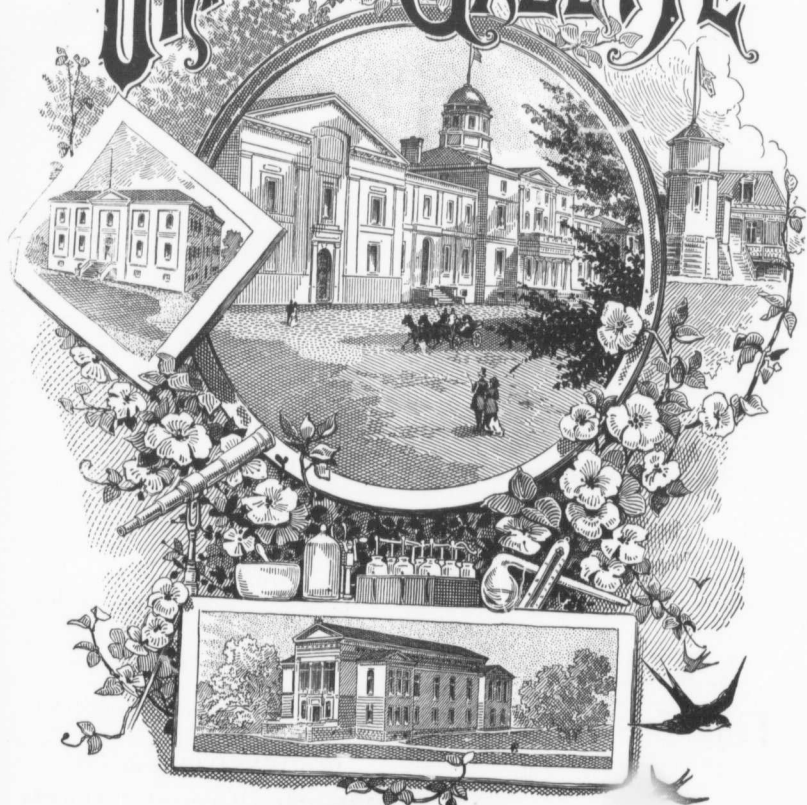


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Vol. XIII.]

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[No. 10.]

## University Gazette.

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### CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
EDITORIALS . . . . .	153-155
POETRY . . . . .	155
CONTRIBUTIONS . . . . .	155-157
McGILL NEWS . . . . .	157-158
SOCIETIES . . . . .	158-159
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	159-160
PERSONALS . . . . .	160
EXCHANGES . . . . .	160-161
BETWEEN THE LECTURES . . . . .	162
COLLEGE WORLD . . . . .	162

### Editorials.

#### FELLOWSHIPS.

"A fellowship, as generally understood in English and American Universities, is a sum of money, given at intervals for a term of years, to some graduate who has shown special promise of future success in a particular branch of study. Besides being a reward for past work, it is an earnest for future endeavor, and demands from its holder some return either in teaching or original research."

Fellowships differ in character according to the needs of the institutions in which they are established, and the wishes of the donors. Some fellowships simply give exemption from fees in return for tuition

or other aid to some department. Others have an annual value of about \$500 and upwards, and the fellows are assigned as assistants in various departments. Prize fellowships are given to those who graduate highest. The holders of these are often permitted, or expected, to pursue their studies abroad. In England, fellowships have been established wholly for original work. In McGill, fellowships are not spoken of in this sense. From the statutes of the University we learn:

"The Fellows of the University shall be—

(1) The Deans of the respective Faculties,—

(2) Any Acting or Vice Dean of Faculty, or any Registrar of the Faculty of Law or Medicine, whom the Governors may find it requisite to appoint as such Fellows,—not more than one such appointment, however, to subsist at any time for any Faculty,—

(3) Two Members of the Faculty of Arts, and one Member of each of the other Faculties, to be elected as such from time to time for a term of four years by their respective Faculties,—

(4) The Principal of the McGill Normal School, so long as it shall remain affiliated with the University,—

(5) The several representatives of every Affiliated College in connection with the University to be named as hereinafter is provided,—

(6) Eight Members of Convocation, Graduates of the University, two in Law, two in Medicine, two in Arts, and two in Applied Science, to be elected by the qualified Graduate Members of Convocation, from time to time,—

(7) Such other Members of Convocation, not more than seven in number, as the Governors may so appoint, for the term of four years,—

(8) The Chairman of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, for the City of Montreal, if so appointed by the Governors, but not otherwise."

These fellows have a seat on the corporation, and "The Corporation shall, from time to time, frame Regulations as occasion may require, touching the general course of study and teaching in the several Faculties, and in the Affiliated Colleges, and touching all examinations, and other matters appertaining either to matriculation or to graduation in the University; may also, (subject to the approval of the Governors,) from time to time, frame Regulations, as

occasion may require, touching Academic dress, or other matters of general Academic interest."

In recent years very lively electioneering campaigns have been carried on for the election of representative fellows, according to number (6) of the above. At a late meeting of the Graduates' Society, when a fellow was called upon to give an account of his stewardship, he replied that they "allowed the ladies to wear gowns."

The rapid expansion of McGill makes it absolutely necessary that something should be done to relieve our professors of excessive work, and allow them opportunities to pay more attention to advanced students, for study, and original research. This seems to be most feasible by establishing a number of teaching fellowships, the holders of which would be entitled to look after the primary classes. Their duties in the way of tuition should not occupy more than half their time. The remainder should be devoted to original research.

In McGill a fellowship should be not less than \$500, so that it would not be necessary for the fellow to give private tuition, and it would be a great inducement to the best class of men if they went as high as \$1200. Those receiving the latter would correspond to what we call lecturers.

The bestowal of fellowships, and the decision as to the length of time they are to be held by one person, should be left entirely in the hands of the faculty, and should not be interfered with by the donor. It should not necessarily be given to a McGill graduate, but to the best man available. Fellows should be encouraged to spend their vacation abroad, as many of the medical faculty have been doing during the last few years.

No graduate should feel satisfied till he has established a fellowship.

Who will be the first McGill graduate to show his good sense and gratitude to his *alma mater*, and at the same time do himself credit by establishing one or more teaching fellowships?

#### LADIES' SECRET SOCIETIES.

The respective secretaries of the lady graduates and undergraduates have received several letters from a young lady in Ames, Iowa, U.S.A., referring to the establishment at McGill of a Greek Letter Sisterhood. This is not the first time such a thing has been suggested. In December, 1887, the Donalds students were invited to join the Kappa Alpha Theta fraternity, by the ladies of Toronto University, who had organized a chapter amongst themselves. At that

time the Donalds wisely decided that their own Delta Sigma, Greek letter only in name, claimed their first allegiance, and we believe they have adopted the same course in regard to the Tri Delta. "This sisterhood," says the correspondent, "is only two years old. It was established after a close study of the successes and failures of all ladies' fraternities, so it stands alone, a fraternity on a modern basis. It is very much like them, except that it is strongly Christian, and has, for a part of its work, the Christian fields." She further states that: "At the annual Tri Delta convention, held in Boston, it was voted to establish a chapter in McGill University, provided suitable material could be found. We want only good strong students, of the first class in honors." The graduates were also invited to establish an alumni degree; and having written, declining the honor, and stating that such a step would interfere with the projected Intercollegiate Association, an answer was received, from which we quote: "I was very much interested in your Society work. It is exactly the kind of work that the Tri Delta ladies desire to establish in their alumni degree, and I firmly believe that it would make your field of work much broader to join in with our Tri Delta movement, as our work will extend all through Canada, United States, and Europe. We expect to take in only our best Universities and Colleges."

The aim of these Southern "sisters" is, no doubt, a good one. But there is just a possibility that in their zeal to "do a grand work in a broad field," they are neglecting the simple acquirements of an educated woman. In the communications received, the orthography would disgrace a child of twelve, the handwriting is illegible, and punctuation and construction are at fault. The McGill ladies were wise in not entering the movement. One finds in the world much zeal misdirected.

The Jane Redpath Exhibition, the only one open to women, was never, until last autumn, competed for by them. This was, perhaps, due partly to the fact that, placed as this Exhibition is, at the entrance to the First Year, would-be competitors have not known of its terms until too late to begin the necessary study. But now that it has been won (and most honorably) by a Donalds student, the letter upon the subject, published in this issue, comes most apropos. The need for scholarships and exhibitions must be as great among the women as among the men, and must prove a no less valuable assistance to deserving students. If "Donalds's" suggestion of

opening to women those now endowed is not feasible, this matter appears to be one which the members of the Muota Society would do well to take up and try to place before the public. After next Convocation Day, McGill's Lady Graduates will number twenty, and surely among them all, something could be done.

For some years past we found it necessary to call attention to the means that were adopted by candidates in the scramble for hospital positions. The methods of wire-pulling were borrowed from political canvassers, and to hold a position merely meant, in many cases, that the friends of the incumbent were able to bring pressure of all kinds to bear upon those who have the positions in their keeping. At last Convocation Dr. Mills dealt plainly and fearlessly with the evil, with the result that the five men who stood first on the list obtained the positions for which they competed, and no one can regret the choice. We take it for granted that this year again a similar method will be adopted, as being the only fair, manly and professional one.

About this season of the year the notice board is decorated with announcements that Dr. Blank is willing, in consideration of a definite amount of negotiable currency, to make over his practice to some enthusiastic graduate. These statements always fail to inform the guileless M. D. what proportion of his fees will be paid in coin of the realm and how much will be liquidated by a transfer of cordwood, fodder, and new laid eggs. Whatever advantages this system may have in England, generally speaking, in this country a man might as well bargain for next year's partridge crop.

As for the other positions now about to be vacant on the hospital staff, neither the students nor THE GAZETTE have so much to say. There are several applicants, any one of whom would fill the position with credit and success, and any difficulty on the part of the authorities must arise merely from the number and excellence of the men from whom they have to select.

The experiment of issuing THE GAZETTE weekly has been a success, both in the enhanced value of the advertising space and the valuable addition to the subscription list.

## Poetry.

[FOR "THE GAZETTE."]

### THE NUN.

[Translated from the *German of Uhland.*]

#### I.

In the quiet convent garden stole one eve a virgin nun,  
The moon cast all its rays upon her as she walked alone,  
And on her lashes lingered tears of silent, tender love,  
Which she had shed for one whose spirit passed from earth—  
above.

#### II.

Ah! 'tis well for me that he has died, that faithful lover mine,  
For I may love him ever more with love pure and divine,  
He is an angel now, clothed in robes of spotless white,  
And it's not wrong to love the angels of celestial light.

#### III.

With timid step and saddened mien, she moved to where there stood  
An image of St. Mary beaming in the light of God,  
The moonlight threw a halo o'er her salutary, sacred head,  
She looked with such a mild and kindly love upon the maid.

#### IV.

At her feet the pious nun fell down, and clasped her hands in prayer,  
Looked up in calm and heavenly peace to find an answer there;  
And as she bends her gaze still upwards with a heart's true faith,  
The flowing veil enshrouds her, and her eyelids close in death.

A. G. G.

## Contributions.

### SCIENTIFIC JOTTINGS.

Some time ago the McGill Lady Graduates' Society discussed the subject of Canadian Natural Scientists, in three papers dealing, respectively, with Geologists, Zoologists and Botanists. As the material for these essays was gathered chiefly from scientific periodicals and survey reports, which we imagine are not universally studied, the following extracts may present new ideas to some of our readers:

"During the two hundred and sixty-five years that preceded the beginning of the nineteenth century, twenty-four men are conspicuous in the botanical history of Canada. Of these 14 are French, 12 Swedes, 2 Americans, 1 German and 5 English. None of the twenty-four were born in Canada."

"The last of the missionaries whom we notice in this connection is the Jesuit, Pere Lafitau, of Sault St. Louis (Caughnawaga). In 1716 he discovered the *ginseng*, or *whit sarsaparilla*, of which he had a description by Pere Jartoux, a plant which was held in such great estimation for its restorative powers, by the Chinese, that it was called by a name signifying *dose for immortality*. This proved a most valuable commodity, for to the Chinese the panacea was worth three times its weight in silver. Under Lafitau's care arose such an extensive commerce in ginseng that in 1752 it was sold for 25 francs a pound. But greed took possession of the people; they gathered the plant too early, and their cupidity resulted in the deterioration of the product. The history of the ginseng still survives in the form of a proverb: '*Ca tombera comme le ginseng.*'"

"It was reserved for the British Government to send out and fully equip men who did magnificent work in Canadian Zoology. Accompanying the Hudson's Bay explorers were men occupying the first

rank as scientists, and the works they have left bear testimony to their skilled and devoted labours. Among these the names of Sir Samuel Hearn, Ellis, Dobbs and Richardson, are well known; and it was through the works of these, and others like them, published and circulated in England, that much interest was excited in the Fauna of this great new territory, and that others were induced to work in the same field. The works of Richardson, published just when our own Canadian Zoologists were beginning their labours in the early part of this century, especially show the skill and minute attention to detail that characterize the true scientific spirit. These volumes treat of the Mammals, Birds, Fishes and Insects of the Northern Districts, under the title of 'The Fauna of British North America.' They were edited by Dr. Richardson, and were written partly by himself, partly by others who, like Richardson, formed a part of the Scientific contingent accompanying Sir John Franklin. They are most magnificently illustrated, and published in a style worthy of the important subject of which they treat."

"But that Canadians have held their own in the field of Zoology has been largely due to the influence of the Scientific Societies that have been founded in all our large centres. The Natural History Society of Montreal was founded as early as 1827, and incorporated in 1832. Ever since then it has been carrying on its work steadily, and becoming a factor of some importance in our culture."

"It was to this society that Dr. Somerville, one of its earliest members, left a bequest of £1,000 on his death, in 1837, to maintain an annual course of lectures to be known as the "Somerville Lectures." This money, however, was presently diverted from the purpose of the donor and applied to paying off a portion of the debt of their new building, though the lectures were still carried on, the lecturers giving their services gratis. Of late years these lectures have been very well attended, and are quite a feature of the winter work in Montreal. Popular subjects have been treated in a popular way by the ablest Canadian Scientists."

"In 1856, Elkanah Billings, of Ottawa, issued the first copy of the *Canadian Naturalist*. We cannot pass over this year of 1856 without comment. In it Logan was knighted, Bayfield was made Admiral, and arrangements were made for the meeting of the American Scientific Association in Canada the following summer. Concerning the *Naturalist*, Billings writes to his friend Logan: 'I have learned that the youth of Canada little know how full of curious and beautiful objects this fine province is. \* \* \* The object of my magazine is to place within the reach of my young countrymen as much of knowledge which is necessary to examine for themselves, as I can collect. \* \* \* I have abandoned my profession,' (the law) 'and intend to devote the rest of my life to the study of Natural history. I am well aware that I shall have great difficulties to encounter, but I can overcome them as I have done others.' One can imagine his enthusiasm. He is said to have worked sixteen hours a day, exclusive of sleep or meals. In

reading for this paper I came across a file of *Naturalists*, whose uncut pages seemed a mocking satire on the dreams of this ardent, nature-loving geologist."

"The next year this magazine was taken in hand by the Natural History Society, and under the same title, was edited by a Committee of the Society. The list of its first editors may not be uninteresting: Dr. Dawson; Dr. T. Sterry Hunt; Dr. E. Billings; Mr. D. A. P. Watt; Rev. A. F. Kemp; Dr. Hingston and Mr. Thomas Leeming. Since then the name of the Journal has been changed to the *Record of Science*, under which name it is still published. In its pages are to be found the most noteworthy names among our scientists; many of whom first attracted attention to their work by their articles written for it."

"Among those who have contributed to the Natural History Society's collection of plants, the name of Lady Dalhousie occupies a prominent place. Some years ago there was published a book on Canadian wild flowers, containing ten plates colored by Mrs. Fitzgibbon; the letter press was written by Mrs. Traill, a sister of Mrs. Moodie, our Canadian poetess. It is more a popular treatise than a work of scientific merit. Mrs. Traill proposes some innovations in the English names of flowers; for instance she proposes the substitution of Fly Flower for that of Dutchman's Breeches."

"The Society which was the pioneer in Canadian Scientific work was the "Literary and Historical Society," of Quebec. This Society was founded in 1824, three years previous to the one in Montreal. For a long time it has been under the able guidance of Mr. J. McPherson Lemoine, and has done much valuable work in Scientific as well as in other directions."

"In Quebec, also, is issued Abbé Provencher's journal, *Le Naturaliste Canadien*. The Abbé himself is one of our ablest and most enthusiastic scientific workers."

"In 1851 the Canadian Institute of Toronto started its organ, *The Canadian Journal*, which ever since then has been a scientific magazine of good standing. Dr., now Sir Daniel, Wilson, to whom the Natural History Society voted its first medal for his archaeological research, became in 1858 the general editor; and Professor Hincks, one of the leading ornithologists in Canada, brother of Sir Francis Hincks, became Natural History editor."

"In 1832 a petition from Dr. Rae, praying for pecuniary help to prosecute a Geological Survey, was sent to the House of Assembly. But although recommended by Lieut. Governor Colborne, it was not even considered. Subsequent petitions shared a similar fate. However, in 1841, petitions from the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, and the Natural History Society of Montreal, had effect, and the Government included in its estimates £1,500 for the purpose of a survey. The next step was the appointment of a Provincial Geologist, which devolved upon Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The name of William Logan was proposed; and accordingly, highly recommended by such eminent

ent geologists as Sir Henry de la Beche, Roderick Murchison, Adam Sedgwick, he was offered and accepted the position."

"After twenty years appeared his 'Geology of Canada,' marking an era to the people of Canada, both in science and practical mining. We quote from a review in the *Canadian Naturalist*, 1864: It gives for the first time to geologists abroad the means of making themselves acquainted with the geology of this country. In some departments of geology it even makes Canadian rock formations rank as types to which those of other countries will be referred."

\* Extract from Logan's Diary. - "Aug. 18th, 1843. It is 12 o'clock at night, and I am fagged. I have just put into ink my observations for the day, which have required four hours; and before that I had been hard at work measuring and cracking stones for specimens from six o'clock in the morning. I have had a blow on the head from a great stone, weighing half a hundredweight, which fell upon me, fortunately from no great height. It has bruised my temporal muscle on the left side, and I can masticate only with great difficulty. I have had a tumble, too, on a slippery stone, striking my elbow; and I put my foot between two stones and pinched my instep; so that I am all bruises, and my limbs are as stiff as sticks. I'll go to bed."

\* From Dr. Harrington's *Life of Logan*.

### McGill News.

A. E. Harvey has been elected Valedictorian of the graduating class in Law.

Dr. Mills delivered the first of the Sommerville Series Lectures on "Foods within and without," on Thursday evening, 20th of Feb.

At a meeting of directors of THE GAZETTE, it was decided to take subscriptions for the remainder of the session at fifty cents apiece.

Last Saturday evening the final meeting of the Medical Society was held. This is the beginning of the end for the fourth year men.

There were no Clinics at the Hospital on Thursday, on account of the funeral of Mr. Cowie, an efficient member of the committee of management.

The dissecting room has been closed at night since last Monday. Don't feel bad, boys; from the record of past years, a fair percentage will again familiarize themselves with its brilliancy during the long busy winter evenings of 1891.

Thomas, the popular janitor of the Science building, has been engaged all winter on models illustrating various principles of mechanism; among others is a "horse car," in which the car travels at a rate of speed double that of the horse. Here is a chance for the "City Passenger Railway" to improve its service!

After all the liabilities of the University Banquet, the committee have some thirty or forty dollars still on hand, and as this is rather a novel experience for such committees to und-rgo, the question with them is, what shall be done with it?

Such a state of affairs certainly reflects great credit upon the management.

The Association at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore has published a little pamphlet, called "Students' Handbook." It gives all the information needed by a new student who comes as a stranger to the University. This necessary assistance is conveniently arranged and perfectly printed. The pamphlet shows a progressive spirit, and the plan may well be adopted by Associations in other large Colleges.

McGill's Association propose to do the same, and next fall students will be able to acquire a lot of useful knowledge relating to College life that is otherwise found out only in the final years.

There is something yet in store for the students of Medicine. Next summer Dr. Stewart will publish a number of papers describing certain drugs whose uses and action are now under discussion. The paper read before the Medical Society on "Inebriism" will be incorporated with the rest.

The lecture of Dr. Ross, on Medical Ethics, delivered before the same Society, is also one which well deserves reproduction in a permanent form.

### MEDICAL GERMS.

There is a great need of increased accommodation in the Outdoor Department of the Hospital. In fact, an entire building to itself would not afford any too much room.

\* \* \*

It was rather unfair to upbraid the Meds. for declining to go in for the University Banquet. They are not millionaires, and one dinner is as much as they can stand.

\* \* \*

But for Jenkins' valiant capture of the feline disturber of the peace, we might have lost Tuesday's lecture. He has the nerve of a great surgeon.

\* \* \*

"Gentlemen, I have rarely seen cases of Os-Haematoma in this country, excepting in the heads of football players, from the undue contact of their heads with foreign bodies."

\* \* \*

We were paraded before the new Lady Superintendent on Saturday. She looks as if she meant business, and wore a smile of superior intelligence when one of us "bucked" over burns, of the 3rd degree.

\* \* \*

The nurses are to be bound for two years' service, and some of them don't relish it.

\* \* \*

Dr. Roddick says that only Freshmen, who have not yet learnt the Hygiene of Study, are liable to Students' Elbows. Some of us go further the other way, and may be described as actually "out at elbows."

There will be a large list of Honor Men this year; the Dark Horses are so many that it would be hard to name the Final Prizeman. The Medal is fairly well settled.

Not even the austere presence of the L.S. could quench the universal smile of a certain member of the Hospital Staff.

Some improvement in the facilities for bedside testing and microscopic work would be desirable.

Wonder will the two N.Y. trained nurses look any different from the every day hospital mortal?

Dr. R. I. surprised the boys with a roll-call at Friday's Clinic. To many it brought home the fact that, though absent, they were not forgotten.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is reported by the papers as having entranced the East Enders with his violin solo at the Trinity Church concert.

Other musical talent the Hospital possesses, as evidence the occasional silvery strains emanating from the Asst. Surgeon's room.

The boys are enthusiastic over Dr. Pirkett's clear and interesting lecture on the "Organs of Special Sense."

The picture of the "Old Surgeon," scalpel in hand, demonstrating to his class the ligature of arteries, almost called to mind the old Dutch painting of the "Anatomy Class."

Clinical Thermometers, to some people, are not an exact conception. A Montreal student, on leaving home recently, requested his sister to forward a clinical thermometer, in his drawer, to a friend. Some time after he discovered the instrument where he had left it, but the family pocket telescope was missing. Fact!

It was amusing to note how men, high in official students' position, sank their dignity in crawling up the back stairs to get in Dr. Ross' roll call.

Two of the *Mercury* correspondents have been discovered. It will go hard for the McGill blackguard if he should be also.

It is wonderful how much superior in perception, reasoning, and diagnosis, the young physician is to his teacher of the year before.

Appropos of a recent gladiatorial combat in the arena of the upper theatre, the Prof. of Medicine remarked that, of the different methods of cultivating the Brain, that by means of muscle development seemed just then the favorite.

THE GAZETTE is falling back to its old error of long-winded editorials. Cut them up. Its laxity in collecting subscriptions and canvassing for new subscribers, is also to be deprecated.

A largely-signed petition went the rounds, praying Charles O.C. to bring back the lost hirsutes to his labium superior.

It was very unkind of Cook to say that he had ordered only 50 tubes for 65 men. Does he expect two of us to go in one?

There was no rubber firing last week in Surgery. We would collapse if we had to work like that all session.

It is tiresome to hear men, who are sure of 80 p.c., talk of getting plucked. Such men are worse than hypocrites.

THE GAZETTE should have a sanatorium, and it should be in the Students' Club, where all the College news would be available.

Strange, is it not, that the ugliest-looking men are the greatest kickers at not having the front place in the graduating photo.

A fiend, according to the Dr., is a man who, having acquired a fine specimen in Pathology, allows it to become lost.

The kidney is not a large organ, but it seemed as if the category of its diseases would never end.

"Nix Forstay."

## Societies.

### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

Friday, Feb. 21st, 1890.—The meeting opened at 8 o'clock, with the President, Davidson, in the chair. It was announced that Dr. Trenholme had kindly consented to give the closing lecture to the society on the 28th inst.

The Essayist not being present, Mr. Mahaffy gave a reading from Cowper, on Heroism.

The subject of the debate was, "Resolved that Canada's system of Government is better than that of the United States."

Mr. Fry, in behalf of the Affirmative, maintained that the Government of Canada, though in name a monarchy, was really more of a democracy than that of the United States. Canada's Government is adapted to run smoothly and in accordance with the people's wishes, while in the United States both President and Congress are to a certain extent irresponsible.



Finch, the leader of the Negative, held that the tendency of advancing civilization is toward a republican form of government, and that it is only when in a savage state that men should be ruled by a despot. He referred also to the injustice of being subject to hereditary monarchs, and to the fact that although the President of the United States has great power, his veto may be passed over by a two-thirds majority.

G. Macdougall, the second speaker on the Affirmative, ably maintained his side of the question, going into the particular merits of the two governments as seen in their working.

Oliver, in behalf of the Negative, dwelt upon the fact that the Government of the United States is the best possible style for an intelligent people.

W. J. Le Rossignol, in the absence of the third speaker for the Affirmative, took his place.

MacVicar followed with a vivid account of Canada's dependence on the will of Great Britain.

After the leaders had replied, the votes were taken, resulting in a majority of two for the Affirmative.

W. S. Moore acted as critic.

#### COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

The annual business meeting was held in No. 1 class room, Arts building, on Tuesday, Feb. 18th.

After hearing the reports from various committees and the election of new members, of which there were seven from Medicine, and some ten or twelve from Arts and Science, the election of officers for the coming year was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

##### OFFICERS OF Y.M.C.A.

G. Craik, President; A. J. Mader, 1st Vice-President; J. Taylor, 2nd Vice-President; W. S. Pritchard, Corresponding Sec'y; W. R. Ellenwood, Recording Sec'y; R. O. Ross, Treasurer, Arts; W. W. Alexander, Treasurer, Medicine.

##### CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES.

Devotional, W. F. Hamilton; Membership, E. Archibald, Arts; H. N. Goff, Med.; F. Lambert, Science; Gauram, Comp Med.; Social, A. R. Holden; Missionary, G. S. Clendennin; Music, A. G. Holden; Bulletin, A. McVicar; Social Purity, W. E. Deeks; Publication of Hand-book, E. A. Grafton.

#### THE DELTA SIGMA.

This Society held one of the most successful meetings of the season on Thursday, Feb. 20th. An essay was read by Miss Fairclough on "Canada's Water Ways." This was followed by a reading from Miss Mooney. Miss Hendrie then read a paper on "The Future of Canada," in which she treated her subject with so much eloquence as to rouse the patriotism of her hearers to the quick. All rose to the strains of the Canadian National Anthem, and gave active vent to their feelings.

The Impromptu Debate, "Resolved that a Natural Science is preferable to a Philosophy Honour Course," was supported on both sides with great force and

vigor. The speakers volunteered and were as follows: affirmative, Miss Derick and Miss Inez Botterell; negative, Miss Williams and Miss Abbott. The negative won. After the vote had been taken, a lively discussion took place, in which so much enthusiasm was expressed for both Honour Courses, made it apparent that the only happy method would be to take both, brains permitting.

#### THEO DORA.

The Society met on Thursday, Feb. 13th. A good essay was read by Miss K. Campbell on "The Manners and Customs of the Japanese," and was followed by one from Miss Hendrie on "The Geography of Japan." Miss Reay read a poem.

#### Correspondence.

*Editors University Gazette:*—

Sirs,—Your editorial this week upon Medical Education for Women prompts me to reply. Having been connected with the Toronto College for the past four years, and taken a part in its struggles for existence, I am in a position to look upon the contemplated establishment of another college for women, in Canada, from a practical standpoint. While recognizing the truth of many of your remarks, with reference to the advantages for Medical education possessed by Montreal as compared with Kingston, still, there would be great lack of wisdom in opening another college for women in Canada at the present time, or for many years to come. The law of supply and demand must settle the question. Let us examine the demand. By the nature of things the practice of our lady graduates must be limited to the foreign mission field, and to the cities, towns, and large villages, whether on this or the other side of the line, as they are not fitted for the severe strain of country practice. The latter field is already over supplied, and our Canadian Colleges alone, graduate each year over 300 new men. The demand, then, is limited. Now with regard to the supply. By reference to the "Report on Medical Education, Medical Colleges, etc. in the United States and Canada" issued last year by the Illinois State Board of Health, I find that seven Medical Colleges for women are in active operation in these countries at the present time, two of which are in Canada. These colleges reported in the Session '87-'88, a total of 364 students in attendance and 59 graduating. The oldest college of the seven, that of Pennsylvania, was established in Philadelphia in 1850, and in spite of its splendid building, its excellent equipment and large staff, its students only number 150 all told. Surely, if the supply of students were so large, there would be more than five colleges in the United States, put into operation during the period of fifty years. Canada has already more than her proportion, and cannot decently support more than one college, nor will that one, I venture to say, be on a paying basis. There is not the demand for the practitioners, there is not the

supply of students. The college, with which I am connected, did not pay its staff for several years, and even yet the lecturers do their work to a large extent gratuitously. The ground and buildings are being paid for by private subscription. That it is now within a few weeks of entering its fine new building, equipped for one hundred students, is entirely due to the dauntless perseverance of a few of its promoters, and to the fact that Toronto is a great educational centre. But for many years to come, we do not expect that the number of students will suffice to pay the working expenses. Where, then, is the necessity for starting another institution? It will only have a tendency to lower the standard of instruction, as Medical men cannot be expected, in all fairness, to give all their time to the work, and yet receive no remuneration. It has always seemed to me eminently wise on the part of my *Alma Mater* to refuse to establish a separate course in Medicine for women.

Yours truly,

D. J. GIBB WISHART.

#### *Editors University Gazette:—*

There are at present fifteen scholarships and exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, only one of which is open to women.

It may be said the supply has been equal to the demand, but several of the students of the Donalds Department wished to compete for the Third year scholarships, and, judging from their standing at the sessional examinations, they, probably, would have been successful. Last September, too, Miss Fairclough won the Jane Redpath exhibition, passing remarkably well.

It seems a pity that she and others are not given the opportunity of winning similar honors in the other years.

The gentlemen who founded twelve of the scholarships and exhibitions are still living. Could they not be asked to change the terms of their gifts, so that the Donalds Department, also, might have the benefit of their generosity?

If this is impossible, surely there are in Montreal many women, interested in the higher education of their sisters, who would gladly found similar ones for the women only, if they knew of the need.

DONALDS.

#### Personals.

Forest Ogilvy, B.A.Sc. '88, is in New York, in the Safety Boiler Construction Co.

Professor McLeod's lectures in Meteorology began on Saturday, 22nd February.

The Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science has returned from his tour of inspection among American Engineering Colleges.

Dr. D. J. Gibb Wishart writes:—"As a shareholder, I congratulate you on your weekly issue, and wish you every success.

Professor Adams is very kindly giving the 4th year honor classes additional lectures and demonstrations on "Microscopic Lithology."

We regret that W. Gibson, B.A. '89, recently appointed head master of Dorchester Street School, has resigned his position on account of ill health.

In a letter which we have from LeRossignol, B.A. '88, who is now studying in Leipzig, he says—"I think THE GAZETTE excellently well edited, and appreciate, especially, the spirit of Canadian patriotism which therein displayed."

P. L. Naismith, B.A.Sc. '89, passed through Montreal on his way home, after a summer's work in N.B., during which he successfully located 40 miles of railroad, and reconstructed and repaired a number of old stone culverts by the introduction of a cement—concrete lining.

It is with deep regret the death of Bryson, B.A. '88, who is learned. For four years he was one of the best known figures about the College, and his hearty presence will be missed by the graduates of two years ago who are yet about the halls.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, when a short and impressive service was conducted at Dominion Square Methodist Church by the Revs. Dr. Shaw, S. P. Rose, and William Hall. The pall-bearers were Mr. Claxton, Mr. Goff, Mr. W. Finley, Dr. Finley, Dr. Flackader, and Mr. Clerk.

#### Exchanges.

The *Sydney Academy Record*, young though it is, has the discrimination to observe that "THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE is a most excellent paper."

The *Saulteau* is "very weary of hearing so many papers *disent* on the mission of the Exchange column," but the young ladies of Whitty will probably continue in their tired feeling so long as they fail to realize what that mission is. It would seem to arise from their conscious neglect of an obvious means of improving college journalism.

The following is from an exchange:—

McGill University has of late years made marked advancement in its Medical department. Several new professors, each a specialist in his own subject, have been added to the teaching staff, and now the work done in the lecture rooms and in the hospital, is unsurpassed by that of any other Medical college on the continent.

It was thought that when Dr. Osler, Professor of Physiology, left, the institution received a severe shock, but in the person of his successor, Dr. Wesley Mills, that shock has been warded off. Dr. Mills, though a young man, is a thorough enthusiast in his subject, and has shown himself to be possessed of a deep philosophical and original mind. While faithfully attending to his daily lectures, keeping his students supplied with the latest views and theories in his difficult course, he has made important and original researches, destined to bring honor to himself and to the University of McGill. Since the last session he has had published a textbook on Animal Physiology, which will revolutionize the study of that subject. Treating it from a biological and an evolutionary point of view, as well as from a comparative standpoint, many of the difficulties in diagnosis of disease have been swept away, and the whole subject placed on a sound logical basis. Although the Professor's book contains

700 pages, it is beautifully written, is profusely illustrated, and suitable for both physician and student. His class, numbering about 175 students, showed their appreciation of the work by presenting him with an address.

The Germans have asked the privilege of translating it into their language.

As Canadians, we feel proud to see one of our young men ranking so high among scientists in the Medical profession.

December, 1889, will henceforth be memorable in the annals of Queen's University, Kingston. For then took place, amid much thanksgiving and festivity, the Jubilee Celebration of the fiftieth year of the University's existence. We have to thank the *Queen's College Journal* for a full account of proceedings, as well as for a verbatim report of all speeches and addresses then delivered. Indeed, the "Jubilee Number" which the *Journal* publishes, must be welcome, not only to all readers for its interest, but also more particularly to all members of Queen's, as furnishing a valuable *résumé* of the history of their University. The realization of the greatness of their *Alma Mater* may well kindle a loyal enthusiasm in the bosoms of the *Journal's* Editorial staff. And though we may take exception to one little clause,—which states that Queen's has "the best staff of Professors in Canada," and also hints that her students are diamonds of superior water, yet we would do this in no unkindly spirit, but merely as intimating that such points are not easy ones to satisfactorily establish, and that we also have our strong convictions as to where the best of everything is to be had. And we would further extend our hearty congratulations on the success, both of the grand festival itself, and of its most creditable report, placed before us in the Jubilee Number.

Reprints are published from the newspapers of 1839, relating the first steps taken for the establishment of what is now Queen's University. Among those who gathered in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, at that time to discuss the opening of a Presbyterian College, were the present Premier of Canada, then a rising young lawyer, the Rev. W. Reid, D. D., and Mr. Rose, all of whom were present and assisted at the celebration. In an opening sermon on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 15th, Dr. George Bell, Registrar, recalled the time when Queen's University began its career, as a Presbyterian college, with two Professors (one constituting, *sui generis*, the Faculty of Arts, the other the Faculty of Theology), and with eleven students (Dr. Bell among them). The rapid subsequent growth of Queens may well fill all connected with her, with pride, and with gratitude to her Principal, who has done so much for her of late years. Starting under Presbyterian auspices, she was yet almost from the first, undenominational.

Although the 17th was the occasion of some lesser festivities, The Day itself was fixed for Dec. 18th. The celebration was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General. The town was thronged with graduates and representatives from all parts of the country. The ceremonies began at 11.30 a. m., with a thanksgiving service in the Convocation Hall; in the afternoon addresses were delivered by many persons of note; in the evening a grand banquet took place, provided by the Kingston ladies. The numerous toasts proposed and responded to are

fully reported in the *Journal*. Dr. Clarke Murray responded to "Sister Universities," on behalf of McGill.

*Queen's College Monthly*, for January, contains a number of religious and philosophic contributions by eminent Doctors of Divinity. Prof. Henry Calderwood, of Edinburgh University, writes on "The Philosophic Standpoint of the Day." The article is so interesting that, were it not for its length, we should be tempted to reproduce it in full.

At the outset we are reminded that the central interest in philosophy is the *practical* interest, "the fact that philosophic thought goes towards the shaping of our views of life, the formation of purpose, and the directing of thought. Whatever our study, it must be a living interest, even when directed on dead languages; the dead must live again, and the thought, feelings, and aspirations of ages long gone by must have a value for present day experience."

The philosophic standpoint is higher than the scientific. It is only as science becomes separated, and works persistently in its own department, that it rises in value; but in proportion as philosophy becomes restricted in its range of area, it becomes one-sided and poor. Science subdivides the material; philosophy seeks to unite the spiritual and material alike.

The philosophic standpoint is found when we reach a position where we can clearly see where all the lines of knowledge converge, and where the thought-forces cross each other. To-day there are two opposing currents, one in favour of Evolution coming from every scientific department, the other flowing through the fields of mental philosophy. On the great problem of existence they strike violently against each other.

The situation wears quite a different appearance as viewed from the scientific standpoint and from the philosophic. Let each take the other's place and the difference will be recognized, and each will have a fuller knowledge of the problem. This is the grand need of philosophy to-day. True, the observer and interpreter of natural phenomena is to a certain extent unfitted for the work of a speculative thinker, and *vice versa*. But the attempt must be made, if they are to bear their full part in the responsibility of the age. "Talking of agnosticism, white sitting by the wayside, is only the smoke of a soothing pipe which will soon burn out."

The historic explanation of the rise and influence of agnosticism is found in the attempt to claim that science is all, and that philosophy is nothing distinct. But the cross-current is too strong to be stemmed. Even Herbert Spencer writes:—"The consciousness of an Inscrutable Power, manifest to us through all phenomena, has been growing ever clearer." And a theory, which limits the intellect to phenomena, viewed merely as empirical facts, proposes a restraint which can never be a power in the world. The future holds ideals inexplicable by the past.

In conclusion, the chief interest of to-day centres in the fortunes of Evolution. How can it deal with human life and destiny? So far its advance has been limited to an escape from the entanglements which suspicion and traditionalism occasion. The great problem yet remains untouched—to bridge the chasm which separates organism from consciousness.

### Between the Lectures.

A professor recommends frequent grooming for anxious, over-worked Freshmen.

There is one knighted physician in Canada, and two hundred benighted medical students in McGill.

A Freshman assured the Demonstrator that the Ilium was that part of the stomach projecting in hernia.

What is the cause of Tuberculosis? said the Freshman to the Junior, and to him came unhesitatingly the reply "Don't Bacilli."

It was really very thoughtless of that leper to allow himself to be spirited away to Trinidad, without leaving a sufficient part of himself behind for pathological examination.

In the lecture room of the Primary years in medicine the other day, the Professor trod on some phosphorus and bi-sulphide of carbon, with the usual explosive result. A Second year man suggested that it was a case of Faust up to date.

The Mexicans have no confidence in a young doctor until he has had a couple of years' practice. Then they make an inventory of his patients, and if he has cured more than he has killed they recognize him, no matter whether he has a diploma or not.

By way of apology for our quotation from Dr. Robins' lecture on "A Perfectly Educated Man," we would merely state that it was made for the benefit of the Donalda Department, so that they will know one when they see him. We hope they will reciprocate.

#### BILAN DE L'EMPIRE.

On the downfall of the French Empire in 1870, the following "balance sheet" was published. We reproduce it as a clever lesson in French:—

La Nation Française,	A. B. C.
La Gloire,	F. A. C.
Places Fortes,	O. Q. P.
Deux Provinces,	C. D.
L'Armée,	D. P. C.
Le Peuple,	E. B. T.
Les Lois,	L. U. D.
La Justice,	H. T.
Les Libertés,	F. M. R.
Le Crédit,	B. C.
Les Deuées,	L. V.
La Ruine,	H. V.
La Honte Seule,	K. S. T.

### College World.

It is said that Vassar graduates make the best preiding officers to be had for women's organizations. That institution enjoys a plethora of all sorts of clubs, whose meetings are always conducted with great formality and with strict regard to parliamentary rules. A Vassar girl, therefore, gets a fine experience in such matters.

Miss Rebekah E. Roberts has been admitted to practice in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. She is the second woman lawyer admitted to the bar of that city.

Nearly \$1,000,000 has lately been added to the funds of Yale University. The new library is ready for occupancy. At present there are 175,000 volumes in the old library, but only about 80,000 of these will be transferred at first. These will be the books most used.

Buddhism is spreading to a considerable extent among the female graduates of the universities and other young people of culture in Europe, and the fact is being laid at the door of Max Muller, who is charged with having first brought that religion to the attention of the Christian world. His defenders say that the converts are made chiefly by Hindoos who come from India to attend the universities.

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McLaren, W. D.,	166
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Nightingale, D.,	164
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Payne Geo.,	164
Periard, A.,	152
Reid, Robert,	164
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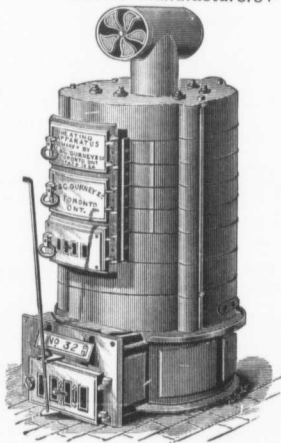
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