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McGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Vol. VII.]

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 1st, 1883.

[No. 1.]

MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

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THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE is 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.

SONG.

Life's Fair is full, and Cupid is crying
His wares aloud, while about him flying
His young Loves crowd, with each other vieing
In brilliancy and grace.

His face is like sunlight on waters playing,
He laughs like a maiden out a-maying;
Just listen to what the rascal's saying

As he looks into that young girl's face.

"Will it live? I cannot tell fair maid.
Will it be what you hope to find?
I cannot tell. But be not dismayed,
No one can keep Love with a heart afraid,
You must always choose Love blind."

"Here's True Love that knows not the meaning of dying,
Here's Love for those maidens who ever are sighing,
Here's Love that is light, with a fashion of lying.
Here are Loves for the old and the young.

Here's one that is bold, and therefore a rover,
Here's one for June days, made of sunshine and clover,
He'll gladden your heart till the sunshine is over,
And then die like a song sweetly sung.

"Will it live? I cannot tell fair maid.
Will it be what you hope to find?
I cannot tell. But be not dismayed,
None can keep Love with a heart afraid,
You must always choose Love blind."

PHILIP HAY.

Editorials.

In this, the first number of our seventh volume, it will not be inappropriate for us to take a brief retrospective view and at the same time to say a few words concerning our present prospects. In the first place, we may mention that, from a financial point of view, the *McGill University Gazette* was a decided success during the past year. How far the same may be said of it in other respects it would not be becoming for us to discuss. Those who had charge of the paper during last session could not very well blame or praise themselves, and it is certainly not for us who succeeded them to criticise their work. It requires a little tact and administrative power to resuscitate a journal of any kind, but especially in the case of a University paper are there many obstacles to overcome which requires moderation and patient ability. We know as a fact that the *Gazette* exercised during last year a very beneficial influence in more than one direction, and that its appearance was at all events not altogether without interest for many of its readers. In com-

mencing a new volume we wish to convey our hearty thanks to those who helped the paper during the past year by subscribing and to those also who contributed to its columns. We ask that all those who have assisted in the past will continue their support in the forthcoming year. We must also thank those of our contemporaries, both in the city and throughout the country, who so kindly encouraged our predecessors in their literary efforts.

One thing indeed we have to regret, and that is the comparatively small amount of interest shown by the Graduates of our University in the welfare of the *Gazette*. Some, it is true, have helped well; but as a body they have been perfectly indifferent, very few even subscribing for the paper. To remedy this, if possible, we have this year invited them to elect one of their number to occupy the position of Consulting Editor to the committee. Last year Prof. Moyses very kindly and with great ability performed the duties of the office, and we are glad to see that the students showed their appreciation of his kindness by unanimously passing him a vote of thanks. By having a Graduate connected with the paper we hope to increase outside interest in University matters, and we also hope to prevail upon the University as a whole—Professors, Graduates and Undergraduates—to make use of the *Gazette* as a medium through which they may make known their opinions upon matters of public interest. If students have grievances we desire them to use the *Gazette* to make them known, and if their complaints be reasonable we shall give them our support so that such grievances may be removed. But this should certainly not be looked upon as the highest purpose for which a college paper exists. A college paper ought rather to be looked upon as affording a very excellent opportunity to students for improving themselves in one of the most important branches of a university education—it ought to be looked upon as a great encourager of original thought and as a means of developing the power of expression. In addition to this, such papers as our own tend largely to promote mutual good feeling and a fellow-understanding among the students of the different Universities all over the country. We shall try to keep our readers posted in the general news of the college world, and at the same time to supply a kind of record of our own college life and to let others know of our doings.

Again, most of us must be aware that at the present time, questions of the greatest interest and importance are coming up for discussion among those who govern the affairs of the University and those who help to govern. We should like, if possible, to have these questions of passing interest discussed in our columns. We ourselves intend from time to time to speak of the actions of those upon whose judgment and conduct the advancement of the University largely depends. We shall support all true reforms, and unflinchingly express our opinions, but at the same time we shall strive to maintain the gentlemanly tone which was so characteristic of the *Gazette* in the past year.

Recognizing that if we are to live at all we must advance, and relying upon the support which last year's experience leads

us to expect, we have determined to publish the *Gazette* once a fortnight instead of only once a month as during the past year. The advantages of this are too obvious to mention. The size of our pages, as our readers will perceive, has been somewhat diminished but not their number. Other improvements, too, will be noticed. All this means, of course, so much more expense, and so much more work for the Editors, and it is earnestly to be hoped that every reader who can possibly do so will write something for us, and try to diminish to the utmost of his ability, the burden of our editorial work. We can scarcely hope to escape the commission of many faults before we shall finally lay down the pen next May, but we rely for encouragement upon the expectation that our readers will freely extend to us their indulgence.

In another column will be found a report of the doings of the Undergraduates' Literary Society during this session. It is encouraging to note that these early meetings have been well attended. Hitherto the students as a body have rather neglected this society, although strenuous efforts have been made to offer an attractive programme at every meeting. We hope that this year the students, and more especially the younger students, will wake up to the important advantages which they may derive from attending the meetings and taking part in the exercises of this association. We question if any of the various courses in the curriculum of McGill offers such a combination of mental training with practical advantage. The present fourth year students, to whom much credit is due for the manner in which they have always supported this society, can attest the benefits they have derived from it. As it is composed entirely of students, new members do not find themselves much behind the oldest in their power of expressing their thoughts, while the remembrance of their own still recent experiences as beginners makes the older members very indulgent to even the crudest efforts of new ones. Owing to these circumstances the "Freshman" or "Sophomore" is deprived of the excuse which he usually advances to shield his own laziness, namely, that he feels diffident about attempting to speak before others much more capable than himself. If such false modesty clings to him after he leaves college, his chances of success in life will be small. But this excuse is really so shallow and has been advanced so often that it is now quite worn out. However, while blaming the junior students for the little interest they take in the Literary Society, we must not forget to urge upon its officials the necessity of using every effort to make the programmes successful. It is true that in the past, when this has not been the case, the fault did not rest with the officers, but rather with the members who have occasionally been unwilling to go to the labour of preparing a speech or writing an essay. When this has happened, we say the members have forgotten the objects which they sought to attain in joining the society. Like the "Freshman" and "Sophomore" they have at these times sheltered themselves behind a flimsy excuse. They have alleged want of time as the reason why they have neglected the duties they took upon themselves on becoming members. It is one of the pet foibles of students to fancy themselves overworked! why there are not a dozen students in the Arts Faculty who do not spend more time in idling than they do in study. The day surely is come, if it ever is to come, when the McGill student can afford to throw aside this delusion which he has so long hugged to his soul in undisturbed complacency. There is

work for students in McGill, as much work perhaps as is wholesome for them, but no more. They have ample leisure, yet for years they and their predecessors have been industriously employed in creating the impression that their burden is more than they can bear, it is time, we say, that this should be put an end to. It is unworthy of us. Let any student, who has beguiled himself into the belief that he has no spare time, sit down and reflect over the number of hours he has spent in study while at college; and, if he be honest, he will never again put forward the plea of overwork. Since the student has so much leisure then, is it too much to ask that he should devote some of it to his own and his fellows' culture by assisting in the carrying out of the Literary Society's programmes? We think not.

A question not without interest to University students has of late been earnestly discussed in certain educational circles in this province. We refer to the stand taken by the professional bodies with reference to the qualification of students for entrance to the study of the different professions. Our readers all know that, in order to enter upon the study of medicine or law, it is necessary to pass an examination conducted by members of these professions, the examinations not being of a technical nature, but entirely literary or general. With the character of these examinations, indeed, most of us are acquainted by report, if not by sad experience. Not upon one occasion only has a gold medallist of this University had to bow his head before gentlemen learned in the law; and the medical students, if we are to judge from the results of a late examination in Quebec, in which nineteen candidates out of sixty-seven were successful, have probably no very sweet recollections of these ordeals. These preliminary examinations are very general and very mixed, and, of late years at all events, sufficiently fair for an average schoolboy. It is true that occasionally a question in philosophy will creep in, which, to be answered properly, would require no mean metaphysical powers; while in the same examination, the student's knowledge of arithmetic would probably be tested by a sum not much more difficult than simple addition. That the Bar and other professional bodies have a perfect right to determine in what way students shall be admitted to the study and practice of these professions, no one will deny. If these gentlemen choose to exact a thorough knowledge of Chinese and the higher mathematics, they are at liberty to do so as at present constituted; but in such a case we should advise them, just for the sake of consistency and uniformity, not to examine the candidates at the same time in the English alphabet. We are told that the professions referred to are becoming rapidly overcrowded, and that for the sake of all concerned, it is wise to make admittance to them more difficult. We quite agree with the contention that all possible means ought to be taken to keep out incompetent men, of whom, perhaps, there are already too many in these professions; and we consider that the tests applied at present might be made more stringent without any harm. So far these examining bodies will find cordial supporters in intelligent people who have thought at all of the subject. But what the highest Protestant educational institutions in this province have protested against, and what they continue to protest against, is the monstrous anomaly which exists in the assumption, by professional bodies, of functions which most manifestly belong to educational institutions. As we have just said, these bodies have

a perfect right to restrict the persons entering upon the practice of these professions to those whom they shall reasonably consider to be qualified for the same; and they are quite right in demanding, first of all, that those wishing to become students, shall be possessed of a good, general education. But it is the means adopted for the attainment of this object that we find fault with, not the object itself. We shall take, as the most prominent instance of what we are speaking about, those preliminary examinations conducted by the Bar of this province. Heretofore these examinations were conducted by members of the Bar themselves, and we have not the slightest hesitation in stating that they were utterly worthless. Latterly, however, the task of examining has been delegated to two or three schoolmasters chosen for the purpose; and accordingly matters have considerably improved. The Bar, in taking this step, went just so far in the right direction; all we want is that they should go just a little further, and delegate altogether to the Universities what is now imperfectly attempted by two or three schoolmasters. It is a very grave question, whether a professional body of this kind should constitute itself an examining body in literature and science. In thinking over it, one feels inclined to call out *ne sutor*. This particular assumption, indeed, has been designated by the most distinguished scholar in Canada as worthy of the middle ages. Without going quite to this length, we should like to notice two suggestions which have been made, so far, however, without any effect. The first is that which has been urged, and is still being urged, by the Principal of this University, the Chancellor of Bishop's College and others. This is the more modest and just so much the less desirable of the two. It is that the Bar should recognize degrees from the Universities as equivalent to the passing of a preliminary examination. The second proposal, which we ourselves make, is that in the case of the legal profession a B.A. degree from a Canadian University should be the necessary and sufficient qualification for entering upon the study of that profession; and that in the case of the medical profession such a degree should be sufficient, but not necessary. To the first suggestion one objection, and one only, has heretofore to our knowledge been made. It has been urged that University degrees cannot be recognized, because if those of one University were recognized, then the degrees of all the Universities must, and for rather obvious reasons the degrees from one, at all events, of our provincial Universities are worthless; that therefore on account of the one of low standard, all must be discarded. Our answer to this is that if the degrees referred to are more or less worthless in comparison with the degrees of other Universities, as they certainly are, nevertheless they still are a better qualification than the passing of an examination such as carried out under the bar. We maintain that in how slipshod soever a manner the teaching and examinations may be carried on in the University referred to, nevertheless a training for three or four years, even of this imperfect kind, is a better surety for some approach to a medium education than the passing of a questionable examination extending over the space of two or three days. All we can say is that if this be not the case, then the University, of which we speak, must be very much deeper in the mire than even we imagine. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that this is the case.

The same objection would be urged to the second plan which we suggest. The only other objection we can think of as likely to be urged is, that such a regulation would fill very heavily

upon a certain class of young men, namely, those who could not well afford to spend the time and money necessary to get a University degree, but who are nevertheless desirous of becoming lawyers, and who would, perhaps, make very eminent lawyers. But we are told by the legal profession itself, that it is necessary to restrict the number of those entering this profession as much as possible; and besides, in laying down rules, one is not found to frame them so as to meet the individual convenience of every person who may ever come under them. If a person is very desirous of becoming a lawyer, he will probably find the means to get a University education; he knows that such is required. This rule would save the legal gentlemen an immense amount of trouble, and they would be then able to devote themselves entirely to the technical examinations in the law itself, which qualify for practice, and which they ought to make as searching and exhaustive as possible. This is really the point at which the thinning process ought to take place by the Bar, the first discrimination being left to the Universities. In the case of the medical profession, it would hardly be possible or desirable to make a University degree a necessary qualification for the reasons *inter alia* that the technical education in this case extends over a longer space of time, and because the number who can advantageously enter is necessarily much greater than in the case of the legal profession. But we can see no earthly reason why a University degree should not be a sufficient qualification for leave to study.

If the views which we have expressed above are based upon wrong conceptions, we shall be heartily thankful to anyone who will enlighten us upon the subject.

We may just mention that in no other country, that we are aware of, does a system exist similar to that in vogue here. In Upper Canada a University degree is fully recognized, and in England and Ireland there is no barrister who has not obtained his degree in some University.

We have always maintained that the standard of a university or school may, to a very large extent, be gauged by the degree of excellence to which the students have attained, in lawfully organizing for their own purposes and especially in organizing for the encouragement and development of out-door sports of every kind. We do not mean to say that an absolute rule of such a kind could be laid down, since to a very great extent the success of such societies and organizations depends upon wealth and numbers; but, other things being equal, what we have said, will be found generally true. In McGill, we are glad to say, a healthy spirit has always been manifested and a tolerable amount of interest has generally been taken in the sports of all kinds.

As in other matters, so in this, we have had to contend with obstacles which have prevented us from attaining what otherwise we would and could do. In the first place, our numbers are not very large, so that what can without perceptible effort be accomplished in many other universities by mere force, as it were, has in McGill to depend upon the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of the few. Until very lately, the authorities of the college have been so straitened in circumstances that no help was to be expected and none was obtained from them. Individually, of course, they always have given, and they continue to give us generous support, but no grant of any kind has ever been made by the college for the encouragement of our sports, nor have they even kept the grounds in any kind of order. We have no house for dressing in, no place to keep our neces-

sary articles and tools in, and the grounds themselves, which might with some care be made an ornament to the city, resemble in their present condition an uninhabited wild. Thus it has long since become evident that whatever improvements are to be made must be done by our own unaided efforts. The recognition of this fact by all will be a better surety for advancement than continuing to have faith in a truly broken reed. All who attended our late autumn meeting must have been struck with the improvement which the new track affords compared with the old arrangement. The time, if we mistake not, was better on this very account, and besides, for the first time we were able to have a bicycle race. Much, of course, still remains to be done, but for even the present track we ought to feel thankful to those gentlemen who undertook its construction and to all who subscribed towards the cost. Some of our readers will remember that upon the suggestion of Prof. McLeod, a committee was appointed at the end of last session for the purpose of having a track constructed round the football field. Much praise is due to Mr. McLeod, not only for suggesting the idea but for his great kindness in superintending the carrying out of the work. He was ably seconded by the committee, who also deserve great praise for their efforts for the public welfare. A statement from the Treasurer of the committee, together with a list of those who subscribed, will be found in another place. As will be seen from that statement a small balance remains in the Treasurer's hands, which together, with some \$30, which, we believe, was voted by the Annual Sports Committee, towards the maintenance and improvement of the track, will now form the nucleus of a permanent fund. The Committee, of which we have spoken, was elected for a certain purpose, and that purpose having been effected, they are justified in considering their labours at an end. But the question now arises, to whom is this balance to be handed over for future use? The Track Committee has decided to send a recommendation to the Sports Committee to take steps for the formation of a permanent Association, having for its object the superintendence of the sports of the University in general, and the management of the College grounds in particular. This Association, it is to be hoped, will soon be in actual existence. It may be remembered that in May or June last, a strenuous effort was made to form some kind of a University Athletic Association, but the matter was deferred until a more suitable time, when all the undergraduates would be in Montreal. By the proposed plan it was intended, if we mistake not, that a permanent fund should be raised among the graduates and undergraduates, quite independently of the different College Clubs, this fund to be administered by a committee appointed by the whole. No one Club should have a monopoly of the advantages to be gained, but all should be impartially benefited according to their needs. Some Association of this kind must be formed, if we are to hope for improvements in our out-door sports, and the members of the different clubs should not let any jealousies prevent them from giving the scheme their cordial support. If the suggestion is carried out we will soon be able to erect a house on the grounds suitable for our needs. We feel sure that this would do much towards strengthening the interest now taken in the football practices, a consummation much to be desired when we consider that hard practice can alone make up for the shortness of the season available to our College Clubs. The Association might take steps also, if it were thought advisable, to resuscitate some winter sports, in which at present very little interest is taken by the students.

Students and others accustomed to use the University library, will, by this time, have had experience of the working of the new regulations which came into force at the beginning of the present session. The chief changes are, that the deposit has been increased from four to five dollars, that it must be paid to the Bursar instead of to the Librarian as heretofore, that a deposit once made cannot be recovered until the end of the session, and the change in the rule referring to fines which makes it more stringent, and states that all fines shall be deducted from the amount of the deposit. What the circumstances are which have arisen to necessitate these changes we do not know; but as far as we have seen up to the present, the changes themselves have given rise to increased inconvenience and annoyance. It is certainly right that the affairs of the library should be carefully attended to, and that measures for its preservation should be taken, but we fail to see what is to be gained by adding \$1.00 to the amount of the deposit or by having it paid to the Bursar. The Librarian is always present in the library, but a prolonged search after the Bursar is not generally successful. The rule that the deposit shall remain for the whole session when once made, is probably the most reasonable of all the changes, as great trouble was given by the continual making and withdrawing of deposits. We are of opinion however, that all deposits should be returnable twice a year at least, namely, at Christmas and at the end of the session. We know, as a matter of fact, that if this is not done, a good deal of inconvenience will arise to many students. The aim which the Committee ought always to keep in view is to make the library as generally useful as possible, and for this end to give every facility to readers. The amount of study which is done in the library itself, except in the intervals between lectures, and in hunting after references, is very small. The chief advantage is obtained by those who take books for study at home, and we maintain that every facility ought to be given to these, who form the larger number, which is consistent with due precaution for the safety and preservation of the books. We hope that the new deposit of five dollars will have the required effect where that of four dollars has been heretofore insufficient. We suppose the new rule with regard to fines will be as rigidly carried out as that which was previously in force. We are sorry, however, that the Committee omitted to insert any rules which should govern professors in their use of the library. We respectfully suggest the following one for consideration:—"That no professor in any of the faculties be allowed to keep more than three hundred volumes for more than three years at any one time, whether the same be for reference or otherwise, under a penalty of two cents for the first offence and five cents for the second, the same to be deducted from the defaulter's salary by the Bursar."

McGill and Toronto University meet on Saturday, November 3rd, to compete in the first of what we hope will be a long and unbroken series of intercollegiate sports. The details have not been decided by the two representative committees as we go to press. The events, however, will be modelled on the Oxford and Cambridge programme. The ties which kindred interests have created between the two great universities of Canada are at last drawing them together. Two years ago the McGill football team went to Toronto, last year Toronto University sent a team to Montreal; the result on each occasion was the same: McGill won, and each team vowed it the most satisfactory

match of the season, and returned to its college delighted with the hearty reception it had received. This fall a mass meeting of the Graduates and Undergraduates of Toronto University was held, and it was unanimously resolved to abolish their own local sports and in their stead open up, with the approval of McGill, annual competitions between the two colleges.

Toronto, then, has taken the initiative, invited our athletes to Toronto, and borne the brunt of the expenses of the first meeting. The trophy, which is to be the temporary property of the winning college, is to be found by the joint subscription of the alumni of the two colleges; and to judge by the enthusiasm shown by the Graduates at the Toronto meeting their quota towards this emblem will be a most liberal one. It then remains for us as Undergraduates, in whose interest these sports have been largely established, to use our united influence to put this very important matter properly before our Graduates in Montreal. This is an inter-university event which, like the famed Oxford and Cambridge boat races, will bring into great prominence the two universities. It will have the effect of making the two universities stand out in bold relief before the public, and as they are, perhaps, the only two in Canada whose interests do not clash, and as they undoubtedly form the great educational centres for their respective provinces, these inter-university games will acquire an interest of broader character than as mere readable sporting items for the daily press.

Physical education is fast forcing itself on the attention of college authorities. The intimate connection and interdependence of mind and body is now no longer a matter of doubt, and if these athletic contests are entered into with proper enthusiasm not only will the latent *esprit de corps* of each college be aroused to higher pitch, but the working mass of students may be induced to take a proper view of the necessity of physical as well as mental culture.

[Just as we go to press a telegram has been received from Toronto declaring the Intercollegiate Sports off. Further particulars will be given in our next issue.]

Contributions.

REMARKS ON SHAKESPEARE'S "TEMPEST."

Ever since the philosophers of the 19th century in Germany and elsewhere succeeded in persuading Shakespearian students that William Shakespeare was a moral philosopher like themselves, busied upon the noble task of darkening counsel by words, of dressing out moral apothegms in apposite stories, the Tempest has been a battlefield of contending theories. If we may compare the play of Hamlet to the *homœostion* and *homœostion* of the Arians and Athenians, the Tempest has been as the book of Job or the Apocalypse to modern theorists. To one who comes fresh from reading and assimilating their different theories there is a delightful freshness about what Dr. Johnson called his critical summary of the play. "In a single drama" he writes "are here exhibited princes, courtiers and sailors, all speaking in their real characters. There is the agency of airy spirits, and of an earthly goblin; the operations of magic; the tumults of a storm, the adventures of a desert island, the native effusion of untaught affection, the punishment of guilt, and the final happiness of the pair for whom our passions and reason are equally interested."

In the present paper I propose to take Dr. Johnson's summary as my starting point and to tell you what this beautiful piece of romance looks like in the eyes of one who feels that Shakespeare was above everything else a dramatist who wrote for the stage, whose main purpose was to entertain his hearers for several successive hours, but who was, besides and above this,

*Read before the Shakespeare Club, Montreal.

the highest intellect of his day, one who could not have been without interest, one way or another, in the thoughts and speculations that agitated the age in which he lived.

There are three points which a careful student of the Tempest will remark as distinguishing it from Shakespeare's other plays. First and most prominently we find in it a *supernatural character*, severing it from all the other plays with the exception of the Midsummer Night's Dream. Though witches play a prominent part in Macbeth, and ghosts are to be found in other plays, they were part of the beliefs of the age, their representation upon the stage was the means by which the author embodied for his hearers the supernatural. They are thus a natural outgrowth of the feelings and actions of personages of the dramas in which they appear. In the Midsummer Night's Dream, on the other hand, and in the Tempest, we find a supernaturalism of quite a different kind.

Secondly, everyone must have remarked the *musical character of the piece*. Not only is it frequently interspersed with songs, but the blank verse rises at times to a height of poetry little short of lyric. Among such passages are Caliban's description of the magic beauty of the island, "Be not afraid; the isle is full of noises, &c.," or again, Alonso's

"Methought, the billows spoke, and told me of it;
The winds did sing it to me; and the thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced
The name of Prosper!"

Thirdly, the *inattention to dramatic requirements* is noticeable. There are few scenes that could have been effective from a dramatic point of view, however perfect they are to the student. There is an absence, too, of definite characterisation in the personages, who are rather types of character than individuals; qualities personified, than creatures of flesh and blood.

These points, it seems to me, should lead us to regard the play before us as different from Shakespeare's other works. Indeed, this conclusion is one which has long been arrived at by the great majority of modern commentators on Shakespeare. But then they most of them insist upon a further conclusion, to which I am unwilling to assent. Forgetting the genius of dramatic poetry, they further see in the Tempest an elaborate allegory which, however, none of them interpret in the same sense. To take you through the different interpretations which have been confidently offered of this play would require more space than the subject deserves. I think it will be sufficient to show you that no such allegorical interpretation is necessitated by the play itself. After having myself been a convert to the theory which I now reject, and after having studied the play carefully, I can think of but one passage—that which follows the sudden dismissal of the spirits by Prospero in the 4th Act—which points to this conclusion, and the sentiment is here justified by the mental perturbation under which Prospero is labouring at the time.

If, however, we reject the allegorical interpretation, some justification is still needed for the presence of the supernatural element, some explanation of the typical character of the personages introduced. And this, I think, we find in the musical character of the drama, and in the tradition that it was acted, if not originally produced, at the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Prince Palatine of the Rhine in 1613. On such occasions it was usual to have masques presented, of which we have so many from the pen of Ben Jonson. I conceive, then, the Tempest to be what the Midsummer Night's Dream is generally allowed to be, viz., a *romantic drama conceived in the spirit of a masque*, that is, a drama in which absence of distinct characterisation was compensated for by musical accessories and by the introduction of supernatural and other personages. In looking through the numerous masques of Ben Jonson I find the following among many other supernatural characters introduced. Of creatures of heathen mythology: Jupiter, Juno, Saturn, &c., from among the gods—Satyrs, Penates, Fates, Graces, Nymphs, Silenus, Sphynx and Januarius, among the lesser demons. From mediæval mythology we find Angels, Fairies, Genii, Hags, Arthur, Merlin, and Robin Goodfellow. Among other personifications there are the Iron and Golden Ages, Reason, Chivalry, Christmas, Poesy, Fame, &c. These

are but a few among the crowd that anyone will find if he turns over the pages of Ben Jonson. To introduce such characters upon the stage was nothing strange in those days, and their presence was needed, as we find in the case of the play before us and in the conclusion of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, to give solemnity to the marriage or other ceremony which was the occasion of the performance. "Let anti-masques," Bacon writes in his essays, "not be long; they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, antiques, beasts, *sprites, witches, Ethiopes, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, Cupids, statues moving, and the like.*" Here we find *wild men, sprites, and witches* distinctly enumerated, under which would fall the Caliban, Ariel, and Sycorax of our play.

Let us suppose then that, instead of writing a short and uninteresting masque such as we find in Ben Jonson, Shakespeare determined to write a play after the fashion of a masque, short.—the *Midsummer Night's Dream* and the *Tempest* are among the shortest of all Shakespeare's dramas—with rapid action, introducing supernatural personages, and culminating in a marriage. What better scene could be chosen to give probability to his supernatural personages, than a wild, uninhabited island, such as one of the many the story of which came to Englishmen over the wide Atlantic, and which had lately been brought home to the minds of all by the account of Sir John Somers' shipwreck in the book entitled "A Discovery of the Bermudas, otherwise called the Isle of Devils." His mind grasps the scene. He pictures therein the spirit Ariel and the monster Caliban—creatures unacknowledged by previous treatment. For suggestions of detail he goes to the voyages of Æneas in the *First and Third books of the Æneid*, and to his never-failing source, the *Metamorphoses of Ovid*—probably in Golling's translation. He has to paint a native in the lowest state of debasement, and he turns to Montaigne's Essay on Cannibals. On the one side he depicts Ariel, the tricky spirit with more than human intellect, but without human affections; on the other, Caliban, with the potentialities of human nature, but without its nobility; with a human shape and a mind sensible to physical and natural beauty, and though smelling like a fish, and with long nails, yet full of scorn for "apes with foreheads villainous low." Between these two extremes he places a series of personages hardly individualised though possessing the qualities of men. Prospero of the highest human intelligence, and therefore inclined to goodness; Antonio, like his brother, ready in resource, but of lower nature and prone to evil. Gonzalo is commonplace goodness, and Alonso and Sebastian are feeble natures, easily led into evil paths. Ferdinand represents the beauty of youthful manhood, Miranda of youthful womanhood. Below these come the debauched Trinculo and Stephano, the former with a turn for wit, the latter like Bottom, the prey of immeasurable self-conceit.

All these personages may not be characters conceived to the life, as their author painted Falstaff, Mercurio, Rosalind, the two Harries, and a score of others; but yet again, they are not mere allegories like the characters of Bunyan. They seem to me like "pius Æneas" and "fidus Achatas," conceived rather upon the classical than the modern type. It is curious, from this point of view, that in a play, where our author is working in the classical manner, he has voluntarily chosen to observe strictly, and without apparent detriment to his work, the classical unities of time and place.

In such a drama as the *Tempest*, suggested by and suggesting the wider scope of life, with which the course of discovery had impregnated the imagination at the beginning of the 17th century, what was more natural than that Shakespeare should glance for a moment at the political theories that were beginning to find their way abroad ever since the Renaissance had set men thinking anew? The changes that have come over our life, politically, socially and morally, have been mainly effected by the mutual influence of two schools of thought, typified in the last century by the great names of Rousseau and Voltaire, with whom we may compare respectively the influence of Montaigne and Bacon upon Shakespeare's age. The former school,

inspired by imagination, looked back to a glorious and happy past from which the present had degenerated; the latter, listening to the teachings of history and science, sees in a future, moulded by intelligence, a worthier substitute for the impossible dream of a revived past. To neither of these schools can Shakespeare personally be said to belong; for Shakespeare was an artist and not a politician. Yet it must have been impossible for a man of his intelligence to be unaffected by the tide of life in which he lived. At times, as in *Coriolanus*, we fancy that we can detect a protest against the growing power of the people, or again, as in *Hamlet*, he seems to cast a lingering glance at the martial, heroic type of character which the mercantile life of the long peace was fast obliterating. In the *Tempest* we may, perhaps, read a passing protest against the extravagant laudation of the noble savage, which is the subject of the essay in Montaigne, from which Gonzalo's ideal state is taken. Of the glorious state of barbarism, Montaigne writes that he is sorry that Plato and Lyeurgus had no knowledge of it; that these natives surpass the glories of the Golden Age, and so on. To such ideals as these, to this stream of tendency that culminated two centuries afterwards in the writings of Rousseau, Shakespeare answers by his picture of Caliban—drunken, brutal and ungrateful. "Abhorred slave," says Prospero:—

"Which any print of goodness will not take,
Being capable of all ill! I pitied thee,
Took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other; when thou didst not, savage,
Know thine own meaning, but would gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known; but thy vile race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures
Could not abide to be with!"

We have next a justification of what often seems the harsh treatment of the natives by the white men that settled among them. But Shakespeare also gives the other side of the picture. In the scene in which Stephano and Trinculo are captivated by the gilded trumpery of Prospero's house, which even Caliban pronounces to be "trash," we have perhaps a hint at the colonists' passion for an Eldorado, and for gold-digging when their supplies were failing.

To one more point in the *Tempest*, I would call your attention;—what we may call its subjective element. One of the latest, and by no means the least, interesting developments of Shakespearian criticism, is the attempt to trace in his writings the workings of Shakespeare's own mind. In his earlier plays the sky is unclouded; he seems to write without after-thought. His characters surrender themselves without stint to love and merriment. After a time a strain of melancholy begins to run through his plays, and with Measure for Measure we date the middle period of Shakespeare's mental development, during which life seemed to be robbed of its beauty and joy, the period that culminates with the misanthropy of *Timon of Athens*. The play before us belongs to his latest period, when the sable cloud which gathered over the sky has "turned forth her silver lining." In his middle period, Shakespeare seems to have realised to the full the misgivings of pessimism. Life constantly presents itself to his imagination under the similitude of a stage. In *Macbeth* its unreality is uppermost. "Out, out, brief candle!" *Macbeth* exclaims.

"Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more; it is a tale
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,
Signifying nothing."

In the *Tempest*, the sudden disappearance of the spirits, whom Prospero had called up to play before Ferdinand and Miranda, suggests to his mind solemn thoughts about life and its import. The passage in Act IV, beginning with the words, "These our actors, as I foretold you, were all spirits," is too well known to need quotation. But after his outburst, Prospero is almost ashamed of himself. These gloomy thoughts are unfit for minds aglow with youth and love, so he adds apologetically,

"Sir, I am vex'd;
Bear with my weakness; my old brain is troubled."

But if Shakespeare seems still to ponder on the brief duration of life, he acknowledges its dignity. In the Midsummer Night's Dream mortals are the sport of fairies, in the Tempest the spirit world is subservient to human control. The evil deeds of men are noticed and punished by "the powers, delaying not forgetting," and destiny presides over the world. The curious imagination of Hamlet busied itself in brooding upon the changes that pass over our bodies after death:

"Imperious Caesar dead and turned to clay
Might stop a hole to keep a wind away."

Nay more, "a king may go a progress through the guts of a beggar," and "your worm is your only emperor for diet; we fat all creatures else to fat us; and we fat ourselves for maggots; your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable service." But in the Tempest, Shakespeare's mind no longer dwells upon these mournful thoughts. Our life may be rounded with a sleep, but after death our bodies are glorified:—

"Full fathom five thy father lies:
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change,
Into something rich and strange."

I seem, then, to see in the Tempest the latest thoughts of our great dramatist upon life and its import. He would dwell by preference upon its brighter side. In the words of Mr. Swinburne, in his suggestive work upon Shakespeare, the beauty and truth of which grows upon us the more we study it: "In Measure for Measure where the adult and gigantic god has grappled with the greatest and most terrible of energies and of passions, we miss the music of a younger note that rang through Romeo and Juliet; but before the end this too revives, as pure, as sweet, as fresh, but richer now and deeper than its first clear notes of the morning, in the heavenly harmony of Cymbeline and the Tempest."

VERSES WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

Veni, ubi!

As the native you trace by the blazes
He cuts with his axe on the trees,
Wherever I go, I leave traces
Of inferior verses like these;
And yet if they manage to please,
I would not desire them unwritten—
Though but breath of a wandering breeze;
For the tree may be carelessly smitten,
But the mark is R. W. B's.

Sporting News.

OUR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Our sports this year proved a great success, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. Everything went off smoothly, under the efficient management of the Committee. By some unfortunate mistake the band failed to turn up, and the want of music on a damp afternoon is sadly felt. There was no tent on the ground, which was a decided mistake, but the arrangements in other respects were admirable.

On the morning there was a very good turn out of students, and in the afternoon a fair number of ladies, considering the inclemency of the weather.

The following are the results:—

MORNING.

Kicking Foot Ball—1st, Haythorne (Med.), 144.6 feet; 2nd, Budden (Arts), 132.4 feet.

Running High Jump—1st, Klock (Med.), 4 feet 8 inches; 2nd, J. A. McFarlane (Arts), 4 feet 7 inches.

Throwing the Hammer—1st, Walker (Med.), 75.6 feet; 2nd, Trenholme (Sc.), 75.4 feet.

Running Long Jump—1st, McFarlane (Arts), 16.8 feet; 2nd, Lesage (Sc.), 16.5 feet.

Putting the Shot, 16 lbs.—1st, Trenholme (Sc.), 32.7 feet; 2nd, Walker (Med.), 30.5 feet.

Throwing Heavy Weight, 56 lbs.—1st, Church (Med.), 19.45 feet; 2nd, Trenholme (Sc.), 18.75 feet.

Throwing Cricket Ball—1st, Klock (Med.), 93 yards; 2nd, Fairbanks (Med).

AFTERNOON.

Two Mile Walk—1st, C. B. Smith (Sc.), 17 min. 58½ sec.; 2nd, McRae (Arts).

Half Mile Race—1st, McTaggart (Sc.), 2 min. 7 sec.; 2nd, Haentschel (Med).

One Hundred Yards—1st, Clerk (Law), 11¼ sec.; 2nd, Lesage (Sc).

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards, Open—1st, W. R. Thompson, 23¾ sec.; 2nd, T. Moffatt.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards—1st, Hutchison (Sc.), 59 sec.; 2nd, McCormack (Med).

Mile Race—1st, D. McTaggart (Sc.), 4 min. 54½ sec.; 2nd, Haentschel (Med).

Tug of War—Medicine pulled Arts twice running, and then pulled against Science. This was the most exciting event of the day, as the Medicine and Science teams were very evenly matched. Notwithstanding the earnest exhortation of the club officials, the spectators repeatedly crowded around the contestants. Science won the first pull, and Medicine the second and third pulls, amid the thundering cheers of their brother Meds. Following is the team in Medicine:—J. R. Church, G. B. Rowell, I. C. Sharpe, W. Bowen, G. C. Richardson, J. K. Wilson.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards—1st, Clerk (Law), 24½ sec.; 2nd, T. Tesage (Sc).

Bicycle Race, One Mile—1st, Holden (Arts), 4½ min.; 2nd, Walters (Sc).

Hurdle Race—1st, Lesage (Sc.); 2nd, Clerk (Law).

The prizes were presented in the William Molson Hall by Mrs. Molson. After the distribution of prizes the students partook of some refreshments, which were kindly provided by Mrs. Molson in the Faculty room of the Arts building. The audience were very noisy during the distribution, especially in one of the corners of the hall where several benches were destroyed.

MCGILL vs. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CADETS.

One of the best matches of the season was played by the above teams on the College Grounds on Friday, October 26th. Both teams were in splendid form, the Cadets being the heavier of the two. Much interest was taken in the game throughout by a large number of spectators of both sexes.

First three quarters.—Play commenced by MacDonnell kicking off for the Cadets. Elder got the ball and passed to Ogilvie, who made a good kick, which was well followed up by McGill. After a long kick from Budden the Cadets were forced to *rouge* the ball. Shortly afterwards a beautiful kick from Hamilton, which was well followed up by the McGill forwards, forced the Cadets again to *rouge*. The ball was brought out by the Cadets and kicked to Hamilton, who got in another of his telling kicks. This was beautifully followed up by Campbell, who forced the ball past the Cadets, and secured a "touch." McGill failed to kick a goal. After some splendid play by Duffus, of the Cadets, the ball was forced down to the McGill goal, but was quickly brought back by a beautiful run by A. W. Smith, whose play was excellent throughout the whole game. Shortly after time was called, when the game stood two *rouges* for McGill, to the Cadets nothing.

Second three quarters.—Very good play was now shown by both sides. Von Iffland, Duffus and MacDonnell for the Cadets, and A. W. Smith, Hamilton, Elder and Ogilvie for McGill, doing splendid work. After a good run by Von Iffland, the ball was secured by Hamilton, who kicked hard against the Cadets' forwards. The ball rebounded behind McGill's goal, and was touched down by Duffus. The Cadets failed to kick a goal, and were once more forced to *rouge*, before time was called. When time was called, the game stood: McGill one

try and three *rouges*, to one try for the Cadets, being a draw in favor of McGill.

A match was played on Saturday, October 27th, between the second fifteen of the Britannias and a team picked from the students of the first and second years of McGill. The game resulted in a victory for McGill by a try and three *rouges*, the Britannias scoring nothing.

In the annual match between the High School and McGill Freshmen, which took place on Tuesday, October 23rd, the former were defeated.

A GREAT STRUGGLE AT PRINCETON.

"I've seen prize fights, dog fights, cock fights, and rat fights," said a Princeton student on Tuesday evening, as he adjusted his knitted brown college cap to his closely cut, tow-coloured head, "but I have never seen a better test of muscle and endurance than one of our preliminary cane sprees. The man who can cross two of these trophies on the wall of his room, tying them together with his society colors, has an immense prestige during the rest of his college career, and commands the respect of students and professors afterward. Better see the cane spree to-night between representative sops and freshs. You can't see a better thing here in a year."

Rivalry between the present freshman and sophomore classes has run high, though but little hazing has occurred. The freshmen guarded the cannon which is embedded in the college campus very closely during the early part of the year; but one day the sophomores rallied in force, and preserved the college tradition by painting it a bright green and decorating it with "Fresh, 1887," as indicative of their contempt for the freshman class. One day the freshmen rallied in turn, surrounded the cannon, and, presenting a firm front outward to the sophomores, burned off the paint. Then the sophomores placed the opprobrious epithet, "Fresh, 1887," wherever they could find an available point on fences, billboards, hitching posts, and at lofty heights on buildings and telegraph poles. With the expenditure of much time and labor, the freshmen carefully removed the inscriptions.

When the sophomores learned that a New York photographer was coming over to picture the freshmen they were happy and kept a vigilant watch over members of the other class. At last, with both flanks guarded, the freshmen were posed in picturesque attitudes, with a stone building for a background. But the irrepressible sophomore had invaded the building and suspended an immense placard by a cord from an upper window, so that "Fresh, 1887," appeared on the class picture. Another attempt was made, and this time the rear was successfully guarded from approach by the sophomores. But they met the emergency from another quarter, for with mirrors they threw dazzling jets of sunlight into the faces of freshmen in various quarters of the group, with disastrous effect on the picture.

The annual proclamation of the sophomores was more pronounced than usual. The incoming class was compared to the animals entering Noah's ark, and the comparison was illustrated by numerous puns on the names of individual members, for which there happened to be unusual facility. The freshmen were warned that, being children, they must not be seen with those insignia of manhood, canes, before Jan. 1, 1884. As the sophomore was the larger and physically the stronger class, there have been few violations of this edict, and these the subjects of rigid discipline. Unusual interest centred in the preliminary cane spree on Tuesday night between men from the two classes.

A full moon lighted up the portion of the college campus in front of Wotherspoon Hall and in the rear of East College and Reunion Hall when loud shouts summoned the students for the spree. Boisterous, rollicking, and jostling, they swarmed into the campus from every quarter. The freshmen gravitated together and began singing, "Way Down on the Bingo Farm," but the sophomores a few yards away drowned them out with a chorus of the college yell, which, well organized, is generally sufficient at 12 o'clock at night to awake every resident of Princeton. "Rah—Rah—Ti-ger—Siss—Boom—ah!" was

thundered again and again, with constantly increasing volume.

Suddenly a group appeared, armed with some mysterious authority, and quickly formed the students into a ring, about 100 feet in diameter. The men at the front locked their arms together, and braced firmly against the pressure from the rear. Few of the six hundred students in the college were absent. Sophomores were grouped on one side and freshmen at another. Three men approached with slow step from one of the buildings, and were permitted to go inside the ring. Two from another followed. These were Griffith of '86, and Sternberg of '87, the first two contestants; Miller of '84 and Smith of '85, their seconds, and Referee James Thompson, the college trainer.

At a signal, the contestants removed their coats, and, standing side by side, grasped a stout hickory cane an inch and a quarter in diameter. One hand of each clinched the cane with the palm upward, the other with palm downward. To the freshman was allowed the advantage of the outside hold. Both were young, of middle weight, thick set, and muscular, but Griffith appeared a trifle the older and heavier of the two. There was a short, sharp struggle, like a contest at wrestling, and by sheer strength Griffith forced his opponent inch by inch backward to the ground and fell upon him. Then he braced his knees on either side of Sternberg and tugged at the cane. The referee and seconds leaned over the two and watched every movement. If one had both hands off the cane for an instant he had lost it.

"Here will be fun," said a junior. "Griffith is the better wrestler, but Sternberg has been in constant practice for three weeks, and knows all the tricks that are going."

They squirm, the legs of both are in the air, and they crawl like some strange animal from point to point, but Griffith remains on top, and Sternberg clings to the cane until time is called, five minutes being the limit during which they may struggle together while prostrate on the ground. They rest for two minutes, during which the friends of each chafe his arms vigorously, pat his hands sharply with their own, and talk encouragingly to him.

The second round is like the first, except that at the outset Sternberg is thrown with great violence, and toward the close rolls over with his face to the turf, and with the cane beneath him, to which both cling until time is called.

In the third round Sternberg drops quickly upon his back of his own volition, and attempts to secure the cane by hurling Griffith violently over him; but Griffith is anticipating this trick, and lands squarely on Sternberg.

"Bear down! Bear down!" one of Griffith's friends shouts. It now looks as if the pressure of the stick across Sternberg's chest will soon bring him to terms. But his arms partially support the cane and protect his chest against Griffith's most violent attack. He squirms and rolls over to his side, while his second howls with delight, "Another twist like that, Sternberg, and you've got him."

In the fourth and fifth rounds Sternberg falls upon his back as before, and remains under until time is called. His second puts him upon the back, mops off his brow, and, calling for a glass of water, drips it into his mouth from a handkerchief. He seems to be getting the worst of it, and it is the general opinion that another round will settle him, though his second has a confidence which to those on the outside seems unjustifiable.

Sternberg falls again upon his back in the sixth round, and remains a little while nerveless. Suddenly he doubles into a ball, with his knees up under his opponent, and braces his elbows inside of his opponent's arms. Here is the crisis. Sternberg has been trying to husband his strength, but, in spite of all, he is becoming the weaker. He has resolved to put forth a great effort and win or lose. Like a flash the ball opens. Griffith's body rises in the air, and his hands, crowded by two vengeful elbows, fly off the cane.

"Sternberg has it!" the referee shouts, and a wild yell goes up, compared with which the previous noises of the evening are a whisper.

The ring breaks, the men crowd tumultuously to the centre, and, seizing Sternberg, lift him to their shoulders and rush toward the cannon in the centre of the main campus. Here

they congratulate him and sing over him. It is pronounced the luckiest cane spree in many years, and it has lasted more than half an hour.

Forsyth of '86 and Livingood of '87 came together in the next contest. Most of it was fought standing. Forsyth won the cane in one round of six minutes.

In the last contest McLaren of '86 defeated Sloane of '87. The first cane was broken in the second round after ten minutes' struggle. In the third round, and after a struggle of five minutes, McLaren secured the cane.

The sophomores had won two and the freshmen one, and the sophs went singing through the town. It was 2 o'clock when they separated.—*Amer can Paper.*

FOOTBALL.

Britannia vs. McGill.—This match was played on the college grounds on Saturday, Oct. 13, resulting in a victory for the Britannias by three touch-downs.

First three-quarters—The Britannias scored two "touches" to McGill's nothing.

Second three-quarters.—After a few minutes sharp play on the part of McGill, the ball was forced down in front of the Britannias' goal, where a free kick was secured by "Chicken." A "place" was then taken by Hamilton, who sent the ball beautifully over the goal. Both teams now set to with a will, and play seemed to be pretty even for a long time, until the ball was brought towards the McGill goal, when a touch-down was shortly after scored by the Britannias.

Kinghorn took the "try" and kicked a goal. This was quickly followed by another touch-down, which concluded the second three-quarters, the game standing: Britannias, a goal and three touch-downs; McGill, one goal.

McGill vs. Montreal.—This match, for the championship, took place on the grounds of the Montreal Cricket Club on Saturday, Oct. 20th.

In the first three-quarters the game was well contested, nothing being scored by either side, although McGill were forced to "rouge" several times.

In the second three-quarters McGill had the upper goal, where the ground was in a most wretched condition, being very soft and covered with pools of water. The ball was kept well to this part of the field by the Montrealers during the whole of the second three-quarters, in which time they secured two goals.

Of the McGill team, the weak point was evidently in the half backs. The "forwards" deserve credit for their plucky play; also Hamilton, who made some magnificent "tackling."

Both teams returned from the field in the best of feeling, wet to the skin and besmeared from head to foot with mud.

College World.

MCGILL.

The first meeting of the McGill College Undergraduates' Literary Society for this session was held on the 5th ult., when the following were elected officers:—President, G. C. Wright '84; first Vice-President, A. H. U. Colquhoun '85; second Vice-President, N. P. Yates '86; Treasurer, E. D. F. Holden '86; Secretary, W. Lochhead '85; Assistant Secretary, J. P. Gerrie '86.

At the second meeting, which was largely attended, the subject for discussion was, "Resolved that a Canadian should have been appointed to the office of Governor-General instead of Lord Lansdowne." The affirmative side of this question was supported by Messrs. Colquhoun, Mabon and Ritchie, and the negative by Messrs. Pedley, Patterson and Hargraves. The debate was carried on with great fluency, and on the part of some of the speakers with considerable eloquence, but all the speeches were deficient in argument. The younger speakers, too, often embarrassed themselves in endeavors to embellish their addresses with rhetorical figures which they had not prepared before rising to speak. The gentlemen, who upheld the negative, strove principally to confine the discussion within limits

fixed by their own interpretation of the question and refused to discuss any side issues. It was owing to this, we believe, that they lost the debate. They should remember that, while perfectly justified in bringing forward what they believed to be the true meaning of the subject and in protesting against any other, yet the audience might not agree with them; and that it, therefore, behoved them to discuss even what they might consider side issues, when these were mooted by the opposing speakers.

There was no meeting on the 20th owing to the Athletic Sports having been held on that day.

[*Note.* It is our intention to publish in every number of this paper a brief criticism of the programmes of the Literary Society. This will not be done in any carping spirit, but solely for the benefit of the members, and with an effort to be entirely impartial and honest.—Eds.]

At the general meeting of the students in Arts held last month to hear the report of the Editorial Committee of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, the following vote of thanks to Prof. Moysé was unanimously passed:—Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. C. E. Moysé for the great services which he so generously and freely rendered to the Committee of the *McGill University Gazette* during last session.

TRACK COMMITTEE.

Treasurer's Report.—Receipts: Subscriptions, \$64-50. Expenditure: Labour, cinders, carting, etc., \$57-35; incidentals, 20c. Balance on hand: \$7-05.

List of Subscribers.—Prof. McCleod and Moysé, \$5 each; Messrs. W. H. Turner, E. D. F. Holden, A. Shearer, A. P. Low, B. Ap. Sc., W. L. Sproule, B.A., R. F. Smith, C. W. Trenholme, B.A., W. S. MacLennan, D. D. McTaggart, J. McEvoy, E. C. P. Guy, F. W. Kelley, Ph. D., Aspinwall Howe, L.L.D., Budden, W. C. Bessey, Bishop, W. T. Ferrier, Wm. Graham, J. A. Robert, D. Ogilvy, G. Forlong, D. E. McMillan, A. R. Davis, J. McKenzie, J. Roy, J. W. Watson, A. H. Costigan, H. Hamilton, W. L. Murray, C. E. Smith, N. N. Evans, C. P. Brown, R. M. Robertson, G. S. Coultle, Carlyle, Christie, Kirkpatrick, Blackader, Marceau, Cameron, G. C. Wright, A. A. Mackay, G. Rogers, Lochhead, Hargrave, Calder, Matthewson, McCarthy, Lerrice, J. K. Unsworth, W. Reid, Davey, Saunders and A. Johnson, \$1 each; Stewart, 50c.

J. R. MURRAY, Treasurer.

The authorities of this University are again called on to acknowledge the munificence of Mr. Peter Redpath. This gentleman has just sent out from England an addition to the collection of historical works formerly presented by him to the Library. The new donation consists chiefly of calendars of state papers, bound periodicals, and materials for history in general, in all some seventy volumes.

A general meeting of the undergraduates in the faculties of Arts and Applied Science was held on the 24th ult., to consider the subject of the establishment of annual inter-collegiate Athletic Sports, as proposed by the students of Toronto University. The plan suggested by them is that these Sports be held alternately at Toronto and Montreal. It is further suggested that the two universities compete for a trophy to be purchased by the graduates, the competition to take the following form. A fixed number of events to be contested; the first man in each event to count eight points for the university to which he belongs, and the second, five; the university gaining most points to hold the trophy for one year.

The students present at the meeting were unanimous in their approbation of the scheme; and appointed a committee to confer with the undergraduates of the other faculties, and, if these should prove favorable to the proposal, to act with such representatives as the other faculties might appoint, as a committee to make the final arrangements with the Toronto students for the carrying out of the proposed plan.

The following compose the Reading Room Committee for the present session:—President, Mr. G. C. Wright, '84 Arts. Treasurer, Mr. E. H. Hamilton, '84 Ap. Sc. Secretary, Mr. A. A. Mackay, '84 Arts. Messrs. J. L. Hislop, '84 Ap. Sc., J. J.

Roy, '85 Ap. Sc., H. A. Budden, '85 Arts, J. A. MacLean, '85 Arts, N. N. Evans, '86 Ap. Sc., D. D. Macrae, '86 Arts, W. A. Carlyle, '87 Ap. Sc., R. Johnston, '87 Arts.

Professor and Mrs. Moyle entertained the students of the fourth year Arts at an "at home" last Friday night. A very enjoyable evening was spent by those who were able to be present. Unfortunately for themselves some of the students had made previous engagements, which prevented them from enjoying Prof. Moyle's kind hospitality.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed from medicine on the committee to represent McGill in the interuniversity sports to be held this year in Toronto: Messrs. Ruttan and Elder.

The choice of the Rev. D. P. Merritt as President of the Final Years, has proved, as everyone knew it would, most felicitous. Besides having the thorough respect of all the class, Mr. Merritt has a happy knack of keeping the meeting to the point, and the business of the class has been conducted in a much more speedy manner than heretofore. "*Palman qui Merritt ferat.*"

The Primary years have elected Mr. John Elder as President, and Mr. Wishart as Secretary.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The meetings of this Society were held regularly during the summer session. The officers at present are: President, Dr. J. A. MacDonald; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. S. Renner and Mr. Rowell; Secretary, Mr. J. H. Darey; Treasurer, Mr. J. L. Addison; Council: Dr. G. T. Ross and Mr. W. McClure; Pathologist, Mr. W. G. Johnston.

During the winter session at the first meeting, Mr. G. B. Rowell read a paper upon "Abscess of the Brain," and a discussion was held as to the means to be adopted for increasing the membership of the society, and improving the facilities of the reading room. Three were appointed from each year to canvass for new members, and a committee was appointed to report upon the reading room, as the present mode of conducting it has proved unsatisfactory. At the second regular meeting, held October 20th, a number of new names were proposed. A paper was read by Dr. Osler. Subject, "The Duties of a Medical Examiner for Life Insurance." The paper was an exhaustive and very practical one. Dr. Mullin, the President of the Canada Medical Association, was a most welcome guest at this meeting, and related some of his numerous interesting experiences, in which the would-be applicant for insurance had come off second best. It is to be hoped that the good attendance which that meeting attracted, will be kept up during the session.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the above Society for the present session was held on Friday, 12th October. There were 16 members present, Mr. J. S. Archibald, late President in the chair. Mr. Archibald read extracts from a speech in the House of Lords, by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and from a speech delivered at the time of the American Revolution by Patrick Henry. Mr. McGoun read a paper entitled "An Economic View of Commercial Union with the United States." After discussion and formal business the meeting adjourned.

At the meeting of 19th October there were only twelve members present, Mr. Archibald in the chair. Mr. R. C. Smith kindly gave a recitation as the appointed reader was not present. The debate had unfortunately to be postponed on account of the absence of several of the speakers. Mr. Barry, an old member of the Society, made a few remarks. The plan of having public meetings once a month was then discussed and approved of, and many suggestions made for increasing the interest in the meetings of the Society.

The annual meeting of the Society was held on October 26th. After the reading of the minutes, Mr. E. W. Arthy, Graduate of Oxford University, was unanimously elected a

member. The annual reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were then read. The election of officers for the present year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice-President, Mr. A. McGoun; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. A. G. Cross; Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Brooks (re-elected); Cor. Secretary, Mr. H. J. Hague; Rec. Secretary, Mr. John Mackie; Council: Messrs. R. W. Boodle, R. C. Smith, L. T. Leet, Oughtred, Ritchie and J. R. Murray. We may mention that Mr. Archibald was again offered re-election, but declined. Mr. Doherty, on assuming the chair, was loudly cheered, and returned thanks in very appropriate words. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Archibald, for the devoted way in which he had filled the office of President. We must say that this gentleman deserves much praise for his indefatigable efforts on behalf of the Society. Amendments to the constitution were then discussed. An amendment by Mr. McGoun, and one by Mr. Smith, were lost, and after protracted discussion, one by Mr. Archibald was carried, allowing the Committee greater latitude in providing programmes than heretofore. A vote of censure having been passed on Messrs. John Calder and B. C. Maclean for failing to appear on the previous evening, the meeting adjourned.

We are requested by the General Committee of the Society to invite all graduates and undergraduates to attend the meetings during the winter.

We are glad to perceive that the prospects for the Society in the present year are very bright. If we mistake not an increased energy is manifest amongst the members, who include, as we were glad to see, many new graduates.

LAW FACULTY.

At the general meeting of the Undergraduates in Law, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. A. Falconer, B.A.; Vice-President, Mr. A. W. Smith, B.A.; Secretary, Mr. R. A. Greenshields, B.A.

The Committee for the Moot Court is composed of Mr. F. McLennan, B.A., Mr. C. Duclou, B.A., and Mr. N. T. Rielle, B.A., Mr. Francis McLennan, B.A., and Mr. J. R. Murray, B.A., were also elected as co-editors of the *Gazette*.

The total number of students attending the law lectures in the three years is only 25. There are two reasons for this decrease in numbers: 1st. The fact that the Faculty have raised the fees, making them the same as at Laval. This has naturally caused all the French students to desert us for an institution in which their own language is exclusively used. We may prophesy that we have seen almost the last of our French-Canadian *confères* in McGill. 2nd. The greater prosperity in business, for it is a noticeable fact that in years of financial depression young men flock into the professions, and especially to the legal, as being more nearly related to commerce, and *vice versa* in good times.

But if we are few in numbers, we may justly feel proud of the quality, for of the 25, we can point to 15 graduates in Arts from McGill and other Universities, and it must not be supposed that the falling off in the number of students in this Faculty is any evidence of a failing prosperity in the case of the whole University, for the number of undergraduates in the other Faculties is this year fully twenty per cent. greater than at any previous time.

GENERAL.

Dartmouth and Amherst will publish dailies this year.

The Ontario Ladies College at Whitby begins the new term with several changes in its teaching staff.

Harvard football team, besides practice in kicking goals and passing, plays every afternoon, regularly.

"The Crimson," after a life of ten years, has ceased to exist. A combination, "The Herald-Crimson," takes its place.

There are sixteen persons on the new staff of the 'Varsity four of whom are graduates.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, U. S. Minister, will be nominated a candidate for the rectorship of the University of St. Andrews.

"The Dartmouth," claims to have the largest circulation of any college journal in America,

Harvard has the best 'Varsity crew this year that it has ever had. The Yale crew were coached all summer in their new stroke.

The "Five O'clock Tea" of the 'Varsity has given place to "Our Wallet." May there always be plenty of spondulix.

The *Argosy* has in its last number a well-written and instructive article entitled "The Canadian Student in London."

The "Star" of "Old Albert" has again risen high above the horizon, to shine with modest brilliancy among the constellations of college literature.—*Astrum Alberti*.

The attendance at the Y. M. C. A. of Toronto University was not so large last week, owing to a meeting being held at the same time of those interested in the Inter-Collegiate sports.

The Literary and Scientific Society of Toronto University appears to be in a flourishing condition. The 'Varsity has just devoted a page to no less than fifty-eight subjects for debate.

It is stated that Mr. Ryckman, son of the Rev. Dr. Ryckman, has taken all round honors, and won three scholarships. This achievement is unprecedented.

The freshman class is unusually large, and the scholastic year opens at Victoria with brilliant omens of ever increasing prosperity.

The University of St. Andrews has been left a legacy of \$150,000 dollars for bursaries, subject to the life of the testator's brother, half of the sum to be devoted to male students and the other half to female students.

Mount Allison College claims that its new Memorial Hall, when finished, will be one of the finest structures of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. It is expected that the present college will be remodelled and many improvements made.

The Bishop of Carlisle, & Chairman of the Board of Governors, opened the new grammar school buildings at Carlisle on the 20th September last. The buildings, which have cost over \$60,000 in addition to \$16,000 paid for the site, will accommodate 250 boys, including 30 boarders.

The University Quarterly, a new exchange, is published by the students of the University of New York. It is in its sixth volume, and is very neatly got up indeed, being well printed and well arranged. Its first article, "The University," is the Commencement Address by Chancellor Hall. The editorials are on interesting University subjects, and are well written. An excellent Book Review is a leading feature.

Dr. Nelles' reception to the matriculants and undergraduates of the University of Victoria College took place on Friday evening. From an early hour till midnight the spacious drawing-room and parlors of the President's residence were crowded with a gay throng. The festivities were ably presided over by Mrs. Nelles and Miss Nelles, assisted by a number of ladies.

The State Teachers' Institute closed at New Haven, Conn., Saturday, and adopted resolutions asking the United States Government to provide for schools where there are not enough already, and particularly for an industrial training school in Alaska. Professor Summer of Yale "pitched into" the rural schools, in which he says there is "indifference, bigotry and robbery."

The agitation among the students of Victoria University asking the authorities to render compulsory the donning of the regularly prescribed cap and gown continues unabated. A memorial has been presented to the faculty, signed by three-fourths of all the undergraduates, requesting the enforcement of this time-honored practice. A small radical faction exists who demand the abolition of it. Only three students signed in favor of the retention of the custom now in vogue at the college.—[We ask Jake to note the above.—Eps.]

There are two vacancies in the regular professorships in Yale, one in civil engineering, caused by the recent sudden death of Professor Norton, and the other in homiletics, which, for the third or fourth year, remains unfilled, and in which instruction will be given by Professor Barbour. The name of Mr. George

Bendalari appears in the catalogue for the first time as assistant professor in modern languages. He is a graduate of Harvard in the class of '74, and was instructor in Italian and Spanish in that college for four years. Mr. Alfred Ripley, '78, succeeds Mr. Hadley as instructor in German. Messrs. William E. Waters and Horatio M. Reynolds, both graduates of Yale, have been appointed tutors in the classics. Mr. Jay W. Seaver, who has been appointed gymnastic instructor, was of the class of '80, and comes from a position in Williston Seminary in East-hampton.

The students of Toronto school of medicine held their election lately of officers for the annual dinner. J. W. Patterson, M.A., was elected chairman; Horace Bascom, 1st vice-chairman; Chas. Hodgetts, 2nd vice-Chairman. G. S. Wattam, B.A., was chosen to represent the school at Trinity medical school dinner. At the conclusion of the meeting the attention of the students was directed to an article in the 'Varsity's issue of Saturday, Oct. 20, in which certain remarks were made uncomplimentarily to members of the dinner committee. They immediately showed their unanimous disapproval of the conduct of the writer by tendering to him divers groans and hisses, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that we, the students of the Toronto school of medicine hereby condemn the attitude assumed by the 'Varsity in discussing affairs of our school. In addition, we will consider it our duty to show our disapprobation of the 'Varsity's course until ample apology is made.

The annual meeting of the 'Varsity Stock company was held on Wednesday evening in Moss Hall, about thirty shareholders being present. The treasurer read a satisfactory annual statement showing, for the first time, a balance of receipts over expenditure. After several changes in the institution, including the addition to the list of officers of two associate editors, the following were elected for the year 1883-84:—President, R. E. Kingsford, M.A., L.L.B.; Vice-President, W. F. W. Creelman, B.A.; Editor, J. McG. Young; Associate-Editors, W. H. Blake, B.A., and A. H. Campbell, B.A.; Business Manager, G. F. Cane; Secretary, John McGillivray; Treasurer, J. F. Edgar; Directors, IV. year, J. M. McWhinney, G. W. Holmes; III. F. H. Sykes, A. J. McLeod; II. B. B. Crony, A. D. Crooks; I. A. G. Smith, T. H. Halstead. The 'Varsity now stands at the head of Canadian college journalism, and has shown steady improvement, and if it fulfils the promises given in its first number of this year, is deserving of the support of every graduate and undergraduate of Toronto University. A call has been made through convocation to the graduates, and it is to be hoped it will be well responded to.—*Toronto World*.

The Richmond Literary Miscellany is also a new exchange. It is published by the Alpha Literary Society, and "is devoted to the literary interests of Richmond, Va." It is not the neatest of papers, though it does contain "A Word to the Girls." Its leading article is entitled "Albert Sidney Johnston" an oration delivered before the Alpha Literary Society. The composer, Mr. A. S. Morton, beautifully describes Johnston's life from the time when "the fire of the warrior was kindled in his breast, and entering the Academy at West Point, he offers his services to his country," up to the time when "the soul of the great warrior had winged its flight to a brighter world." The oration ended with "Be that as it may, Albert Sidney Johnston is one of a nation's heroes, and his name is for ever emblazoned upon the tablet of American history as one of the brightest stars in the brilliant galaxy of America's statesmen and warriors."

The Dundee University College, founded by Miss Baxter and the late Dr. Baxter at a cost of \$720,000, was opened recently by Lord Dalhousie. His Lordship spoke highly of the munificence of the donors, and rejoiced that the college was available for all classes of both sexes, irrespective of religious belief. The inaugural address was delivered by Professor Stuart, of Cambridge, who referred to the success of the Scotch University system, and spoke of the satisfactory progress that was being made in providing technical instruction to all classes in the various large centres of industry. While, however, this branch of education would be one of the chief features of the Dundee

College, he was glad to think that literature and the arts were not to be forgotten. Miss Baxter's portrait in oil was afterwards presented by the Earl of Camperdown on behalf of the subscribers, and acknowledged by W. E. Baxter, M.P., who handed it over to the college authorities. At the close of the ceremony the freedom of Dundee was presented to the Earls of Dalhousie and Camperdown.—*Star*.

The classes by correspondence in connection with Newnham College reopen this month. The results of the higher local examinations held in June last have been very satisfactory with regard to correspondence students. Of these, nine obtained places in the first class, fourteen got marks of distinction, and two were elected to scholarships at Newnham College—one for distinction in Group A (English language and literature), the other for Group E (natural science). The student who obtained the prize for divinity in Group R (divinity) was also a correspondence student. Applications for admission to these classes should be made to the honorary secretary, Mrs. Peile, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Ex*.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

At the meeting of the Senate on Saturday night notices were given:—(1) By Mr. Gibson, of a resolution asking the legislature to amend the University act as to allow the Senate to grant the degree of LL.D. as an honorary one only; (2) by Mr. Houston, of a statute abolishing the age limit in connection with junior matriculation scholarships; (3) by Mr. Buchan, of a statute providing that French and German may be substituted for Greek throughout the whole course; (4) by Mr. Houston, of a statute providing for the creation of a new graduating department, including, besides fourth year English, the subjects of constitutional history, constitutional law, civil polity, political economy, and jurisprudence; (5) by Prof. Loudon, of a resolution recommending the establishment of a chair of romance languages with a salary of at least \$2,000 a year. On motion of Prof. Loudon the Senate resolved, after a spirited discussion, that "it is desirable, in order to encourage the pursuit of special studies amongst graduates in arts in this University, to establish the degree of Ph. D." This resolution was referred to the board of arts studies with instructions to prepare the details of a scheme for giving it effect. On motion of Mr. Falconbridge it was resolved to request the government to delay making the appointment of a French tutor until the Senate should have an opportunity of considering the expediency of creating a chair of the romance languages. On motion of Prof. Loudon it was resolved to abolish scholarships in the second and third years of the University course, as the Senate had already resolved to accept for those years the examinations of affiliated colleges in lieu of its own.

The statement of the 'Varsity management shows a balance on hand of over \$400.—*Ex*.

The will of the late Henry Farnham, of New Haven, leaves an estate of four millions to his widow and five children. His property, valued at \$200,000, he leaves to Yale College.—*Ex*.

Between the Lectures.

"Welcome little strangers," is the remark recently overheard from an irreverent Med. He is supposed by some to have referred to his new professors.

The entrance to the shrine of Themis has been removed to St. James street, where her votaries may now be seen daily ascending its lofty steps.

"Sunt, quos curricula pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat." We do not doubt it; but all the same we are not likely to have another bicycle race until the track shall be improved, or the wily accident insurance agent shall offer greater inducements.

Will the Science Sophomore, who, with note book and pencil in hand, went down among the fishes, in the St. Lawrence River, near St. Helen's Island, kindly forward to the Local News Editor the notes which he may have taken during his subaqueous floundering.

The men of science who witnessed his return to the surface, forbore to question the explorer at the time, as he seemed intently interested in illustrating the power of waterspouts by means of a small model.

Concerning the late visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to this city, a good story is told. It is said that the Princess was observed chatting in a friendly way with a worthy senator of the Dominion. The latter was afterwards approached by a friend who remarked: "The Princess seems to be quite familiar with you." "Yes," replied the senator, "me and her is good friends."

A prominent phrenologist has made the discovery that the "bump of combativeness" is remarkably well developed behind a well-known Med's left ear. He infers that it was brought to its present state of perfection during the last football match by the sudden exercise of the faculty it represents, either in himself or one of the Cadets. Those interested in the science will find the bump on exhibition at its lodgings, 20 Cathcart st., between the hours of 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.—Come one, come all.

A great change has been wrought in the culinary department of our medical school. Under the present *Chef de cuisine* the entrées will consist entirely of cold meats, served up with anti-septic sauce. Pickled feet and potted head will also form features of the programme. The guests have already discussed the first course, and although the whole subject is shrouded in mystery, their appreciation of the improved cookery is shown by the well picked bones.

Personals.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. John Menzies of Pembroke, formerly of Class '84, Medicine.

W. H. Howard, B. Ap. Sc. '83, assists Dr. Harrington in the Laboratory.

D. B. Dowling, B. Ap. Sc. '83, is on the Engineering Staff of the Ontario and Quebec Ry.

Mr. Shaw, who is at present taking the Engineering Course in our Faculty of Applied Science, graduated about two years ago from Kingston Military College.

The Rev. J. F. Sweeney, who graduated from this College in 1878 and took his master's degree in 1881, has been granted the degree of Bachelor of Divinity by the University of Trinity College, Toronto.

It is with pleasure that we notice one well known name after another figuring in all the glory of a gilt sign-board; among the latest which grace our streets are Stuart & Fair; Trenholme, Taylor & Dickson.

The Gilchrist Scholarship has been taken this year by Mr. H. Graham Creelman of Upper Stewiacke, Nova Scotia. Mr. Creelman graduated from Dalhousie College in 1881, obtaining the gold medal for Mathematics and Physics. He has now gone to London, where he purposes continuing his mathematical studies.

[The Gilchrist Scholarships were founded about twenty years ago with a view to the encouragement of learning in the British Colonies. One of them, of an annual value of £100 and tenable for three years, is yearly offered for competition in Canada and the West Indies. The holder of this Scholarship is entitled to study at either the University of London or that of Edinburgh. Candidates must be under twenty-two years of age, and must pass the matriculation examination of London University, the Scholarship of course falling to the competitor who passes the best examination.]

Notes and Queries.

Mr. John Payne Collier, who died the other day, was a literary veteran well known for his protracted studies of the text of Shakespeare and the other Elizabethan dramatists, with whose works he had a minute and thorough acquaintance not surpassed by any English or German scholar of that sort of reading. He was an associate of Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, and Bowden Clarke.

Can any reader of the *Gazette* tell me the meaning of the word *hoyden*? It is not given in either Johnson and Walker, Worcester, or Webster.

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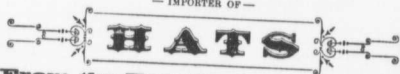
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