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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Vol. VIII.]

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15th, 1884.

[No. 1.

McBill University Gazette

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The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE will be published fortnightly during the College Session.

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

Editorials.

During two years the GAZETTE has been existing upon the will of the undergraduates. For with them it rested, each session, whether the paper should be continued or abandoned. This year the conditions are changed. A joint stock company has been formed which, in return for the raising of a guarantee fund and assuming the business management, has been granted the privilege of naming some of the editors. Thus the permanency of the GAZETTE has been secured. It was hoped that, in addition, a greater interest than was formerly manifested, had been aroused in the welfare and conduct of the journal, but in this the promoters of the company have been disappointed. So much apathy on the part of the students has been encountered that, to continue the paper even as a fortnightly, the stock fund will have to be encroached upon. This is not fair to the company. The undergraduates, assembled in several meetings, discussed the question of a new management thoroughly, and not only approved of the scheme of a stock company, but also appointed their quota of editors. In common decency, then, they

are bound to support the paper. If they will do this, we in turn will do our endeavour to make the GAZETTE worth the money they subscribe for it. If sufficient means are placed at our disposal we will publish a weekly paper, which will give full and accurate reports of all meetings and events in which students, graduates, or professors may be interested. In any case, we will strive to make the GAZETTE a complete record of the University life. But most of the news which can be published in a fortnightly will have lost its freshness before the date of publication.

In our editorials we will continue much in the same way as in the past, boldly pointing out abuses and means of improvement, and exercising frankly our right of criticism. And though, in so doing, we will feel the loss of the pen, for two years so ably directed by the former editor-in-chief, yet the newly-elected members of the board will be able to infuse into our columns a vigour and freshness which will go far towards compensating the loss.

With regard to the literary part of the GAZETTE, there is this to be said, that the editors will welcome contributions of any kind, not serious essays merely, but also light sketches or short stories, always provided, however, that they come up to a sufficient standard of merit. We have no desire to raise that standard too near the unattainable, but we must be bound in this respect by the previous excellence of the GAZETTE. While, however, we must reject all unfinished or immature work, we would also have it understood that the pages of this paper are always open to correspondence on topics connected with this or other universities. We wish to encourage such correspondence by all the means in our power, for it is our belief that McGill suffers greatly from lack of a healthy public opinion. Certainly our graduates, who ought to be a source of great strength to the college, betray an astonishing apathy as regards all things which concern its welfare. We therefore invite all, who wish, to avail themselves of the fair field we offer for discussion and criticism.

And now our preliminary say is over. If our readers think we have protested too much, let them ascribe the fault to our eagerness to secure a paper for them which will really be worth the money they pay for it. Our ambition asks nothing beyond that.

With this number we have to record the departure of Dr. Wm. Osler, so long professor of Physiology and Pathology in McGill, to fill the post of Professor of Clinical Medicine in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. We cannot appreciate the merits of a good Havannah until we have smoked it, we never feel the benefit of a sound and refreshing sleep until we awake, and we cannot estimate truly the value of a friend until we have lost him; and it is not until we awake up and find him gone that we look about and find what a true friend Dr. Osler has been to our College. At first it is hard to realize that he is gone. While with us he was so thoroughly identified in every way with the College that we never even conceived that he might be separated from it. He seemed as much part and parcel of the Medical School as the solid stone building itself, and we instinctively shrank from thinking of a possible separation as one sound in his molars would from the thought of the dentist's chair. But since he has gone from us let us give him the tribute he so well deserves, by calling to our minds a few of the many ways by which he was endeared to us. As a teacher he will be remembered by the way in which he so thoroughly identified himself with the subjects he taught that all its lessons became, as it were, magnetised by his own personality. Socially his success with the students was boundless. No McGill professor ever treated his class with more formality, and yet each man could not look on him but as an intimate friend, and on the other hand, though his ready tact never allowed him to address any man in a stiff or constrained manner, yet we could never imagine anyone attempting to assume an air of easy familiarity with him. His attention to minute points of etiquette and politeness were, we feel sure, fully appreciated by all his pupils, who felt that it rose entirely out of respect for them, and not from any feeling of coldness toward them. Scientifically he seemed to us a marvel. Apparently a specialist, his specialities comprised half a dozen different branches, each worthy the life-study of an ordinary man. If specialist he was, it must be in the broadest sense of the word, not from narrowing his limits of study but by the superiority of his intellect compassing the widely divergent lines usually with justice regarded as distinct specialities. An instance of this is his present position. Through experience gained from his work as clinical professor in the summer session, a minor position here, undertaken as a summer task, almost a pastime, it appears he has prepared himself to fill one of the most important and difficult posts in that department.—and that too following in the footsteps of so distinguished a man as Professor Pepper. It is evident, however, that all his

previous training cannot fail to make him excel in the department he has now chosen. His great power of accurate observation, his profound study of philosophy, pathology and microscopy, and most of all his rare faculty of tabulating facts and presenting them to his class in a concise and lucid manner must tend to make him a preëminently successful teacher of clinical medicine. However much we might have wished to keep Dr. Osler as Professor of Physiology, no one can deny that the highest sphere of medical life is that of practical physician, and in accepting this opening in Philadelphia we feel assured that he is on the high road to being one of the leading physicians on this continent. And with this conviction strong upon us we wish Dr. Osler every success in his new walk of life and congratulate the Pennsylvania University on the prize they have won in him.

The Graduating Class in Arts is to be congratulated on their excellent judgement in choosing as valedictorian Mr. A. H. Colquhoun, a gentleman most highly esteemed by the Undergraduates of the faculty, and one who, we are confident, will ably represent them on the day of Convocation.

We are sorry to learn that the Undergraduates in the Presbyterian College have considered themselves so burdened with other work that they have deemed it inexpedient to continue the publication of their "Organ of Student's Opinion," *The Journal*. We hesitate to regard the suspension as permanent and hope before long to witness the revival of our esteemed contemporary.

In view of the defeats sustained by the Toronto and Varsity Football teams at the hands of the Montreal, Britannia and McGill clubs, we cannot resist the temptation of quoting the following comment from the *Varsity* of Oct. 25: "The Varsity simply met in the Torontos a team who were their superiors at almost every point. They met the champion team of the Rugby Union, and what is probably the best Rugby team on the continent. To suffer defeat at their hands was certainly no disgrace."

It was with a feeling of deep disappointment that we learned of the bestowal of the Lectureship in Classics upon an Englishman. Without knowing what Canadian applicants there were, it would be wrong to question the wisdom of the appointment; but there are such cogent reasons why an Englishman should not have been chosen, that we look forward to his coming with considerable misgiving. There is always the latent feeling of hostility and

suspicion, which every young Canadian experiences toward the Briton, and which is sure to crop out at some inopportune moment. And there is the diversity of disposition and habit which prevents the old countryman from understanding, even in the slightest degree, the character of the youth of this country. It takes years of uphill, possibly unhappy and embittered struggling, before the English teacher or professor can establish himself in the estimation of his pupils. And the latter must suffer from this, and the institution, the scene of the struggle, must suffer too. On this account we regard the stranger's advent with dread. If he be a man of open and genial disposition, things will probably run smoothly enough; but if, on the contrary, he be cold and self-contained, or in the slightest degree supercilious, the pride and prejudice of the students will rise in arms at once, and a feeling of defiance will be awakened which will not wear away for a long time, possibly not for many years.

BEFORE beginning a short notice of Sir William Dawson's report on the Higher Education of Women, presented to the Corporation of the University and printed by their order, we desire in behalf of our College paper to extend our heartiest welcome to the ladies who have taken the initiative in applying for admission to our College halls. We are glad, ladies, to see you in our midst, and assure you that we shall watch your success, not with jealous and spiteful eyes, but with appreciative and delighted attention.

The report starts out by recalling the history of what has been done in relation to the higher education of women in connection with the University. In this history the two outstanding features are the McGill Normal School and the Ladies' Educational Association, institutions that have done an immense amount of good. Mention is also made of the time when classes of ladies from the school of the late Miss Lynam regularly attended the Principal's lectures in the old rooms at Burnside Hall; and this is followed by an enumeration of the different gifts for the education of women, such as the Hannah Willard Lynam Memorial Fund, the endowment of the Trafalgar Institute by the late Donald Ross, and the bequest of the late Miss Scott.

As to the education of women in Britain, the report is exceedingly clear. Abundant details are always collected, and from them are wrought out and laid down the leading ideas and principles which seem to govern all English universities with reference to the relation of the sexes. Generally, there is

very little departure from the curriculum of the colleges for men, the ladies, for the most part, insisting on having the same subjects to study and the same examinations to pass as the men. The reports of Girton and Newnham colleges, Cambridge, show that the women distribute themselves over the honour subjects in much the same way as men, the older mathematical and classical studies being well patronized.

With respect to the question of mixed education of the sexes there is still much discussion, some colleges adopting the system of mixed, others of separate classes; while a third plan is a compromise between the other two, a number of the classes being common to the two sexes. From the facts stated in the report it would seem that co-education is not gaining ground, the number of women availing themselves of it being rather on the decline than on the increase, and in one case the plan being altogether abandoned. To us, however, this state of things appears strange. We are allowed, and the plan works all right, to attend church with the ladies; and it is difficult to understand why we cannot with equal pleasure sit together and listen to the lectures of a professor, especially in the department of Arts. Speaking of Cheltenham, where separate classes are in vogue, the report says, "The whole establishment is pervaded with an air of refinement and Christian influence quite different from that in ordinary colleges for men." The experiment of partly separate education has so far had favourable results. The arrangements are such that it is only in the senior years, and then only for special subjects, the two sexes meet for lectures.

The question of examinations, degrees and certificates is classified under three heads: (1) The institutions that admit ladies to the degree of B.A. without any restrictions; (2) Those that confer the degree of L.A. (Licentiate in Arts), and attach the same educational significance to it as to B.A.; (3) Those that merely grant certificates of having passed the examinations.

We publish in this number a letter from an indignant medical, who claims to give an exact history of the late unhappy differences between the students in his faculty. If the statements made in that letter are true, as from what we know of their author and from the evidence we have been able to gather, we have no doubt, the conduct of the medicals has been highly reprehensible. Actuated by an impulse of panic they have put a shameful slight upon a man for whom we, who remember him in the Arts Faculty, can have no feeling other than respect. And whether,

as X insinuates, that panic was caused by selfish men in the furtherance of their own selfish designs, or whether the instigators of that panic shared in it, as is most likely, it appears equally foolish. If the members of the alleged secret society, who are supposed to have brought about the first election, are the majority, they have a perfect right to nominate whom they please; if they constitute a minority, they are powerless. But, it will be urged, they have influenced the minds of the freshmen. We do not know whether they attempted this or not; but if they did, what means could they have used other than persuasion—surely not bribery? And besides, the gentleman, for whom this influence was alleged to have been set at work, has already enjoyed the highest offices in the students' gift, and must therefore be considered worthy of this. As to the other charge, that the meeting at which the election took place was sprung upon the students, that is nonsense; for was it not summoned by the president, without whose sanction no assembly could be called? We have listened attentively to parties on both sides of this dispute, and now believe that Mr. Elder was fairly elected, and as the means by which he was ousted, were irregular, is still Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

Before leaving this subject we would like to offer a few words about secret societies in colleges. These Greek letter, or masonic fraternities, now exist in all the universities of the United States, and in several of those of the Dominion. In the former country they have undoubtedly done serious harm; in Canada they are yet too young and uninfluential to have accomplished much of anything. But their existence is a danger. We know nothing of the objects of these societies, and are willing to believe them good. But the secret meeting together of men leads to this temptation. They will naturally discuss politics, college or other; and, owing to the bond between them, they will, in all likelihood, attempt to push each other into office. In other words, the secret society has all the elements of the political machine, and the members must be of a superhuman virtue, if they rise above the temptation to use their advantages. For this reason the editors of the GAZETTE must ever disapprove the establishment of secret societies among the students of McGill. During many years, the slightest attempt at introducing the machinery of politics into elections to college offices has aroused a bitterness of feeling which has produced much unhappy fruit, and we now appeal to the students by all the arguments, which experience and common sense can furnish, to refrain from banding themselves into secret societies, whose very existence

is sure to excite enmity. And we point to the late outbreak in the Medical faculty for a confirmation of our views. There the establishment of an exclusive society, which is not even known to be secret, and of whose supposed corrupt practices there is no proof, has awakened a hostility and suspicion which will embitter the relations of the students for a long time to come. We trust that the Greek letter chapters, which during their establishment in the great American universities, cursed the students with a strife of many years duration, will never gain a foothold in McGill.

FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.*

About seven or eight years ago, when I was a law student, a number of young men organized, in an old hall near the foot of Bleury street, an amateur Parliament, in which I was a member of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition. After defeating what it is hardly necessary to say was an effete and corrupt administration, our party took office, and as a Minister of the Crown I had the honour of introducing a resolution in the following terms:

Resolved, That an address be presented to Her Majesty in Council, declaring that, in the opinion of this House, a Royal Commission should be appointed, consisting of representatives from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and from each of the self-governing colonies, to consider and report upon the best means of securing a Federation of the Empire.

It would be tedious to follow out all the fortunes of this humble address. Suffice it to say that Her Majesty never appointed a Royal Commission, and it has remained for us to do the work over again. Later still, it was my privilege to read a paper before this Society on "The Canadian Aspect of Imperial Federation," which gave rise to a debate extending over three Friday nights, and resulted in a fourfold division of the members, among supporters of Imperial Federation, of the preservation of the present condition of things, of Independence, and of Annexation, the last receiving the support of one honourable member. In the discussions that took place on those occasions, the champions of the cause I shall attempt to lay before you this evening, laboured under a heavy disadvantage. We were told that the English people cared nothing about Federation, and cared but little for their colonies; that no Englishman had ever broached a scheme that offered any inducement to the colonies to examine the question. Indeed it was asserted that our ideas were in antagonism to the professed principles of the leading public men in the mother country. We were told, moreover, that however strong our position might be regarding the sentiment of the people throughout the Empire, our arguments were less conclusive in dealing with the material interests of the people of Canada. Happily I am now in a position to bring the matter before you

* President's Annual Address to University Literary Society.

upon a more satisfactory footing than ever before, many of the most distinguished practical statesmen of England having fairly set the agitation afloat, and a member of the British Association having presented a scheme from an economic standpoint that appears to remove the most serious difficulties. I trust now that the agitation will never cease until some practical shape shall be given to it.

In the celebrated report of the Earl of Durham on the condition of British North America, in 1840, a passage occurs that seems to foreshadow something of this kind, while indicating that the problem had already impressed itself upon the mind of that great statesman. "I am of opinion," he wrote, "that the full establishment of Responsible Government can only be permanently secured by giving to these colonies an increased importance in the politics of the Empire." Great advances have been made since his day, but the words are still in a great measure true. I for one cannot say that I have any very great fault to find with the present political constitution of our country. But the law of nature is the necessity of growth; and it is easy to discern that some time in the future a further constitutional change must come. As, therefore, it is the part of a prudent man to prepare for the future stages of his life, so it is the duty of a nation to consider what development her institutions are susceptible of, in order that she may shape her course accordingly.

In trying to map out this future there are, I think, two ideas that must have an important bearing upon it. One of these is our people's pride in their connexion with the British Empire. This is a sentiment so uniformly existing in the minds of our fellow countrymen in whatever part of the globe they are to be found, that it is deserving of a large amount of consideration. I do not say that it must be the sole determining influence upon our destiny, but I do say that any scheme of national life that fails to take account of it is an incomplete scheme, and one that cannot be realized without destroying much that is noblest in our lives. To ignore such a sentiment is as futile as to construct a system of religion or philosophy without taking account of the soul.

Co-existent with this, however, there is another sentiment, the germ of which is in every British breast. This is love of liberty, a desire for independence, an aspiration after all the attributes of national manhood. In her internal affairs, Canada already enjoys almost complete autonomy; she has acquired by precedent even the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties. But her national powers are not fully attained; and there is no patriotic Canadian, at all events in the younger generation, who is not convinced that in one form or another this must come.

Now there is only one way in which satisfaction can be given to these two aspirations. It is by a plan under which full national powers shall be acquired and the integrity of the Empire preserved, or,—to speak of it in business language,—by a national partnership, in which the mother country and the other self-governing colonies will join. This is the conviction entertained by those whom I may name the

British school, at whose head I think may be placed Sir A. T. Galt, and Principal Grant, of Kingston. And it is a significant fact that one like Sir A. T. Galt, who has always held strong views on the necessity of full national powers for Canada, should come to the conclusion that these can be best obtained by a consolidation of the Empire. Mr. Blake has also several times spoken in favour of Imperial Federation. This will be the historical successor of the political school of the departed statesmen, Joseph Howe, Robert Baldwin and George Brown. Mr. Baldwin wrote in 1849, "I could look only upon those who are in favour of the continuance of the connexion with the mother country as political friends, those who are against it as political opponents...." It is not a question upon which compromise is possible." Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mowat represent the same principle among the Liberals to-day, while the whole political life of Sir John Macdonald and of Sir Charles Tupper have been faithful to it throughout. In fact, every public man who has ever conquered and retained the confidence of the people of Canada has been imbued with the same idea.

There is, however, another school antagonistic to this, whose chief exponent is Mr. Goldwin Smith, which may be called the American Continental School. The latter may be said to embrace also those who look for Independence in the sense of cutting ourselves adrift from the Empire, because, if such Independence be brought about, it will be with the view of establishing a nation more or less under the ægis of the Republic to our South, in furtherance of the American Continental idea, and in antagonism to what they name the European "system," and to Great Britain as supposed to belong to that system.

Now there is a great deal of nonsense talked about this Continental idea. It is sought to be impressed upon us that because we live on the continent of America, we must snap every chord that unites us in sympathy and intercourse with the rest of the world. In my humble opinion that is a narrow and false notion. I believe that civilization will be retarded, the universal brotherhood of man, the federation of the world, indefinitely postponed, if the people of this continent determine to isolate themselves from the great nations of Europe. The closer the intimacy between the two continents, the greater will be the enlightenment of our people, the quicker the dispelling of barbarous and unworthy ideas about the common interests of humanity. What we want is not to shut ourselves out from intercourse and sympathy with the continent from which our ancestors came, but to maintain close and friendly relations with them, endeavouring, by association, to adopt the best ideas of European civilization. Notwithstanding the enormous rapidity of the development of wealth on this continent, Europe still leads the world in civilization,—in literature, art, science, philosophy and religion. Mr. Mowat the Premier of Ontario, at the recent meeting in London, in furtherance of the idea of Imperial Federation, stated it as his opinion that the connection between the mother country and Canada, has been of unmixed benefit to this country. In this I heartily concur. But I think

we should have close relations, not with England alone, but with all European nations, and especially with France. We cannot forget that a large and important section of our people have for France the same affection and regard that we have for the United Kingdom; and on this account as well as on many others, we should try to tighten, rather than to sever, the bonds that unite us to the old world. And in spite of the friction that occasionally arises between the two countries, England and France are to-day as they have been for the last century in the van of civilization. And having lived in France, and come in contact with her people, I state it as my firm conviction, that the French-Canadians and all Canadians will be elevated, enlightened and ennobled by cultivating the closest relations with *la mère patrie*.

The continental idea is therefore an illiberal one; and it assumes a diversity that does not exist. England, so far as I can observe, has more affinity with this continent than with the European. Her language, her laws, her political institutions, are either reproduced or closely copied throughout this continent. Even her land tenure which differs from ours, differs still more widely from that of every leading European nation. In short except in geographical situation, the United Kingdom is more closely allied to America than to Europe. England indeed is rather cosmopolitan, her interests lie in every quarter of the globe, her chief European interest is simply to preserve unrestricted communication with her Asiatic and African colonies. For all practical purposes, water brings countries closer together than land. For intelligence distance is totally annihilated. There are already eight cables in operation between this continent and the European, and a number of others projected, while there are two in use between England and Australia.

It is indeed my heartfelt desire that we continue to preserve the warmest and kindest relations with the nation of the United States, but I think ladies will readily understand that it ought to be quite possible to live on the best of terms with the gentleman next door, without being bound to marry him. In the same way, while we are the best of friends with brother Jonathan, we do not wish, for the sake of enjoying his friendship, to shut our doors against all our other friends, and particularly against our own father and mother and all our other brothers and sisters.

There are some men of large hearts and wide sympathies, who desire to see the whole Anglo-Saxon race united in one great commonwealth. While I have every sympathy with this idea, and while I should be glad to admit the United States into the federation I shall propose, I cannot think that the proper way to set about achieving that end is by severing the ties that already exist between the members of the British Empire situated the wide world over. But there are also men who hope to prevent a perfectly practicable union by pretending to work for a wider one that is altogether visionary.

Assuming then that it is desirable to maintain our connexion with other parts of the Empire, I shall now endeavour to indicate the kind of connexion

that I think can be established, or to sketch the machinery of a federation of the Empire. It is with some hesitation that I venture to submit a plan that is tolerably specific, and may be new in some of its features. My only apology will be that it is not hastily considered, but has been thought out with as much care as I could give to the consideration of so vast a subject. In speaking of this, Scotchman as I am, (*quoique avant tout je sois Canadien*.) I shall use the word English to express what relates to the United Kingdom, reserving the word British for its wider meaning as relating to the whole British Empire.

It is the belief of every intelligent statesman in the United Kingdom that some change will have to be made in the government of the British Isles, by which Parliament may be relieved of some of its duties. Local Legislatures will be created, subordinate to the Central Parliament, but with somewhat extensive powers. Thus only can Home Rule be given to Ireland. The English Parliament will then be free to deal with matters relating to the joint interest of the three kingdoms, and of the colonies that are not self governing. For these purposes which constitute the bulk of its important business, the present parliament should be left as it is; subject only to the restrictions I shall mention; which should apply also to the colonial legislatures. The Canadian Parliament, as well as the English, would be left with pretty much all the prerogatives it now enjoys. It would continue to legislate on its present subjects of legislation, but in matters relating to other parts of the Empire, and to foreign countries, its action would be subject to ratification by the Imperial Parliament, whose functions I am about to mention. The Canadian Parliament would therefore retain for Canada all the powers the English Parliament would retain for the United Kingdom, and would deal with the common interests of the Canadian Provinces in the same way as the English Parliament with the common interests of the three kingdoms. It would recognise Imperial control only in the same measure as the English. So with Australia. A federal union, we know, must soon be effected between the Austral and colonies, and to this legislature I should leave the same autonomy as will be enjoyed by Canada and by the United Kingdom. British Africa and other colonies might be brought in, as circumstances dictated. As for India, I should leave it at first under the direction of the United Kingdom, as at present.

In addition to these there would be formed an Imperial British Parliament, with supreme authority regarding—First, Relations between the different parts of the Empire, Secondly, The ratification of Treaties with foreign Powers, Thirdly, Diplomatic and Consular services, and Fourthly, The maintenance and control of the Army and Navy. Each member of the federation, England, Canada, Australia, might negotiate special treaties with foreign powers, such as for Canada those relating to the fisheries, or to the extradition of criminals, but always subject to ratification by the supreme British Parliament. As these Imperial functions and especially the maintenance of the Army and Navy, and of the diplomatic and consular services, would demand a revenue, the

Imperial Parliament should have power to tax either all parts of the Empire uniformly, or by special assessment any particular part which was receiving particular benefit from the operation of those services; uniformly let us say, to keep the army and navy upon a peace footing, and by a special assessment, in case of a war that affected some parts of the Empire and not others.

The membership of this Parliament would consist, in the first place, of the entire membership of the English House of Commons. And the reason is that the ancient House of Commons would not be altogether disposed to respect the authority or to acquiesce in the jurisdiction of a body less numerous than itself, but would be apt to treat a smaller house merely as one of its own Committees; whereas if the whole house was or could be present at its deliberations, they could not complain of its usurpation of authority. The number of members in that House is now 655; namely 463 for England, 30 for Wales, 105 for Ireland, and 60 for Scotland. If on the passing of the Redistribution bill, that number be altered, it will be a question of simple proportion to readjust the colonial membership. Secondly in the local house, I think all the members of the Parliaments of the several branches of the federation should be *ipso facto* members of the Imperial. But in the case of the colonies there would be two inconveniences in the way of sending their entire representation; one, that their numbers would have to be reduced so as to bear to the population of their respective countries the same ratio as the English house does to the population of the United Kingdom; in the case of Canada, from 211 to 81. The other objection is that it might be difficult for the entire body of legislators to attend every year in England. In the case of the Canadian and Australian houses therefore, there should be selected the number of their members they would be entitled to in proportion to their populations. Canada's proportion in such case would be 81, Australia's 54, and the other self-governing colonies about 28, making 821 members in all. These colonial members would be chosen by their respective legislatures, and not directly by the people; both in order to preserve unimpaired the power and dignity of the Colonial Houses, and because it is in the highest degree important that harmony should reign between the two legislatures. In order however to prevent the controlling party in the Colonial Parliament from electing the Imperial members entirely from its own ranks, a scheme of proportional representation, such as Mr. Blake has suggested for the protection of minorities in Parliamentary elections, should be adopted in the election by the colonial houses of those of their members who should represent their country in the Imperial. The Colonial members would receive an indemnity based upon the time they were necessarily absent from their homes. For Canada, say \$2,000 a year, or double what the members of the House of Commons now receive. If however it were found that the duties occupied so much of their time that they had

practically to make it their profession, then I should say that salaries of \$5,000 a year, the amount now paid to members of the United States Congress, might with advantage be paid. I would further opine *en passant* that special courses should be provided in our universities for men who intended to present themselves as candidates for election to Parliament, in order to qualify them for the work of legislation.

As to the upper chamber, it would consist of the House of Lords, modified however so as to reduce its English membership to its proper proportion, and of a competent number of members of the Senates of the several colonies. These might be apportioned not according to population, but in proportion to taxation if there were any difference between the two.

This Parliament would meet once a year in Westminster. Its session would be entirely distinct from that of the English Parliament. The members from the colonies would be carried across the ocean at the government expense. They would have free, absolutely free, telegraphic facilities, during the session of Parliament, for all public and private business, and out of the session for public business. The Executive government would consist of a distinct cabinet, containing representatives from each member of the federation. In case of a dissolution of the Imperial House of Commons, the English and Colonial Parliaments would be also dissolved, in order that appeal might be made directly to the people. The separate legislatures might however be dissolved when deemed necessary by their respective ministries, their members in the Imperial House retaining office until their successors were elected.

This scheme is a modification in several important particulars of one of those suggested by Mr. Jehu Matthews, of Toronto, in a work—the best I have ever seen on the subject—published some years ago, entitled “A Colonist on the Colonial Question.” One distinction is that the Canadian and other Colonial Parliaments are here recognised in the same way as the present English Parliament, whereas Mr. Matthews contemplated a curtailment of the powers of those, and as I understand it, the election of members of the Imperial House directly by the people of each country.

It would appear at first sight that a house of over eight hundred members would be very large. But with some drawbacks there are great advantages in a large number of representatives. They certainly express the general opinion of the people of the country better than a small number. They can, so to speak, back one another up. And after all when you do come to a large assembly, the practical inconvenience is no greater in a house of 800 or even 1000, than in a house of 658. It would be seldom that all the members would care to be present; when they were it would be the simplest matter in the world to arrange so that all could hear the speeches and vote. Most of our city churches seat from 1,000 to 1,200 persons; the Queen's Hall seats

1129; our Academy of Music accommodates 1,200 persons, and one of the theatres in Paris seats 3,600. A house of forty could obstruct, a house of a thousand could expedite, business, if so disposed. There were 788 full members, 985 associate and their members, 1773 in all, at the British Association meeting in Montreal, a out 800 of them from the mother country. The principle I have suggested for the representation of Canada in the British Parliament is already recognized in the constitution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in this Dominion; one fourth of the ministers of each presbytery are members of the Assembly for the year.

Nor would the colonial members run great risk of being overborne by the compact vote of the 658 English members, because, apart from the spirit of fair play that eminently characterises our nation, the English members are not only divided among the three Kingdoms as above, but are split up into parties. The present house consists of 332 liberals, 242 conservatives and 62 Home Rulers, so that even now the colonial members would easily hold the balance of power, and their proportion would go on increasing with the greater increase of the colonial population.

The objection that such a Parliament would necessitate the absence from home of a large number of our leading men during a considerable portion of the year, seems to be fully met by the provision that they should have perfect telegraphic facilities. Under such circumstances it would make little difference whether they were a hundred or 3000 or 10,000 miles from home. And the only loss of time would be that actually consumed in the sea voyage of ten days each way for Canadian members, which Sir John A. Macdonald seems to think about the best thing for a public man, after a season of hard work at the seaside, and 30 or 35 days for Australians. And I am sure that a far greater number than 81 from Canada and 54 from Australia go to England every year on business. And surely the management of the affairs of a world wide empire is a business of sufficient magnitude to demand such a sacrifice.

And outside of their parliamentary duties our members would be able to render the country most valuable services. They would be 81 of the very best immigration agents, with a perfect knowledge of the resources of the country. My friend, Mr. Sidney Fisher, M.P. for Brome, in his remarks at the meetings of the British Association in Montreal, on many questions relating to the agricultural and other industries of this country, convinced me of how much valuable work could be done in this way. And in this respect one of the greatest advantages would arise from the membership of French Canadians from this province. London is but a day's journey from Paris. By easy transit these members could cross the channel, mix with the French people, and there pick up and introduce among our people the best ideas of French civilization. And while the French here are tenacious of the preservation of their language, I know of no better way in which this can be done, and made useful to themselves and to their fellow citizens in this country, than by constant and repeated visits of our ablest public men to old France, where the purest French language and ideas

prevail. A deputation from the Imperial Parliament consisting largely of French members would be able to negotiate reciprocal trade advantages in a way that is altogether impossible now, for they would have the whole of the markets of the British Empire to offer in exchange for the markets of France. The presence of these members in the British House would form a link that would bind in friendship and alliance the French and English nations, so that fear of a collision would be reduced to a minimum. And we should be able again to sing with its original meaning, now somewhat obscured, the old Crimean war song,

"May France from England never sever,
Three cheers for the Red, White and Blue."

And the absurd prejudice that has prevented the construction of the Channel Tunnel, (which is shared in by Professor Goldwin Smith), would very quickly disappear if we had a French Canadian as Imperial Minister of Public Works. Again, whatever advantage we may pretend to have over our French fellow citizens in commercial life, it must be admitted that they rank high as jurists; and I believe that the presence of men like our present Chief Justice on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the only International Tribunal in the world, would be a source of pride and satisfaction to our people. Indeed, the many advantages arising from such intercourse are very hard to estimate, but they would all tend to raise our nation to the highest position among the nations of the world. And I think without vanity I may claim the right to an opinion on this subject of friendly intercourse, having for the last five years been associated with a French Canadian partner to whom I cannot refer but in terms expressive of esteem and affection.

We may turn now to the economic aspect of the problem. And the first question that naturally presents itself is what would be the cost of such a scheme. I know that those who deprecate any consideration of the subject, raise a great hue and cry about the enormous cost of the army and navy, and take the pusillanimous ground that Canada is not going to pay for these when she can get them as a present for nothing. This is so unworthy sentiment, from a nation seeking national powers, that it seems sufficient to state it broadly to make it contemptible in the eyes of honorable men. I may quote some words from Mr. Gladstone, ferreted out by an opponent of my views from a report of the Colonial Committee in 1859. "No community which is not primarily charged with the ordinary business of its own maintenance and defence, is really or can be a free community. The privileges of freedom and the burdens of freedom are absolutely associated together. To bear the burden is as necessary as to enjoy the privilege, in order to form that character which is the great security of freedom itself."

I assert then that Canada in claiming a share in the highest national powers is prepared on receiving them to assume national responsibilities. Let us see then what these expenses are, bearing in mind, however, that they must be incurred no matter what form our national independence may assume. And I am sure I shall be able to show you that these burdens are small in comparison with the benefits we should derive from the scheme I shall unfold to you in a moment. The

British Army and Navy Estimates for 1883-4 were as follows:

Army	£14,641,000
Navy	9,278,000
Army and Navy Pensions	5,947,000
Diplomacy	618,000

£30,484,000—\$148,363,000

If apportioned in the same way as representation, according to population, Canada's share would be something less than one-tenth, say about fourteen million dollars.† This would give an army of 137,000 men, and a navy 57,000 seamen and marines. Now I should like to know what sort of an army and navy Canada could maintain as an independent nation for \$14,000,000. Would it be one to cope with the United States? If we look at the United States we find that their corresponding expenditure for the same year was as follows:

Army	\$48,911,000
Navy	15,283,000
Army and Navy Pensions	60,451,000
Diplomacy	2,419,000
	\$127,064,000

If Canada were annexed to the United States her share of this would be say \$12,000,000, and this would give an army of 27,000 men, and a navy of 11,000. In other words, the expense would be six-sevenths, and the strength would be less than one-fifth of that of the British army and navy, without counting the Indian troops, which, exclusive of native troops, bring the number up to 700,000 men, all of which would be available in case of need.

The Imperial charge would then be \$14,000,000. From this would be deducted Canada's present military expenditure of \$1,240,000 paid for volunteers, pensions and mounted police, for which she would receive credit. But the indemnity of members, subsidizing of steamships to carry them across the ocean, and of submarine telegraphs for free telegraphing, and other expenses, might make the sum \$14,000,000 in all. How could this be raised?

The scheme I have the good fortune to present for your consideration is one that perhaps no Canadian or member of any other colony would have ventured to broach. But it is one that has been elaborated by an Englishman in a high position in the statistical branch of the Customs Department of the United Kingdom. I may therefore give it as embodying the ideas of some of those that take a practical view of the question from an English standpoint. It is conceived in a spirit eminently fair to the colonies and in a peculiar degree advantageous to Canada. The gentleman I refer to is Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., of Wallington, Surrey, who developed it in a paper read before the British Association in Montreal, entitled "The Interdependence of the several portions of the British Empire." It was published at length in the *Montreal Gazette* of 7th October, 1884.

Mr. Bourne's scheme was briefly this. That there should be complete commercial freedom throughout the British Empire. That to provide the colonies with that portion of their revenue that they now derive from duties on imports from the other parts of the Empire,

† A friend of mine, a merchant of Montreal, has suggested that these expenses should rather be apportioned according to the amount of trade of the several countries. If this were the basis, Canada's share would be exactly \$6,000,000.

if no other system can be found, a moderate *ad valorem* customs duty should be collected on certain classes of imports, and an equivalent excise duty on the same articles produced in the colony. That free trade or the same minimum revenue impost should be offered to every nation of the globe. But if any other nation refused to accord us the freedom of its markets, a prohibitive duty should be imposed on its produce with power to the government by order in council to abolish such duty so soon as that nation was ready to grant us admission to its markets on the same terms as its own subjects or citizens. This would be the most favored nation clause in commercial treaties. If for a time the colonies were unable to supply one another and the English market, or England to supply the colonies, it would, of course, be necessary provisionally to modify this system, so as to admit the produce of foreign protective nations but only upon payment of a smaller or larger duty, always discriminating in favor of the inhabitants of the Empire.

Let us examine this system in detail, taking it in its less rigorous and more practicable form of something less than total exclusion of foreign produce, though I shall continue to use the word Prohibitive, merely to denote the duty to be imposed. And let us first take up the question of how to raise our revenue, namely the \$14,000,000 required for Imperial purposes, the \$10,000,000 now collected on imports from the United Kingdom, \$1,000,000 on imports from the other colonies, and \$12,000,000 on imports from foreign countries. The total amount of revenue to be raised would thus be in the neighbourhood of \$37,000,000. The first way in which this might be done under Mr. Bourne's scheme, is by a revenue customs and excise duty on certain classes of merchandise. This should be imposed on as small a number of articles as possible, consistently with the raising of the revenue. It would be collected, first, on articles imported from the rest of the Empire, and from other nations with which free trade relations should have been established: Secondly, on the same articles produced in our own country; and thirdly, in addition to the prohibitive duty, on imports from nations that maintain protective duties against us.

(To be continued.)

McGill News.

THE freshmen in medicine have refused to pay their footing.

A. H. V. COLQUHOUN has been elected unanimously valedictorian for the Graduating Class in Arts.

THE Maritime Association will meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3rd, at 7.30 P.M., in the English Lecture room, Arts building. All persons interested are cordially invited.

THE total number of students entered in the freshman classes of McGill University this Session is 195, distributed among the different faculties as follows: Medicine 88; Arts, male, 57, female 25; Applied Science 16; Law 9.

UNDER the \$50,000 endowment of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, ladies' classes have been commenced in the McGill University with most promising results. The arrangements so far made will be sufficient for the first and second years, and will thus enable students to compete in the Intermediate and Senior Associate in Arts Examinations. Beyond this nothing definite has been done, but the prospect that our University will take a leading place in the great enterprise of providing for the higher education of women is most assuring.

NEW BOOKS.

The following books have been received in the library from 1st of November to date, viz.:

Austin.—Lectures on Juris prudence, 4th. Ed.: 2 Vols.; Architects.—Royal Institute of British. The Transactions for the session of 1883-84.; Arnold.—Roman System of Provincial administration; Apleck.—Art and Art Industries in Japan; Bentham & Hooker.—General Planting; 3 Vols.; Barbee.—First principles of Geology; Brandes.—Lord Beaconsfield, a study; Deaugrand.—Le Vieux Montreal; Bourneot.—Parliamentary Procedure and Practice; Phillips.—Manual of Geology, Vol. I.; United States.—Report of Commissioner of Education, 1882-83; Oakley.—Building a Home; Gentry.—Life Histories of Birds of Pennsylvania. 2 Vols.; Williams.—Mineral Resources of the United States; Sayce.—Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments;

THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY SONG BOOK.

An enterprise which has been in progress since last February, and one to which a great deal of time has been devoted by those especially interested in the success of the undertaking, is the publication of a new edition of college songs for the use of McGill students. The want of such a work as this has been much felt and much regretted by all lovers of college music and particularly by those who are anxious to see a glee club permanently established in the University, and for which a well ordered song book must ever be a rallying point. This want however will soon be removed as the Committee engaged on the book expect to be able to transfer the MSS. to the publishers before Christmas, and a few weeks later to furnish the completed work to the subscribers.

The songs and music have been selected and compiled by gentlemen who have spared no pains to make the book a success in every way and a credit to the institution whose name it bears. Many original songs have been contributed, among which is one by Canada's distinguished poet laureate, Dr. Fréchette. The book will contain about 150 songs and choruses with four part music, and will be printed and bound artistically and serviceably by one of the most celebrated music publishers in America.

Contributions in the way of original songs with or without music, intended for the new college song book should be sent in at once to W. G. Stewart, (McGill College), who will present them to the compilation Committee for approval.

All subscriptions for the song book should be handed in immediately to the representatives of the different faculties or to C. W. Mathewson, treasurer.

GEOLOGICAL EXCURSION.

At nine o'clock on Saturday morning the 8th inst, about a dozen of the Geological Class met Principal

Sir William Dawson at the Bnaventure Depot, en route for the scene of our day's labour. St. Anne's. In three quarters of an hour we arrived at the end of our railway journey and surprised the meek inhabitants with our dazzling array of hammers and our immense lunch (!) bags.

We walked along the road a little way, and came to the quarries, which present a very fair exposure of the calciferous limestone. It certainly was rather cold, so near the river as we were, but by dint of hard hammering we kept ourselves moderately warm and found several good specimens of fossils, mainly *Murchisonia* and *Orthoceras*. After "doing" the quartzys we crossed to the south side of the railroad, and entered the outskirts of the village of St. Anne's. Here we came across a very different sort of rock, a hard, firm Potsdam sandstone, in some places almost a Quartzite. One of our party found a very curious branching variety of *Scolithus*. We then returned to the Depot and left our now heavy collecting bags, and visited a field just across the track, where we found some scattered specimens of chazy limestone, and then we returned to the Depot to discuss our lunches. It was with sharpened appetites that we attacked bread and butter and sandwiches. With his accustomed thoughtfulness our kind Principal obtained for us a bountiful supply of milk which was very acceptable.

Presently a freight train was seen approaching, and when it stopped we boarded the "caboose," and rode to Pointe Claire. Here we found the quarries, like a great gash, cut into a ridge of Black river limestone; and we work away with a will, finding trilobites, corals, etc., and by five o'clock were all glad to return to the station. Here we talked about our fossils until 5.30, when we again took train and returned to the City, having thoroughly enjoyed our outing.

Societies.

OUR COLLEGE Y.M.C.A.

The College Y.M.C.A., in connection with McGill was organized as a separate Association last spring, though a weekly meeting of students has been held all winter in connection with the Montreal Y.M.C.A. The attendance at this meeting was only 15 or 20 and the prospects were not encouraging; but this session the attendance at the Sunday afternoon meeting averages at least 40, and the interest in this work has widened and deepened so much as to greatly encourage those that are anxious to see it a success. This Association is one of the 181 College Associations of America—4 of these in Canada—whose aim is to promote Christian life among college students. Our principal meeting is the Sunday meeting at 4.30, which is held in a room kindly furnished us by the Montreal Y.M.C.A., in their building on Victoria Square. This is a social-religious meeting, conducted by a different student every Sunday. The subjects and leaders for the remaining days of the month are as follows:—

23.—"The Position of Unbelievers." Num. 21, 5 to 9. H. E. Kendall.
30.—"Reaping and Sowing." Gal. 6, 7. T. J. Norman.

THE FOOT-BALL SEASON AT MCGILL.

The outlook for the College Club at the beginning of the session was anything but bright. About one-half of last year's team had graduated, and among them Mr E. H. Hamilton, who had for three years been the popular and energetic captain of the team, and undoubtedly the best player in it. Further, the Club was forced, by the arrangements of the lately-formed Quebec Rugby Union, to play its first match within ten days after practice began. But the committee and newly-elected captain went undauntedly to work, hunted out some new men, and drummed them and the old players up to morning practice. At the last moment the match committee were thrown into a perfect frenzy of delight by the announcement that the old captain was taking a post-graduate course, and therefore was again eligible for the team. In the draw for the cup competitions, McGill drew Bishop's College, and were ordered to play them at Lennoxville on Saturday, Oct. 11th. The following players were chosen for the match: *Back*, Hamilton E. H.; *Hamilton* W. J. *Half-back*, Brown; *Budden*. *Quarter-back*, Johnson; *Elder* (Capt.). *Forwards*, Robertson P. M.; Smith; Robertson F. D.; Kerry, Campbell, Matthewson, Holden, May, Costigan.

Matthewson unfortunately awakened up too early that Saturday morning, and consequently was taking a second nap about the time the train left, leaving the team a man short, and thus the match was played. After a most enjoyable ride, now winding among hills that were gorgeous in their autumn dews, now following the banks of some beautiful stream, Lennoxville was reached about half-past two, and all haste was made for the field of play. A most cordial reception was given the team by the Bishop's men, and the match was a very pleasant one. The result was rather a surprise to the "boys," who came out winners by a score of 50 to 0. The quickness of the forwards, especially Holden and the two Robertsons; the long and accurate kicking of the backs and half-backs, especially Brown and Hamilton, and the cool play of Johnson at the quarter, were the main features of the match. We nearly omitted to mention the bevy of fair damsels who surrounded the field, and whose presence justified an occasional "muff" on the part of some of the more susceptible members of the team. After the match the visitors were handsomely entertained in the College buildings by the Bishop's men, from whom they reluctantly parted when it was time to return to Montreal.

The next match was with the Montreals, in the final tie for the Quebec Cup, and was played here on Oct. 18th. As was anticipated, the College team was beaten by the champions, the score standing 21 points to 0. Three changes had been made on the team, Wroughton, Patton, and Lesage replacing Costigan, Matthewson and Holden, the latter having sprained his knee in practice. The game was mainly a series of scrimmages, and rough at that, and the natural result was that the solid and quick Montreal forwards carried the day against their weaker and less practised opponents. Hamilton (W. J.) had his head badly cut in the match, and a reserve man had to be put on. However, the match was

not all lost, having brought to light such a valuable man as Wroughton, who last year captained the Guelph team. He will be a "stand-by" for next year.

Further, the match also showed the men how much they needed practice, for the want of which the weather was somewhat to blame. After another week's hard practice, the team met the Britannias in a friendly match, and showed a marked improvement in condition, though they were again beaten by a score of 16 to 0, which was perhaps partly due to some of the old players being off. The match was a good one, played in a very friendly spirit—for us. Time and again did Hamilton (W. J.) by his cool play save the college goals. "Verily the youth hath an old head on his shoulders."

But the great match of the year was yet to come—the annual match with University College, Toronto. They had beaten McGill, in Toronto, for the first time, last year, and the "boys" were determined they should not do so again. Hard practice, with an occasional Faculty match, prepared the men for the long-looked for 8th Nov., and as they lined up opposite their genial opponents on that cold Saturday, one could see by the quiet, sub-acute grin on Elder's countenance that he, at least, did not mistrust his men or anticipate defeat. A new "scrimmage" man, Naismith, very ably replaced Matthewson, whose nose had been put 'off the straight' at a previous practice. The match was a splendid one—a sample of what foot-ball matches between gentlemen teams ought to be: a little too much scrimmage, perhaps, but no disputing. The Varsity forwards were far superior, but their backs were not at all up to the mark, at times nearly causing Cronyn to be fined for swearing on the field. McGill soon took advantage of the weakness of their opponents' backs, by passing the ball back and kicking it over the forwards. Some beautiful drop-kicking was done by Budden and the two Hamiltons, while the wing men, notably Smith, the two Robertsons, and Holden, were on the ball all the time. Elder and Johnson did some good passing at quarter back, and all the "touch-downs" but one were converted into goals by Brown's accurate kicking, the ball being placed by Johnson. The score stood 23 points to 0 in favor of McGill. The Varsity men were entertained at a grand union foot-ball dinner that night at the "Hall," and were afterwards escorted to the depot, leaving none but friends among their opponents, whose hearts they had won by their courteous and manly manner while here. This closed what we can justly regard as a successful season, for it leaves McGill at the head of the list of University Foot-Ball teams, taking comparative figures for those clubs she could not meet. As regards outside clubs, it has been demonstrated that no college club is in a position to compete with them, for while they keep their players for years, college clubs must change every three or four years. The good position of the club this year is no doubt largely due (1) to the system of morning practices, especially that with the Montreal Club, thus giving an opportunity for team play; (2) to the excellence of the new men, and the greater interest taken in the game by the students; and (3) to the confidence of the forwards in their backs and half-backs.

Looking forward to next year, we certainly think the prospects are of the brightest, and with the re-election of as many as possible of this year's energetic officers and a judicious selection of a captain, who will enforce the rules of practice laid down this year, we predict a prosperous season for 1885-6. The material is there, and just requires a little care to develop it. *So mote it be.*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual Field meeting of this association came off on Thursday, 23rd Oct., and was successful in every way. The following is the list of events, winners and records made: Morning—9.30 a. m. 1. Kicking the Foot-ball, 1st F. D. Robertson, 160 ft. 2nd T. J. Haythorne, 149 ft. 8 in. 2. Running High Jump, 1st J. A. Springle, 4 ft. 10 in.; 2nd M. Watson, 4 ft. 9 in. 3. Throwing the Hammer (16 lbs.), 1st C. W. Trenholme, 69 ft. 1 in.; 2nd W. H. Klock, 62 ft. 4. Running Long Jump, 1st T. W. Lesage, 18 ft. 2 in.; 2nd D. J. Scully, 17 ft. 7 in. 5. Putting the Shot (16 lbs.), 1st C. W. Trenholme, 32 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2nd T. W. Lesage, 30 ft. 11 in. 6. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 1st T. W. Lesage, 278 ft. 4 in.; 2nd R. B. O'Sullivan, 275 ft. 7. Throwing the Heavy Weight, (56 lbs.), 1st E. W. Haentschell, 19 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 2nd S. Fortier, 18 ft. 1 in. Afternoon—2 p. m. 1. One Mile walk, 1st R. Arthur, time 8 min. 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 2nd E. Swabey. 2. Half-Mile Race, 1st E. W. Haentschell, time 2 min. 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 2nd E. W. Bayne. 3. 100 Yards, 1st T. W. Lesage, time 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 2nd ——— Girdwood. 4. One Mile (open), 1st J. W. Mollat, M. A. A. A., time 4 min. 4 sec.; 2nd S. S. Jones, S. L. C. 4. 440 Yards Race, 1st ——— Kennedy, time 59 sec.; 2nd E. W. Bayne. 6. Three Legged Race, Wray and Corson, 1st 7. Mile Race, 1st E. W. Haentschell, time 5 min. 8 sec.; 2nd H. M. Patton. 220 Yards Race, 1st T. W. Lesage, time 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 2nd R. B. O'Sullivan. Tug of War, won by team from Medicine. 10. One Mile Bicycle, 1st R. E. Holden, time 3 min. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 2nd D. B. Holden. The Hurdle Race was withdrawn, the Committee being unable to procure hurdles.

The prizes were presented immediately after the games in the William Molson Hall by Lady Dawson.

The attendance of spectators this year was larger than for many years back and the varied and interesting programme was well carried out.

READING ROOM COMMITTEE.

Some delay in the election of the several representatives of this Committee caused the re-organization to be a little later than usual, and the first meeting consequently was not held till October. The following members reported: From Arts—4th year, H. A. Budden, A. H. U. Colquhoun; 3rd year, J. H. Bell, W. W. Chalmers; 2nd year, R. B. Henderson; 1st year, — Brayley. From Science—R. J. Saunders, E. P. Mathewson, R. E. Palmer, W. C. Perkins, H. Hamilton. The officers elected were:—President, Colquhoun; Vice-President, Budden; Secretary, Bell; Treasurer, Mathewson. Notwithstanding the comparatively late opening of the session, the reading room was soon supplied with a very good list of

papers and periodicals, and the management, in point of efficiency, is quite up to former years. The annual auction was held Nov. 15th, and the amount realized exceeded that of last year. The Committee is endeavouring to see that no periodicals are removed, either wilfully or through mistake, from the reading-room, and to obtain the co-operation of the students in keeping order and enforcing the rules in the interest of the readers. A handsome mounted picture, a "View of London," was presented to the reading-room by Mr. Taylor, the librarian.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The 22nd public meeting of this Society was held on the 18th inst. in the William Molson Hall. Mr. McGoun, the president, delivered the annual address, taking for his subject "Imperial Federation." As we print this address in another place, nothing further need be said about it here, other than that, at the beginning, the speaker thanked the society for the honor they had conferred upon him in electing him to the office he now holds. After the close of the address, Sir William Dawson, who with Dr. Cornish and Mr. A. G. Cross occupied a place upon the platform, thanked the lecturer, and in doing so, observed that the subject of federation had been agitated for at least forty years, though, in his opinion, never with such prospects of success as now, when the facilities for rapid communication had removed the only insuperable obstacle that once stood in the way of a closer union than at present exists, of the different parts of the Empire. He also said it should be remembered that the British empire was held together not so much by Britons themselves, for they formed a minority of its subjects, as by British principles, the three most potent of which are British freedom, British energy, and British administrative purity. In concluding he paid a graceful compliment to the society and its president, remarking that, though the latter had said McGill ought to have a faculty for the training of statesmen, the existence of the society rendered the establishment of such a faculty unnecessary. On Friday, the 21st inst. the subject for debate at the ordinary meeting was: Is the admission of Jamaica into the confederation desirable? Messrs. R. C. Smith and R. A. E. Greenshields, supported the affirmative and Messrs. J. F. Mackie and G. C. Wright the negative. Though all the speakers were well prepared, or at any rate spoke as if they were, it was noticeable that the older members of the society could not refrain from insinuating an apology. Nothing appears more silly to the listeners than an excuse where none is needed, and we trust that the members have sense enough to abandon this practice into which they have carelessly slipped. When the question was put, the meeting decided in favor of the negative.

MARITIME ASSOCIATION.

An addition to the many societies in connection with McGill University was made this year by the formation of a "Maritime Association," which is intended to include all undergraduates from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland entered in any of the classes of the college, and also as honorary members all students in the affiliated colleges, and all graduates

originally from these districts, but now resident in Montreal. The Association meets on the evening of the first Wednesday in every month during the session in the English lecture room, the use of which has been granted by the Faculty of Arts. The officers, chosen with the view of having each Province represented, are as follows: President, S. A. Raymond, B.A., Springfield, N.B.; 1st Vice-President, Colin H. Livingston, St. John, N.B.; 2nd Vice-President, Charles Swabe, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Treasurer, G. J. A. Thompson, Harbor Grace, Nfld.; Secretary, E. A. Kirkpatrick, Kentville, N.S. The members number upwards of fifty. The Association has in view many objects, prominent among which is, the promoting of a greater degree of sympathy and friendly intercourse among the students from the Eastern Provinces, who are naturally united to each other by reason of the distance of their respective homes. The Association will strive as far as possible to receive in a cordial manner all new students from the above-named Provinces, and to guard them from the many unpleasant experiences that without its aid would fall to their lot. Owing to the extreme remissness on the part of the agents of the University in not advertising its advantages, professional and other, in the journals of the Maritime Provinces, it devolves upon each member of this Society to obviate as far as he is able the effects of this neglect by endeavoring to increase the prestige of the institution and by soliciting for it a larger patronage than it has enjoyed in the past among intending students from the Eastern Provinces. A meeting extraordinary of the Association was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th, at which the constitution drafted by a committee composed of the officers, was adopted. A committee, consisting of Messrs. E. A. Kirkpatrick, Chas. Swabe, G. J. A. Thompson, Clay, and S. W. Boon, was appointed to draw up a set of bye-laws, which will be submitted for approval at the next meeting.

Correspondence.

Editors McGill Gazette:—

DEAR SIRS,—I request that a brief space be allowed me to relate certain very curious and anomalous proceedings which have recently occurred amongst the Medicals, and to make a few comments on them. On the 10th of Nov., at a general meeting duly called, Mr. Elder was elected President of the Annual Medical Dinner. Next morning, an anonymous, ill-spelled notice appeared on the board, calling a general meeting for Oct 11th, at 5 p.m., at which freshmen and others were to be informed of certain matters of which they were ignorant when they voted at the meeting of the previous evening. A very full meeting was held in the Anatomy Room, and everybody was curious to know what was going to be done. The chair was taken and a motion was made by the chairman of the previous meeting, seconded by the defeated candidate, that the election be reconsidered, on the ground that foul means had been used to secure Mr. Elder's election. No names were mentioned,

though they were called for, and the principal means used were stated to be that the freshmen had been canvassed in Mr. Elder's interests, and that the dinner question was sprung on the college. This was simply stated without any proof being adduced. Mr. Elder, in a brief and manly speech, thanked the students for electing him to such a distinguished position the day before, denied any personal canvassing and all knowledge of canvassing being done for him, and challenged any one to bring up a single instance of dishonourable conduct on his part throughout his whole course in Arts and Medicine. It is needless to say the challenge was not accepted. He said that if the students had any fault to find with him they ought to elect a better man. He then left the room. Nominations were made, and the mover of the reconsideration was elected as President of the Dinner.

It is by no means creditable to the Medicals that, at a meeting anonymously called and by flagrant violation of all principles of straightforward and honourable conduct, such a motion should have been carried, and a man of the well-known character of Mr. Elder should have been ignominiously kicked out. It is utterly incomprehensible to me how any body of men, setting up the slightest claim to ordinary intelligence, could have been so completely gulled and befooled by a few selfish, ambitious, and unscrupulous men. In conclusion, let me say that Mr. Elder has come out of the contest with untarnished reputation, while the party who carried all before them on Nov. 11th have immortalized themselves for mean, cowardly and under-hand tricks.

X.

Personals.

J. McDonald, B. Ap. Sc. '84, is in an architect's office in Omaha, Neb.

Dave Ogilvy, B. Ap. Sc. '85, is in the vicinity of Sudbury Junction, C. P. R.

It appears that the Indians have not got the scalp of our "Sapper," as was reported.

P. L. Foster, B. Ap. Sc. '82, is in British Columbia on an engineering staff of the C. P. R.

Dr. Ferguson, gold medalist in Arts, '81 and in Medicine '84, is now on the C.P.R. at Sudbury.

J. P. McInerney, M.D., Valdeictorin of '84, has taken up his abode in the city of Portland, N. R., where he is working up a very large practice.

Adams A. Mackay, B.A., '84, has been engaged in educational work in his native place, River John, N.S., and recently passed in Halifax the examination for admission to the study of law, taking, as might have been expected, a high rank.

J. R. Murray, B.A., '83, who was the successful managing editor of this paper for two years, is now dispensing mathematics and logic to the bright youths of Morrin College. He continues his law studies, however, but, to do so, has had to transfer his allegiance to Laval.

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