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Editorials.

It speaks well for the future of higher education in the Province of Quebec that those in whose power its furtherance lies, assist it from time to time in an open-hearted and trustful manner. Many of the men who have risen to leading positions in the commercial world have, when bequeathing their estates, not forgotten that the Dominion possesses an intellectual side, which needs more recognition than has hitherto been accorded to it, and have done what they could to build up that part of a nation whose lasting greatness proceeds. Among these was Mr. David Greenshields, whose munificent gift to McGill College merits the gratitude of everyone that has the welfare of our country at heart. His bequest of \$40,000 is a timely one indeed, especially as it is subject only to such conditions, as may be agreed on by his executors and the Governors. The liberal spirit of the donor is evinced by the freedom from any regulation or restraint likely to prevent the best use of his benefaction, and we believe that in addition to such candid dealing, he made arrangements for the payment of interest on the above-mentioned sum from the day of his death. It is not flattery, but merely simple truth and justice to say that the benefits which will result from such extension of University influence as Mr. David Greenshields has created, are incalculable. Those

who are intimately acquainted with the difficulties under which McGill College has of late been labouring, and with the quality and energy of the work carried on within its walls, will feel heightened respect for one who could appreciate the value of an efficient educational centre, and could foresee the part that learning will have to play in Canada before she can be truly called great in every sense of the word. We are not for a moment supposing that any number of bequests can produce a corresponding number of geniuses, whose names will bring honour to their country from far and wide. Geniuses are uncommon, as well in Universities as in non-academic paths, but every helper of thorough instruction adds to the quota of those who are taught to form habits of thought. The sole aim of reasonable and rational Universities is, not to send men forth into life's work with their heads transformed into memory-boxes, filled with most incongruous items, often comparatively useless, and not seldom very badly arranged, but to enable men to think clearly, perhaps powerfully, on the various topics which meet them from day to day, and to grasp any mental problem, small or great, in a large and liberal spirit. Individual centres of vast wealth do not tend to national greatness, but an increase of those people who can appreciate the complexities of social and political matters and, thus appreciating, can throw unselfish earnestness into social and political development, furthers national stability as nothing else can further it. Given respect for intellectual power, intellectual power will arise and earn the reward whereby it exists. We have been told—and there is some truth in the remark—that were the circle of those who take a genuine interest in Canadian literature a large one, Canadian authors would be forthcoming. This state of things can be remedied but slowly: still one of the remedies consists in the extension of—let us write the much-abused word—culture. We repeat that the donor of our latest endowment was sensible of this, and in the name of McGill College the MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE is proud to offer this tribute of esteem to his memory, of sympathy to his relatives.

It is by no means our ambition to be always calling attention to grievances and abuses, and to be forever throwing schemes of reform broadcast upon our innocent readers. A chronic discontent is perhaps the most miserable of human states, miserable for the subject of the disease and just as miserable for those who are doomed to listen to him. But there is any subject on which it is allowable for us to descant freely and endlessly, it is the deficient provision which exists in this province, and indeed we may say in the Dominion generally, for enabling young men to obtain the highest class of education. It is hard to suppress a smile, a sardonic smile, when we think of the unreasonable stand taken by some worthy and no doubt well-meaning people a short time ago, on the question of bringing teachers from the other side of the Atlantic. With selfish conceit and little patriotism they raised a cry of "None but Canadians need apply". They seemed to think that the protective policy which has worked so well

in the world of trade might be extended with advantage to other spheres. But they forgot to inquire whether the article which they wished to exclude could be manufactured at home. It is a pity that the wasted energies of the people who wrote so fanatically upon this subject, were not directed towards the establishment of facilities for higher education in this country. On the occasion to which we refer, our educational institutions wished to make some additions to their staffs, and like all sensible people they went where they could obtain what they wanted best and cheapest. They would have preferred Canadians, but they were not to be got, and so they took others. In a similar case in trade we should do the same. If the arch-enemy himself kept a store, we should be inclined to patronize him if he kept a good stock. The fact that we have to look abroad for professors for our Universities and teachers for our higher schools, shows that the home supply is not up to the mark. We are quite as anxious as anyone else that Canadians should hold the posts in our chief educational establishments, but we consider that the way to effect this is not to put a tariff upon scholars from the Old Country, which alone would not protect us and would merely raise a revenue for ignorance, but to educate men in this country up to the requisite standard.

By what we have said we do not in any way indict our Universities, which are doing a noble work under great difficulties. But it must be remembered that the University course extends over only three or four years, while the first two of these are given up to what ought, and in England is, done in the schools. There thus remain two years, too short a period surely in which to finish an education. The student after leaving college cannot afford to devote himself longer to close study, while if he have means he will travel to Europe in preference to studying by himself in this country. Up to this there has been no other alternative. In the States, the John Hopkins University has supplied the want by offering fellowships for competition to graduates of the different Universities. In England, too, they have fellowships, although of a slightly different character, while in Trinity College, Dublin, there are two Studentships awarded every year whose value is \$500 per annum for seven years. Dr. Johnson, in his address at the Arts Convocation of last year, very ably pointed out the want of some provision of this kind, and suggested that the Dominion Government should be asked to make a grant for the purpose. What he proposed was that a certain number of studentships should be founded to be competed for throughout the Dominion. This would enable a number of the best men in our Universities to study for some time abroad. Such a demand would be a very reasonable one to make upon the Dominion Government, the matter being one of general interest to the whole country. From our Provincial Government we are afraid there is no such hope of ever getting such a beneficial measure. But in another way much can be done towards the same end. As we said above, if a student determines after taking his degree to devote himself to some particular line of studies, he must, if he remain in this country, depend upon himself and what he can get out of books. Hence arises the necessity for what are called Post-graduate courses, which might more properly be styled Post-graduation courses. The institution of such courses rests evidently with the several Universities themselves. In the present state of things it is not to be expected that a very large body of graduates would avail themselves of these courses even if they did exist, although a number large enough relatively to the number who graduate each year no doubt would. As the country expanded, however, these classes would become more numerous attended, and the benefit derived even in the beginning would justify their establishment. This method would afford opportunities not only to those who wish to devote themselves to the profession of teaching, but to others desirous of following out any special line of study. It is only this year that the Faculty of Arts in McGill has made certain changes in the curriculum with the view of allowing students to follow out any special course which they may choose, but anyone who has passed through any of the honour courses, must admit that much remains undone which it was desirable should have been done had there been sufficient time. We are entirely of the opinion that the Undergraduate course should be a more or less general one, and that men should make themselves specialists afterwards. A B.A. degree should in our opinion mean a fair general education. Many men may wish to prepare themselves as specialists from the beginning; if there be such let them take a partial course and do without the degree of B.A. Of our Canadian Universities, Toronto has been the first to take measures for the establishment of courses such as we are advocating. At a

late meeting of the Senate of that University, the following resolution was adopted:—

1. That the Senate recommends the establishment in University College of nine Fellowships in respective departments and sub-departments following, namely:—Two in Classics, one in Mathematics, one in Physics, one in Chemistry, one in Mineralogy and Geology, one in Natural History, one in French and German, and one in English; but that the Council of the College may, if it deems it advisable, establish a Lectureship in English and History in lieu of the Fellowship in English and History and one of the Fellowships in Classics, and when it deems it advisable from time to time may revive such last-mentioned Fellowship, and during such period suspend such Lectureship.
2. That it shall be the duty of a Fellow to assist in the work of instruction, and to pursue some special line of study, under the direction of the Professor of the department in respect of which such Fellow is appointed.
3. It shall be the duty of the Lecturer, under the direction of the Professor of English and History, to assist such Professor in the work of his department.
4. That such Fellows and Lecturers be appointed from amongst the graduates of the University of Toronto, on the recommendation of the College Council.
5. That the salary of a Fellow be at the rate of five hundred dollars a year, and that of said Lecturer at the rate of one thousand dollars a year.
6. That the term for which such Fellowship shall be held shall not exceed three years, and a Fellow shall not be eligible for re-appointment.
7. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Council of University College with a view to its consideration by the Council, and, if approved of, to effect being given to it by statute of the Council.

We congratulate Toronto University upon their action, feeling sure that it will have most beneficial results. With reference to our own University, it is almost cruel to suggest an improvement of this kind, although we are emboldened to do so just now by rumours of large expenditures being about to be made for the admission of women to the College, and by the brighter outlook which seems to be opening up.

The holidays are over. That period of long expected pleasure is now a thing of the past, and we earnestly hope that it did not remain an expectancy, but that the wishes of each one were fully realized. Dame Nature had made the amplest provisions for the success of our winter sports; and we do not doubt that, the gown and its associations having been thrown aside, the student became the sportsman and gladly buckled on the snow-shoe or the skate.

Thanks to the transit of Venus this has been an unexceptionally Merry Christmas for our Final men, whose anticipations were not dimmed by impending examinations nor their recollections soured by past failures. The very air around the College seems impregnated with activity as each one puts on the harness and resumes work. The Sophomore feels all the influence of his returning dignity, and the Freshman, having kissed mamma, is refreshed. Our legal brethren, however, are not satisfied; they intend that that the period of pleasure shall overlap that of duty, and have fixed an early date for their annual drive. We hope they will press the matter to execution and successfully contest all oppositions.

On the threshold of this New Year, we in spirit grasp you by the hand and welcome you back to the haunts of learning, wishing to each success in the future.

We wish once again to call the attention of the Students to the suggestion made at the beginning of the Session with regard to the election of a permanent Sports Committee. We believe that it is the intention of the Undergraduates in Arts to take steps in the matter almost immediately, and we hope that those of the other Faculties will co-operate with them and do their best to make the undertaking a success.

We have been asked to call attention to the irregularity with which the College mail is delivered. It seems that the mail which should be delivered about 9 a.m., does not arrive until somewhere between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and that the second mail which should arrive about 1 p.m., is not delivered until 3 p.m. The cause of this delay is attributed to the fact that the postman who brings the College mail has got too much to do, and always makes the College the finishing point of his rounds. A remedy, we think, might be found by giving the distribution to the postman who delivers on McGill College Avenue, and we are sure that the post office authorities would willingly make the change if application were made to them from the right quarter.

NOTICE.

Competitors for the prize offered by us in our November issue, must send in their poems before the 20th January. The successful poem will be published in February's issue instead of January's, as at first intended.

Contributions.

(We are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column.—Ed.)

THE GROUND-TONE OF "MEASURE FOR MEASURE."

BY R. W. HOODLE.

(Continued from December issue.)

It must be apparent to the most careless reader that the moral questions suggested by the play before us are the most striking point about it. The verse is rugged and unfinished except in solitary passages. The plot is fuller than usual of inconsistencies. The easy pardons of the guilty deputy and the part played by Mariana do violence to our sense of the dignity of woman and of human justice. On the other hand we are confronted with a series of characters suggesting, and personifying different aspects of life and its meaning, ranging from Claudio, who clings to life with a feverish longing, to Barnardine, "a man that apprehends death no more dreadfully but as a drunken sleep." Let us begin with this lowest type. He is described as "careless, reckless, and fearless of what's past, present or to come; insensible of mortality, and desperately mortal," and again as one that has a stubborn soul.

"That apprehends no further than this world
And squar'st thy life according."

Barnardine is by birth "a Bohemian," and a Bohemian he is in the modern meaning of the term, and one of the lowest type. A higher type we have in Lucio, the man of pleasure, who never thinks of death, and lives solely to enjoy himself; yet Lucio is not without a sense of right within him, forcing him to reverence the beauty of holiness embodied in Isabella. She and Angelo seem to typify the different ideals of the Catholic and the Puritan respectively, as viewed with Shakespeare's eyes. On more than one occasion Shakespeare classes Puritan and Papist together as when the clown in *All's Well That Ends Well*, tells us that "young Charbon the puritan, and old Poyssam the papist, howsome'er their hearts are severed in religion, their heads are both one, they may joul horns together, like any deer i' the herd." Both alike do violence to the present life; Isabella through dwelling on the life to come, Angelo by repressing within him the instincts of humanity. These two types of spiritual life are happily struck off by Francis Newman in a passage in his work on "The Soul," though without reference to the play before us. "The self-complicant man," (here we have Angelo) "measures his present attainments with some arbitrary finite standard, (which is pronounced to be adequate,) and admires or approves himself as a result of the comparison. The standard assumed may be the conventional routine, which in a particular religious society is held to characterize Piety; or may be a sort of average, struck from the apparent goodness of man in general, or may be an invention of his own; but in all cases the standard is finite, and is already reached by him. But the sacred happiness of the heart"—and here we have Isabella—"which knows it is known of God, is not derived from approving its own attainments, but from the very acting of its insatiable desires, and from its sympathy with the Source of life and joy. Its outcry is after perfection. It longs after God's own holiness; for this it would give Earth and Heaven. It no sooner effects one conquest than it aspires after another. If God would offer to make it at once and wholly perfect, it would eagerly catch at the offer." Thus Isabella finds the rules of her convent wanting in strictness. She aspires after a higher state of holiness. I need not say how thoroughly I agree with Hallam in calling the Duke's intention to marry Isabella "a little too commonplace, one of Shakespeare's hasty half-thoughts." This is one of the many incidents in which this play is unsatisfactory. Shakespeare was doubtless led to this consummation by the dramatic requirements of marrying off his chief characters.

There is something on the other hand to be said for his treatment of Angelo's character. "Some rise by sin" says the wise Escalus; Angelo could only be saved from his depths of self-satisfaction and complacency by the commission of a great crime. Let me again illustrate from Francis Newman's noble work. "Just as in Political, so too in Spiritual conflict, any great abuse of power by one party is apt to damage its cause, and irritate the opponents into vehement exertion; hence many a tyrant and many a dynasty has been ejected in consequence of some wanton and atrocious deed. Exactly in the same way is the paradox to be explained, (which is a fact, whether people choose to be scandalised at it or not) that the commission of some unusually great sin has been known to lead to a change of the whole character for the better; in fact, to a marked spiritual conversion. It needs no great insight into the soul to understand the principle of such things. A man of impulsive passion and moderately strong will, is perhaps ordinarily correct enough to satisfy his conscience; and if now and then carried a little beyond bounds, he yet manages to

keep up a good opinion of himself. But if his passions on some day run out to fearful riot, his self-complacency is mortified, his conscience is deeply stirred, his soul (for the first time perhaps,) is called into activity: a general insurrection of the whole man takes place against the tyrannous usurpers." It was then but natural for Angelo, when he was found out, and when he at the same time had found himself out, to wish for death. He was disgraced before the world and abased in his own esteem. Let us be charitable to him; he may have learned his lesson and may eventually be moulded out of his faults into a better man.

The family likeness between Isabella and Claudio is as strongly marked as that in "Hamlet" between Polonius and Ophelia. Both at times rise into passionate eloquence. The sensibility to outward impressions that leads Isabella to a nunnery, to outdo the piety of the ordinary votary of St. Claire, causes Claudio to yield to his passions and to be ashamed of himself afterwards; to be won over by the philosophy of the Duke to acquiescence in death, and then again, when it appears inevitable, to revolt from it with shudderings and to supplicate his sister to purchase his life by her shame. One is forcibly reminded of Spenser's contemporary portrait of the Red Cross Knight, who is meant to typify the ordinary Englishman of the period, now the sworn champion of Una (or truth), now the slave of Duessa (or falsity), and who in the depths of his contrition and worked up to it by the mournful eloquence of despair is ready to put an end to his life.

If the hardened Barnardine fears not death, so neither does the philosophic Duke. Life is for him, nor youth, nor age;

But, as it were, an after-dinner's sleep,
Dreaming on both.

Life has no great charms for him. "rather rejoicing to see another merry, than merry at any thing which professed to make him rejoice." We may compare with this John Stuart Mill's description of his own father: he "thought human life a poor thing at best, after the freshness of youth and of unsatisfied curiosity had gone by. He would sometimes say, that if life were made what it might be, by good government and good education, it would be worth having; but he never spoke with anything like enthusiasm even of that possibility. The pleasures of the benevolent affections he placed high in the scale; and used to say, that he had never known a happy old man, except those who were able to live over again in the pleasures of the young."

Enough has been written to indicate the ground-tone of the play before us. Shakespeare gives the picture in his darkest colours; the state in everywhere corrupt.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew.

The Duke whose laxity is partly the cause of this evil state, looks on philosophically and puts the responsibility of action upon the shoulders of his strict Deputy. The young men of the play are mostly libertines, and those who are repelled by the license they see around them, take refuge in a formal austerity which withers the heart while it satisfies the conscience, or fly to "narrowing nunnery walls" to prepare for the life hereafter. For this picture, though probably overdrawn, Shakespeare had we know full warrant in the times. The later court of the Virgin Queen was only pure by comparison with the gross foulness of the court of James I. It was this state of morals that prepared the way for the excesses of Puritanism which culminated in the Commonwealth. The lesson to be learned from our play, though Shakespeare only teaches it indirectly, is one of moderation—moderation in the exercise of justice and a wise medium in all things—even in goodness. Perhaps after thinking all the characters over, the only one with which we feel full sympathy is that of Escalus, the shrewd and faithful counsellor, bred in the old school, without the philosophic *laissez faire* of the Duke or the rigorous austerity of Angelo.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT STILL-FISHING.

II.

BY INEZ.

As the reader will remember, Browne and I were left a month ago, slowly and sadly returning to the humble roof of the poor but honest settler which had sheltered us from the dew and sacrificed us to the mosquitoes and kindred forms of animal life during the previous night. When we reached the house—and not till then did I venture a remark—I suggested that it must be about nine o'clock and consequently breakfast time, but Browne made some disrespectful reference to my ideas of time which I need not repeat and producing his regulator assured me that it was a little before six. How time does fly in the country! However by the time we had straightened out our fishing tackle, which you may imagine was no easy task, we heard the good wife's cheery call to breakfast. This kindled the poetic fire in Browne and he even broke out into song, a proceeding in which he very rarely indulges. We felt rather crushed though, when we found ourselves confronted with a dish of salt pork and great thick slices of bread which could scarcely be described as of "snow whiteness." Hunger is proverbially the best sauce and as we had no luck of this we did pretty well, although I will confess that we did not neglect to take some crackers with us when we again started for the water. We had contracted with one of the younger branches of the family to supply us with bait and this time

Browne to make quite sure of it put his share into his coat pocket. About a week later Mrs. B. had the plumbers going through the house and they decided that it was defective drainage—but it wasn't! After we had breakfast we were both in better humour and our misfortunes were forgotten in the pleasant prospects now before us. The weather was beautiful, a cloud here and there only gave the sky a brighter blue and we felt sure of a fine day. The pretty lake surrounded by rough hills sparkled and danced as though it were filled with fish and every one of them was winking at us and chuckling to think how green we must be if we had any hope of catching them. Before we left the house, I suggested to Browne that it would be a good plan to take some potatoes with us and that then we could build a fire and roast them in the ashes. Baked potatoes seemed to have rather a pleasant sound to Browne so we took a small tin painful and I volunteered to act as cook, thinking by this means, to keep myself well smoked and so be free from the mosquitoes and also recollecting the story of the wily Esop and the basket of bread, with what result the sequel will show. We had decided to try the stream this time, as Browne said that trout always preferred rough water. Now it may be stated generally, that rough water is usually associated with rough land and I think that if Browne's remark be true, the trout that inhabited that stream must have been reared in the lap of luxury—that they were rocked I am certain! The stream ran at the bottom of a deep ravine with a thick growth of brushwood covering the banks on either side. Here and there a fallen log, green and mossy, formed a bridge of charming picturesqueness but doubtful stability, while the stately monarchs of the forest cast their cool shadows on the rocks below, forming a retreat damp, cool and admirably adapted to the cultivation of a large, healthy and energetic variety of mosquito. Behold us then at the top looking down into this ravine—Browne carrying his fishing rod, the tackle and the fish basket, while I carried a rod, a bag of biscuits, a pail of potatoes and a supplementary can of worms for my own use. As I have said, the bank was steep; I might add that as there were many pines about, it was also slippery, so that when I started to go down, the conundrum as to how with my two hands I was to carry four such clumsy parcels, was settled for me on the spot—I went down on the broad of my back followed at intervals by sections of the fishing rod and Early Rose potatoes, for I clung desperately to the bait from experience, and to the biscuits from intuition, and we three arrived at the bottom *en masse*. When I had disengaged myself I found Browne about half way down the bank clinging desperately to a pine and appearing very much amused. For some time afterwards he found sufficient amusement in the resinous condition of his hands, to prevent him from enjoying my misfortunes. I had been stopped by the brushwood along the bank and when I had collected my rod and the potatoes I found that I was in a very poor position for fishing. Browne had found an open spot farther down the stream and was having a grand time, for now and then he would call to me that there was a beauty,—what did I think of that? and at intervals I heard “—lost it again,” and then he would call to me “just lost a lovely four pounder” or “biggest yet,” for I notice that the very large fish have a remarkable capacity for getting on to the hook and off again. I thought I saw a most tempting spot a few yards below on the opposite side of the stream and as there was a fallen log close by, which I trusted would carry me over I determined to “go below.” The mosquitoes must not be forgotten, their attacks were unceasing and by this time they literally swarmed about me, for I have always found myself particularly toothsome to these pests. Laden as before with the rod and biscuits in one hand and the two tins in the other I started on my transit, obscured like Venus—but by a cloud of mosquitoes. As the log was ancient and slippery I decided that “discretion was the better part of valour” and started on all fours. I was progressing very favourably and was about half way across when something caught my trousers. The engines stopped and the entire machine was at a standstill. I dared not turn around to see what was the matter for I should certainly have slipped off the log; both hands were occupied and the mosquitoes took a deliberated advantage of my unguarded position, and I am now convinced that they are utterly devoid of nobility of character. I tried to back out but as the trousers were a fixture, this only had the effect of exposing my nether extremities to the minions of H. S. M. Browne was out of sight by this time and it was useless to seek for assistance in that quarter, so making up mind to one grand effort towards making the transit a success I started forward: there was a short struggle as to which should give way but finally my tailor's handiwork triumphed, the twig broke and I reached the shore without further adventure very warm and affectionately accompanied by my friends the minions. I tied my head up in a handkerchief as closely as I could and then set to work at last to fish. Think not that my misfortunes were now at an end and that I was at last to stand like the fisherman in the picture books undisturbed on the shore and draw in “the finny treasures of the deep” as fast as I could cast my line. “You may take a horse to the water but you can't make him drink,” and similarly I had now taken the bait to the fish but I couldn't make them bite. I set down the tins and the bag of biscuits, carefully arranged my line and rod, baited the hook dropped it neatly into the stream and stood in breathless suspense waiting for a nibble. There! steady! I really felt a bite and I stood on tiptoe anxiously awaiting further developments. Suddenly I felt what I thought a splendid nibble and energetically whipped the line out of the water, then I saw a little fish come about a foot above the surface and fall back with a

splash, while my line sailed upward and wound itself around a branch high in the air.

(To be continued.)

SOME REFLECTIONS ON A RECENT ESSAY ON PURE ETHICS, WITH A THEORY OF THE MOTIVE.

This brochure, concerning which we intend to offer a few remarks, was got up in a nice style, suitable for distribution. It consists of little over a dozen pages, a rather small space in which to fully treat of a subject of such importance and magnitude as *Pure Ethics*. It may well be questioned how far the usefulness of short essays in general, extends, and more especially of short essays upon profound subjects. In the present instance the effect produced is a disappointment upon coming to the end of the sketch to find that there has been practically nothing proved. The arguments are sparse throughout, and one finds oneself lapsing through a slippery collection of statements, whose establishment has not been attempted. Neither do we notice any new departure in the treatment of the subject by the author, while a certain vagueness overshadows the whole.

Commencing with a division of the subject into Absolute and Relative Ethics, the author draws the following distinction between an absolutely good deed and one relatively good: “Either the deed is good of itself, no matter by whom and in what surroundings done, or it is good relatively to the intention of the actor, who does it with a beneficial motive.” A specific deed, good of itself, no matter by whom or in what surroundings done, to our mind does not exist. As Spinoza says: “In considering what is the true or the chief good, it is to be observed that good and evil are only relative terms. Nothing regarded in its own nature is to be called either perfect or imperfect; especially when we are satisfied that every action which happens does so according to an eternal order and fixed laws of nature.” It is the same old fallacy to which Socrates, in his day, drew attention. In considering deeds in this connection, it must be granted that we have to do only with reasonable deeds. With unreasonable deeds we have nothing to do. But all reasonable deeds must have some purpose in view, in so far, at least, as they are voluntarily performed, and, therefore, all voluntary deeds may be considered relatively to the persons performing them, or the persons upon whom or for whom they are performed. If the deed be involuntary, it must be considered in connection with the person or persons whom it affects. All good is relative, and to say that a deed is good, or in fact to conceive of such a thing at all, without considering also the participants in the act, is an absurdity. A good act is good for something or somebody, and not simply because it conforms to a certain standard and for no other and deeper reason. Supposing the moral law to take its authority merely from the command of an all-powerful Being, and supposing no punishment to follow upon disobedience of it, it would not be reasonable to call all actions which conformed to this law right and all others wrong. If, however, a severe punishment followed upon disobedience, we should then say that all actions performed in conformity with it were good, that is to say good for the person performing them, and all others bad. There is in reality no deed absolutely good without a consideration of the participation in it.

The three objections raised against the happiness theory are the following:—

I. That pleasure is far too low an element to be in any form identical with good. II. That pleasurable desire is selfish in essence, whereas right motive is not. III. That such theories overlook the binding force, or obligation, which attaches to laws of duty.

In the first place we should like to know what is meant by happiness being a low element. The Utilitarian may well retort that if happiness is low, so is good. On the one hand it is asserted, and satisfactorily enough proved, that true happiness is good, while on the other it is assumed that happiness is a very low thing. It cannot be that the Appreciators have confounded true happiness with sensual pleasures, and yet it seems a very foolish statement to say that happiness is low, while all the time it will hardly be admitted that good ends in anything but happiness. We have never known a Christian believing in Heaven who thought of it as a place of misery, and most Christians do their good actions with the sole view of getting to Heaven. Good actions often imply temporary unpleasantness, but who will deny that happiness redounds to the agent in the end? If the result of good actions was misery in the present, and misery in the future, we should like to know who would perform them for their own sakes?

The second objection contains two statements, first, that pleasurable desire is selfish in essence; secondly, that right motive is not. Now, supposing the former of those to be true, it remains to prove the second. We assert on the contrary that all right motive is selfish, if by selfishness, we understand a consideration for one's own true happiness. To each man his own final happiness is of the greatest importance, a statement which is in accordance with the saying of the Lord, “What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?” It is unfortunate that the word selfish, which must be applied equally to this Scriptural doctrine as to the theory of the Egoist, has another and less desirable signification.

The third objection is a mere statement which has never been proved. Proceeding to notice the connection of Christianity with the happiness theory, the author asserts as follows:—“If the charges made by the Appreciators are correct, there is a drawn battle between Christianity and the

pleasure theory, which must be decided by the life question, 'Which is true?' If incorrect, the danger is done away, etc." Now, if the charges be correct, the pleasure theory must fall to the ground, and be abandoned. How then can it happen that there is a drawn battle between Christianity and the theory, if the theory can no longer be maintained. The life question, "Which is true?" will have been already decided against the pleasure theory. On the other hand, if the objections be incited against the pleasure theory, there is no danger. So that the author evidently holds the opinion that Epicureanism is not incompatible with Christianity. In this belief we heartily concur. In his criticism of Egoism, the author is not so fortunate. He says:—"The theory being admittedly selfish, the author is not so fortunate. Those defects before mentioned, which are charged by the hostile party." This, which is the sole objection raised against Egoism, is supposed utterly to crush that theory. But suppose selfishness to be shown not to be a defect, and we maintain that in the sense mentioned before it can be a defect, which hinders Egoism from being true? With regard to Altruism he says: "It seems impossible for a man who acknowledges only desire as a motive to really seek the pleasure of others by any other means than by pursuing his own." To us, indeed, an altruistic motive seems inconceivable, but at the same time it must be remembered that by reason of existing relations, and more especially because of the restrictions arising from powers of compulsion, it will often, and indeed generally, happen that one's own true and final happiness is identical with the greatest happiness of the greatest number, or rather the means to be taken in each case become identical. Still we maintain the true ulterior motive to be egoistic.

The next objection made, but not sustained, against the happiness theory is "that pleasure can be in no manner essentially connected with good, because it has a gross, as opposed to a lofty character. The proposition that "Pleasure is Good is rejected entire." No one would ever think of maintaining that all pleasure is good, but we do maintain that true happiness is good. We cannot see that the truth of this is affected in any way by the fact that there are different grades of pleasure. The next sentence in the essay might easily have been omitted without detracting from the reputation of the author. "We demur to levelling our noblest actions to so grovelling a field, being certain that moral feeling is sublimer than gratification."

But the *pièce de resistance* of the whole is the author's theory of *Sub-conscious pleasure*. The name on the face of it looks suspicious, because it seems an impossibility for a person to feel happiness and not be conscious of it. Whoever heard of a person experiencing pleasure or pain unconsciously? And yet it is offered as an explanation of the moving force which leads the Utilitarian to set up the happiness of others, that there is a *sub-conscious* happiness reflected in him from theirs and made his, unknown to himself, by his automatic power of sympathy. The motive power is evidently admitted to be pleasure. But by whom is this pleasure experienced? Not by those for whom the action is performed, for the pleasure which they feel cannot move the person who performs the action and who did not feel the pleasure. He is moved not by this pleasure, but by a reflection of it through sympathy, which reflection is a sub-conscious pleasure.

That is to say, he is moved by a happiness which he does not experience, of which he is unconscious. It may be that what is intended to be conveyed is that pleasure is not thought of at the moment as the analysis of good actions. But this does not alter the case at all, for on or in the future is the ulterior power which moves to action. The future pleasure, of course, being made present by the power of representation. We should have been glad had the writer been more explicit in defining the difference between reflected pleasure and any other pleasure, in so far as the person experiencing them is concerned. Although he seems to imagine that he is elaborating in this theory of reflected pleasure an objection sweepingly detrimental to the Egoistic theory, he is in reality but showing its truth, for after all he admits that the agent is moved by pleasure, although that pleasure be but reflected. Still, it is pleasure felt by himself that moves the agent, and this is what Egoism maintains. To object to the pleasure being taken as the motive because it happens to be reflected, is as silly as it would be for a messenger sent to buy a package of flour to refuse to take that offered because it was marked "Best Quality," and because the person who sent him did not happen to mention anything about it, except that it was flour which he was to get. The author has fallen into the mistake of first attacking the Egoistic theory and afterwards falling back upon it to explain the possibility of the Utilitarian theory which he maintains. He first of all affirms that good is "gloriously beyond pleasure," whatever he may mean by that, and afterwards explains the motive as due to *sub-conscious reflected pleasure*, an expression as un-fathomable as the other. But though the pleasure moves him, says the writer, he does not think of it as in himself. Still the pleasure to be a pleasure must be felt, and it is felt by himself, nor is it any matter what he may think or imagine on the subject. We have not to do with what each one may think his motives to be, we have to enquire what they really are. Again, it is stated that a true man would perish for the good of his race, even although he believed his own possibilities of happiness were doomed to everlasting extinction. This is a statement of the truth of which we greatly doubt, and it is our lot to be acquainted with very many true men, who would do no such thing. And we believe that they have reason on their side. The threat of Christ that, "He that saveth

his life shall lose it, but he that loseth his life for my sake shall save it," refers, as will be at once seen, to this present world. In fact it cuts in a way exactly opposite to that intended by the writer of the pamphlet, for it distinctly holds out to those who undergo a little temporary trouble in this world for Christ's sake the hope of eternal happiness in the world to come. He does not ask such an unreasonable thing as that we should sacrifice ourselves for Him in this world, and receive as a reward in the world to come, eternal damnation. If He did, we are afraid the number of earthly saints would greatly diminish. Bacon writes: "We read that some of the elect and holy men, in an ecstasy of charity, and impatient desire of the good of communion, rather wished their names blotted out of the Book of Life than that their brethren should miss of salvation." But we should be careful to recollect that this unreasonable wish was made in an *ecstasy of impatient desire*. What men may wish in ecstasies is surely not to be taken as an argument in any calm, rational dispute. The main point then which this essay seems to have been intended to bring out will be found to depend on a solution of the difficulty with regard to the connection between the rightness of an action and the worth of the agent. It is needless to say that this problem has not been attempted, but the author, taking for granted that such and such things are true, comes, in company with Schopenhauer, to certain conclusions which seem to give him eminent satisfaction, and which we should also be obliged to concur in but that we happen to recollect the very doubtful character of the hypothesis upon which they are based.

On coming towards the end of the essay, we were rather dismayed upon reading that "by misconception much has been made, in our science, of the government, the behests, the Law, of Reason," but we were glad to find that the elaboration of the statement proved entirely harmless.

The subjects referred to in the closing part of the essay are much too extensive to be even touched upon in such a short sketch as this, but we are very much afraid that the beautiful dream which has been there drawn of the world developing into a state in which men will be forced and swayed sublimely and absorbingly into the pursuit of good, is as illusory as it is delightful in contemplation. We agree with the writer that morality depends to a great extent upon the truth of religion, but how far that dependence extends we are not going to discuss.

In conclusion, we join with the author in hoping that his sketch may be of use, and we congratulate him upon being able to devote some of his time during the every-day hurry of a life in this country, to the higher pursuit of philosophical studies.

EGOIST.

OUR FOOT-BALL MATCHES THIS SEASON.

When we entered upon the Foot-ball Season this year, we had lost six members of the old team, among them the Captain, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Club, all good players who had worked hard to bring the team into good condition and who found their efforts well rewarded by the record of the matches of the season of '81. We started this year with a good reputation and it was evident to all that we should have to play well to keep it up. After electing the officers of the Club, the next thing was to arrange the matches for the year. This was done satisfactorily by the Secretary, and the programme included matches with the other Montreal Clubs with the R. M. C. cadets, Toronto University and with Harvard.

NAMES OF THE TEAM.

The team this year consisted of the following Undergraduates.

Backs—H. Hamilton, '84, Sci. (Captain).

T. Haythorne, '84, Arts.

Half Backs—R. F. Smith, '83, Sci.

T. W. Robertson, '84, Arts.

Quarter Backs—W. L. Murray, '84, Sci.; F. Hague, '83, Law.

Forwards—J. H. Rogers, '84, Law; A. W. Smith, '85, Law.

G. C. Wright, '84, Arts; J. L. Hislop, '84, Sci.

I. Elder, '86, Med.

R. A. Kennedy, '84, Arts.

J. R. Unsworth, '84, Arts.

N. Worthington, '86, Med.

W. R. Shearer, '86, Sci.

Spare Men—C. M. Robertson, '85, Arts.

C. B. Smith, '84, Sci.

The finances of the Club were soon in a good condition, as there seemed to be quite a revival of interest in foot-ball among the students of all Faculties. This was due to the successful season of last year, and the energy of the officers of the Club, who spared no efforts to arouse in the Undergraduate a due appreciation of "Our University Game." I may also add that all the Montreal Clubs commenced their season with prospects as bright as our own. The Britannia holding the Championship Cup were pretty confident of retaining that trophy for another season. The Montreal Club had their team recruited by some of the best players from other clubs in Canada and England. Our first match was with the R. M. C. cadets and was played on Oct. 13th, on the McGill grounds. It was so fully reported in the Nov. issue of the *McGill Gazette* that it would be superfluous to give any detailed account of it. In this match which we won by a goal and a touchdown, it was seen that the

McGill team, although at first rather over-matched by the superior weight of their opponents, played towards the end in such a manner as ultimately to gain the victory. It has been the invariable rule in the matter this year that, whether from training or practice or both, our team has always played a better game in the second three quarters, and this fact has not a little contributed to the successful issue of some of the matches.

MONTREAL MATCH.

Our second match was with the Montreal Club. They had an exceptionally strong team and the match was a very good one. Our team, although lighter than their opponents by eleven pounds, holding their own in a way which reflected great credit on their play and management by the captain. The match resulted in a draw: an improvement on last year when we were defeated by Montreal. The utmost good feeling prevailed on both sides during this match, as has always been the case when these teams play one another.

On the list of invitations this year the club had one from Harvard, although it was known that their rules and whole style of game differed materially from ours, yet, as they had visited Montreal several times in preceding years, we decided to accept their invitation. On the journey down a match was arranged with Dartmouth for the return trip. On arriving in Boston, the respective captains endeavoured to harmonize the two different systems of play, and to lay down a code of rules for the match that would be understood by the players of both teams. In this they were unsuccessful, as the Harvard rules on the subject of "off side," "holding the ball," &c., seem to be at total variance with ours, and were greatly advantageous to their style of play. Our captain, seeing that it was the only chance of having a match at all, at last consented to play by their rules. Our men entered the match under the disadvantage of knowing that the game they had to play, and the rules they were expected to observe, were altogether different from those they were accustomed to. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that our men were unable to win the match. They played by McGill, however, was such as to warrant the conviction, that if they had played by the "Rugby Union Rules," they would have had no difficulty in holding their own. With regard to the "open formation" game, which seems universal in foot ball clubs in the States, I may say that it is directly opposed to the Rugby Union Rules, which say that in a scrimmage the ball shall be driven in the direction of the opposite goal line.

In other respects our men had nothing to complain of during their stay in Boston, and if a hearty reception and hospitable treatment could make up for ill-success, the McGill team have every reason to be satisfied with their trip this year. On the return trip a match was played with Dartmouth College. Although our men showed by their play that they were somewhat more used to the American rules, they were unable to cope with men who had always played by them. These matches show that it is impossible to reconcile the different systems of foot-ball played by the American colleges and by ourselves. Until an international code of rules is devised, we shall be unable to play intercollegiate matches with the Americans, with any hope of satisfaction on the part of either side. The first match played after the return from the States was with Toronto University. It will be remembered that last year we paid Toronto a visit for the purpose of playing this team, and the result was one in which we had every reason to be satisfied. This season the Torontonians came down with the anticipation of avenging their defeat of last year. In this fortunately they were destined to be disappointed, as we succeeded in obtaining the victory by a goal and a touchdown. The last McGill match for the season was that with the Britannias for the challenge cup. As the match was played only a short time ago, it is unnecessary to comment on it. Our men, it may be observed, complained of a considerable amount of unnecessary rough play on the part of their opponents. It would be well if some rule could be devised to restrain such tendencies in future, as they not only considerably lessen the enjoyment of the players, but are calculated to lower the game of foot ball in the estimation of the public. The match resulted in a victory for the Britannias, who thus retain the cup. In all the matches played this year, there was felt to be a want of some uniform system of rules. Nearly all Canadian clubs are supposed to play by the "Rugby Union" rules. In 1880, a "Canadian Rugby Union" was formed which published a code of rules, differing slightly from the old Rugby Union. The Canadian Union unfortunately was allowed to fall through, so that now the rules are in a somewhat confused condition. There are several points which often arise in the game on which there seem to be no explicit rules at all, and which have to be settled by the captains, or to be left to the judgment of the umpires. What is wanted now is a Canadian Union, established on a more permanent basis than the one of 1880, and having representatives from every foot-ball club in Canada. A foot-ball convention could then be called and a system of rules devised that would be at once uniform and comprehensive.

F. H.

[There appears to be a definite movement on foot in Toronto, towards the establishment of a Canadian Foot-ball Union. The Montreal clubs, no doubt, will be invited to send representatives, and it is to be hoped that something will be accomplished towards settling the many conflicting theories, with regard to the rules of Rugby Union Foot-ball.]

College World.

MCGILL.

The following have been elected Valedictorians in the several faculties:—Arts, Mr. A. Scriminger; Law, Mr. P. S. G. McKenzie; Medicine, Mr. J. B. Loring; Applied Science, ———.

A member of the staff interviewed Dr. Murray, with the expectation of getting some information concerning the progress made by the Committee appointed by the Corporation to investigate into the expenses that would be incurred by admitting women to the Arts classes of the College; but was told that it was not in that gentleman's power to give any such information, the proceedings of the Committee being private.

Some vandal has been tearing down the notices of the meetings of the Under-graduates' Literary Society. This has caused much annoyance to the members of that society, and they express the intention of putting the offender under the tap, if they catch him.

The meetings of the Undergraduates' Literary Society were unusually well attended before Christmas. This was due to two causes. The lecture delivered by Dr. Murray, of which mention was made in the November number, had a strong effect upon the students, making them think more of the necessity for mental culture than of their ambition to take a high place in the examinations. The effect of this lecture would, perhaps, have been evanescent, had it not been for the praiseworthy efforts of the special committee in providing pleasing programmes and choosing interesting subjects for debate. A noteworthy feature of the programmes has been the revival of essay reading, which at one time the members of the society despaired of ever bringing about again. We append a list of the programmes of some of the meetings.

October 27th, *Essay* *Reading*, L. M. England.
 Debate—*Resolved*, that direct taxation is preferable to indirect.
 November 3rd, *Essay* *Reading*, R. A. E. Green shields.
 Debate—*Resolved*, that partialism in politics is beneficial to the State.
 November 10th, *Essay*, W. Dixon *Reading*, N. P. Yates.
 Debate—*Resolved*, that justice is better secured by trial by judges than by juries?
 November 17th—*Essay* J. W. Pedley.
 Debate—*Resolved*, that the valedictorian should be elected by all the students in a Faculty instead of by the students in the Graduating class.
 November 24th—Debate—*Resolved*, that women should be admitted to our Universities, and all University privileges accorded to them.
 December 1st—*Debate*—*Resolved*, that the recent disallowance of railway charters by the Dominion Government was justifiable.

Readings, J. K. Unsworth.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Students was held in class room No. 9, on Saturday evening, to consider the advisability of forming a Glee Club, in connection with the University. Prof. Moyle occupied the chair, and Dr. Harrington was seated on the platform. Mr. Stewart briefly stated the purpose for which the meeting had been called. Dr. Harrington then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he urged on the students the necessity of forming such an organization, and also the necessity for continued and diligent practice. He alluded to the fact that McGill was the only University on the continent which was without a Glee Club. He expressed the pleasure it would give him in assisting the club in every possible way, and very kindly offered the use of his house and piano for its meetings. The chairman in the course of a few remarks spoke of the benefits that would result from such a club, a very prominent one being the raising of the standard of college songs. Mr. Rielle being called upon, stated that the want of an organization of this kind had long been felt among the students of Law, and he promised their hearty co-operation in the event of the club being started.

Owing to the fact that the meeting was not sufficiently representative, it was not deemed advisable to take any definite steps till the students of the various faculties had been consulted. Mr. Rielle then moved, seconded by Mr. Geo. Rogers, that a committee composed of representatives from all the faculties, be appointed to obtain all needful information concerning the cost and management of the club, and to report to a general meeting to be held one week from that date. The motion being carried unanimously, the following gentlemen were named by Mr. Rogers to constitute the Committee: Messrs. Dowling, Rielle, Wright, Robertson and Wilson.

Mr. Rogers then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Prof. Moyle and Harrington, for the kind interest they had taken in the meeting. The motion was carried, with applause, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the undergraduates of the various faculties of McGill University, was held in No. 1 Class Room, McGill College, on Saturday evening, November 25th, 1882. Mr. R. A. E. Green shields in the chair.

The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee that had been appointed to find out the feeling of the under-graduates on the subject of establishing a Glee Club. Their report having been heard, it was moved by Mr. J. R. Murray and seconded by Mr. J. H. Rogers "That we organize ourselves into a Glee Club." Carried.

It was then agreed upon the motion of Mr. J. R. Murray, seconded by Mr. G. C. Wright, "that the officers of the club be a President, a Vice-President from each faculty, a Secretary and Treasurer."

The following were then elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Harrington; Vice-Presidents, Medicine, Mr. C. A. Cameron; Arts, Mr. L. M. England; Science, Mr. D. B. Dowling; Law, Mr. Kenneth McPherson; Committee, Medicine, Messrs. W. A. Porteous, F. S. Muckey; Arts, Messrs. R. A. E. Greenhields, James A. Porter; Science, Messrs. James McEvoy, J. L. Hislop; Law, Messrs. Norman F. Rielle, Lynn F. Leet; Treasurer, Mr. George Rogers; Secretary, Mr. Wm. G. Stewart.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Turner, seconded by Mr. Wm. Christie, "That all arrangements be left to the Committee." Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Rogers, seconded by Mr. W. L. Murray "That the annual meeting of McGill College Glee Club be held about the last Saturday of February in each year." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned."

Since then the committee have had several meetings. It has been decided to meet on Saturday evening in each week during the session. The first meeting to be on Saturday evening, January 13th, 1883, at 8 o'clock p. m.

The committee intend to obtain the services of an instructor and to hire a piano, and are doing everything in their power to make the Club a success and an honour to McGill.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fifth fortnightly meeting of this Society took place on the evening of Saturday, December 2nd, the President in the chair. The minutes were read and adopted, and some new members added. Dr. Gurd gave a very amusing reading, "Kory O'More's Present to the Priest." Dr. R. L. Macdonell, B.A., read a paper on "The Nineteenth Century, from a Medical Standpoint." The paper was a very long and very interesting one, showing the rapid strides medicine has of late been making. Such papers as the above are particularly interesting to the student, as he gets a great deal of information with the sacrifice of very little time. The Society is certainly indebted to Dr. Macdonell and Dr. Gurd for the very pleasant and instructive evening that was spent. The sixth meeting was held December 16th, Mr. McMerney read "Antony's Oration," and J. S. Lathern gave a paper on "Abscess of the Kidney." This paper was a well constructed one, and took up all parts of the subject, giving the medico-surgical treatment of the disease. The subject was illustrated by the history of a case that had been seen by most of the members. After the reading, remarks were made on the subject by Dr. Geo. Ross, M.A., and some general practical remarks were made by Dr. T. Wesley Mills, M.A. At both of these meetings the Pathologist of the Society, Mr. Johnston, was to the front with some very interesting pathological specimens. A motion was made by Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Loring, at the last meeting, that the hour for meeting be changed to eight o'clock. Carried.

ANNUAL MEDICAL DINNER.

The first Undergraduates Annual Dinner came off in the Windsor Hotel on Monday evening, 18th December, and was in every respect a decided success. As lengthy reports of the proceedings have long since appeared in the daily papers it is unnecessary for us to enter into any detailed account. The Committee of Management was composed of the following gentlemen:—Chairman, Mr. W. G. Henry. Hon. Secretary, Dr. Osler. Secretary to Committee, Mr. S. B. Loring. Other members, Drs. Roddick and Ross, with Messrs. J. L. Addison, S. H. Jolliffe, A. B. Osborne, A. W. Campbell, D. J. G. Wishart, B.A., D. McG. Debon, and A. W. Campbell. The chair was occupied by Mr. Cameron, fourth year, who performed the duties of the position in a very able and hospitable manner. Among the guests were Principal Dawson, Consul-General Stearns, Drs. Sullivan and Lavallée, of Kingston, Mr. Curran, Q. C., M.P., Mr. Coursol, M.P., Mayor Beaudry, Dr. Stevenson, Principal MacVicar, Dr. F. W. Campbell, and many other distinguished citizens. The representatives from other Faculties were from Arts, Mr. J. R. Murray; from Applied Science, Mr. Dowling. The toasts were as follows:—(1) The Queen. (2) The Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor. (3) The President of the United States, replied to by Consul-General Stearns. (4) Alma Mater, proposed in a brief but epigrammatic and technically correct speech by Mr. Johnston, and replied to by Dr. Dawson. (5) The Dean and Professors, replied to by Dr. Scott. (6) The Montreal General Hospital, replied to by Dr. Ross. (7) The Sister Universities, replied to by Mr. Mills. (8) The Sister Professions, proposed by Mr. Herbert Darey, and replied to by Mr. Curran, Dr. Stevenson, and others. (9) The Class of '83, replied to by Mr. Cameron. (10) The Frenchmen, replied to by Mr. Debon. (11) The Ladies. (12) The Press, replied to by Mr. Richard White.

The arrangements were in all particulars excellent, the dinner presenting a strange and pleasing contrast to the old "Footing Dimmers." We hope that in future years this institution will not be allowed to decay, but that it will become an even greater success as time goes on.

RESULTS OF CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

ARTS.—*Græc.*

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Unsworth, Massé, Haythorne. *Class II.*—Christie and Rondeau and Larivière, eq.; Mabon and Pedley (J.W.), eq.; Marceau. *Class III.*—Cameron (Kenneth), Gerrie.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Climie; Lockhead and McFarlane, eq.; Stewart; McArthur and McLean (J.), eq. *Class II.*—Hargrave; Osborne

and Thompson and Blair, eq.; MacVicar, Calder, Ellis, Martin. *Class III.*—Grant; McLennan (Geo. A.) and Roberts, eq.; Currie (W. T.) and Higgins, eq.; Colquhoun, McLennan (Hugh S.), Watson; Cameron and Robertson, eq.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Patterson, McRae, Ritchie. *Class II.*—Rochester and Yates, eq.; McOuat and Fyles, eq.; Sanders, MacDougall; Kerry and Swabey, eq.; Chalmers; Clerk and Internoscia and Spirling, eq.; Dalpé, Holden (Edgar); Evans and Thomas, eq. *Class III.*—McLean (Jon.); Hibbard and Ogilvie and Pedley (F.), eq.; Clements and Holden (Rufus), eq.; Wallace and Livingstone, eq.; Munro, Bell.

Latin.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Mackay; Christie and Wright, eq.; Haythorne and Kennedy, eq. *Class II.*—Kirkpatrick. *Class III.*—None.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Lockhead and McLean (J.), eq.; Climie and McArthur, eq.; Stewart. *Class II.*—Calder and McLennan (H. S.) eq.; McFarlane, Blair, McLennan (G. A.), Thompson, Ellis, Macvicar; Martin and Osborne, eq. *Class III.*—Colquhoun, Hargrave; Grant and Watson, eq.; Currie (W. T.), Currie (Alex.), Budden; Roberts and Higgins, eq.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Patterson, Rochester; Ritchie and Yates, eq.; McKee, Swabey; Evans and Fyles, eq.; Chalmers and Spirling and McOuat, eq.; Sanders and Clerk, eq. *Class II.*—Hibbard and Kerry, eq.; Internoscia and Pedley (F.), eq.; MacDougall and Thomas, eq.; Holden (E. D. F.), Ogilvie, eq.; Wallace; Bell and Dalpé and Munro, eq.; Craig and Clements, eq. *Class III.*—Livingstone and Stevenson, eq.; Holden (R. C.), McLean (Dop.), Dewar.

English Literature.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Turner, Unsworth; Rondeau and Christie, eq. *Class II.*—Cameron, Kennedy, Blockaer, Gerrie. *Class III.*—Pedley (J.W.)

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Martin and Currie (W. T.), eq.; Blair and Hargrave, eq.; McFarlane and Macvicar, eq.; Lockhead; Colquhoun and McArthur and McLennan (G. A.), eq.; Climie, Stewart. *Class II.*—Calder, Carmichael, McLean (J. A.), Thompson, Watson, McLennan (H. S.), Ellis. *Class III.*—Currie (A.), Osborne, Budden, Robertson; Higgins and Roberts, eq.; Cameron (Don.), Grant.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Livingstone, Kerry, Patterson, Rochester; Clerk (Ronzo) and Sanders, eq. *Class II.*—Stevenson, Swabey, McRae (D. A.), Clements; McOuat and Wallace, eq.; Whyte; Hibbard and Spirling and Ritchie, eq.; Munro and Dalpé, eq.; Thomas, Dewar; Evans (W. H.) and McLean (D.) eq.; Holden (E. D. F.), Bell. *Class III.*—Pedley, Fyles, Internoscia, Chalmers, Craig, Ogilvie.

Moral Philosophy.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—Pinel. *Class II.*—Jamieson. *Class III.*—Campbell; Clark and Robinson, equal; Cross and Locke, equal.

Mental Philosophy.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—Mabon, Wright, Pedley, (J.W.) *Class III.*—Gerrie. *Passed.*—Emory, Howard.

Elementary Psychology.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—Climie, Martin. *Class II.*—Calder, Macfarlane, Stewart; Currie (W. C.) and McLean (J. A.), equal; Osborne, MacArthur, Lockhead and McLennan (Hugh), equal; Thompson; Colquhoun and Ellis, equal; Hargrave, Currie (A.), Macvicar. *Class III.*—Roberts, Carmichael, Watson; Budden and Robertson, equal; Cameron (D.), Grant, McLennan (G.), Blair, Higgins.

French.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Marceau, Massé, Larivière, Christie, Turner, Rondeau. *Class II.*—Mabon, Wright. *Class III.*—Cameron (K.), Kirkpatrick.

SECOND YEAR.—*Class I.*—McArthur. *Class II.*—Climie and McLean (J.), eq.; Thompson, Stewart, Lockhead. *Class III.*—Blair, Hargrave, Calder, McLennan (H.), Macvicar, Robertson, Watson.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ritchie, Thomas, Clements, Dalpé; Clerk and Kerry, eq.; Rochester, Patterson, Munro. *Class II.*—McOuat, Holden (E. D. F.), Ogilvie; Sanders and Evans, eq.; Cross, Swabey, Craig; Sinsel and Robinson, eq.; MacDougall; McRae and Pedley (F.), eq.; Chalmers, Hibbard, Livingstone, Fyles. *Class III.*—Taylor, Holden (R.), Bell.

German.

FOURTH YEAR.—*Class I.*—Scrimger. *Class II.*—Internoscia.

THIRD YEAR.—*Class I.*—Massé.

SECOND YEAR.—*1st Division.*—*Class I.*—Gregor (B. A.), Thompson. *2nd Division.*—*Class I.*—None. *Class II.*—McLean (J. A.) *Class III.*—Blair.

FIRST YEAR.—*Class I.*—Ritchie. *Class II.*—Thomas.

Hebrew.

Optional Course.—*Class I.*—Lee, Fraser. *Class II.*—None. *Class III.*—None.

Advanced Course.—*Class I.*—McFarlane, Ellis, Campbell, Currie (W. C.) *Class II.*—Martin, Hargrave, Marvin, Grant, Higgins, Cameron (D.) *Class III.*—Roberts, Osborne.

Elementary Course.—Class I.—Sanders, Wallace. Class II.—Sparling, Dewar, Barron, Stevenson. Class III.—None.

Mathematical Physics.

THIRD YEAR.—Class I.—Mackay, Wright, Haythorne, Kirkpatrick; Blackader and Kennedy, eq. Class II.—Marceau and Massé, eq.; Cameron (K.). Class III.—Rogers, Mahon, Turner, Christie.

Mathematics.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Lockhead, Climie, Cameron (D.), Ellis, McLean (J. A.), McArthur, Stewart. Class II.—Currie (W. T.), Watson, Thompson; Hargrave and Osborne, eq. Class III.—Martin, McLennan (G. A.); Blair and Budden, eq.; McLennan (H. S.), Carrie (A.), Robertson, Calder, Colquhoun, Grant, Macvicar, Roberts.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Patterson, Sparling, Wallace, McDougall; Livingstone and Ritchie and Rochester, eq. Class II.—McOust, Chalmers, McRae, Dewar. Class III.—Kerry, Clerk, and Hibbard, eq.; Swabey, Stevenson, Clements; Pedley and Sanders, eq.;—Evans, Bell, Craig, Holden (Edgar), Dalpé; Munro and Ogilvie, eq.;—McLean (D.), Internecia.

Geology and Mineralogy.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class I.—Barlow, Ross, Hunter, Porter, Richardson. Class II.—England Kinnear and Shearer, equal; Duffett, Emory, Campbell.

Zoology.

THIRD YEAR.—Class I.—Blackader, Rogers; Massé and Gerrie, equal; UNSWORTH, Mabon. Class II.—Pedley (J. W.), Cameron (K.), Marceau-Kirkpatrick, Lariviere.

Botany.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Climie, Stewart, Lockhead, Currie (W. T.), Hargrave, Martin, Macfarlane, Colquhoun, McArthur, McLean. Class II.—Carmichael, McLennan (G. A.), Budden, Calder, Osborne, McLennan (H.), Currie (A.), Robertson, Grover (V. J.), Blair, Thompson, Watson, Macvicar, Roberts. Class III.—Ellis, Grant (A. S.), Higgins.

Chemistry.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Livingstone, Patterson, Anderson (Ocd.), Holden (Edgar); Kerr and McOuat, eq. Class II.—Sparling, Ritchie, MacDougall, McRae, Clements; Clerk and Wallace, eq.; Evans, Rochester, Swabey, Stevenson. Class III.—Hibbard, Pedley, (F.), Internecia, Dewar, Sanders, Dalpé, Fyles, Holden (R. C.), Thomas, Chalmers, Bell.

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Mathematics.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Evans, Watson, Dawson; Class II.—Brown, Ferrier, Johnstone, Weir, Perkins, May; Class III.—Craven, Taylor, Molson, Shearer.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Thompson; Class II.—Fortier, Macy; Class III.—Reid, Matthewson;—Class II.—Special.—Trenholme.

THIRD YEAR.—Class I.—Smith (C. B.), Ogilvy;—Class II.—McDonald;—Class III.—Davis, Hislop.

FOURTH YEAR.—Class I.—Dowling;—Class II.—McEvoy, Howard, Smith (R. F.)

Mechanics.

THIRD YEAR.—Class I.—Ogilvy and Smith (C. B.), eq.;—Class II.—Hamilton, McDonald, Graham, Forlong;—Class III.—McToggart, Walters, Hislop.

Zoology.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Matthewson, Fortier, Macy, Thompson;—Class II.—Hamilton, Roy, Routhier, Lesage;—Class III.—Mignault, Kennedy, Pitcher.

English.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Brown, Evans (N. N.); Class II.—Ferrier, Dawson, Weir, Johnstone and Watson, eq., May; Class III.—Perkins, Craven, Shearer, Costigan, Taylor.

French.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Brown, Ferrier; Class II.—Evans, Dawson, Watson, Johnstone;—Class III.—Costigan, Shearer.

SECOND YEAR.—Class I.—Fortier; Class II.—Macy, Mignault, Roy; Class III.—Dragon, Matthewson, Thompson, Routhier.

Chemistry.

FIRST YEAR.—Class I.—Evans, Martin, Dawson, Ferrier, Weir, Brown, Johnstone; Class II.—Craig, Perkins, Watson; Class III.—Molson, Taylor, Hutchison, May, Shearer.

Geology and Mineralogy.

Class I.—Robert, Ogilvy, Smith, McDonald. Class II.—Forlong. Class III.—Hislop, Walters, Davis.

The Undergraduates in Medicine assembled in the Anatomy room on the night of December 21st, for the purpose of presenting Cook, the Janitor, with the usual purse. At about fifteen minutes past five Cook came in, to pursue. Having deposited his charge in the University chair, Mr. Latham His hearers were moved. Three or four even put five cents more in the bag. He said he looked upon Cook as representing the five last dorsal and

all the lumbar vertebrae in the backbone of the College. (One smile.) After concluding a very eulogistic speech he presented the purse which amounted to \$57.50. Cook in feeling terms thanked them heartily for their generous donation saying that without it he would this Session have been unable to declare a dividend. He said that in presenting him with the purse they had shown themselves men of cents. As the purse consisted chiefly of coppers a pun was suspected. The age of the speaker was taken into account, however, and the note books were lowered again. Owing to the bad provision made for members of the press the concluding remarks were not heard. The meeting broke up with cheers for the Cooks generally.

FACTUITY OF LAW.

The following case came up for discussion before the Moot Court, viz: An action instituted by an undisclosed principal to recover the price and value of goods sold and delivered by his agent. The defendant pleaded that he had dealt with the agent only, and knew not the plaintiff in the transaction. The plea was held good and the action dismissed.

Messrs. Hague & Duclos, for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Leet & Falconer, for the defendant.

Professor Trenholm, who presided, in his elaborate judgment reviewed the history of agency from the early Roman times, and dwelt on the ever increasing importance the subject was assuming. He held that there could be no doubt that the action was rightly brought, if the law of England was made to apply in this instance as pretended by the plaintiff. In his opinion this pretension was unfounded, and French law and the general rules governing contracts in our Code must apply. Our Courts generally recognize that in commercial matters, when not provided for by the Code, the law of England shall have force. But granting the contrary let us review the judgment upon the grounds given in its support.

Articles 1023 & 1028 C. C. were cited as the law in this case. Now Art. 1023 says: "Contracts have effect only between the contracting parties, they cannot affect third persons, &c." And Art. 1028 "A person can not, by a contract in his own name, bind any one but himself, his heirs and legal representatives." If we accept this as the law binding in cases of agency we might wipe out altogether from our Code the title of Mandate, except in the limited cases where an agent acts in the name of his principal. The question is simple "Can an undisclosed principal recover on a contract entered into by his agent?" Either the present case is one of agency or it is not. If it is contended that it is not, all discussion ends. But by the question itself it is admitted to be a case of agency. And we are told that the rule, that contracts can have effect only between the contracting parties must apply to it. What follows? That when an agent contracts in his own name, not only for an undisclosed principal, but even if he should disclose his principal, that principal can not recover. This latter conclusion, which is perfectly natural, cannot be entertained for a moment. It would seem therefore clear that the Arts. cited ought not to be held to apply in cases of agency. In conclusion the learned gentleman said, that in order to save his action the principal ought to have made the agents, mis-en-cause. This is a practical contradiction of the former part of the judgment, by admitting the right of the principal to bring the action in his name since the only effect of placing the agent mis-en-cause would be to guarantee the defendant against any new proceedings on his part.

The appointing of an appellate jurisdiction in the Moot Court would be highly beneficial.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

January 12th, 1883.—*Subject of Debate*: Should emigration to the Northwest from the older Dominion Provinces be looked upon with favour? Affirmative: P. S. G. McKenzie, Mr. Arch. Barnard. Negative: Mr. A. G. Cross, Mr. F. S. McLennan.

January 19th, 1883.—*Reader*, Mr. Francis McLennan. *Subject of Debate*: Ought the American Federal Authorities to interfere for the suppression of Mormonism? Affirmative: Mr. B. C. Maclean, Mr. L. T. Leet. Negative: Mr. Arch. McGoun, Mr. F. Hague.

January 26th, 1883.—The Society's first Annual Dinner.
February 2nd, 1883.—A Discussion on Longfellow; comprising an essay by Mr. McGoun; a biographical notice by Mr. R. C. Smith; a recitation by Mr. Cross; and general remarks.

The Annual Public Debate will take place early in February, the speakers being Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, Mr. A. G. Cross, Mr. Arch. Barnard, and Mr. C. J. Brooke.

GENERAL.

We have received the following:—*The Argosy, The Morrin Review, The Presbyterian College Journal, The Varsity, The Dalhousie Gazette, The Queen's College Journal, The Educational Record, Acta Victoriana, The Dartmouth, The Trinity Tablet.*

We are delighted to be able to welcome the appearance of the *Morrin Review*, the first number of which was issued last month. The humorous but kindly reference made to ourselves in its columns, was much appreciated by us. Of course, our relations with the *Review* will always be of the most interesting and intimate character, and we anticipate much pleasure from our intercourse with what we must consider a child of ours. Like all young children, of course, our first-born is plain and small, but we hope that with time and help it will grow and prosper. The publishing of a paper is an evidence of increasing vitality in Morrin College, which is very gratifying to us who belong to the same University.

An American took the first prize in Mathematics at the University of Heidelberg, Germany.

Of the 1,058 students in the Universities of Switzerland, only one hundred and thirteen study theology and one hundred and fifty-eight lay. A growing tendency to avoid these professions is noticeable in Europe.

Two thousand dollars has been bequeathed to Boston University "for the purpose of clothing worthy theological students."

The heliometer now in place at Yale was made in Germany at a cost of \$8,000, and is the finest in existence.—*The Dartmouth*.

The editors of the *Yale News* are endeavoring to make the editorship equivalent to an optional study.—*Ex.*

Princeton has received upward of \$2,500,000 since Dr. McCosh took charge.

Vienna has 4,853 students; more than any other European University. "Gentlemen and fellow-students," is the way a Harvard Professor begins his lecture.

There have been 184 woman students at Michigan University during 1882. Of this number 110 were in the Literary department.

The regents of the University of Nebraska have appropriated \$150 to the *Hesperian Student*, the students' publication of that institution.

Central College, in Missouri, founded in 1859, has a productive endowment of \$110,000, and buildings worth \$60,000. In 1882 it had seven professors and one hundred and seventy students.

At Glasgow University in the Session of '80-'81 there were in all 2,304 students, while at Aberdeen the number was 475. The graduates from the former amounted to 285,—from the latter, 214.

Harvard has the largest college library in the United States. It contains 185,000 volumes. Yale has 93,000; Dartmouth, 60,000; Brown, 52,000; Princeton, 49,000; Cornell, 40,000; Wesleyan, 31,000. University of Michigan, 29,000; Tufts, 25,000; Williams, 19,000; and Dickinson, 29,000.

Yale and Harvard may be taken as the most expensive Colleges in the United States, and Brown University as more moderate. A Yaleman's or Harvardite's expenses average about \$900 each year, while the average at Brown University sinks as low as \$450 per annum. The expenses at Toronto University are as follows:—Tuition fees, \$20; usual board for the academic year 31 weeks—\$124; subscription for games, clubs, societies, &c., \$20; books, \$30. Thus \$250 per academic year is about the average cost at Toronto University.—*The Dalhousie Gazette*.

The average age of the gradation of United States students is 22. Trinity College is making a new departure. A Professorship of boxing is to be established.—*Varsity*.

The Harvard *Echo* has stopped publication after an existence of three years. This leaves the field alone to its successful rival, *The Herald*.

At Williams the fund derived from the rent of rooms is appropriated for the reduction of board at the college club, thus placing the best fare at less than \$3.00 per week.

Professor Packard, the Greek professor at Yale, has been tendered the position of resident curator of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece, which position will be rendered vacant at the expiration of the term of office of the present occupant, Professor Goodwin of Harvard.

Some time ago the library of Cornell University received, by the will of a friend, an estate which at the time was considered to be of but moderate value. It was found to be invested in Wisconsin pine lands, now worth about \$2,000,000 in hard money. This makes \$7,000,000 worth of pine lands that Cornell has in the same State.

Prof. Vichow, of Berlin, has in his laboratory a collection of 6,000 skulls, representing all races and times.

The law professors at Columbia receive a salary of \$7,500.

The permanent school fund of Kansas amounted to \$2,270,121.67 on June 30th.

The salaries of the new professors of the University of Texas range from \$4,000 down to 2,500.

Texas is to have a State institution with endowment of \$2,000,000. One of the departments opens next January.

In the German Universities there are at least 7,000 American students.

Cambridge and Oxford have an income of \$1,000,000 each, and each student's expenses for the six months of the academic year amount to from six hundred to one thousand dollars.

Mr. Holloway, an Englishman, has given \$2,000,000 to endow an institution for the higher education of women.

A item recently stated the number of students in the University of Berlin as over 2,000. It should be borne in mind that these 4,000 students are graduates of colleges, a collegiate course being a prerequisite for admission to a German University.

Edinburgh University had 3,237 students last term.

The college students of the United States number 25,670.

Trinity has 15 Frenchmen; Hobart, 22; Victoria, 33; Hamilton, 44; Rochester, 51; Williams, 68; Brown, 82; Amherst, 85; Syracuse, 140; Princeton, 178; Yale, 260; Harvard, 275; Cambridge, 855.

The Yale College Faculty have declared that hereafter when the Seniors and Sophomores injure a Frenchman the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.—*Ex.*

The classical departments at Oxford still continue to attract the largest number of able men, being closely followed however by the mathematical school. Natural Science comes next, then theology, then history, and last of all, law.

John Hopkins University has 186 students of which seventy are Frenchmen.

Phonography has been made a part of the curriculum in the Iowa State University.

Ashbury college will hereafter be known as De Pau University, in honour of W. C. De Pau, who has donated one million dollars to that college.

At present there in the United States sixty four Greek Letter Fraternities, having 487 colleges, thirty-five chapter houses, seventy alumni chapters, and a total membership of 62,256.

The Czar has given his consent to convert seventeen imperial palaces into institutions of learning. These palaces will, of course, be used for higher schools, while nothing is done for the improvement of popular education. Russia has a school population of 15,000,000, and the number of children in primary schools is a little over 1,009,000.

Since the modest beginning, thirteen years ago, of Girton College—the woman's college at Cambridge—it has twice been found necessary to make considerable extensions. The students have proved themselves eager to profit by the advantages afforded to them, as was shown by their distinctions obtained at Cambridge this year. It is now once more intended to develop the work of the college by making further and more elaborate extensions. For some time past a number of applicants have been refused admission owing to the want of space, and plans have at last been adopted which will make room for 23 more students, bringing up the number to 78.

At the installation of Lord Rosebery at the Edinburgh University, the Undergraduates decidedly distinguished themselves. They interrupted the opening prayer by a fire of exclamations such as 'tut, tut, man '—that's nonsense'—'that's not true,' &c. They pelted peas through pea-shooters. They cheered, hoated, and groaned at all the well-known men of the day, and wound up the evening by storming several houses, and smashing any quantity of panes. The police, as usual, were on the alert, and out of three or four hundred 'rioters' arrested, four appeared next morning and gave bail for further appearance. Lord Rosebery's speech was patriotic and Scotch, and called forth such enthusiasm that a staid Professor broke out into sonnets, from which he has not yet recovered.

The students of Aberdeen have had a most successful riot; the most riotous in fact, the police think, that has taken place in the town for a quarter of a century. The occasion was the inauguration of the Lord Rector of the University, Dr. Alexander Bain. A pledge having been exacted from the students that they would keep the peace, Dr. Bain felt justified in preparing his discourse. Apparently the students repented them of their promise, for, as the report goes, they "marched in a body from the University, headed by itinerant musicians, pelting the people in the street with peas and stones, and singing ribald songs." But this was only the overture. The real performance began when the hall was reached. An announcement that war had been declared had been received beforehand, and the door was barricaded and guarded by stalwart porters full of academic martial spirit. But the students were not disorganized by these preparations. The doors were smashed as well as the porters, and the rabble, rushing into the building, terrified the guests who thronged the galleries. Then followed a scene over which the Scotch papers are eloquent. Everything that was capable of being broken was broken, peas were discharged in clouds, and the visitors were hospitably set fire to with squibs. At this crisis the Lord Rector appeared upon the scene, but in no wise awed the assembly. Finally he resigned the hope of delivering himself, and, like a sensible man, walked out, accompanied by the members of the Senate. The victory was celebrated by another *feu de joie* of crackers and peas. The students then formed in procession and marched through the streets of the town, shouting and insulting the passers-by. This Scotch University has earned a bad name, which in soberer moments its students must themselves most of all regret.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.

The following information concerning this institution will be of interest to our readers:—

The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature, which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000 annually out of the general revenue of Victoria; also that no religious test shall be administered to any one to enable him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the appointment of a Council consisting of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen, and for the election by them out of their own body of a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor; also for the constitution of a Senate to be presided over by a Warden, as soon as the superior degrees (comprising degrees of Masters of Arts and Doctors of Law, Music and Medicine) should amount to not less than 100. This number was reached in 1867, and the Senate

was constituted on the 14th of June of that year. By the Act of incorporation, the Council were empowered to grant degrees in Arts, Laws and Music, to which degrees in Surgery were added by an Act assented to on 7th April, 1876. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that all degrees granted, or thereafter to be granted, by the Melbourne University, should be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of Medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject.

The memorial stone of the University Hall, to be called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, by the Hon. Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., who by his magnificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to spend it) was the means of the Hall being erected. The building is to be of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost will exceed £40,000.

Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated Colleges in connection with religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such Colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has only been taken advantage of by the Church of England and the Presbyterian Church. Their Colleges are named respectively Trinity and Ormond.

In the year 1880, 738 males and 216 females presented themselves for the Matriculation and Civil Service examinations at the University. Of these 255, or 30 per cent. of the males, and 79, or 37 per cent. of the females, passed the former; and 368, or 50 per cent. of the males, and 123, or 57 per cent. of the females, passed the latter. Three males and three females passed the Matriculation examination with credit. A large majority of those who pass the Matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career; although 334 passed the Matriculation examination in 1880, only 151 matriculated, and of these 11 were females. The number of students taking lectures in the several Faculties of the University in 1880 was as follows:—Arts, 73; Laws, 52; Engineering, 35; Medicine, 141; total, 301. The number of graduates in 1880 was 51, of whom 49 took direct and 2 *ad eundem* degrees. The whole number of the graduates from the founding of the University to the year 1880 was 645.

The receipts of the University in 1880 were £18,193, and the expenditure was £17,682.

Between the Lectures.

Song of the Med: "Good Bye, Sweet-Hart, Good Bye."
Ben fetch the baby.

Nearly all the post-offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that males arrive nearly every hour of the day.—*Ex.*

Lesson in Political Economy.—"Is time money?" "Yes, sir, it is."
"Prove it by illustration." "Well, if you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps, it's a quarter to two."—*The Dartmouth.*

One of the speakers at the late medical dinner said that he did not consider that that was the proper place to speak on grave subjects.

MR. EDITOR, tell me why the colonel
Is spelt in a style so infolent?
Cast one ray of light on a sorrowing wight,
Who for years has subscribed for your jolonel."

"Vanity of vanities; all is vanity, except the preacher," is the way a Theologue quotes it.—*Ex.*

An Irish nobleman, riding along a country road, saw a very fat boy dozing by the roadside. "Which way is it to Macroom, my lad?" asked the nobleman. "That way," replied the boy, lazily moving the toe of his boot in the direction of the place. Astonished at his extreme laziness, "my Lord" dismounted. "Boy," said he, "if you can show me a lazier act than that, I will give you a half-crown." The boy eyed him sleepily for a moment, and, turning half over on his side, muttered—"Put it in my pocket, sor." He got his half-crown.

Why is a clock the most humble thing in existence? Because it always holds its hands before its face and, however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

A friend of ours says he likes to pay occasional visits to the Legislative Assembly. He declares that it reminds him of a prize fight. First the "Ayes" have it and then the "Noes."

"An anxious enquirer" wishes to know why a stupid, awkward fellow is called a "muff." We are not very sure but we think it's because nothing but a muff will hold a lady's hand without squeezing it.

Professor (meeting Student leaving Molson's Bank). Is it a slope?
Student. Yes, Sir.

Prof. Thank God!!!

It is due to the reputation of the class to say, that there is a steep ascent of three storeys to the lecture room.

Visible Language.—The spoke of a wheel.

"Songs without Words."—The mosquitoes.

A man, who is so lost to all sense of decency as to pun in the wildest and most forlorn manner, declares that the recent demand for building materials makes him long to be a brick. Those who hear him long to be brick kilners.

There doesn't seem, at first glance, to be any connection between collecting accounts and blacksmith's work, but collectors of accounts after they get the money in very often make a bolt for it. This is not intended for iron, but is usually a case for steel.—*Ex.*

The theologian Snukes in the recent trip to the country delighted one of his Sunday audiences with a scientific dissertation on the probable origin of the world. In speaking of what he called the different wicked, atheistical, cosmical hypotheses he remarked that "some held that the earth was a gigantic plant, others that it was an animal of abnormal proportions upon whose back men and women flit about as fleas, while in his own humble opinion it was a concoction composed of myriads of atoms of floating matter conglomered into a conflagration."

An improbable interview with Mrs. Langtry.—It is rumoured that Mrs. Langtry, the English beauty, has been interviewed by a medical reporter. She said she was not a homeopathist, as had been stated; she believed in the New York Code, however. Her impressions of American medical men has so far been very favourable, and confirmed previous anticipations formed by a constant reading of the Medical Record. The branch of medicine in which she had been chiefly interested was dermatology; in this America easily led the world, and she was sorry she could not have got over in time for the Newport meeting of the Association. She attributed the beauty of her complexion to a constant study of American dermatological literature. Mrs. Langtry was hardly prepared to give her opinion of Post-Graduate Schools, but thought they were very nice. She would send tickets, she said to any doctors not connected with some medical school—it seemed such a pity. The reporter told her, however, that there were none such. Mrs. Langtry preferred to take her medicines in pill form. She liked the oval-shaped, sugar-coated ones best. Mrs. Langtry asked about our insane asylums, and strongly urged the use of the tight-fitting jacket called the "Jersey," as a substitute for camisoles and straight-jackets.—N. Y. Med. Record.

OSCUATION (Continued).

The agitation of this subject in our last issue, has invoked innumerable rimes and epigrams, some of them being of a legal turn, but most of them being inspired by the poetic muse.

The following are among the best:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| "A language all can understand,
In any age and any land." | "The best definition of a kiss,
Why—barely two mouthfuls of bliss." |
| "My definition's a commercial one,
A bill presented and a stamp thereon." | "It may mean little, it oft means much,
And oftener nothing at all;
And it's always off as soon as it's on,
And it's never the same to all." |
| "A kiss is a declaration of love by
deed of mouth." | "If fit material for a kiss you seek,
You need but two lips and a little
[check]." |
| "A speechless token
Of things so sweet,
They can't be spoken." | "A kiss to be sweet must be under the
[nose],
But sweeter by far when 'tis under the
[nose]." |
| "Child and mother's fond delight,
Lover's draught of sweetest bliss;
Woman's veil of keenest spite,
A Kiss." | "The right of a mother,
The toy of a flirt,
The hope of a lover,
The true one's desert." |
| "The key which opens the fatal door
To thoughts unknown, unguessed be-
[fore];
But whether 'tis for weal or woe,
Those e'en who use it do not know." | |

AN EXTRACT FROM THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPYS, ESQ., WHILE AN UNDERGRADUATE AT CAMBRIDGE.

We hold in our hands a Mathematical Honour list, etc., certainly published earlier than the year 1747; for although the date has unfortunately become obliterated with age, we know it to be more ancient than any other existing list, from the fact that our Author's name appears therein, third from the bottom of the Junior Optimes; a place which the endorsement in Mr. Pepys's handwriting would lead us to suppose he scarcely considered worthy of his merits and attainments.

In addition to this list, we possess a few of the Problems actually set, as the endorsement informs us, in the very examination for which Pepys entered.

Mathematical men will, we have no doubt, look upon these problems with interest, and will not fail to mark the enormous stride which science has made since our Author's time. It will be noticed that Pepys considers

these problems as by far the most difficult of any that were set in that, or in any previous examination; yet in the present day we doubt if the lowest Junior Optime would find the slightest difficulty in solving any one of them.

Problem ix. is beautifully simple when we grasp the data, and affords us a novel and interesting fact in natural history, with which we venture to assert that none of our readers were previously acquainted. These problems, however, speak for themselves, and, without any further remarks from us, will commend themselves to the notice of all true mathematical minds. Suffice it to mention in conclusion that Problem 11, apart from its intrinsic merit, is especially noteworthy from being endorsed in Mr. Pepys' hand: "To this question Isaac Newton ('y^e senior wangler) alone gave y^e correct answer, which is .0001. S. P."—En.

MODERATORS. { Izaak Walton, M.A., Trin.

{ William Barlow Humphry Vilkins, M.A., Trin.

Wranglers.

Senior Optimes.

Junior Optimes.

Dr. Newton, Trin.	Dr. Clavius, Caius.	Dr. Dryden, Jesus.
Kepler, Ennu.	{ Cocker, Magd.	Burton, Caius.
Barrow, Trin.	{ Wren, Trin. II.	Fitzroy, Trin.
Thompson, Joh.	{ Euler, Hamb.	Warren, Trin.
Huygens, Joh.	{ Copernicus, Pet.	A nberley, Trin.
{ Maclaurin, Trin.	{ Gunning, Joh.	PEPYS, Magd.
{ Taylor, Clare.	{ Reaumur, Trin. II.	{ Smith, Emm.
Napier, Down.	{ Boyle, Down.	{ A. Brown, Pemb.
Harrison, Corpus.	{ Fahrenheit, Sid.	
Milton, Christ's.	{ Brown, King's.	
Watts, Clare.	{ Jones, Queen's.	
	{ Robinson, Cath.	
	{ Disraeli, Trin.	

Endorsed in Mr. Pepys's handwriting: "A more than usually stiff exam"; much below my place, and mightily solde. S. P."

Endorsed in Mr. Pepy's hand: "Some of the hardest problems in the exam". S. P."

PROBLEMS.

i. A very small elephant, whose weight may be neglected, balances himself upon a spherical ball whose diameter is 10 inches, which he moves with uniform velocity v up an inclined plane, inclination = a . At the same time he raises his trunk with uniformly accelerated velocity from a vertical to a horizontal position. Find the locus of the center of gravity of a fly which makes a complete revolution of the trunk in the same period.

3. A lady on being asked her age replied: "If you multiply one-seventh of the cube of half the square root of what my age was last year by three-fifths of the cube of the difference of the digits of what it will be next year; the products will be four-ninths of the square root of fifteen times the sum of the digits of what my age will be in ten year's time, divided by three-elevenths of the square of the double of the cube-root of my present age." How old was she?

ix. A moveable platform is drawn with uniform velocity round a circular path of given diameter. Upon it a walrus, whose weight is W , pirouettes with constant angular velocity α , on his left hind leg, and at the same time blinks with his right and left eye alternately, beginning with the right, at intervals which are in a given Harmonical Progression. At the centre of the circle a given hippopotamus pirouettes with uniform velocity ω , in the opposite direction on his right hind leg, with blinks with his eyes alternately, beginning with the left, at intervals which are in a given Arithmetical Progression. Supposing that they begin to blink simultaneously, investigate the probability of each of them seeing the other with his left eye alone at a given time t .

11. A speaks the truth twice out of five times, B three times out of seven, and C once out of nine times. B says that A has affirmed that C denies that D is a liar. Investigate D 's regard for veracity.

13. At an evening party, two belles are present whose attractions vary inversely as the distance, the absolute forces being u_1 and u_2 respectively. If a gentleman on entering be introduced to the one in whose case the absolute force is the least, find the time that will elapse before the more powerful attraction of the other induces him to obtain an introduction to her, the distance between the seats of the belles being given = to a .

Personals.

We hear that HUGH GALE, M.D., '82, who now practising in Bad Anxe, Mich., intends taking a partner. We haven't heard the young lady's name. Add another name to the list of martyrs.

We congratulate the class of '83, in Medicine, on their choice of a Valedictorian. They have, in J. B. LORING, a thorough representative of the class and one fully qualified to undertake the writing of a valedictory.

We are glad to learn that W. C. COUSENS, M.D., '82, last month passed his examinations at the Edinburgh School of Medicine, receiving the degrees of L. R. C. P. and S. We tender him our congratulations. He is at present sniffing the balmy air of the South of France.

We notice by an Edinburgh paper that W. D. BRYDONE-JACK, B.A., whom

all the finals will remember as a jolly good fellow, has been elected president of the Edinburgh Canadian Students' Club. Jack, old boy, shake! We knew your Freshman year with us would be of service to you sooner or later.

A. K. McCORKILL, M.D., '82, may be consulted in East Farnham, Que. DR. O'KEEFE, '82, is practising in Minto, Dakota.

EDMUND CHRISTIE, M.D., '82, has accepted the bonus of the citizens of Chicago and commenced practice among them.

DRS. HOWARD, B.A., THORNTON, B.A., and GRANT, all of '82, are together in England, attending the London Hospitals.

C. H. KEAYS, '82, Arts, has followed in the footsteps of his fathers and taken unto himself a wife. None of his fellow students, who had the pleasure of hearing his exposition of the law of Evolution at the Graduating dinner of '80, will doubt for a moment the success of this last enterprise. Miss Celia Capp, of Hamilton, is the happy lady. May she prove a golden lock!

R. K. McCORKILL, M.D., '82, may be consulted in East Farnham, Que.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

SIRS,

With regard to the Glee Club just established in the College, I would like to suggest that it have some definite object in view. There is enough musical talent in McGill to have a good concert at the end of the Session, and there is no want of City institutions in behalf of which it might be held.

I remain, &c.,

F. H.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

SIRS,

Can any of the readers of the GAZETTE tell me where I may obtain Nos. one, two and three for October, November and December, respectively, of the GAZETTE for 1879. Information of where they may be obtained will greatly oblige.

W. A. DEW. SMITH,
Medical Faculty.

MONTREAL, 19th Dec., 1882.

THE NEW PROFESSION.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

SIRS,—

During a recent trip in Europe, I learned that young men and educated women were studying electrical or telegraph engineering, which profession has not yet become overcrowded, and great fortunes have been made in its pursuit.

The enormous extension of the telegraph, telephone, electric light, cables, &c., into all parts of the world, will create a great demand for skilled electrical engineers.

If any of the readers of your valuable journal are interested in this new field, I will cheerfully give them any information in my power.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY GREER.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE

SIRS,—

A third year man in Arts would like to direct the attention of the authorities to the following. In the Intermediate last spring, there were two papers on English, each consisting of ten questions; the one on the lectures of the English Professor, the other on a part of Spalding's English Literature. The candidate could choose twelve of the twenty to answer. Here's the trouble. In my opinion one can prepare the Spalding in much less time than half the time that it takes to as thoroughly prepare Prof. Moyses's lectures. So that either the student will neglect the Professor's lectures—a thing which is certainly not to be desired—or, if he wants to prepare and answer on them, be at a disadvantage in the examination with those who prepare Spalding.

'84.

The reason for setting alternative questions was that colleges affiliated to McGill University, might not find themselves at a disadvantage because they were unable to furnish oral teaching. A student could, under the old regulations, obtain the maximum number of marks by showing exact knowledge of the prescribed portions of Spalding; or, again, could earn first-class standing by writing a good paper on the matter set forth in the University lectures of the second year: in such case a slight supplementary knowledge of Spalding was necessary to allow of full marks being taken. The instructions at the head of the questions made this perfectly clear. The difficulty has now been obviated by a regulation that the second year

lectures in English are obligatory, not optional, as before. McGill students, therefore, not be required to study Spalding in future.

CON. ED.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

Sirs,

In the last issue of the McGill Gazette, I noticed that the sports committee of Harvard University has adopted a plan to prevent the contestants from obtaining professional assistance in their training for the various College sports; and, in order that this arbitrary measure may not creep into our College rules, I wish to point out how inapplicable such an enactment is.

1 Besides being a severe rule, it seems to be *ultra vires* of the Committee inasmuch as it restricts the liberty of the student. It has, moreover, a tendency to diminish the interest and enthusiasm of the students in these Athletic contests.

To say nothing, however, of its disadvantages, I would simply ask the question, how is it to be effected? For my part, I cannot answer it. To exact an oath from each of the Athletes that he has not received hints respecting his training from some professional source or another, would not only be most impracticable, but degrading.

One may inadvertently obtain from a professional trainer sufficient information to disqualify him from competing; while another may acquire knowledge from, or even practice with, an amateur who is equally proficient in these matters, and yet be not subject to such regulations.

To my mind, it is of little importance how many suggestions a man may get in order to render him a good athlete. If he have not the mettle in him, he will gain little for his trouble; and this will be illustrated by the fact that no matter how thoroughly you train a *Clydesdale* horse, he will never be able to compete with a *Black Hawk* in the qualification of the latter. Though this be said of horses, it also holds good for men.

Notwithstanding what I have said, why debar anyone from soliciting aid from his superiors? When persons of equal skill go to that length, it shows they pride themselves in their skill, and should consequently be encouraged and handsomely rewarded rather than excluded from the sports.

The insertion of that clause in the University Athletic Association Rules, is surely the outcome of jealousy on the part of some unsuccessful candidate, who afterwards exercised his influence in working the exclusion of the more successful competitor. No honest minded man would think of debarring another on such trivial grounds as these referred to.

Hoping I have not taken up too much space,

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. K.

Poetry.

SQUANDERED LIVES.

(Written for the MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.)

The fisherman wades in the surges,
The sailor sails o'er the sea,
The soldier steps bravely to battle,
The woodman lays axe to the tree.

They are each of the breed of the heroes,
The manhood attempted on strife,
Strong hands that go lightly to labour,
True hearts that take comfort in life.

In each is the seed to replenish,
The work with the vigor it needs,
The centre of honest affection,
The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher,

The sailor is dropped in the sea,
The soldier lies cold by his cannon,
The woodman is crushed by his tree.

Each prodigal life that is wasted,
In many achievements unacted,
But lengthens the days of the coward,
And strengthens the crafty and mean.

The blood of the noblest is lavished,
That the selfish a profit may find,
God sees the lives that are squandered,
And we to His wisdom are blind.

SONG FROM THE NEW COMIC OPERA, "PATIENTS."

(As given in Montreal by Doctor Bouthorpe, A.S.S., Member Homoeopath. Soc., &c., &c., *ad lib.*)

(Entire and sings.)

I.

If you're eager for to shine in the Homoeopathic line as a man of wondrous skill,
You should write a little *Manual* and give a little granule alternately with a pill.
You should talk with all the ladies and tell them that to Hades the allopaths will send them sure,

With their complicated mixtures and apothecaries' fixtures, which may kill but cannot cure.

(Chorus.)

And every one will say, as you drive about each day,
If he is so much better than the ortho-Docs, and they can cure me,
O, what a very super-extra kind of Doc,

A Homoeopath must be.

II.

If they're feverish at night, give a touch of Aconite,

No other drug is worth *shucks*;

If they're simply feeling ill-a, a little touch of Pulsatilla,
Followed up with a dose of Nux.
If you do yourself the honour to prescribe some belladonna,
Or a pileule of Rhus-Tox:
Or in giving out Mercurius, shun the imitations spurious,
Which all druggists keep in stock.

(Chorus.)

And every one will say, if you go on in this way,
If quantities so *very, very* small will really cure me,
Oh, what very singularly strong kind of drugs,

These Homoeopathic drugs must be.

III.

Speak in no measured terms, of the "*Allopathic*" worms,
Whose "*similia similibus non powderis et pillibus*,"
But their Allopathic labors we'll seize upon, Be Jabers,

Since they will not recognize us, we will carry off the prizes,

(Chorus.)

And every fool will say, when we take on in this way,
Just look at those poor, good, meek men, kept back through jealousy;
Oh, what hard-hearted probates,

By our persecuted *early Christian* tone.

And claim them as *our own*.

And claim them as *our own*.

And claim them as *our own*.

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And claim them as *our own*.

And claim them as *our own*.

THE COLLEGE FOP.

(By HARRY SHORTFELLOW.)

The swell stood in the college hall,
His watch-guard, purest lead,
The fumes that left his cigarette
Rolled round his empty head.

Yet pitiful and green he stood,
As born to be an ape;
A creature of infernal cheek,
A proud though childlike shape.

The fumes rolled up, yet there he stood,
Chuck-full of self-conceit;
His scented hair, his big brass ring,
His sleek, but ill-formed feet

Impressed us all that this *thing's*
mind,
(O, Mind, forgive a joke!)
Was made of air and chlorophyll,
And thickened up with smoke.

He tried to speak; once more he tried—
If that could be called speech,
Lisped out from somewhere, in his
nose,
Which seemed beyond his reach.

About him was a musky smell;
But in his face no shame;
While, in his hand, he swung aloft
A slender milk-weed cane.

This tight-clad youth in college sits,
Whom Doctors seek in vain
To teach, but fail; his skull is filled
With bran instead of brain.

The learned men may well be wild—
May well with cholera sigh;
And long to shoot this o'er-grown
babe,

Like powder, to the sky.

There'll be a day—and not far hence:
The fop—where will he be?
Ask you the winds, that, far abroad,
Upon the wintry sea,

Hold revel with the crested wave;
And rend the ships of oak:
A strange weird answer they will
give—
"He has gone up in smoke".

Notes and Queries.

What do the words *bourdon* and *pergolas* mean? W.
The blare of that triumphal *bourdon* of brass instruments" is the phrase from which the word as spelled in the query is taken. The form is incorrect; it should be *bourdon*. *Bourdon* here means a deep bass, or a musical chorus, which is practically the same thing. Chaucer, *Prolog* 673-4, reads:
This Sompnour bar to him a stiff bourdon,
Was never trouper of half so great a soun.

This implies that the *Sompnour* sang, either the bass part of the *Pardoner's* song, or lustily in its refrain. *Bourdon* is the direct source of the word *burden*, a refrain, as in "Sweet sprites, the burden bear."—[*Temp. Act I. Sc. 2.*]

Etymology.—The etymology of the word *bourdon*, and its other forms *bourdon* and *burden* is the Low Latin *burdonem*, acc. of *burdo*, [onomatopoeic word] a drone,—the idea of a humming noise being persistent in the word's history, e.g., Fr. *bourdon*, a drone or drone-bee; also the humming or buzzing of bees; also, the drone of a bagpipe." [Coigrave.] c.f. Fr. *bourdonner*, to hum. The L. Latin *burdo* also meant [1] a mule [2] a long organ pipe. Diez [Grammar of Romance Languages] thinks that *burdo*, a mule, is the root-meaning of the word. From it he derives the idea of the pilgrim's staff (this is a very common meaning in Middle English). It, *burdone*, Span. *burdon*, Pg. *burdo*, Fr. *bourdon*. The pilgrim's staff was his mule, his support; so Span. *muleta*, a mule or a crutch. This staff being large led to the signification of a large organ-pipe, giving forth a deep sound, whence *bourdon* and *burden*, a refrain, (c.f. *bourdon*, the instrumental stop).

Pergolas I am unable to find in any Romance lexicon. The word is applied to vines.

What is Gavelkind?

H.

Gavelkind is a species of land tenure. The term is applied to the agrarian system of the Irish Celts, and also to the agrarian system in certain parts of Britain, chiefly Kent. Irish gavelkind and English gavelkind are, however, of very different natures.

Irish gavelkind.—The early Celtic inhabitants of Ireland were partitioned into clans or tribes, each looking back to a common ancestor, from whom they claimed kinship. Large clans were subdivided into smaller groups. These groups corresponded to the Roman *gens* and the Greek *gens*. The unit social and political was therefore the family group or *Sept*. The system of succession among the Irish Celts or *gavelkind* is similar to that still in vogue among the Zadrugas of Servia and the joint-families of India, and resembles the *compagni* or *Frerescheux*, the "coteries" and fraternities of mediaeval France, which lived in one house, tilled land in common, and shared its produce. [The primitive community, as displayed in the earliest Teutonic villages, and now in the *mir* of Russia, and the *sawaks* of Java, had given place among the Irish to a different polity, the family property of the *Gens*]. According to the custom of *Irish gavelkind*, "when a member of a sept or clan dies, leaving property, the chief makes a new distribution of all the lands of the sept among the different households, who thus obtain a large number of parcels. Succession in the direct line is accordingly still unknown; the collective succession of the clan is the system in force, and women are entirely excluded."

Gavelkind as established in Kent is a very different thing. By it, if the head of a family, in the ordinary sense of the term, dies intestate, the estate does not descend to the eldest *son* but to all the *sons* in equal shares. This

resembles French law. There were other conditions attached to Kentish *gavelkind*. One of the most important declared that no escheat or forfeiture resulted on attainder for felony.

The etymology of *gavelkind* is usually given as A. S. *gafol*, tribute and *kind*, the ordinary suffix. This is an error. The word is the Irish *gabhaltaine*, which signifies "accepted from the tribe," that is, family-tenure.

CON. ED.

List of New Books Received

New Books, from 1st December, 1882.

Civil Engineers Society, London, England.—Vol : I.XX.

Dawson (Dr. J. W).—Fossil Men.

Thomas.—Coal Mine-Gas and Ventilation.

Miller.—Elements of Chemistry.—2 vols.

Warren.—Mastodon Giganteus.

Tasse.—Les Canadiens De L'Ouest—2 vols.

Photographs of Lake Memphremagog.—Notman.

Hatch.—Aristotle's Moral Philosophy.

Hatfield.—Theory of Transverse Strains.

Wood.—Theory of the Construction of Bridges.

Corliss Engine.—Uhland's Treatise—4 vols.

Harvard University Catalogue.—1882-83.

Library, December 22nd, 1882.

M. WILLIAMS TAYLOR,
Asst.-Librarian

Advertisements.

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