get more attractive rooms."

"Would it not be a good plan to have some of the lectures in the morning?"

"From 9 to 10 a.m. would suit me very well. We are all busy men and cannot afford to throw over our business at 4 o'clock."

"Do you not think it should be an entirely English School?"

"I do. We cannot compete with Laval for the French students and at all events we should get just as many as at present."

"Do you not think the session might be longer?"

"I do. At present none of us are able to cover the whole of our ground."

"Do you think it would be well to appoint a man to give the most of his time to the affairs of the Faculty at a good salary?"

"I do."

One of the students said that until very lately he was not aware that he was entitled to use the law books at the College, or indeed that there was a law library at all.

Another of the Professors said the Faculty were now beginning to recognize that something must be done. He thought four of the present Professors should be made *Emeritus* Professors and a young man appointed as Secretary of the Faculty who should also lecture constantly. He wished that more suitable rooms could be obtained and the law library brought down from the College. At present the law books are perfectly useless. He was himself willing to give up his chief subject and lecture on a particular subject now merely skimmed over.

Mr. R. D. McGibbon, B.A., B.C.L.: "I think the lectures should be given at night. The Law Faculty has now dwindled down to a very small thing indeed. It is a dreary thing to go at five in the evening to lecture to ten or twelve students. If the lectures were at night I think a large number of outsiders would take special courses. A number of merchants and bank clerks, for instance, would be glad to take lectures in Commercial Law. Then I think it would be well to have occasional lecturers to give courses of lectures on special subjects. For example, if some of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench were to give lectures at night on special courses you would get a large number of the lawyers to join the classes. Many of the lawyers, too, would be willing to work up subjects in which they might happen to be interested and give the result of their labours to the students, that is if the classes were of a respectable size. I think the rooms ought to be up-town. They used to be in the

Fraser Institute. I think the idea of appointing a young man at a good salary an excellent one."

Mr. E. Lafleur, B.A., B.C.L.—"I am extremely glad that you have undertaken the work of attempting to ameliorate the condition of the Law Faculty. It was only yesterday that I was thinking of the subject and wondering what could be done in the matter. The first great obstacle is the want of money—more money must be obtained. A really capable man will not give up his time to lecture well for the miserable pittance which is at present offered. Then the rooms in which the lectures are at present delivered are musty and disagreeably situated. It would be a splendid thing if rooms could be obtained somewhere in the neighbourhood of Beaver Hall Hill, and if they could have a law library in connection with them. At present the law books in McGill are perfectly useless. The law students cannot go up to the college in the day time, and, indeed, they hardly feel as if they belonged to the college at all. It would be an excellent idea to appoint some young man at \$1200 a year say, to work the thing up. It would certainly not be very easy to get a good man at that figure; it would have to be some man who has not yet had an opportunity of building up any practice. I think the Law Faculty as a whole has been snubbed and ignored, and I think a big and united effort should be made by the legal men to bring about a better state of affairs. I agree with the statement that many would be glad to give something towards putting the Faculty on a better basis, if the matter were heartily taken up. The Law Faculty ought to be one of the most important in the University, because lawyers have perhaps the greatest influence of any body of men in the community. Instead of that it is the worst."

Mr. A. W. Atwater, B.A., B.C.L.—"I think the change most needed if the Law Faculty is as it was in my time, is to get the professors to attend to their lectures regularly. The hours I think should be changed. You know no man after spending the whole day in his office and in court will feel very enthusiastic over a lecture to be delivered by him at five o'clock in the evening. Lectures at night would be worse. I think the professors could arrange so as to lecture from 9 to 11 a.m. Look at the doctors. Although they are practising they never think of allowing their private work to interfere with their college work. When a man becomes a professor, he should do so with the full understanding that he will have to sacrifice a certain amount of time to the work. No matter how busy a lawyer might be he could arrange to deliver his lectures regularly if he took a sufficient interest. I am of opinion, too, that if the lectures were early in the day, the professors would take greater care in seeing that their rolls were called. I think the idea of having a room up town an excellent one. You might then have Moot Courts at night, at which outsiders would attend. I have not the slightest doubt a number of lawyers would be willing to subscribe towards the Faculty if something of this kind were done. At Harvard there is a splendid Law School, and they have a hall open all the time where the Moot Courts take place, and where men can meet in the evenings.

Mr. A. McGoun, Jr., B.A., B.C.L.—"I know that the Law Faculty has not been flourishing for some time. I think the best thing to do would be to appoint a couple of salaried permanent professors. To get a good man to give up his whole time to the Faculty you would have to offer a salary of at least \$1500. The lectures should, if possible, be in the forenoon. The lectures have been poor for many years. I think the system adapted at Laval of taking up the same subject day after day a good one. But the success of the school depends more on the men than on the system adopted. If some of the Judges of the Court of Appeals could be prevailed on to lecture, I think it would be a capital idea. It would not really delay the regular Court work, as from their great experience they could easily give good lectures."

Mr. A. W. Smith, B.A., B.C.L., thought lectures at night would not be good. "Any law school in this Province labours under such disadvantages that not much success can be expected. If a library were established in connection with the school it would be an advantage. The session might be longer."

Mr. Francis McLennan, B.A., B.C.L.—"The want of money is the great drawback. It is difficult to get an able man to lecture for \$100 a year. I think it depends on the students themselves whether the Law School shall be made a success. They seem to take no interest in the lectures. Great benefit would be derived from good Moot Courts held at night. I also think a Law Reading Club might be established in connection with the school. I think the McGill Law School was the first one established in this city, and it has certainly done some good work, especially considering that the professors have been miserably paid."

Mr. R. C. Smith, B.C.L., knew that the Law Faculty was in need of reform. He had thought a good deal on the subject, but could not offer any suggestions which would be of use.

Mr. J. F. Mackie, B.A.—"I should not like the lectures at night. I think the plan of the lecturers taking up their subjects and going right through them day after day consecutively should be adopted."

Mr. C. J. Doherty, B.C.L., said that in his time the lectures were not very valuable and there was no indication that the course had been improved since. There is too little attention to the general principles of law, and to the study of law as a science. The Faculty was regarded simply as a means of shortening the term of study one year. He thought the session might be lengthened and that young lecturers of ability might be appointed to assist the older professors." Continuing, Mr. Doherty said: "To improve the present state of affairs should not necessarily involve the expenditure of much money. For instance the young lecturers would be well repaid by the honor accruing to them, which is certainly not an inducement strong enough for lawyers of large practice to whom the sacrifice of time is important."

"I have long thought that the Bar, the English portion of it anyway, should do something for the Law Faculty. The Bar for its own credit and for the sake of the future of the profession in Montreal, should interest itself in this matter."

"What do you think the Bar could do?"

"Well, a chair might be endowed. That would not be much if divided up amongst us all, and I think many would be glad to contribute their share. Besides the Bar could assign or see that certain of its number did the work necessary to keep up the standard of the Faculty. Goodwill, more than any hope of reward, will have to be a large element if the effort is to be successful."

"Better lectures will benefit the profession. Let the student be inspired with the study of law as a science, and we shall have less of the law being adopted as a money-making occupation."

Mr. J. S. Hall, Jr., B.A., B.C.L., Representative Fellow in Law, had not heard much of the Law Faculty for some years. He thought that it had been re-organized some time ago. If the Faculty moved up-town at all, he thought that they ought to go on to St. Catherine. Perhaps the University Club might arrange to let them have the use of rooms. He thought it would be a good idea to have the lecture from 9 to 10 in the morning. He believed that many outside the regular students would be glad to take special courses.

Mr. J. C. McCorkill, B.C.L.—"I think it would be a good thing if new rooms were got and a library established in connection with the school. When I was a student the law books at McGill were utterly useless—they might as well have been down the St. Lawrence. It would be an improvement to have the lectures in the morning."

Mr. W. F. Ritchie, B.A., B.C.L., did not know that there was a Law Faculty. Upon being informed that there was he wished to be put down as a reformer.

Mr. R. Greenshields, B.A., B.C.L., thought it would be a good idea to have the lectures in the morning, but the trouble would be to get the professors to attend at that hour. He thought the idea of getting some young man to take charge of the faculty was the best that could be proposed. The salary should be at least \$1500 a year to get a good man to take the thing up.

Mr. H. J. Hague, B.A., B.C.L.—"I know that the Law Faculty is not in as sound a condition as it might be. The first great cause of this is the want of money."

"Do you think it would be a good plan to have the staff of professors entirely English?" "I do."

"What do you think of appointing some young man at a good salary to give up most of his time and attention to the affairs of the Faculty?" "I think it would be an excellent idea. At present there is no one whose business it is to look after things. What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

Mr. G. C. Wright, B.A.—"I should like the lectures in the morning from 9 to 10 a.m. This would not interfere much with office work. I agree entirely with the views expressed in the letter of B.C.L. in the GAZETTE last year. We might have one lecture in the morning and one from five to six in the afternoon. The lectures at present are not good."

Mr. C. J. Brooke, B.C.L.—"Indeed I am aware that the Law Faculty is in a rotten condition. I think the professors ought to be paid at so much per lecture.

The lectures in my time were very irregular. If they could be delivered from 9 to 10 in the morning and from 5 to 6 in the evening I think it would be an improvement."

"Do you think it would be a good thing to have a library in connection with the school?" "I think it would be an excellent idea."

"What is your opinion about making the staff entirely English?" "I think that the McGill school ought to be an English one. The French have Laval to go to. I am very glad to see that the GAZETTE is taking so much trouble about this matter."

Every Fortnight.

"Stand fast," says Anthony Trollope, "on your own honest ground, and care for nothing beyond, let what will come of it."

* * *

It is a curious fact, but true, that there are some very insignificant men who imagine that their countenance and approval are necessary to the existence of the great institutions of the country. For instance, we have all met the man who writes long and stinging productions in the monumental style to the editors of newspapers ordering his august name to be removed from the list of subscribers, and who goes home to his wife and the nurseys thoroughly satisfied that he has blasted for ever the paper which has incurred his displeasure. What little men sometimes have little names!

* * *

Nothing so difficult to do away with as standing grievances. They get a kind of prescriptive right to stand after about ten years. I have been asked to draw attention to the very unsatisfactory way in which the letters are delivered, and have been delivered for years, at College. If one raked one's brains for a month, a more slovenly plan could hardly be invented. It is not so bad to have your new fur cap stolen as to have your last love letter defaced and sullied by the cynical remarks scribbled by some unknown hand athwart the divine calligraphy of that dear girl—your sister.

* * *

I hope everyone will read the letter which is published in the present number criticizing the *Gazette*. It is *tip-top*—nothing small about it.

CRITIC.

A Sunday-school teacher was telling her children how the devil goeth about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour, and after the lesson was through, she said that those who wished could ask questions. At once a little boy spoke up, and asked how fast the devil could run.

"Hush, Johnnie," said the teacher, "Such questions are very profane."

"Well, I don't care," said Johnnie; "he can't outrun pa anyhow, 'cause I heard pa tell a man down the street the other day that he caught the devil the night he came home from the lodge."

Poetry

CANADIAN PIECES.

[FOR THE GAZETTE.]

Dear Carlo, who run at my heels
Through the crowded streets of the city
In and out among hurrying wheels,
Whose country scamper reveals,
Only sees that they are peaceful and pretty.

Come lift up your bright little face
And open your brown eyes in wonder
While I tell of one of your race
Who lived years ago in this place—
Ay, ran at the heels of his founder.

Mistress Pilot—that was her name,
And you could not have found a her a better—
Was a gallant and daffodil dame,
Whose tread is forgotten by fame—
You would like me to call her a setter.

She lived when "Vilje Marie" was young
And the needs of its people were sorest,
When the rifle ever gave tongue,
And the savage lay hidden among
The Gimmeran shades of the forest.

When the hearts of frail women were steeled
To look on the dead and the *jeu*,
When mighty the war-cry was pealed
And daily men worked in the field
With their weapons in readiness lying.

When oft at the Convent gate,
As darkness fell over the village,
With the patience of devilish hate,
His chance to murder and pillage.

Each one had his duty to do,
And Pilot had hers like another,
Right nobly she did her work, too,
At the head of a juvenile crew
Of the same brave stuff as her mother.

An army of keen-scented spies,
They scoured the forest and meadows
And guarded the place from surprise
Though its foes were thicker than flies
In a swamp, or than evening shadows.

Off-times in the heat of the day,
Off-times through the mists of the morning
And oft to the sun's last ray
Was heard her relishing lay
In tones of challenge and warning.

So nobly she worked and well
"Twas thought—so runneth the story—
She had come from heaven to dwell
Upon earth and war against hell.
For the good of mankind and God's glory.

"Her day's work over what then?"
Well Carlo, she'd one of your habits;
She would go through the forest again
But instead of hunting for men
Would amuse herself hunting for rabbits.

ATTIE.

McGill News.

THE CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

ARTS.—1ST. YEAR.

LATIN.—Class I.—Gibson, *Stevenson, Rogers, Deeks, Class II.—Swanson, *Henderson, Class III.—Meighen and Grant; Smith and Warden; Parker and Walsh; Mackenzie, Shepherd, Smith, Buchanann, Holden and Moore; Bell and Evans; Watt.

GREEK.—Class I.—Gibson, *McBratney, Rogers, Class II.—Deeks, Grant, Swanson, Meighen, White, *Stevenson, *Henderson, Class III.—Mackenzie, Walsh, Moore, Warden; Shepherd and Parker; Smith, Buchanann, Lucas and Scott.

MATHEMATICS.—Class I.—*Stevenson, Class II.—Rogers, Walsh, White, Bell, *Henderson, Class III.—McKenzie,

*Lady Students.

Meighen, Smith and Lucas; Evans, *Bott, Robertson, Swanson, Grant, Reford and Watt; Jamieson, Holden, Parker and Shepherd.

FRENCH.—Class I.—Rogers, *Stevenson, *Johnson, White, Class II.—Walsh, *Henderson, Deeks, McKenzie and Dunlop; Garth, Moore, Mills, Class III.—Buchanann, Holden, Francesco, Shepherd and Warden.

CHEMISTRY.—Class I.—Gibson, Deeks, Class II.—Giles, *Morgan, Swanson, *Stevenson, Smith, Class III.—Rogers, Robertson and Walsh; Parker, McGregor, McKenzie, Garth, Meighen, Evans and Hay; Grant, Holden, Scott, Moore, Hart, Watt, *Henderson, Jamieson, Francesco, White, Shepherd.

ENGLISH.—Class I.—*Stevenson, Gibson, Deeks, Grant, Class II.—White, Smith, Robertson, *Henderson and Rogers and Parker and Scott; Buchanann, Evans, McKenzie and McGeog; McEighen, Class III.—Walsh, Swanson, Garth and McGregor; Warden, Lucas, Moore, Hart, Dunlop, McLeod and Watt; *Darcy, Mills, Charters, McAdie.

LITERATURE (alone).—Shepherd, Holden.

Analysis (alone).—Francesco, Jamieson.

2ND YEAR.

LATIN.—Class I.—*McLea, Day, McPhail, Class II.—Giles, *McFee, *Simpson, LeRossignol, Macallum, *Cross, *Palmer, Campbell, Curtis, Goff, Mason, Pedley, Class III.—Howitt and Lindsay and Bryan and Moss; Bryson and Morrison; *Murray and Martin; *Ritchie, Duke, Jamieson, England, Hall, Thurlow, Naismith, *Van Horne, Massé, *Murphy.

FRENCH.—Class I.—Curtis, *McLea, Massé, *Simpson, *Cross and Day and McFee; *Ritchie, LeRossignol, Class II.—Howitt, McPhail, Duke, Mason, *Murphy and *Murray and Pedley; Morrison, *Palmer, Class III.—Bryson, England, Martin, Hall, Bryan, Moss, Jamieson.

BOTANY.—Class I.—Baldwin, *McLea, Howitt, *Ritchie, Moss, LeRossignol, Curtis, *Cross and *McFee and *Darcy; Kerrish and Day; *Van Horne, *Simpson, *Murray and *Murphy, Class II.—McPhail, *Blackader, Bryson and *Palmer; Macallum and Martin; Campbell and Hunt; Giles, Duke, *Swabey, Class III.—Pedley, Bryan, *Swabey (L) and Lindsay; Massé, Goff, Pritchard, Morrison, Mason, Thurlow, England and Jamieson; Naismith, Hall.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Class I.—*McLea, Curtis, Pedley, Macallum and Pritchard; *McFee, Mason and *Cross; Howitt and *Simpson; *Blackader, Giles and Goff; Campbell and LeRossignol; Lindsay and Morrison, Class II.—Day and Duke; *Murphy, Thurlow, *Ritchie, Class III.—Bryson, Martin, Moss and Naismith; *Palmer, England, *Van Horne, Massé, McPhail, Bryan and Sweeney; Hall, Hastings, Jamieson, Harris, *Darcy.

HEBREW (Elementary Course).—Class I.—Henderson (R.), Deeks, Langton, Giles, Class II.—Larkin, Tessot and Campbell; Swanson, Class III.—Bell, Scott and Robertson; Parker, Rochester, Côté, Watt, Russell, Smith, McAdie.

3RD YEAR.

LATIN.—Class I.—Colly, Johnson and McArthur and Rochester, Langton, Class II.—Nichols, Kingston, Class III.—Brown.

GREEK.—Class I.—Walsh, Clay and Johnson; Brown, Rochester, Johnson and McArthur, Class II.—McLennan; Henderson and Langton; Sanders, Class III.—Russell, Gerrie, Internoscia, Bourne, Solandt.

MECHANICS.—Class I.—Walsh, Johnson, Nicholson, Johnston, Class II.—Henderson, White, McArthur, Nicholls, Brown, Class III.—McLeod, Cameron, Internoscia, Naismith, McLennan, Patton, Kingston.

ZOOLOGY.—Class I.—Murray, Nicholson, Walsh, Eagleson, Kingston, Class II.—McArthur, Brown, Mountes, Solandt, Brown and Gerrie; Patton, Henderson, Harris, Class III.—Internoscia, McKenzie, Smith, Hastings, VEGETABLE HISTORY, Class I.—Murray, Kingston.

*Lady Students.

4TH YEAR.

ASTRONOMY.—Class I.—Livingstone and Topp; Sparling. Class II.—McOuat. Class III.—Hilbard and Dalpe.

GEOLOGY.—Class I.—Swaley, McOuat, Livingstone and Evans; McWilliams, Sparling. Class II.—Hargrave, Roberts. Class III.—Chalmers and Holden; Bell, McLean.

PHILOSOPHY.—Class I.—McDonnell, Clerk, Livingstone and Sparling; McOuat, Pedley and Yates; Braithwaite, Kerrish and McWilliams; Baldwin, Clements. Class II.—Henderson and Irvine; Wallace, Chalmers and Dalpe and Truax. Class III.—Hilbard and Blair; Holden, Stephens, Hargrave, Evans, Bell, Bartley, Hunt and Roberts; McLean.

SCIENCE.

MATHEMATICS.—First Year.—Class I.—McFarlane (A. G.), McFarlane (M. C.), Edwards. Class II.—Young, Bertrand. Class III.—None. Second Year.—(Algebra and Trigonometry).

—Class I.—Loveclae, Hislop and Hopkins, equal; Ogilvy, Green. Class II.—Macnutt, Drummond. Class III.—Eneas, Tremblay, May. Second Year.—(Analytic Geometry and Mechanics).—Class I.—Hopkins, Loveclae, Ogilvy, Hislop. Class II.—Eneas and Macnutt, equal; Tremblay, Drummond. Class III.—McLennan, May, Carmichael. In Mechanics only.—Class I.—Green. Third Year.—Class I.—Palmer. Class II.—Carlyle and Ferrier, equal. Class III.—Kinfort, Ball, Taylor, Fomerat. Fourth Year.—Class I.—Kerry. Class II.—Brown, Dawson. Class III.—Cowie; Reid and Truman, equal; McCarthy.

CHEMISTRY.—First Year.—Class I.—Edwards, McFarlane (A. G.), McFarlane (M. C.). Class II.—Young, Hersey, Warren. Class III.—Waters, Campbell and McKenzie, equal; Bertand, Macfarlane.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Third Year.—Class I.—Ferrier, Palmer, Carlyle. Class II.—Kinfort, Fomerat, Ball. GEOLOGY (ONLY).—Third Year.—Class I.—Taylor.

BOTANY.—Second Year.—Class I.—None. Class II.—Green (C).

ZOOLOGY.—Second Year.—Class I.—Hopkins, Loveclae. Class II.—Macnutt, Hislop. Class III.—Hamilton, McLennan.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND ANALYSIS.—First Year.—Class I.—Edwards, McFarlane (A. G.) Class II.—McFarlane (M. C.), Warren. Class III.—Young, Waters, McKenzie, C.

ENGLISH LITERATURE (ONLY).—Class I.—None. Class II. Hersey. Class III.—McFarlane.

FRENCH.—First Year.—Class I.—McFarlane (A. G.), McFarlane (M. C.) Class II.—Waters, McFarlane (W. D.) Warren. Class III.—Campbell. Second Year.—Class I.—Hopkins, Green, Loveclae. Class II.—None. Class III.—Ogilvy, Tremblay, Waters.

Societies.

DELTA SIGMA.

The first annual meeting of the Delta Sigma Society of McGill College was held in the Ladies' Reading Room of the college, on Friday, Nov. 20th, Miss McLea, President of the society, in the chair. Opening remarks were made by the President regarding the past work of the society, its object and future prospects. Three new members were admitted. Amendments were made in certain of the resolutions, after which the Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Reid, read her report. The meeting then adjourned.

The seventh regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held Nov. 24th, in the ladies' reading room, Miss McLea, the president in the chair. There was a good attendance. When the business of the meeting had been settled, Miss Smith read an interesting paper on "Canadian Landmarks." Some general conversation followed after which the meeting adjourned.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Medical Society held their meeting for the first time in the college reading room on Saturday, 21st Nov. The president—Dr. Stewart, Dr. Mills, and twenty five members were present. A very animated discussion took place on the paper of the evening, after which Dr. Mills gave a short address. The meeting was pronounced by the President to be the most successful at which he has presided during the present or past session. A deputation from the U.L.S. waited on the society for the purpose of inducing the Medicals to take part in the proceedings of the former society. The President promised that action should be taken in the matter.

MOOT COURT.

A very important case was heard in the above court on Wednesday, 18th Nov. His Honour Mr. Justice Archibald presiding.

REG. vs. JONES.—Jones was tried before Mr. Justice Blank on the 20th of March last on a charge of murder, having waived his right to a trial by jury. He was found guilty, but the learned Judge having some doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Court, as so constituted, reserved the case for the Court of Queen's Bench sitting in appeal.

Mr. J. F. Mackie appeared for the Crown and Mr. J. Ralph Murray for the prisoner. After a very lengthy and able argument on both sides, the Court rendered judgment to the effect, that the Court below, constituted as above stated, had not jurisdiction in the case.

In rendering judgment, the learned Judge said: "I cannot refrain from rendering a well-deserved compliment to the counsel upon both sides for the marked ability with which they have conducted this case: the case for the Crown has been presented in a remarkably lucid manner, and the prisoner at the bar has been fortunate in securing for his defence so erudite a counsel as the gentleman who has pleaded his cause."

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on Friday evening, 20th Nov., there being present Mr. A. McGoun, jun., President, in the chair, and Messrs. A. G. Cross, Budden, Claxton, Hutchinson, Unsworth, Brooke, Mackie, Elliot, Oughtred, Smith, Sproule, Ritchie, Fry, Wright, Colquhoun, Murray, Turner and Selkirk Cross.

Mr. Hutchinson gave very satisfactory reasons for his non-appearance to debate at the last meeting of the society, which were unanimously accepted by the members; a default was entered in the minutes against Mr. Doherty.

The President announced that the society dinner would be held on the 27th Nov., in the Windsor Hotel, at seven o'clock; a member said his card read at eight o'clock, and he would like the matter clearly understood, as for obvious reasons he objected to going to dinner an hour late! He was assured the hour was seven.

The debate upon—"Is the practice of offering political appointments to our Judges consistent with sound policy?" then followed:

Mr. Fry opened, in his maiden speech before the society. He is to be congratulated on his effort. Mr. Hutchinson followed on the negative, in as good a speech as the society has listened to this season. He dwelt upon the unfortunate practice which now prevails of making appointments to the Bench on the grounds of political service, evidenced in a telling manner the evil effects of the practice by citing the decisions in many cases in which the interests of political parties were involved, both in Canada and the United States, and pointed out how enormously the evil would be increased were the practice established of holding high political appointments before men now on the Bench as possible of attainment, did they further the ends of the party in power.

Mr. Oughtred followed on the negative. He spoke, as he always does, with eloquence and great energy, and was replied to by Mr. Selkirk Cross in an exceptionally able manner.

Mr. Fry summed up in a very brief speech, and on a vote being taken, the question was decided in favour of the negative.

Messrs. Craigie and Bryson were elected members of the society.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The meeting on Dec. 4th was a decided success: a very large number of members were present; and an unusually interesting programme had been prepared. Professor Moysie came into the room and was requested to take the chair. The programme was made up of a number of very short speeches on various subjects. Mr. N. P. Yates spoke on "A Summer's Vacation." "The Benefits of Constitutional Study" was Mr. F. Topp's subject. Mr. F. Pedley reviewed the "Political Situation." Mr. H. E. C. Mason portrayed "Life in England." "The Fruits of Industry" was the title of Mr. A. P. Solandt's speech. Mr. A. B. Clements spoke on "The Ethereal World." "Canada's Future" was disclosed by Mr. J. P. Gerrie. "Benefits of Aristocracy" was Mr. Hibbard's subject. "The Professions" was Mr. H. Curtis' short essay. E. de F. Holden spoke on "Philosophy in General." "The Power of the Imagination" was the matter of Mr. Duke's speech. Mr. Dalpé delivered an oration in French on "Napoleon the Great." A. R. Johnson took "The Ladies." Mr. McPhail read his critical remarks. The chairman, Prof. Moysie, made a few remarks. A vote of thanks to the special committee ended the last meeting for this term. Sir Wm. Dawson has consented to open the next term by a lecture on Friday, Jan. 8th, 1886.

The meeting on Nov. 27th, 1885, was called to order by the Vice-President, Mr. R. B. Henderson: the following members were present,—Clements, Fyles, Garth, Gibson, Henderson, Hislop, Hibbard, Lucas, Mills, MacArthur, Pedley (H.), Pedley (F.) Patterson, Rogers, Topp, and one visitor. There was no business, an almost unheard of occurrence in the history of the Society. The programme was opened by M. F. Topp,

who read a very interesting essay, "Commentaries upon Shakspeare." Mr. W. H. Garth, the reader, chose "Joe Sieg": it was his first appearance.

"Resolved that education in the fundamental basis of happiness," was decided in the affirmative, which was supported by Messrs. Clements, Pedley, (H.) and Mills. The negative was ably defended by Messrs. W. A. Fyles, Lucas, and Hibbard. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Hibbard, who rose totally unprepared, to fill a gap. Mr. F. Pedley, who had been appointed critic, made his usual happy remarks, and the meeting adjourned. Notwithstanding the rather deep and philosophical nature of the subject, it was well handled.

UNIVERSITY CLUB.

The first general meeting of the Club took place on 12th Dec., in the Club Room.

The constitution as prepared by the committee was taken up article by article. And, after amendments, was carried.

The election of officers for 1886 then took place.

Principal Sir William Dawson was nominated for Honorary President, by Mr. J. Ralph Murray, seconded by Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun.

Mr. Ross nominated Prof. Cornish. On request of Dr. Cornish the election of Sir William Dawson was made unanimous.

Prof. Harrington was nominated by Mr. G. C. Wright for President and elected unanimously.

Mr. W. H. Turner nominated Mr. J. S. Hall for Vice-President. Mr. Torrance nominated Mr. J. Ralph Murray. On the request of Mr. Murray the election of Mr. Hall was made unanimous.

Mr. A. H. U. Colquhoun nominated Mr. J. H. Burland for Treasurer, and the election was unanimous.

Mr. W. T. Skaife nominated Mr. Turner as Secretary and he was unanimously elected.

The following were nominated as committee men:—Drs. Stewart and J. Bell, Prof. McLeod, Messrs. R. J. Elliot, Murray, and Skaife. And the following elected:—Dr. Stewart and Messrs. Elliot and Skaife.

Mr. W. J. Sproule moved, seconded by Mr. P. D. Ross that

"In as much, as there has been for years a generally expressed desire among the University men of Montreal, for the formation of a University Club, and in as much, as the repeated meetings to discuss the formation of such a Club have been fruitless this Club formally formed to-night, takes pleasure in putting on record its appreciation of the enterprise and energy of the few young graduates who virtually formed this club within the past few months, by obtaining a room for meetings and guaranteeing the necessary funds for a beginning, and it takes this early opportunity of passing those gentlemen a vote of thanks." Carried.

Prof. Cornish reported on behalf of the committee on periodicals and Prof. McLeod on behalf of the canvassing committee.

Reports referred to the committee of the Club.

Moved by Mr. J. F. Torrance, seconded by Mr. Ross that a complete file of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE be obtained by the committee and placed in the Club Room. Carried.

Moved by Prof. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Gold-

stein that the question of by-laws be referred to the Committee. Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

THE GRADUATES SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the 5th Dec., at the University Club, 1303 St. Catherine Street. There were present:—Prof. C. H. McLeod, (President) in the chair, Profs. Cornish and Harrington, Messrs. J. F. Torrance, W. T. Skaife, A. H. U. Colquhoun, A. W. Smith, C. P. Brown, J. H. Burland, H. Hamilton, W. H. Turner, Kerry, A. Weir, Sproule, J. Bell, M.D., Mc Kercher and the Secretary.

The Secretary read letters from Messrs. J. R. Dougall, J. S. Hall, Jr., Arch. McGoun, Jr., C. Gibb and Dr. Stewart. Mr. C. Gibb asked to be enrolled as a member, and the others were favourable to the scheme except Mr. Dougall (Representative Fellow).

The President explained on what authority, and for what purpose the meeting had been called, and asked Mr. Turner to explain what had already been done towards establishing the University Club. Mr. Turner mentioned briefly, the steps which had been taken by the provisional committee, and amongst other things said that an offer had been received from the College Y. M. C. A. with regard to the use of the rooms on Sundays.

It was moved by Mr. J. F. Torrance, seconded by Mr. W. T. Skaife.—“That Messrs. Sproule, J. R. Murray and W. H. Turner be appointed a committee to draught a constitution and report to an adjourned meeting, to be held this night week.” Carried.

Moved and carried.—“That Prof. McLeod, Dr. Stewart, and Messrs. Burland, H. H. Lyman, C. P. Brown, McGoun, Colquhoun, and Raymond be appointed a committee to canvass members of the University and report to the adjourned meeting.” Carried.

Prof. Cornish and Mr. Colquhoun were appointed to draw up a list of desirable periodicals and report as to cost etc. After some informal discussion the meeting then adjourned for a week.

At the adjourned meeting of the Society held in the University Club, on 12th Dec., there were present:—Prof. McLeod (President) in the chair, Profs. Cornish and Johnson, Messrs. J. S. Hall, A. H. U. Colquhoun, P. D. Ross, A. McGoun, Sproule, Goldstein, Turner, C. J. Doherty, A. E. Barnard, C. Gibb, G. C. Wright, J. F. Mackie, Burland, D. Downie, J. F. Torrance, W. Dixon, Brooke, F. W. Kelley, Blackader, M.D., R. J. Elliot, W. T. Skaife and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Turner read a draft of the constitution drawn up by the committee appointed for that purpose. On motion the report was received.

Moved by Prof. Cornish, seconded by Mr. J. S. Hall.—“That a University Club be formed and the meeting proceed to enact a constitution and by-law.” Carried.

The President then left the chair, and the meeting of the Society adjourned.

MORE HORATIONE.

BOOK III: ODE IX.

Horae.

While I was loved with all thy truth,
And no more fondly cherished youth,
Round thy fair neck his arms could fling,
I throve more blest than Persia's king.

Lydia.

Long as thy heart for Lydia burned,
And Chloe's love for mine was spurned,
I, Lydia, with exalted name,
Surpassed e'en Roman Ilia's fame.

Horae.

The Thracian Chloe now doth away,
Sweet songstress skilled the lyre to play;
For her death's terrors I would brave,
If so my death her life could save.

Lydia.

My heart young Calais, the son
Of Pharian Ortyx, hath won;
For him my life I twice could give,
If Fate would spare the boy to live.

Horae.

What if your ancient love again
Unite us with a stronger chain?
If fair-haired Chloe's reign be o'er,
And sighted Lydia charm once more?

Lydia.

Though he is fairer than a star,
Thou, light as air, and stormier far
Than Adria's blustering wave, still I
With thee would live, with thee would die!

GEO. MURRAY.

Sporting.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

To the *Sporting Editor McGill Gazette* :

As the football season is fully closed perhaps it would be well to point out a few faults in the last season which might be corrected hereafter:—

1. That all Faculty jealousies should be suppressed. It is hard for officers, who are labouring to their utmost for the good of the club, to hear themselves accused of acting entirely for the good of their own faculty. Faculty jealousies are all very well in faculty matches, but they are entirely out of place in the picking of a team or in determining a practice hour and if the members of one Faculty will not trust those of another the club may as well break up.
2. That if McGill ever intends to regain her ancient standing the youngest and weakest of the playing Faculties should not be left almost alone to uphold the credit and honour of the club, but that the older Faculties should come forth and take the place which belongs to them both by number and strength.
3. That if any man placed on a committee whether general or team finds himself unable to perform his duties he should immediately send in his resignation to the secretary and allow a more useful man to be appointed in his stead.
4. That the committee should help the captain in such work as bringing out players to practice, etc., for otherwise his duties would be too great to be performed except at the expense of his college standing.
5. That the players should turn out regularly at posted hours of practice and not require to be hunted up before every game.
6. That no McGill man should either practice or play with an outside club when so doing interferes with

the programme of his own club and it might be better if no student played during the Fall season on any team save a McGill one.

7. That no man should suppose that because he is on the team for any match or season he must also be on the team for the next match or season, but should continue working as hard as when he was endeavouring to get on the team and that if he does not do so he should not be disappointed if left off.

8. That every man intending to play football should come into town in perfect trim so as to give the captain time to work his team, and that the time to take an interest in the club is the beginning and not the end of the season.

The above remarks are drawn entirely from the experience of the officers during the past season and I think that if the faults above referred to are avoided McGill may hope for a remarkably successful season in 1886, especially as she has most able leaders for next Fall.

Apologizing for using so much of your valuable space.

I remain, Yours truly,

J. G. KERRY.

Personals.

Jas. G. Jolly, B.C.L., '85, is studying law at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Robt. Wright, late of the class of '87, and now at Lennoxville, has come to town for his Xmas holidays.

Alfred W. Martin, B.A., '82, is in town for his holidays. He has a church near Harvard University; he is expected to preach for the Rev. Mr. Barnes before he leaves the city. He is taking a past graduate course at Harvard.

Js. J. Routhier, B.A., Sc., '85, of Vankleek Hill, is busy making the plans, estimates, etc., for an iron highway bridge (two spans, 110 feet each,) for the town of Plantagenet, Ont. Our best wishes accompany the rising young engineer.

Mr. D. E. Dowling, B. App. Sc., '83, has taken unto himself a partner. The various members of the Geological Survey office at Ottawa where Dowling is on the Staff presented him with a congratulatory address and a number of handsome wedding gifts—a testimony of popularity amongst his fellows. We believe others will soon follow his noble example.

We are glad to announce that Mr. R. J. Elliot has been elected Valedictorian in the Faculty of Law for the present year. We might, in the orthodox phrase, say that no better man could be elected. But this does not express the feelings of the student. Mr. Elliot is not only a man of the first ability—he is one of the most respected and one of the most popular men in the whole University. We look forward with the greatest pleasure to the Valedictory to be delivered on the 1st April next.

A DOLEFUL TALE.

[FOR THE GAZETTE]

The day was dull and dreary,
The snow lay on the ground,
A traveller, worn and weary, glanced
With tearful eyes around.

Clad in worn-out raiment,
His features blue with cold,
His hands deep in his pockets,
His face prematurely old.

A pitiful object to look upon
As he wended his weary way—
A doleful sight this man presents
On this dull and dreary day.

Another man approaches him—
A contrast most profound—
His garments warm and neatly cut,
His face both ruddy and round.

The latter stops as the man draws near,
Sympathy stamps his brow;
He accosts the worn-out traveller,
Says, "What's thy trouble now?"

"Kind sir, take pity upon me,"
The woe-begone one replies,
As he draws a hand from his pocket
And brushes a tear from his eyes.

With long-drawn sigh, he continues,
In accents of deepest woe:
"I've met with a terrible mishap,
'Tis that that troubles me so."

"Tell me thy trouble, my good man,
Hast lost thy wife or thy son?
Or perchance thou'st failed in business,
Or perhaps some evil hast done?"

The accents were kind—sympathetic—
Compassion in every word,
The poor man gazed at the rich one
As if weighing the words he had heard.

Bowing his head and wiping his eyes,
This picture of deepest woe,
In accents slow, he told his tale,
And trembled as he did so:

"No, sir," he said, "I have no wife,
Nor have I any son;
I never was in business, sir,
Nor have I evil done."

"My trouble is far worse than that,
How bitter none can tell
Till they have felt the same remorse
I feel—no, none can tell!"

"Oh, sir, just let me tell you all,
My bitter, bitter tale;
My misery, sir, was brought about
By one small glass of ale."

"I went into a tavern, sir,
I called for a drink;
I got my ale, I drank it down,
And then, sir, what do you think?"

"Because I had no money, sir,
They bounced me out the door,
They tore my coat, they cut my head,
And made my bones quite sore."

"But, sir,—Great Scott! he's left me here,
No sympathy for my tale,"
And muttering low, he moved away,
"Only one glass of ale."

W. S. H.

PROFESSOR.—"The GERM Theory is now predominant in Medical Science."

STUDENT.—"I suppose we owe this to the *Germans*."

Between the Lectures.

FOUR EPIGRAMS.

Deep wisdom—swelled head—
Brain fever—he's dead—
A Scholar—

False, fair—hope fled—
Heart broken—he's dead—
A Junior—

Went skating—'tis said—
Floor hit him—he's dead.
A Sophomore—

Milk Farmer—not fed—
Starvation—he's dead—
A Freshman."

Man (to unknown other man)—This is the slowest affair I ever saw. O, her man—Yes, it is rather slow. Man—If I knew where the wine was kept, hang me if I wouldn't liven up a bit. Other man (graciously)—Here's the key to the cellar. Come along, it's all right; I am the master of the house.

Jennie June, in one of her fashion letters, says: "Stripped silk umbrellas are now taking the place of striped stockings amongst ladies of fashion." Of course, Jennie don't mean this literally; even the most ignorant can readily see that a lady cannot wear an umbrella as she does a stocking. Nor is it likely that ladies of fashion carry a striped silk umbrella and go without stockings altogether at this time of the year. Fashion writers should be careful in their statements.

An exceedingly funny story is told of a Missouri farmer. He is an Adventist, and on the last night fixed upon for the end of the world, he put on his ascension garments, mounted one of his stacks of hay and anxiously awaited results. Finally he succumbed to the charms of Morpheus, and sank into a peaceful slumber. In this condition he was discovered by some heathenish boys who set fire to the haystack, and as the flames circled around him he awoke. He supposed all was over, and philosophically remarked. "In h—ll as I expected.

The other tale has to do, as we have said, with life in camp. It was in the summer of 188— that a party consisting of three men and a dog lay blissfully dreaming beneath the shades of a wood and within the circle of a camp-fire's warmth. Suddenly out of the darkness of the forest came the unearthly yell of a wild cat which roused the sleepers instantly. One of them, still half asleep, rose to a sitting posture just as the dog, who had been sleeping on the other side of the fire, sprang across the embers in the direction of the yell. As a consequence the dog landed right upon the man, who, as he felt a huge hairy body fall upon him, naturally enough mistook the dog for the cat and with a scream of terror closed with it and the two rolled over and over upon the ground. Thus embraced the dog retaliated, and when at last the two were separated they were both suffering from the effects of the tussle. The dog limped sullenly back to his place, while the man, whose clothing was the

chief sufferer, having the advantage of speech, made good use of it for the remainder of the night.

OUR OWN JOKER AT WORK.

We are indebted to a sporting friend for the following exquisite bits of hunting experience, which, although we are unable to relate them as graphically as he told them, may still prove interesting to our readers. The one shews that "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip" and that even expectation will not ward off Morpheus, and the other is a good example of life in a hunters camp.

A young gentleman of more than manly proportions was seized with a desire to go deer hunting and persuaded our friend to take charge of him. He had never hunted before and was even ignorant of the art of snowshoeing, so we can easily conceive what a task our friend had before him. They set out before day-break one winter morning, and the tyro, whom for brevity we shall call A, shewed a remarkable proclivity for standing on his head or diving into the small of his companion's back during the greater part of the journey. There had been a spell of mild weather followed by a frost and the ground was covered with a glassy crust not hard enough to bear the deer or even to sustain the two hunters, whose progress was slower and more difficult than usual. A. panted along behind the trapper, gathering himself up after every fall with tiring limbs and weakening enthusiasm until when they came at last to a hill well known to our friend as a resort of deer he sank down exhausted.

"Now," said the trapper "you stay here and I'll go round the hill and start the deer in your direction. They're sure to come down this avenue." A. made no objection and lay down behind a tree while his companion set out upon his tiresome journey. Away went the trapper, now sinking into the deep snow, now creeping noiselessly through the underwood, until, after a long detour, he roused several deer and headed them towards A. They bounded swiftly upon the path towards their destruction, but, owing to the condition of the ground, not so swiftly that the trapper could not keep near them. On they swept down the avenue, the trapper laboring behind and momentarily expecting to hear the crack of A.'s rifle. But there was no report, and the deer after passing within a few yards of where A. lay concealed, sped out into the open and were soon lost in the whiteness of the plain.

Our friend the trapper hurried up in some anxiety to A.'s place of concealment and saw—what? Not a blood-stained corpse, not even an empty couch, but A. fast asleep, an angelic smile upon his face and his rifle lying uselessly by his side.

We like fine writing when it is properly applied; so we appreciate the following burst of eloquence: "As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian courser bounds in her rear—as the winged lightnings leap from the heavens when the thunderbolts are loosed—so does a little boy run when a big dog is after him."

Correspondence.

THE GAZETTE THE ORGAN OF THE STUDENTS.

Editors *University Gazette*.

DEAR SIRS:—The students of McGill must have been highly gratified to learn from the leading editorial of your last issue that the Gazette, was "the friend of the University and their Organ." The articles immediately following must have convinced them that the editors meant to provide excellent literature for their readers; the Critic, whether the subjects criticised or the manner of criticising might be palatable to students generally, at least confined his remarks to affairs which are immediately connected with student life. Other matters of minor importance received a passing notice and then followed the reports of two dinners, held within a week of each other and in the same hotel, the one conducted under the auspices of a Society, the members of which, for the most part, are composed of Graduates and the other held by the students of the largest Faculty in the University. An "Organ of the students" would be expected, if at all consistent with the title, to publish a full report of the latter and if space did not permit, only a brief report of the former. Was this the case? Let the three pages report of the one and the half page report of the other answer. Another editorial referred to the University and Undergraduates Literary Societies and urged their hearty co-operation. With this sentiment, all who have the good of either or both of those Societies must agree. It is somewhat peculiar, after the profession made by the editors as to the relation between the students and the paper, that no notice whatever of the meetings of the Undergraduates Society, through essentially, as its name indicates, an institution of the students, appeared in your last issue. Two meetings of the Society were held between the issues of the Gazette, and reports sent to the editors, moreover, one of these meetings and the last before the Christmas holidays was the most successful of any held during the past three years, and over which, our honoured and esteemed teacher, Professor Moyses presided. Doubtless the editors of the Gazette can explain these inconsistencies, but until such explanation be given, students will be somewhat skeptical as to the Gazette being the "Organ of the Students."

F. T.

A GENTLEMAN at table remarked that he could not endure fish unless it was well cooked. "This," said the waiter, as he handed him a plate of the desired dish, "is, I hope, suf-fish-ently cooked to suit, sir?"—"Well, yes," replied the gentleman, as he tasted it, "it is done a good deal better than I anticipated it would be."

A Dutchman lately attended the law court in New York, to get excused from the jury-box. "I can't understand goot Engleese," he said.—"What did he say?" asked the judge.—"I can't understand goot Engleese," repeated the Dutchman.—"Take your seat," cried the judge.—"that's no excuse; you need not be alarmed, as you are not likely to hear any."

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Gauze, Iodoform,

Gauze, Naphthalin.

Gauze, Salicylated.

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Jute, Absorbent.

te, Carbolized.

Jute, Naphthalin.

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