

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



VOL. I., No. 8.

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, DECEMBER 1ST, 1873.

## The English Language, Literature and History in McGill University.

That this University, in some of the branches of knowledge, equals at least any other institution on this continent, no one acquainted with the instruction given will deny. In the Natural Sciences, presided over by one whose fame in this department of knowledge is so well known, it is little, if any, behind the older European Universities. In the Mathematics, both honour and ordinary, McGill is known to excel, as any one who has passed the ordeal will readily testify. The Classical course will compare favourably with that of any college of the kind, both in the amount and thoroughness of the work done; while the Mental and Moral Philosophy Chair has lately become one of the first in the University. But of the English Course, we know of no other first class, nor even a second class, college in which the study of our mother tongue is so sadly neglected as in our own McGill. There is no longer any use in shutting our eyes to this fact—a fact patent to outsiders and severely felt by every graduate as he enters upon the realities of life. Indeed, it would seem as if they were looked upon by the authorities as something of merely secondary importance, and hence it is crowded out by other, and in our opinion less important, subjects. For example, in the first year, three hours per week are given to instruction in English, while Latin and Greek get five hours; and even these three hours are occupied in learning what every student should have known previous to matriculation. In the second year no advance is made in English on the previous year's work, while Classics receive four hours each week. During the third year, one hour per week is devoted to Rhetoric, to Classics three hours; and in the final year the students in the ordinary course meet the Professor of English one hour each week, and the Classical Professor two hours in the same time. Thus any one may easily see how very subordinate is the place held by our own language as compared with the ancient Greek and Latin. Why is this? Why is it that men whose purpose is to spend their lives in an English-speaking country should be permitted, much less compelled, to devote their time and attention so completely to the study of other branches as that an intimate acquaintance with their own tongue becomes absolutely impossible? In answer to this enquiry, we give the following reasons:—First: in England and Scotland, from the time of the revival of classical learning in the Elizabethan age, the opinion that the study of English Literature is far less beneficial to the mind than that of the Classics, has been prevalent; and inasmuch as the greater number of our professors have been educated in one or other of these countries,

they too are of the same opinion. Second: a pampering of the vulgar idea as to what constitutes a polished education, viz: a thorough familiarity with Classics, Mathematics, and Philosophy, while English is so simple that any time given to it would be ill spent. Third: that listlessness even in weighty matters incident to youth and inexperience.

Let us notice for a moment the effects of this indifference on the graduate. When a man receives his degree he enters upon a new sphere. His circumstances are changed; the daily routine of college life is with him now a thing of the past; instead of constant submission to authority he is left free to mark out and pursue his own line of action. In the estimation of the public he is no longer a student, but a man capable of benefiting his country, and bound in a measure to do so. It is now that the theoretical is turned, so far as may be, into the practical. All his college training and culture is only of advantage in so far as they fit him for a life of usefulness. Wherever he goes, whether a teacher, minister, lawyer, or physician, it is his acknowledged prerogative to lead any of the great questions agitating the country or bearing on the welfare of his fellow man. He cannot be listless. Indifference on the part of such would be considered, and rightly too, unpardonable. Now this being a graduate's position, he ought to be able to use his pen and tongue freely. He ought to be acquainted with the History of England in all its wide range and bearing, political, social, and religious, together with a knowledge of her language and literature. Otherwise he cannot discharge his duties properly. But our graduates being ignorant of these things when they leave college, must either be content to remain silent for years, until amid the anxieties and labours of their daily avocations the information is gathered, or else rush headlong into the arena of conflict, and then retire resolved to spend their days in comparative obscurity.

Is it remarkable that McGill turns out neither orators nor writers of more than merely local reputation? Is not this circumstance to be attributed in a great measure to the neglect of the forms and study of elocution, composition in all its departments, and the best models of oratory as presented in the speeches of English worthies? That this is the chief cause there is not a doubt in our own mind, nor could there be any room for doubt in the mind of any who would take the trouble to trace the history of the graduates of those institutions in which the mentioned subjects received due attention.

JERKAF MALDEN.

CORRECTION.—On this page of our last issue, a printer's error made "Berayer" instead of "Bereyer." Our French readers will please note, and pardon our error.

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE,

*Published by the Undergraduates of McGill University,  
on the First of every month of the Session.*

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

ERNEST M. TAYLOR, J. S. MCLENNAN, G. H. CHANDLER,  
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**SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

W. B. DAWSON, TREASURER. J. S. HALL, SECRETARY.

## The University Gazette.

We have now issued three numbers of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE in its present form. We have found that the limited space at our command has not enabled us to do justice to the literary talent which our College possesses, and have been compelled to leave out articles of merit on account of their length. On those subjects which should fill our columns it is impossible for a writer to do himself justice in the space of a page or two of our paper, and most of our articles have been of an ephemeral character and of a somewhat local interest. Accordingly the editors have thought it best to increase the size of the GAZETTE to double its present extent. We hope that in the future our columns will contain articles which will appeal to a larger circle of readers than those who are interested in McGill—and that while doing this it may not lose its distinctively college character. So our January number will contain fourteen pages of reading matter, and here we may mention that we have now a most interesting letter from Germany, and a scientific paper from one of our Science Graduates.

## Notes.

In our last issue under the head of Mathematical Physics we made a mistake by putting a mistake into the mouth of the Professor. Hereafter we shall more carefully examine the statements of our reporter.

We are glad to be able to state to our readers that the original idea of making the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE in every sense worthy of the name by having on the editorial staff representative men from the different Faculties, is now realized. Messrs. John D. Cline, B.A., and W. Simpson Walker, represent respectively the Faculties of Medicine and Law. With this accession of talent and influence we have determined to double the size of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE on the 1st of January.

We understand that the Medical Students of Bishop's College, that seat of concentrated medical learning which is so successfully attaining its object of eclipsing our Alma Mater, are contemplating a footing-dinner. It is to be something *very recherche*. We hear that vast crowds will attend, perchance five or six.

In place of our regular article on sports, we print a sketch by one of the competitors. Our space in this issue is too limited to permit our giving a *resumé* of the games, but that will be done in connection with another subject in the January number. The early snow prevents us having any football news.

We beg to apologize to those of our readers who did not receive their last GAZETTE. Some unaccountable accident prevented it from reaching most of our subscribers. We regret this very much—and as far as we are concerned, can promise that it will never take place again. We will be happy to send the GAZETTE to any of our subscribers who did not receive it, on hearing from them to that effect.

The poem "Ancé Mair Thegether" should have been printed at the opening of the session, but it came to hand too late for the first issue, and was crowded out by the account of the sports in the second issue.

In our next issue will appear the second paper on the "Birds of Montreal and vicinity"; also "My last experiences of resurrections," by W. G. B.

## Goldwin Smith's Lectures.

During last month Prof. Goldwin Smith delivered a course of ten lectures on English History to the students, embracing the period from the accession of James the First to the defeat of James Second at the Boyne, and the accession of William of Orange.

He commenced by giving a sketch of the antecedents, religious, political, intellectual, social and military, of the country. After a sketch of the reign of James and an analysis of that weak monarch's character, and of those of his favourites, he detailed the causes of the revolution, giving, in so doing, a most interesting sketch of the principal parties who were to figure in the great political convulsion which commenced in the next reign. Then Charles, Laud, and Strafford were sketched, and Pym and the great leaders of the popular party. The lecturer treated events of the reign as parts of that grand struggle between the King striving to uphold despotism and his subjects earnest in the cause of constitutional liberty. Then after the fruitless struggle in the cause of constitutional liberty. Then after the Rebellion, from the first fight at Edgehill to the last at Naseby, the execution of the King, and the inception of the Commonwealth, the first really national Republic. Vindicating Cromwell's character from the charge of personal ambition in regard to Charles' death, he described how he governed England, striving ever to restore peace, and to govern on constitutional principles—the two tests we must apply in judging of the character of a man who leads a people from internal war to peace. His death was described in a few graphic words, and then we heard a masterly analysis of his character and policy, which space will not permit us to give, but which was a rare treat to those who heard it. He gave us in a few sentences the results of an internal policy which united Scotland and Ireland to England, reformed the franchise and the criminal law, and gave as much peace to England as could have been expected after the severe struggle; of an ecclesiastical one which strove for toleration and protected the Universities; of a foreign policy which made England more feared and respected than she was before, or has ever been since, by the deeds of the Ironsides and of Blake, and by the moral force of his own mind. The forcible dissolutions of Parliament by Cromwell he justified by the fact that he was responsible to the army for good government, and his parliament were endangering the peace of the country; those by the army, as the acts of a political party in arms. He pointed out Cromwell's power of turning all men to advantage without any regard to their loyalty to himself, and his entire devotion to the interests of the country. He sketched rapidly the history of "those days never to be recalled without a blush—of love, of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices, the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds, the golden age of the coward, the bigot and the slave; how the nation became a second time weary of the Stuart line, and a second time sought liberty,—not now under a Republic, but under the rule of William."

Our sketch only imperfectly conveys the idea of the extent of learning displayed and the principles laid down by the lecturer. As Dr. Dawson in the University Lecture said, lectures on history are the most useful form of such instruction, for the lecturer can gather up and give in a few words the results of long study and extensive reading.

It would be presumptuous for us to attempt to criticise these lectures; the vast difference between the attainments of the lecturer and our own humble researches into the history of the most interesting period of English History, makes us smile at the very thought. In any case our opinions coincide too closely with his own to allow us to find any fault with them.

His manner is slow and hesitating, but he never requires to change a word, and it seems to a listener that the gaps in his lecture are rather to choose what truth to present of the numbers which throng to his mind, than to search for some sentence to follow the last. We would remark, however, that his habit of slurring over some words in each sentence makes it difficult to follow him, and renders it almost impossible to take notes when names of persons and places are those that are thus treated. Notwithstanding his lack of elocutionary powers, his philosophical treatment of the subject made the lectures most interesting.

The attendance of students was large enough to encourage the authorities in providing next session a course of lectures either from Goldwin Smith, or some other gentleman competent to fill the place, and in time we hope that a professor will be found for the potential Chair of History. The attendance of graduates was quite large, but we would suggest to one or two of them

who were accustomed to saunter in when the lecture was about half finished, that such a course annoyed the regular students, and appeared to partake rather of the conceited presumption of a freshman, than the good taste and consideration which ought to belong to a barrister.

### Correspondence.

#### To the Editor of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

The proceedings of an association claiming to represent fairly the talent and ability of our Alma Mater will be admitted a fair subject of criticism in the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE. Accordingly a few remarks on the debate held by the University Literary Society on Friday, the 24th October, will not be out of place. On this evening the Society was honoured by the presence of Prof. Goldwin Smith. It was to be expected, therefore, that the best talent of the Society would be displayed in honour of so distinguished a visitor, especially as he is conversant with the proceedings of similar associations in connection with other colleges. The subject should have been chosen with at least ordinary care, and the speakers should have prepared their arguments with more than usual attention, so as not to discredit the fair fame of McGill.

Let us consider if this was done. Examine the subject chosen for that evening's debate—"Will Republicanism eventually supersede all other forms of government?" There is no meaning in it. Any mere schoolboy, let alone an undergraduate or a B. A., would at once perceive that republicanism is not a form of government—that it is a mere abstract term, a principle of government, an attribute of a people. And yet not one of the speakers, including an LL.B. and several B.C.L.'s, noticed this radical defect in the subject of debate, which shows the amount of preparation they had bestowed upon it. Prof. Goldwin Smith evidently perceived the impossibility of speaking intelligibly upon such a subject; for having asked for the precise wording of the subject of debate, he read it over carefully, and then proceeded to speak, not on the question which had just been debated, but a totally different one, namely, "Will hereditary rule be eventually gone away with?"

In regard to the merits of the debate, the arguments advanced on either side were insignificant. "Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight." Not one of the speakers appeared to take a broad liberal view of the question, but the debate was confined within the narrow limits of "Whether England or the United States had the better government?" There seemed to be no conception in the speakers' minds of any other forms of government than a republic and a constitutional monarchy, and not any very definite notions even of these. For instance, England was claimed now as a republic, now as a monarchy, according to the peculiar view the speaker was advocating. But perhaps this confusion of ideas was in part due to the faulty wording of the subject.

We are afraid the members of the Society have been neglecting self-culture, and have given all their attention to the securing of distinguished *littérateurs* to lecture under their auspices, remaining content with the celebrity thus acquired. But it is the reputation achieved by the members of the Society themselves, and not the fame obtained by importing talent from other countries, that sheds a lustre upon any association,—not that we object to their getting celebrated lecturers to visit us, provided it does not interfere with the proper work of the Society. We hope the next time the Society invites any distinguished visitor to attend their meetings, they will prepare their programme with more care, so as to reflect credit upon their Alma Mater.

We would also urge the undergraduates to form a Junior Debating Society, to improve themselves in public speaking and elocution. Our students do not get half the benefit of their course in College, if they do not learn to make some use of the knowledge acquired by scattering it abroad in the world. Such an association would not be a rival of the University Society, but rather a feeder to it. It would, moreover, be an exclusively McGill institution, which the present Society is not. It is to be hoped the students will act upon this suggestion, and take measures at once to form such a Society, to hold their meetings in the College buildings.

McGill, 11th Nov., 1873.

K. N.

We admit the above to our columns on the ground that anything connected with the University is a fair subject of criticism. To answer his charges is not our intention; but we wish here to draw

the attention of students to the letter, and to correct some mistakes into which the writer has fallen. To say that the subject was not chosen with ordinary care is to use strong language on a subject of which the writer is ignorant. We can state positively that the Committee of the Society spent considerable time in selecting a subject for that evening's debate; and that of some twelve or fourteen submitted, that particular one was chosen, on the ground that it would afford us an opportunity of hearing Prof. Smith's opinions on so important a question; and we are sure, too, that any one who had the good fortune to hear his masterly analysis of the question was entirely satisfied that the subject was a good one.

If the writer's memory had not failed him, he would have remembered that Goldwin Smith commenced his exposition of the subject by saying that heretofore was really what distinguished a Monarchy from a Republic, and that the existence of that principle would determine the result; which is not speaking on an entirely different subject, as "K. N." suggests.

In regard to the peculiar meaning the writer attaches to Republicanism, we would advise him to consult a dictionary, it will require only so simple an act to change his views on the subject. We would also draw his attention to the fact that McGill does not grant an LL.B. degree, and that the U.L.S. is an exclusively McGill institution, no man being on its roll who is not a member of the University.

#### To the Editor of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

As the columns of every paper are open to criticism, we should like you to give publication to the following remarks ament the November number; in which remarks we say confidently that we are giving utterance to the sentiments of a large body of undergraduates. This is our first *critique* in print, and possibly our style may not be quite so polished, or have the advantage of clothing its rather strong questions in a guise which more mature years and their consequent experience will bring.

1st. The Page of Current Events seems to us to be simply unnecessary—because political telegrams of uncertain age, even when rewritten by a clever undergraduate, have certainly lost their flavour for such a class of readers as the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE of necessity has.

#### 2. Report of the Sports.

Why is the report of the First Annual Athletic Sports written so *very* concisely? Could not a little more space have been spared to describe the most notable event of the current session? Might not more than four lines have been filled with the description of the morning programme, which was in its way as interesting as the afternoon one? Would it not have been better form if, as in the reports of all other University Games, the initials at least of the winning men had been given, to say nothing of the different Faculties to which they belong? Was it the fault of the competitors that there were so many false starts in the 100 yards race? Is it *generous rivalry* for the Editor to write up this race so as to show such decided partiality toward the members of his own Faculty, of which the fortunate winner is a member? *No! a thousand times No!* Why should the football kick at the Quebec games have been noticed at all? "Comparisons are," etc.

3. Has the GAZETTE a *Sporting* Editor? Why has he not, in the interests of the U. F. B. C., explained in these columns how no match came off with the M. F. B. C. for their challenge cup? and thereby stopped the circulation of such reports as we have heard from members of the latter club?

4. How were the Professors in Arts (with two exceptions) not called upon for any subscription to the Sports Fund? Why raise any such invidious distinctions?

5. Distribution of the Paper.—This is a matter of vital importance to the success of any periodical: and we know of a great many instances in which subscribers have not yet received this month's number—owing to whose negligence?

These are only a few of the many conundrums we could propound; they are enough for the present, and we hope to see them answered promptly in your columns. Have only received our paper to-day, and consequently could not send this before the 15th instant.

A. M. A.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, McGill, Nov. 18th, 1873.

We publish the above letter which attacks rather vaguely our November number. We think we never saw a letter in the columns of any paper so severe in its strictures; but

with all honesty we can say that we are glad to receive this communication, for we can readily answer such of his questions as properly come within our province, and any of his strict-endavour to avoid similar mistakes in the future.

We will consider first that part of his letter which refers to the "sports, as that is the most important in the letter.

Did he know that the great fault of the compositions of young writers' was prolixity, he would not quarrel with the conciseness of our report. Further, if he will point out any omission we would be happy to correct it; but that to which he appears to object, was the absence of what is known in common language as "bumbo," "blow," "padding," and involved and grandiloquent phrases about our "Alma Mater," the classic games of Greece, &c., &c. Notwithstanding his remarks on style, we must still regard as a merit that conciseness he considers a fault.

It would have been better had the initials of the winners been given, and it appears to us somewhat over inquisitive to ask who was to blame for the false starts in the 100 yards, when our only remark about it was "a false start was made." The reason why more notice was taken of the 100 yards than any other race was because it was the most exciting race of the day, the best contested, and the one in which the interests of all the students present centred. We are very sorry to think that our account of it would have led any one to suppose that a mean partiality for our own Faculty (and all exhibited partiality for a man's Faculty *is* mean,) caused us to write up that particular race. Nothing was further from our intention than to do so, and we leave it to our impartial readers who saw that magnificent race, especially the two last heats, to say whether our account of it can fairly be considered to be partial. In this connection we may say that the reason we did not mention the Faculties of the winners was that no one might say that we were actuated by such impulses, and the same reason led us to decide not to write a *résumé* of the sports, as the element of the comparative success of the different Faculties would have to enter into it. Our effort was not to excite petty jealousy between the Faculties, and yet we seem to have aroused something akin to it. This we regret very much.

There is a Sporting Editor of the GAZETTE, at least one Editor who attends to such matter, although not to the satisfaction of "A. M. A." The reason why he did not explain how no match came off was this: He saw no chance of the match coming off. The U. F. B. C. did not belong to the Association, nor was there any prospect of its entering this fall, and as a conclusive reason, the Montreal Club would not play us because their time this fall was all filled with matches with other clubs. The reason the Quebec kick was mentioned, was to show how much we excelled them. Our writer is somewhat inconsistent. Now he wants to know why we praised our sports in comparison with others; in his commencement he wants to know why we didn't. Now he blames us for not publishing names of Faculties; then he blames us when we do.

So much about the sports. We would suggest to him that to obtain an answer for his question in regard to the collection, that he might apply to the Committee of the U. A. S. A., as they, rather than the Editors of the GAZETTE, have to do with that department.

In another place in this issue we apologize for the non-delivery of the GAZETTE. We repeat that apologies here, and trust that "A. M. A." and other disappointed subscribers, will make allowances for that circumstance. In regard to "Current Events," we will ask "A. M. A." to bear in mind that it is difficult to please all readers.

At considerable length we have answered "A. M. A.'s" questions, or rather charges, although they appear to us captious and hypercritical. As he is a University man, we would expect him to be more lenient in his *critique*, and trust that it is not the last time he will appear in our columns—although on some other subject than our imperfections. He will, we trust, take in good part the following suggestion:—Had he written his maiden letter to the *Montreal Gazette*, and denied a baseless slander on his fellow-students, he would have had more to be proud of than from the *critique* which we publish.

EXCHANGES RECEIVED:—"Queen's College Journal," "Beloit College Monthly," "Vassar Miscellany," "Georgetown College Journal," "Emory Banner," "The Dartmouth," "The College Spectator."

## Current Events.

The Ministerial Elections are now in progress. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the Finance Minister, seems to be the only one to whom serious opposition will be made. Sir JOHN cannot forget his desertion. As the honorable gentleman's majority at the last election was 700, it is scarcely likely that he will lose his seat.

A BRUSH with the ASHANTEES is announced in a despatch from SIR GARNET WOLSELEY. It is claimed that the British were successful, as the enemy retired. The conduct of the war is in good hands, and the preparations have been made as perfect as possible to insure a successful issue. In a subsequent despatch, however, the General condemns the native auxiliaries as worthless, complaining of the humiliation of being obliged to depend upon their aid. The cowardice and timidity of the natives prevent an attack from being made upon the enemy, although the British advance is within easy march of their main column. Such being the character of the native aid which our army is to expect, SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ought, by all means, to be rendered independent of it. As we write, the cable informs us that the "Sarmatian" has been chartered for the conveyance of more troops to the seat of war.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall, but his utterances are of no political significance. He speaks of the Ashantee difficulty with the circumspection usual with him when he intends to say nothing. He congratulates the country upon being at peace with all civilized nations, and refers satirically to Mr. DISRAELI's letter to EARL GREY. At a political meeting at Glasgow, Mr. DISRAELI has been severely criticising the Government, and also predicting a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. Certainly it seems as if the prediction were not unlikely to be fulfilled, judging by the ecclesiastical difficulties existing in Germany and France. It is stated that the explanations of the French Government in regard to the Pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy, ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasbourg, are not regarded as satisfactory.

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORE has at last issued his manifesto, and has put an end to the hope of the Legitimists. He refuses to take the crown as "the Legitimist King of a Revolution." It was scarcely possible that a restoration of the Monarchy should take place after such an expression of the COMTE'S views. Now that the Assembly have voted a prolongation of PRESIDENT McMAHON'S term of office for seven years, and the Cabinet has been reorganized, the Monarchists may give up what little hopes they may have had—at least, for some time.

In the UNITED STATES the expressions of indignation at the capture of the "Virginian," and the subsequent execution of some of the prisoners, is intense. The facts of the case exhibit a ruthless inhumanity on the part of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba, but there can scarcely be a doubt that they had a perfect right to seize the vessel and condemn the prisoners to death. The vessel has been engaged for the past three years in filibustering, and was on an unlawful mission when taken. The prisoners were tried by a properly organized Court-Martial and condemned to death in perfect accordance with the rules of International Law. That the infliction of such a punishment was a piece of needless brutality may be easily admitted; but, as a question of right, a Sovereign State holds the power of life and death over insurgents; and further, any citizen of another State, who joins in hostilities, forfeits all right of protection by his own State, and his execution would furnish no just cause for war.

The demands which the UNITED STATES make are:—1st. That the "Virginian" shall be publicly delivered up. 2nd. That the prisoners still remaining be likewise handed over. 3rd. That an indemnity be paid to the heirs of those who were executed. 4th. That General Burriel and others concerned in the condemnation and execution, be brought to trial and suffer due punishment; and, 5th, That Slavery be abolished in Cuba. To these demands the Spanish authorities do not seem inclined to concede, but the latest reports state that the negotiations are assuming a hopeful aspect.

It is no little satisfaction to discover that there exists a jury sufficiently independent to bring in a verdict of "Guilty" against "Boss" TWEED. His sentence consists in a fine of several thousand dollars, and imprisonment for twelve years,—a term sufficiently long to give him time for reflection, and to warn others from following in his steps.

In contradistinction to this just severity, we have to deplore what seems to us a failure of justice. We refer to the result of the third trial of STOKES, the murderer of JAMES FISK, JR. The jury brought in a verdict of "manslaughter," and the sentence, the highest punishment the law allows, was *four years* in the State Prison. The only reason for the rendering of such a verdict might be sought in the medical evidence. This was most conflicting, some of the physicians testifying that death resulted from an overdose of morphia. Nevertheless, it was clearly shewn at the trial that STOKES had the deliberate intention of committing the crime, and it was brought home to him beyond the shadow of a doubt. But what can we say, after having read the evidence, when we hear that nine of the jury were for absolute acquittal, and consented with great reluctance to the verdict!

The Patent Office of the United States refuses to acknowledge that SPIRITUALISM is entitled to a patent; since we see that it has refused to issue letters patent on a contrivance denominated a "Psychic Stand." The examiner evidently had a poor idea of the spirits, for he declared that spiritual manifestations are "largely mixed with ignorance, deception and fraud!" It is reported that he offered to patent the affair as a "gaming table," but that report can scarcely be correct. Spirits must for the present content themselves with communicating their ideas to the material world unaided by a patent. J.

In the Current events we think it not consistent, with our earlier statements relative to the avoidance of party politics, to publish anything relating to the political events of our own country; for it is exceedingly difficult to write a commentary upon the affairs of the past few months and not show sympathy either with one side or the other.

As the current events are so well known to our readers, we are inclined to think it better in future to say nothing of political events whatever.

We have at this late hour learned that there are several exchanges for us somewhere in the city which we are to receive soon. We take this opportunity of saying to those who are sending exchanges or communications to us, that more attention should be given to our address, as not infrequently what is intended for us, goes to the Montreal Gazette. Although the editors of the Montreal Gazette at once forward the mail matter to us, it necessitates delays; and hence we have not as yet had the pleasure of reading the exchanges to which reference is made, nor do we know their names. We will acknowledge them in our January number.

All who may favour us with subscriptions, we will be glad to furnish with the back numbers. Though the paper is to be double the size which we first promised; the price will remain the same. T.

### Personals.

R. W. ELLS, B. A. of 1872, was lately married to Miss Stevens, of Truro, Nova Scotia. He is now on the Geological Survey of New Brunswick.

R. J. WEEKS of the middle year in Science (1873), is Assistant-Engineer on the Prince Edward Island Railway.

D. A. STEWART, B. A. Sc. of 1873, has returned from the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, where he was engaged during the summer. He is now on a visit to his home in Cape Breton.

ROBERT BRODIE, B. A. Sc. of 1873, is Assistant-Engineer on the North Shore Railway.

WM. OSLER, M.D., C.M., '72, who distinguished himself while at McGill, in Pathology, and obtained a special prize for his Thesis on that subject, has been pursuing his studies in Microscopy since that time in London, England, and has made some important discoveries, attracting the attention of such celebrated men as Burdon, Sanderson and others. Last month he heard he left England for the Continent to pursue his studies at Berlin.

SEVERAL of the Graduates in Medicine of last year are at present in London walking the hospital there. Frank Shepherd, J. Whiteford, J. J. Farley, and O. C. Edwards, are among them.

### How we Trained for the Athletic Sports.

At last it was a decided fact—our preliminary meetings were over—the sports were to be held on the 31st, and nothing remained therefore but to pick out our particular event and go in for it. We were not quite sure of what our speciality on the card was; in our salad days we had gone in for everything, from "half-dashes" (60 yds. in heats) to hare and hounds over half the island, and yet we had some doubts of our ability to cover the mile in 4:38, the quarter in 51, or the 100 yards in 10-2.5 sec., as the Oxford and Cambridge card shewed had been done at their meeting last year. A purely personal matter finally determined it—we are blessed with being somewhat over the average height and consequently take rather a long stride; the short race must, therefore, be our forte, and we laid ourselves out accordingly. What an immense bore we immediately became! What a multitude of merits of trunks & knickerbockers, and spiked shoes over india-rubbers, and what terrific training we went in for! Hand-books on everything from Indian clubs to cricket were bought up; we developed a passion for dumb-bells at unreasonable hours, and criticised our daily walk to college in connection with fast time; the post-prandial pipe was given up, and even cigarettes were foresworn, while no Good Templar was more strict in shunning the "amber October" than were we in this the "first hot passion of our youth."

The days flew by only too rapidly; we kept up our matutinal practices, limping too half the time now effects of coppers we came over the hurdles; and passed among our friends as a social martyr. But we enjoyed these pleasant bright mornings, and the college grounds never looked fairer than when, *indutus soccis* (in our racing shoes), we toed the mark and covered our allotted distance, inhaling ozone and fresh vigor at every stride.

How self-satisfied we went back *à la Diogene* to our tubs! Different, though, was our feeling of intense good humor from that of the ancient cynic. How distinctly we remember our peculiar sensations after running one morning on an empty stomach! Shade of Æsculapius, how we invoked thee! Jolly days these were, and we assert that no undergraduate sat down to lectures at nine o'clock feeling better than did we after our early spin, our shower bath, and that plate of porridge.

The day came round—that 31st on which was inaugurated a meeting which, if sincere hopes and pleasant memories have any influence, will, we trust, be carried on for many a year; and

"So is the Tournament commenced, and so

It does go on with variation great.

Sometimes the fav'rite wins, but sometimes he

Just gets away and lingers on

The few sharp seconds which do lose the race.

And all the while the swell of music sounds

And dresses *fron-fron* and the ladies talk,

Whilst programmes rustle and proud beauty smiles

Upon the gathered members of McGill."

We do not propose to write a *résumé* of the sports,—that we leave to a far abler pen; but we have to record honestly our conviction that this has been a Red Letter day in the annals of Alma Mater—it has brought our students into closer contact with each other, and has, we trust, shewn the University authorities that in our own individual way we have the reputation of McGill just as much at heart as they could possibly desire us to have. *Revenons à nos moutons.*

We lost our race, and as we came in amid the ruck past the winning post, we were sincerely thankful; and glad that, released from our self-imposed bondage, we could return to our morning nap and our beloved briar-root.

How we cheered the Chancellor's speech after the distribution of the prizes! What terrific hurrahs greeted "The Winners," "The Professors," and "The Ladies!" How jolly every one looked, and how pleased at such a successful termination of these our first Annual Athletic Sports!

One word more. This is our last session at McGill—the Committee being all seniors—but having seen what mettle there is in the lower years, we have no hesitation in echoing and confirming the Chancellor's expressed wish that this may prove to be only the first of many similar meetings; and that in matters such as these our University may take as high stand as she has already done in matters of greater importance. R.

## The Birds of Montreal and Vicinity.

PAPER I.

In the present article, I have endeavoured to bring together all the information I could possibly obtain respecting the birds known to have visited the Island of Montreal and the adjacent islands mostly on the south side. For this purpose I have consulted the publications of the Natural History Society of this city, and such other journals and papers as I thought might throw any light upon the subject. I am also indebted to several of our resident Naturalists who have given more or less attention to the study of Ornithology. Especially may I mention Mr. S. W. Passmore, the obliging taxidermist of the Natural History Society; also Mr. Thomas Curry, of this city, and Monsieur A. G. Gerard, the toll-keeper on the Lower La-chine Road—all of whom have given me the benefit of a look over their private collections, besides such additional information as I required.

It is not to be supposed that all the birds mentioned in the following list will be seen by any one person in any one year, for the list includes all that, so far as I am aware, have been observed in the neighbourhood for a number of years past. The number of feathered visitors has also been found to vary according to the character or climatic condition of the year. Some are only seen during the summer months, as for example the Cedar or Cherry Bird, the Bobo-link, &c., whilst others, such as the Black-throated Wax-wing, or Bohemian Chatterer, are only observed during the coldest winter months. Others again, as certain species of Woodpeckers, are likely to be found the year round, and others still have only been known to visit this neighbourhood at rare intervals of time, and are usually designated by the name of "Stragglers," that is, birds which have strayed out of their usual paths or lines of country, in which they were accustomed to resort, either throughout the year or at regular intervals. As a representative of the latter class, the Trumpeter Swan may be taken. A fine, large, white specimen of this bird was shot, several years ago, on the other side of the river, at Longueuil.

The following list comprises some 120 species. Of these about 90 may be considered as visitors during the summer months, or if the season be mild, some may linger on till about the latter part of October. About 10 remain here both winter and summer; about 15 may be observed here in winter, while 7 or 8 are Stragglers.

As to the classification of the birds in the following list, I have adopted that given in the last edition of "THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA," by BAIRD, CASSIN & LAWRENCE, re-issued in 1870 by the Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass.—This work is in 2 vols.—4to form. Vol. I, text 1007 pages—Vol. II, Atlas contains 100 plates representing 148 new or unfigured species of North American Birds. I mention this work for the reason that those who commence the study of ornithology are often at a loss as to what work they should refer to, and accordingly I have given the above particulars concerning a publication which is regarded as one of the most reliable on the subject. There is another later work, entitled "KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS" living and fossil, by Elliott Coues, also published by the Naturalist's Agency. The latter work is in one octavo volume of 361 pages, illustrated with 6 steel plates, and 238 woodcuts of the head, feet, and, in some cases, the wings, of nearly all the species enumerated. This book is about one-third of the price of the first-mentioned work, and in some points, such as the "Key" by which any species, with a little care, may be found by almost anyone, has somewhat the advantage of the larger work, while in other respects, such as the classification, Baird's appears to be superior.

In the arrangement of the list, I shall follow the following order.—First, the leading subdivisions or groups—sample, MILVINEÆ; GENUS—CIRCUS. Then under the latter heading, which any particular species may be best known among our resident naturalists, as for example the Marsh Harrier; then Baird's Work before mentioned; for the sake of reference, in addition, when the scientific name in Coues's Work differs from the preceding, this also will be placed within the same brackets, immediately under that taken from Baird's—the second name being followed by a large C (Coues), to indicate the source from whence the name was obtained. After the brackets will follow any other additional English names, by which the bird may be

best known to parties who have come from other parts of the country, and who may perchance be residing in the neighbourhood of the city.

Thus:—

THE MARSH } *Circus Hudsonius*,—Linnaeus, }  
HARRIER } "*cyanus*, var. *Hudsonius*, C. } MARSH HAWK

In some cases, the name by which the bird is known among the French country people will also be given. After these names will follow a general description of the species and any other remarks concerning the same.

It is to be hoped that the list and descriptions may enable the beginner to refer to most of our birds, with some certainty, to the proper name or species. It must be borne in mind, however, that it occasionally happens that a young male bird, of the first or second year, bears a close resemblance, in the colour of his plumage, to the mature female bird of the same species; differing mostly in size—the young male bird in such a case usually not receiving the full and distinctly coloured plumage of his sex until the third year. The Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius Phœniceus*, plumage. In other cases, especially with those birds which remain with us during most of the year, a different coloured plumage is assumed during the winter months.

Critical species, or those between which there is but little difference, should, when possible, be referred to more experienced hands. The measurements of the length, &c., in many species occasionally vary, so that it is well to use as much care and thought as possible in the determining of any specimen. It must also be borne in mind that the colour of the plumage of living birds, and to a certain extent also in those but recently shot, is generally brighter than that of birds which have been dead for some time, as well as those preserved in the cases of a museum—especially is this so in the museum specimens when they have been exposed to the action of sunlight. Frequently there is a back and head. The brightness however soon disappears, and the feathers assume a dull appearance.

For the better understanding of the subsequent portion of this article, it may not be out of place to give a *resumé* of the characters of the leading groups or orders into which Birds have been arranged. In doing so I shall mostly follow those mentioned in Baird's Work. I have also, for the sake of completeness, included the Order Cursores, which Baird has omitted, owing to the fact, I presume, of the absence of any representative of this Order, either living or fossil, on the North American Continent. The birds of this group being confined to the Continent of Africa and to the Southern Hemisphere.

The class Aves—Birds, has been variously divided into a number of Orders or leading Groups.

The latest of these arrangements is based on "the presence or absence of certain peculiar vocal muscles," as well as on the number of quills on the first joint of the wing, and other characters, such as the disposition of the toes on the feet, whether one or more be reversible or turned in a posterior direction, or not.

This arrangement not being as yet definitively fixed, we shall in the present article use an earlier, and more generally received division, depending on the character of the bill and the general shape and structure of the feet. According to these latter characters, the class Aves is divided into the following 7 Orders:—

- I. **RAPTORES**, including the so-called birds of prey. The birds of this Order are usually of large size, strongly built, with the upper mandible of bill hooked, its point curving downwards over the lower mandible. Legs and feet in most strong, the latter with large curved, usually retractile claws. They generally have a change of plumage every year, until the third or fourth, when the characteristic plumage of the adult species is assumed. Sometimes this annual change is so different from the adult, as to give rise to several so-called species. Examples:—Eagle, Hawk, Owl, &c.
- II. **SCANSORES**. The essential peculiarity in the Climbers is the arrangement of the toes in pairs (called zygodactyle), two of them are anterior, and two posterior. Sometimes one of the posterior toes is wanting, as in the Arctic or three-toed Woodpecker. This Order includes such birds as Parrots, Trogons, Cuckoos and Woodpeckers.
- III. **INSESSORES**. The greatest number of what are designated small birds, including our native songsters, belong to this order. The characteristic of this group is the arrangement of the toes, having one toe only posteriorly, and two

or three anteriorly. As examples of this group may be mentioned Humming Birds, Warblers, Thrushes, Crows, &c.

IV. RASORES, or Scratchers. The members of this group are generally characterized by a rather short, hard, vaulted and blunt-pointed beak, which is not longer than the head, with the feet more or less adapted for scratching up the soil, when in search of food. Examples: the Turkey, Pigeon, Partridge, &c.

V. CURSORES, or Runners. The birds of this order have the legs adapted for running, as they make most use of these members, and depend more on them for the purpose of escape, than they do on their wings, which are usually rudimentary. Examples: the Ostrich and the Apteryx or Wingless bird.

VI. GRALLATOIRES, or Waders. This order includes birds which are usually furnished with a long bill, a long neck, a moderately sized body, long legs, and long toes. They are generally found in the neighbourhood of water, or in marshy places. Examples: Heron, Woodcock, Snipe, &c.

VII. NATATOIRES, or Swimmers. These are usually provided with a broad, rather flat, obtusely-pointed bill. The body is well covered with closely packed feathers. The feet are webbed and well adapted for swimming. The members of this order are generally found on or in the vicinity of water. Example: Goose, Duck, Albatross, &c.

Among our Montreal birds are representatives of all the above orders, with the exception of the Fifth. We shall now proceed with our list, beginning with

#### ORDER I. RAPTORES.

Family: FALCONIDÆ. The Falcons.

Sub-family: FALCONINÆ.

Genus: FALCO. Linnæus.

PIGEON FALCON. (*Falco columbarius*, Linnæus). Pigeon Hawk: *Falcon des pigeons*. This is a small and sharp-winged species. Length from crown to end of tail feathers about 11 inches; girth over wings about 8 inches. Colour of head, back and wings in adult or full-grown bird, dark greyish brown; in the young bird the colour of these parts is brown. Tail, in both, blackish brown, banded and tipped with white. Throat in adult yellowish white, with dark linear streaks. Breast and abdomen white with dark oval spots. Under wings and sides of body a mixture of dark and white; thigh feathers yellowish with dark streaks. Tail blackish brown, barred and tipped with white. Bill blackish; legs and feet yellow. In young birds, the colour of back and spots on the abdomen are brown rather than black as in adult. The female is rather larger and longer than the male. This species is somewhat rare, but may be occasionally met with on our Mountain and in the woods along the Aqueduct, and west towards Lachine: Nuns' Island.

RUSTY-CROWNED FALCON, (*Falco sparverius*, Linnæus), Sparrow Hawk. This also is a small and sharp-winged species, not being much more than half as large as a pigeon, and measuring about 10 inches in length; girth about 7 or 8 inches. In adult, the colour of head and long feathers of the wings or primaries, is dark brown. Back, wing coverts and tail, reddish-brown. In the young bird the brown of the back and tail, and partly of the wings, is somewhat regularly barred with black, and presenting a considerable difference when compared with the adult bird, from which the black bars have almost entirely disappeared, and are replaced by a few scattered black spots or bars. The tail of the adult is brown from the base of quills to near the tip, where it is crossed by a broad black band, and the tip is white. There is a white spot near the centre of each wing in the adult. Colour of breast and abdomen of young bird is yellowish white, mixed or spotted with brown—of old bird it is yellowish white, spotted with black or dark brown. Under tail feathers of each lighter than above.

Sub-family: ACCIPITRINÆ. The Hawks.

Genus: ASTUR. Lacepede.

GOSHAWK, (*Astur atricapillus*, Wilson.) This bird closely resembles the European species (*Astur palumbarius*), and is considered by some naturalists to be identical, or at

most only a variety of the latter. The Goshawk is not uncommon here, more particularly in its earlier stages of growth. The colour of the plumage in the young bird differs considerably from that in the adult. The head is a mixture of small light and dark brown spots. The back is dark brown, with the edges of the feathers tipped or bordered with yellow and brownish white; towards the end of the wings the colour is dark brown. Tail with light and dark brown bands and tipped with white. Breast and under parts white, slightly tinged with yellow and with long, dark, oval spots. Under tail lighter shades than those above. Bill blackish at apex, and yellow at the base or part next the head. Length about 22 inches; girth about 17 inches.

In the adult bird the colour on head and neck blackish brown, slightly mixed with white, and with a white and dark band over the eyes and passing down towards the back. Colour of back, wings and tail, blackish brown; the tail faintly barred with still darker patches. Throat, breast and abdomen white, barred with light grey, and also streaked with dark lines. These linear streaks are the blackened shafts or central portions of the feathers. Bill and legs same colour as in the young bird. Met with in woods, side of Aqueduct; Laprairie.

I am told that the Goshawk has been occasionally used in Falconry in Canada, and has also been exported to England for the same purpose, for which it appears to be peculiarly fitted, owing both to its flight and the great persistence with which it pursues its quarry.

Genus: ACCIPITER. Brisson.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK, (*Accipiter fuscus*, Gmelin.) Slate-colored Hawk; sometimes called "Pigeon Hawk," although this name more properly belongs to another species (*Falco columbarius*). This bird is about the size of a pigeon. Length of female 12 to 14 inches, girth about 9 inches; male, length about 11 inches. Colour of head and back greyish brown, wings brown, upper tail feathers barred with light and dark brown. Throat yellowish white, with dark linear streaks. Breast white, barred in adult, but spotted in young birds. Under tail coverts white; under tail feathers also white but crossed with dark bands. Tip of tail white, bill small, legs long and slender, with long toes. Colour of legs and toes light yellow, claws blackish, sharp-pointed and well curved. (Observer, S. W. Passmore.) When any particular bird has been observed by only one person, so far as I have been able to ascertain, I shall enclose in brackets as above the name of such observer. But no name will be given when the same species has been seen by two or more persons at different times.

Sub-family. BUTEONINÆ. The Buzzards.

Genus: BUTEO. Cuvier.

"MARKED" BUZZARD, (*Buteo insignatus*, Cassin.) I have given what appears to me to be the most appropriate translation of Cassin's specific name—*insignatus*. This is recorded in Baird's Work as a new species in the vicinity of this city. The total length of adult male is about 17 inches. Female, total length about 16½ inches. The chief feature of this species appears to be white underneath the wings and tail, white on edge of wing, and the upper parts of a very dark colour. This species, however, is regarded by Coues to be only a variety of Swainson's Buzzard, (*Buteo Swainsoni*, Bonaparte.) It may, however, be identical with the Red-tailed Buzzard or Hawk (*Buteo borealis*, Gmelin,) a species which does occur in this neighbourhood, and which has three distinct changes of plumage, according to Mr. Passmore, who has paid considerable attention to the rearing of various species of birds of prey.

RED-TAILED BUZZARD (*Buteo borealis*, Gmelin), Red-tailed Hawk; Hen Hawk. Mr. Passmore informs me that the young of this species is frequently called in Ontario, the "Summer Falcon." He also informs me that this species has, as noticed above, three distinct changes or characteristic markings in the plumage, according to its age.

In the first year the colour of the head, back and tail is dark brown, abdomen a mixture of dark brown and white. Tail barred, lighter beneath, darker above. Colour of the eyes white.

In the second year the colour on the head, back and sides a mixture of dark brown and white. Tail thickly barred with dark and light brown, with bars in centre of the base of the tail. Breast white, abdomen mottled, and with a dark V-shaped mark. Under tail white barred with grey; tail tipped with white. Bill and legs black. Eyes *straw-coloured*.

In the third year the prevailing colour of plumage is reddish brown; tail barred as before mentioned, but of a ruddy-brown colour. Eyes *dark*.

The chief characteristics of this species appear to be the change in the colour of the eye. First year *white*; second *straw-coloured*; third year *dark*. The plumage also changes from an almost blackish-brown in the first year, with a mixture of dark brown and white on the under portion of body, into a reddish brown on the upper parts; in the third year, with more white on the breast.

**RED-SHOULDERED BUZZARD**, (*Buteo lineatus*, Gm. lin.) Red-shouldered Hawk. The young of this species is frequently met with, and is usually styled the "Winter Falcon." *Falco hennials*, Wilson. The colour of upper parts of adult brown, with "wing coverts from its flexure to the body fine bright rufous; breast and other lower parts of the body pale orange rufous, many feathers with transverse bars and spots of white which predominate on the abdomen and under tail coverts." "On the lead slightly rufous, and with white spots on the wing coverts and shorter quills." Tail brownish black with about five transverse bands of white, and tippeu with white. Total length, female 21 to 23 inches; male 18 to 20 inches.

"**WINTER FALCON**" (*Falco hennials*, Wilson.) This is not a separate species, but is the young of the preceding species, or Red-shouldered Hawk or Buzzard (*Buteo lineatus*, Gm. lin.) The colour of the head, back, wings, and tail of the "Winter Falcon" is dark brown, with the feathers on the neck and back bordered with brownish white. Breast and abdomen yellowish white, with dark oval spots. Under tail with grey bands and tipped with brownish white. Bill, dark; legs and feet, yellow. Length from crown to end of tail feathers, about 18 inches. On Mountain, and also towards Lachine.

Sub-family; MILVINÆ. The Kites.  
Genus: CIRCUS. Lacedæpe.

**MARSH** } *Circus Hudsonius*, Linnæus. } Marsh Hawk,  
**HARRIER** } *Circus Cyaneus*, var. *Hudsonius*, C., } Hen-HARRIER.

The old male is a bluish grey colour, and on this account is frequently called the "Blue Hawk," or "Dove Hawk," while the female, which is brown, is sometimes called the "Ringtail Hawk." "Its distinctive English name, *Hen-HARRIER*, seems to be due to the fact that, like the sick and repentant old Fox, it appears often to consider 'a chicken might suit me o', and acts accordingly. But from its habits of regularly working over stubbles and other haunts of the Partridge and other like birds, there is little doubt that it varies its diet with a little game occasionally." The Marsh Harrier is a medium sized, sharp-winged species. Length of adult male, about 18 inches; girth, about 13 inches. Female—length, about 20 inches. This species has three marked changes in the colour of its plumage, according to the age of the bird.

In the first year, the colour on the head, back and wings, is blackish-brown, with the edges of most of the feathers white. Tail with alternate broad, light and dark bands (darker above than under.) Under portion of the body white, spotted and barred with light brown. Bill black at apex or point, and yellowish at the base. Legs and feet, yellowish.

Second year.—Colour on head, back and wings, dark brown. Upper tail feathers dark brown, slightly mixed with reddish brown, with broad reddish brown bars. Abdomen and under tail coverts and thigh feathers, reddish brown. Bill, legs and toes, same colour as in first year.

Third year.—This year the bird assumes the characteristic plumage, on account of which it has received its specific name *cyaneus*. Colour of head, back and wings, a mixture of light and brownish blue-grey. Tail, blue-grey barred with dark brown and tipped with white. Under portion of body white, spotted with yellow. Under tail white with dark bands. Bill, legs and toes, same colour as before.

The colour of the adult male is altogether different from that of the younger birds, and the young and the adult male birds might easily be mistaken for distinct species.

The young birds are occasionally met with in the vicinity of the city. One fine specimen was shot last summer at Laprairie. The adult birds are rarely seen in this neighbourhood now, but a fine one was obtained at Nuns' Island some years ago, and is now in the Museum of the Natural History Society of this city.

Hawks feed mostly on small animals, reptiles and birds, which they capture themselves. They fly about and procure most of their food in the day-time, and hence are called "Diurnal Birds of Prey."

I might easily add to the above list several other species of the Hawk kind, which are said to have been found here, but as these doubtful members were mostly obtained in our markets, a minimum amount of trust should be placed as to the localities whence such birds are said to have been obtained. Acting on the above, I shall purposely omit all any species which has no better authority than poultry-men,—not that I regard these people as necessarily untruthful. The bird fancier, however, may often procure from these traders various kinds of ducks, &c., some of them quite rare.

I might add that there is a very interesting account of the flight of various kinds of birds, especially birds of prey, in the Duke of Argyle's book, entitled "The Reign of Law."

In our next paper, the remaining members of the Raptors, which have been observed about Montreal will be noticed. Also the second order, Scansores, and then the third, and largest order, Insectores, and after that the other orders will be noticed.

November, 1873.

GEO. T. KENNEDY.

### Once Again Together.

Anee mair thegither,  
Frae hame's sair tether,  
The laddies teem;  
An' Simmer's story,  
An' Isma's glory,  
Ae'ail the theme.

An' noo they're lookin'  
For months o' bookin'  
Wi' sagst lair,  
Like Greek Dramatics  
An' Mathematics  
An' mony mair.

An' when wi' knowledge,  
Each lad in college  
Gets crackin' fu',  
T' avert destruction,  
Frae much instruction,  
He'll May-day woo.

But Time's procession  
Brings on the session  
Wha's last great day  
Will tak' each frater  
Frae Alma Mater  
A grand B. A.

But oor auld College,  
Oor fount o' knowledge,  
Like Horeb's rill—  
Thro' a' the rattle  
O' Life's lang battle,  
Will succor still.

When days are dreary,  
An' hearts are weary  
O' stubborn strife,  
We'll tak' refreshin'  
Frae lair's possession,  
An' find new life.

An' when oor dower  
O' lair an' power  
Wins gear, or name,  
To these auld ha's,  
To grace their wa's,  
We'll bring the fame.

An' if we'd succor,  
Frae grievous pucker,  
Oor freens, or laird,  
Engit wi' knowledge,  
Oor boon frae college,  
In strength we'll stand.

An' if oor nation  
Find her salvation  
In oor train'd will,  
Then patrio-glory,  
In fame and story,  
Shall crown McGill.

McK.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED FOR  
COMPETITION AT THE OPENING OF THE SES-  
SION, SEPT., 1874.

## IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

To Students entering the First Year, Two Exhibitions of  
\$125; and Two of \$100.

Subjects:—Greek.—Homer, *Iliad*, bk. I.; Xerophon, *Anabasis*, bk. I.;  
Lucian, *Charon*.—Latin.—Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*; Livy, bk. V., chaps. 1.  
—XXV.; Horace, *Odes*, bk. I. —Text Books.—Hadley's Elements of Greek  
Grammar, Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 1 to 25. Dr. Wil-  
liam Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and Principia Latina, Part IV.—  
Mathematics.—Euclid, bk. I, II, III, IV. Algebra to end of Harmonical  
Progression (Colenso). Arithmetic.—English.—English Grammar and Com-  
position.—(Bain's) Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special Exercises in Gram-  
mar and Composition.

To Students entering the Second Year, Three Exhibitions of  
\$125; and One of \$100.

Subjects:—As stated in Calendar of last year.

To Students entering the Third Year, Three Scholarships of  
\$125, and One of \$120.—Tenable for Two Years.

Subjects:—As in Calendar of last year.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND  
APPLIED SCIENCE.

The *Scott Exhibition*, founded by the Caledonian Society of  
Montreal, in Commemoration of the Centenary of Sir  
Walter Scott.

One Exhibition of \$66, to Students entering the Middle Year.

Subjects:—Mathematics.—Ordinary and Honour of the Junior Year. Eng-  
lish of the Junior Year and English History as in Student's Home. Engineering  
and Surveying of First Year. Chemistry, as in Wilson's Text Book.

One Exhibition of \$66, to Students entering the Senior Year.

Subjects:—All the pure Mathematics of ordinary course of the first two years,  
with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra [Part I].  
The Engineering and Surveying of the two preceding years, with a Report on  
some Engineering work. English Grammar.—Bain's, English Composition,  
History of England.—Smith's *Student's Home*; Hallam's *Middle Ages*, chaps.  
VIII., IX.—English Literature.—Collier; Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*.—  
Zoology.—Dawson's *Hand Book*, Invertebrates, and more especially Fossil  
Animals.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A.,

Secretary.

## Just Published.

*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  
highest ends, and the facts, suggestions, and conclusions it evolves enlarge and  
discipline the mind. The several chapters of this treatise were originally prepared  
for, and appeared in, the *Lectures Hour*; and now that they are gathered together,  
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  
subject. The author's method is admirable for its simple straightforwardness; for,  
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 poetic account of the  
creation of the world; but on this branch of the subject he has previously written  
in his "Archæia," 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  
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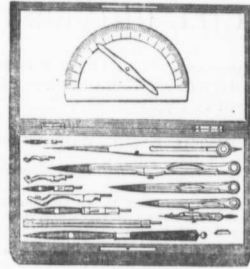
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