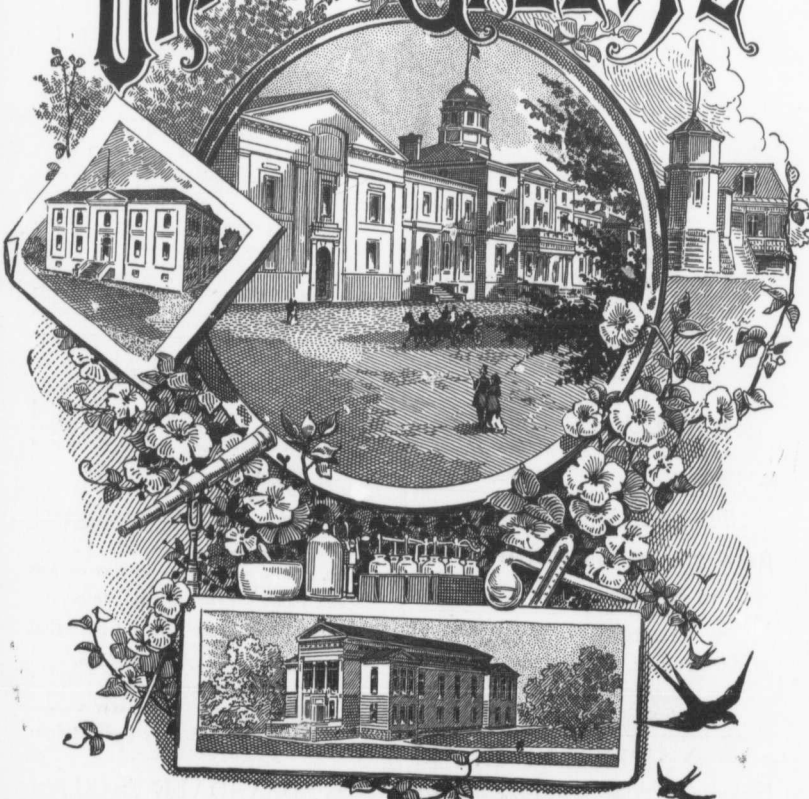


# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1887-88

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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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[No. 2.

## University Gazette.

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

All communications may be addressed to the Editors, P. O. Box 1290.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

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### Editorials.

#### THE LAW FACULTY.

It was our intention, as intimated in our last issue, to proceed to take up *seriatim* the different courses of lectures in this faculty, and to discuss each of them in a fair, open and candid spirit, with a view to their improvement. The letter of law student has, however, for the time being drawn us off from our purpose; for this issue at least, we consider it our duty to treat the

question once more, generally, before going into details. We desire to say here, that our references to the school, in last issue, have done what we hoped they would. They have set the students themselves thinking on the subject. We are heartily glad that law student has written us; we hope that not only law students, but medical, arts and science men will find it to their interest to use the GAZETTE for the expression of their views and wants.

In the main, this letter of law student shows him to be with us in our contentions that reform and improvement are very much needed.

We hope the pages of the GAZETTE will never be lacking in proper respect to the teaching body: we entertain for these men the highest possible respect; but it is an insult to their liberality of thought, to them as educated gentlemen, to pretend that we cannot differ from them, urge views opposed to theirs even with warmth and energy, nay, even accuse them of want of hearty interest, and yet not respect them. We shall never yield a servile obedience, nor do they expect it: such is not a British, much less a McGill characteristic.

That so many pages of the GAZETTE have in past years been devoted to the affairs of the law faculty, will be to thinking men, no evidence that the editors or any of them are "afflicted with a chronic distemper which finds relief in venting its virulence" on the question: on the contrary it will be an evidence to the more thoughtful of our readers, that a difficult undertaking has found men not easily discouraged, and the whole tenor of law students' letter goes to prove this to be true.

Law student must not allow his powers of rhetoric to becloud his common sense, of which his letter shows him to be endowed with no small share. Surely there was no "rabid denunciation" in our last editorial on this subject? More than this, we defy law student to point out any "rabid denunciation" of the school in our editorial columns for the past four years. Interviews with past graduates have been published, which certainly were severe; but the object was to get at the opinions of men who had passed through the school; their names were given in every case and they speak for themselves: we simply collected public opinion.

One point more: law student insinuates that the professors will be influenced in their treatment of present students at examination time by the GAZETTE's

criticisms. This is a gratuitous insult to the professors which we feel bound to resent. He need fear no such meanness. If the courses are improved, the examinations will be correspondingly improved, and students will have nothing to complain of. If we are able to effect no change in the class work, students may rest satisfied, the professors will make no changes in the examinations.

Again, law student says that those whose heads are now safe are agitating for reforms. He does not know the facts of the case; if he did he would know, that in past years the agitation was carried on, and that to the knowledge of the professors, almost solely by men who were then students and who in a few weeks from the date of the publication of the articles, went up for examination. And why? because they had faith in the great need of what they contended for, and equal faith in the fair dealing of their teachers.

The concluding part of law student's letter is a valuable plea in favour of our contentions. In next issue we hope to begin our criticism of the lectures, as promised.

#### COLLEGE POLITICS.

It has often been said that a college is but a miniature world. In no way is this saying better exemplified than by the manner in which college politics are conducted. The students of a Faculty are divided into numerous parties. In Medicine, there are the Y.M.C.A., which, we believe, will not be denied to have a desire to see its members occupy prominent positions in the gift of the students; the Association of the Maritime Province men; a secret society, and a class of students belonging to none of these organizations and generally inimical to them all. These divisions have candidates in the field for every prominent college honor, not openly, luckily for their studies, which would otherwise suffer considerably, owing to the elaborate campaigns which would inevitably result, but secretly. Each of these candidates is vigorously canvassed by his party, as the one man capable of saving the faculty from disgrace in the eyes of the college world, and is opposed by every body else, on the grounds that his interests are identical with those of his backers.

Now, we wish to ask what the pitiful little influence of a man holding the most prominent college position amounts to? How can he better the condition of any one student in the Faculty? Or, what pernicious influence can his election have on any college institution?

There are two much coveted positions yet to be filled in the class of '88 Medicine—that of

President of the Faculty dinners and that of Valedictorian. In the former election, the whole college takes part, and the amount of buttonhole electioneering now being gone through with, would astonish an outsider. The men of '88 and '89 are sufficiently well acquainted with the candidates for this proud position to make a judicious choice; but we wish here to address a few remarks to the students of '90 and '91. If it is of the slightest concern to you who presides at your dinners, take the trouble to make the personal acquaintance of the various candidates. You want a man of good presence, some oratorical powers, and a great deal of *savoir faire*. The man who has the best combination of these qualities is the one to vote for. Remember, that if he be a member of the Maritime Association, or of the Y.M.C.A., or of any other society, that that fact will not influence his way of conducting your special feast, and is not fraught with bloody ruin to any college association. With regard to the office of Valedictorian, a man who can write a respectable essay and read it distinctly and fluently, is all that is needed; and how his connection with any society can affect anything or anybody is beyond our comprehension. It has been noted lately that the society feeling is not so strong now as formerly. But, opposition to a candidate, if any interest at all be taken in his election, is generally based on the most absurd partizan grounds.

#### DO YOUR DUTY.

We have again to appeal to the students of McGill for a more hearty co-operation with those who have the affairs of the various societies of the University in their hands. These institutions do not receive the support their usefulness merits, nor are they valued as highly as they deserve. As a consequence, they are carried on under conditions of considerable difficulty, and lose much of their intended serviceableness.

Why is it that the Athletic Association, as an example, has not a larger support from the students? Its right to a place among University institutions is manifest to all. It is a source of much pleasure and healthy advantage to a large number of men, and, such being the case, no one should be willing to see its usefulness crippled by a lack of funds or of cordial assistance.

That the Undergraduates' Literary Society has been of almost incalculable benefit to those who have been active and constant participants in its affairs, is a matter of common consent. Yet we feel that the strict limits of the case are not overstepped when we affirm

that many of the students, through a lack of regular attendance at its meetings, lose altogether the advantages which the society is calculated to occasion. They thus serve to narrow its influence and power for service, instead of sustaining it by hearty interest and support.

The same general truth holds in regard to the Y.M.C.A., the Reading Room, and the various other societies of the University. If these are not so successful as it is desirable they should be, the onus of the fault lies with those who either neglect them altogether, or give them only a meagre assistance. That they are useful institutions, no one denies. Theirs would be a loss seriously felt in McGill, and would assuredly give rise to objectionable comparisons between this and other universities. They fill a useful place, indeed a necessary one, in collegiate life. We therefore urge a greater attention on the part of all the students to their claims. If each man felt that upon him devolved the duty of aiding and sustaining the various societies which have been mentioned, we should hear less of deficient finances and restricted usefulness.

#### STUDENTS AND POLICE.

The different accounts of the encounter between students and police are so contradictory that it is difficult to form an opinion as to what a correct version of the affair is.

Two facts, however, are pretty well established—the students did some things in the Academy for which no excuse can be offered; for example, lighting fire-crackers in a crowded house is so reprehensible an act that the wonder is the great body of students did not themselves punish the offender for such an insane deed. The other fact well established is that the police made a most unprovoked attack on the students outside the Academy. We have it on the best authority that neither the police, the onlookers, nor the students, had the remotest idea why the *bâtons* were used so freely.

#### Contributions.

##### A COUNTRY BOY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.]

BY NIEL V. ERIUS.

##### CHAPTER II.

"All the world loves a lover."—Emerson.

Mr. Nettleton James was a man of about five-and-forty, portly, merry, and rather above than below medium height. He could do the work of three men, and made all his employées do the same. Keen to

the last cent in business, he was nevertheless charitable to a degree in private life. His motto was—"When money's to be made, use all legitimate means; when it is made, make it useful to help your fellows."

Mr. James had a family, as all men worth anything do have. "A family," he told a young man once, "is the best anchor to hold one to respectability. Beyond a certain point a man can get neither wealth nor position without a family." His family consisted of a wife and three children. Mrs. James' age was so unimportant a matter to everyone but herself, that it is not worth while risking her anger by revealing it. The children were nineteen, seventeen, and fifteen. Mr. James called them children, but Charley, the eldest, who carried a cane, smoked cigarettes, and supported his neck with a three-inch collar, thought that his father and the law were singularly ignorant of the time when manhood arrives. The other members of the family, Alice and Edith, were familiarly known as "Dawn" and "Dusk," names given them one day by their father, when in a merry mood, and which clung to them on account of their appropriateness.

Dawn was the elder. The sunlight sparkled in her hair as through the golden clouds of morning. Her eyes were like the sea where it meets the sky, and her figure excelled that of Cleopatra, the world ruler, for it actually exceeded five feet in height, while Cleopatra's only reached four feet six.

And yet Dawn was by no means as changeable as the sea or as happy as the sunlight. She was a sedate, motherly body, who just doted on babies, and who was known to every one of these creatures in the neighborhood. And as for common sense, beyond her unpardonable love for infants, there wasn't a person in the world had more.

Dusk was already a dangerous creature for a man with feelings to meet. She had all the seductive langors of a summer night about her, with its fire-fly flashes, lulling the heart into fancied oblivion, and stealing its strength the while. She was nearly a head taller than her sister, of exquisite figure, and with a great square head set in a frame of dark brown curls, that fell heavily and thickly upon her shoulders, and swept in a wayward throng of tiny ringlets over her high, smooth forehead. Her eyes, like her hair, were dark brown, and of great size and brilliancy, with a world of feeling, and strength, and soul in them. Her's was a lion's head, one that, when she should reach womanhood, would awe, not by its beauty alone, but by its quiet power. She reminded one of that brave-hearted queen whose tender arm was broken in the staple as it barred the way to her husband's life, for there was that in her eyes sometimes that told she would do the same if need be.

And as yet she was only fifteen. It was a few days after the farewell walk of Lizzie and Peter that Mr. James came home from work with a frown upon his usually happy face. He ran up the steps of his house on Sherbrooke street and rang the bell violently. The door was almost immediately opened by "Dusk," who had been watching for him, and who now placed herself in his way demanding toll.

"A kiss first, papa, or you cannot come in," she said, holding up her lips to his.

Her father lightly swept her mouth with his, and pushed past her, saying—

"There, there, Dusk, don't be silly. I'm in a hurry. Let me past."

The girl stood where her father had left her, the clouds gathering about her brows and the rain-drops glistening in her eyes. It was the first time her father had treated her so, and she resented it. She tapped the ground with her foot in anger, and then shutting the door, marched upstairs to her room.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nettleton James had sought his library and locked himself in. He pulled down his desk, and drawing some documents from his pocket spread them out before him.

The sun, just setting behind the mountain, poured a flood of light into the room, and a sparrow or two chirped in the garden.

After a while he rose, and unlocking a drawer in the desk drew out some more documents, among them a photograph, at which he gazed long and earnestly.

"Yes," he muttered, "there is no doubt about it. They have the same face, but it is countifined in the boy. Forbes, Forbes, why did you send him here? Better if he had lived and died a farmer. But one cannot break the eaglet's spirit or tame the zebra to a horse's work."

Mr. James resumed his study of the documents, and the sun had long sunk to rest ere he heard the gentle tapping that had been going on at the door for some time.

He rose, restored the documents and photograph to the drawer, locked it, and then opened the door.

"Well, child?" he asked as he saw Alice; "what is it you want?"

"Are you not coming to tea, papa?" said Alice. "It has been ready over an hour. Mother says you can go to work after tea, if you must."

"My work is over, Dawn," he replied, kissing her. "I'm sorry I kept you waiting."

Together they went into the dining-room and sat down. Edith was not there.

"Where's Edith, Alice?" asked Mrs. James.

"She's in her room, mamma. She doesn't want any tea."

"Why, what's the matter? Is she ill?"

"No," broke in Charley, "but she's in a terrible temper over something. I went in to tell her tea was ready, and she chased me out like a whirlwind. It wasn't my funeral if she didn't get tea, so I left her and came down."

"What is wrong, Dawn?" asked Mr. James

"She says you were cross, papa."

"Cross! cross with her? Why, I only saw her at the door. Oh! yes, I know now. I was in a hurry, and answered her sharply. I'll soon make that right."

So saying, he left the table, and went upstairs to Edith's room. Edith was sitting at the window when her father entered, and did not hear him until he spoke to her:

"Crying, Dusk, crying? Did you feel it as much as that? What a cross, old bear I am. Will you not forgive me, girl?"

Edith burst into sobs, and her father drew a chair beside her, and putting his arms around her, sat with her in the twilight.

"Come, Dusk, forgive and forget. Mr. Forbes had sent me a young man to look after, and that worried me and gave me too much to do, else I would never have been cross."

"I hate him," said Edith, vehemently. "Why did he come bothering you, and making you cross?"

But Edith's were summer tempests, with sun ever ready to shine through them, and she was soon downstairs at tea all smiles and sunshine.

"Mother," said Mr. James, late in the evening, as the family party sat round the grate fire, still only a luxury, "Forbes has asked me to keep an eye on a young chap named Simson, and I have asked him to spend Saturday evening with us. That will be all right, I suppose?"

"Oh! dear," said Edith.

"How unlucky," said Alice.

"Cor'found it," muttered Charley.

Mr. James raised his eyebrows enquiringly, and looked at the three younger members of the family circle.

"Well, what's up now?" he asked. "Have I broken in on any arrangement of yours, young people?"

"Why, papa, didn't you promise to take Edith and me to the concert on Saturday, and isn't Charley going with Bertha?"

Mr. James' face expressed the dismay he felt. He made it a rule of his life to fulfil every promise he made to his children, and finding himself in a quandary, gave free vent to his feelings by rubbing his head and exclaiming, "Oh! my, oh! my."

"I'm going, anyway," said Charley.

"You're a boy," said Edith. "I wish I were a boy, I'd go, too. I've got to drag poor papa wherever I go. If I were a boy, I'd be a soldier, and I wouldn't smoke horrid cigarettes"—Charley had just lit one—"or go around with my head over a fence."

Charley rushed at her, partly in fun, partly annoyed, but Edith eluded him, and found shelter in her father's arms.

"Keep still, children," said Mr. James; "let us see what is to be done. The girls must go to the concert, even if I stay at home. I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll take him with us."

"Don't ask me to be his companion, papa," said Edith; "you know I hate him."

"You'll have to go with anyone your papa chooses, Dusk," said her mother.

"Then I'll be just as cross and rude as ever I can be," said the girl, shaking her curls.

"Which will not be much, Dusk," said her father, laughing. "You cannot be really unkind, even if you try."

And thus it was decided that Peter should go to the concert with the James'. He was not so ignorant of music as his new friends supposed, though of concert etiquette he knew so little as to go dressed in gray home-spun, much to Edith's secret amusement and Alice's chagrin. He had heard the low of cattle, the bird songs in the morning, the murmur of brooks,

and the hum of bees; he had heard the wind in the branches, the rustle of water fowl in the reeds, the wail of the loon, the tap of the woodpecker, and the far-off ring of the woodman's axe; and he had heard Mr. Forbes playing by the hour on his violin, and weaving these sounds into the sweetest or grandest of music. In other words, Peter had found his music where the composer finds it, and he recognized it, though without the power to copy it, as a dog understands the voice while unable to speak. Peter was—it may as well be said now as afterwards—a true genius, with the power of seeing and hearing for himself, and who looked upon the world from his own standpoint, scarcely recognizing that others might see differently.

There was much trouble about Peter's gray suit—not open trouble, but still there was trouble. Charley ran his eyes over Peter's great proportions, and gave up all hope of lending him a dress suit. Alice had donned evening dress, and could not well be escorted by him; so Edith, still considered child enough to be spared such attire, was, as she said to herself, "afflicted with the monster." Peter himself was nervous. Edith, as her father said, could not really make herself disagreeable, for there was always an inexhaustible fund of pity at the bottom of her heart that her bitterest enemies could make sure of, so Peter did not know how she loathed him. Yet he was nervous. He was quick to spy out things, and soon saw that his style of dress was hardly what was expected of him. He envied Charley's expanse of shirt front, with its pearl studs, and he coveted the easy manner in which Charley wore his dress suit. But Charley was an exceptionally fine fellow in society. His failing for cigarettes and high collars were only spots on the sun, and he never let either go too far. His collars were always just within the limits of fashion, and a few lozenges removed the scent of tobacco. He was a muscular young fellow, and a bright one; in fact, taking him all in all, he was a creditable specimen of a city youth, and one not to be abashed, even by the heavier physique of the country lad. Between ourselves, Peter, though so much the larger, might not have come out best with Charley in a bout of fist-fouls or even in wrestling. But Peter only coveted Charley's clothes and perfect ease.

(To be continued.)

### GLEANINGS

Again the Old Refrain—"The harvest is past, the summer is ended"—And the hurrying men, with note books, the crowded halls, of hospital, college, and Justice, the smooth-tramped Campus, the laboratories alive, the cheerful lights from the room for dissection, the midnight chorus show clearly enough that for students at least the winter is here.

\*\*\*

There is no better indication of the moral standing of a community than the closeness with which the marriage relation is observed, says someone; but, having a regard for the primary ties of kinship, and, perhaps, not drinking too much, do not constitute

morality any more than does a series of transactions ritualistic and spiritual, with God on one side and us on the other, constitute religion. There is involved a species of moral swindling wherever it is attempted to procure something and offer nothing in return, even if that something be of the slightest and faintest kind an obligation can assume. Listen to Emerson:—"The one base thing is to receive favors and confer none." Even if the man is smiling inwardly, is there not something of this kind when he reads your *Star* or *Witness*, when he patronizes your *Gazette* reading-room, and sports, and does not pay his fee? Is he not deceived? To such an extent as a man is under obligation to you, to that degree are you his master.

\*\*\*

There is an expression of Goethe's—"Nothing is more indicative of a man's character than what he finds laughable." This would be more applicable, and the truth of it more apparent, if it were culture instead of character. There is no man of a disposition so malevolent as to find suffering a subject for mirth; but it is a peculiar moral fact that elementary minds experience a pleasing sensation at the expression of it, and this principle seems to lie at the root of the observation of the German. One Saturday morning, at the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway—not Canada Pacific—a *habitant* was seen to experience the most hilarious enjoyment, because he saw a railway porter assist to a second-class car, by means of a truck, a woman suffering apparently as to the lower extremities. He was guilty of no intentional wrong, however much his amusement might savor of derision to the helpless object; indeed, his merriment showed on the surface nothing more than a set of excellently white teeth; but the man illustrated the same bent of mind as Gounod gives expression to by the surging beat of the distant drum all through his oratorio of the Redeemer—the restless, seemingly malicious interest of the jeering crowd.

\*\*\*

There was a geological expedition to Lachute—Sir William Dawson with the students of the fourth year in Arts and Applied Science. Even if there were no geology in the question, to be in the warm atmosphere, one of Nature's children, brought up by her own methods, creates; to see the process by which he has persuaded her to yield up the tremendous secrets of the formation of the world; to spend the whole of an October day, in the yellow sunlight, in field and wood; to mix with men whose profession entails a correctness of thought and life; with men of strong physical side, who grapple with the problems that others contemplate in wonder—all this makes one know how good and necessary a thing it is to go to the Great Mother for encouragement and sympathy. Sir William forgets nothing; he knows that the body and its comfort count for something after all.

\*\*\*

With some such mingled feeling of wonder, fear, and contempt, as of the tardy devotee, with gift in hand, does one for the first time approach that strange conception which is more than a railway building cor-

poration in the eyes of a nation; and it did not despise the offering of one dollar and thirty-five cents, but then the spell was broken, it was in vulgar harness to convey one to Lachute and back.

\*\*\*

Within the past few weeks the face of the country is sadly changed—naked limbs for warm, red, and golden; fallen leaves for gleaming foliage; no green thing, unless some clustering sprigs of Artemisia, but then, these are not the rich stored fruit.

\*\*\*

There is something of the savage in everybody. What else is that strange, stern pleasure one feels in watching a display of physical energy? Can it be akin to that of the Roman in the bloody spectacle? The sports have been with us and passed away. We have had pleasure, and profit will follow if there was through them a right temper. Let us not regard it as an irrelevancy if the Faculties suggest that lectures now come in for a first place.

\*\*\*

Even Socrates was amused to see how fearful people were lest he should recommend useless studies. The highest claim we urge is that they are "practical" philosophy, not because it makes for the high themes of human destiny, but that it is supposed to be efficacious in dealing with the aberrations of those theological thorns, "Some" and "Others;" astronomy, because it permits a forecast of the weather, French or German, that they make a man's services to his employer worth an additional hundred a year.

### McGill News.

We hear that the ladies are to wear gowns for the future.

Why, of course they are: one of the deans chestnuts.

We understand that some of the graduates in Science have presented a petition to Corporation, asking to be allowed to elect their own Representative Fellow, independent of the other faculties.

The Freshman class are at present, "On Strike," butting against a *hallowed* custom of assuming a standing posture, while disentangling knotty questions in the Botany grinds. They are not backed however, with as much reason and right as those in the former case, and it only remains to be seen who will triumph, the professor or the freshmen.

The present 2nd year in Medicine certainly contains a Hampden or Washington, judging from the stand they have adopted in certain class matters of late.

One of the professors, ever peculiar for his foibles and pet theories, attempted to introduce the infantile system of monitors, a relic of candlelight days; the object of which was to spy out absentees. Happily the boys sat on his little fad, which if it had taken effect would doubtless eventually lead to the beehrod and dunce's cap.

McGill may well be proud of her harmony quartet; this year they are exceptionally good. Basso profundo is disposed of by Mr. C. F. Wheeler in his own peculiar style. Mr. Morphy, a new arrival, handles the baritone part in a happy manner, his rich and mellow voice blending with the other parts faultlessly. Mr. Hewitt—not the professor—as high tenor, and H. Kemp as 2nd tenor are unrivalled. Mr. Morphy has an unusually brilliant comic song, tuned to the air of the "British Grenadiers," in which he simply out-Patties Patti, and which he will be pleased to chant on any occasion, by special request, if assured of police protection.

A gloom was thrown over the Medical students of McGill on Thursday, October 27th, when they heard of the death of Albert H. Davis. The fact that but a week or ten days before, he was amongst them, brimful of life and good spirits, intensifies the gloom. His death was the result of a severe attack of diphtheria. A meeting of the Students was called immediately after announcement of his death, 1 p.m., resolutions of condolence with the family of deceased were passed, and lectures were discontinued for the remainder of the day. At 7 p.m. the students of the entire years in medicine, assembled at the Hospital, and accompanied the body to the station; several of the professors likewise attended. On the coffin was placed a beautiful wreath of flowers, being the last tribute of respect that many of them will have a chance to pay to the memory of an old friend.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the students of the Faculty of Arts, held 25th October last:—

#### TO THE STUDENTS OF VICTORIA:

*Resolved*:—"That the students of McGill University, in the Faculty of Arts, have learned with profound regret of the death of your Principal, Dr. Nelles, and that they desire to express the earnest hope, that the vacancy thus created may shortly be filled by one worthy to succeed your late Principal."

#### TO MRS. BAYNES:

*Resolved*:—"That the students of McGill University, in the Faculty of Arts, desire to express their sympathy with you, in your late bereavement. By his kindness, and readiness to meet the wants of the students, the late Secretary of the University had endeared himself to them, and they trust that the memory of a pleasant past, may do much to alleviate your present sorrow."

#### SCIENCE FACULTY.

This year, the first year in Science numbers about sixteen. There are, however, six freshmen in the second year, and, in addition, one in the third, making a total of twenty-three freshmen in this Faculty.

Work appears to have been fairly plentiful among our Science students this last summer, the following having been engaged in the active pursuit of their profession:—

M. W. Hopkins, Sanitary Engineer's Staff, City.  
E. S. M. Lovelace, Montreal and Mackinongé Railway.



A. T. Childs,	G. T. R. Shops.
A. Roy,	Copper Mine, Megantic County.
C. L. Walters,	Cote St. Paul, Special Survey.
F. Ogilvie,	C. P. R. Shop.
Evans	South America
C. H. Macnutt,	Geological Survey of James' Bay.
W. J. Hamilton,	Insurance Agency.
Taplin,	C. P. R. Shops.
McGillan,	Land Survey.
Addie,	Johnston Paint Factory, City.
Small,	Nail Factory, City.
Mooney,	Paint Factory, City.
Jamieson,	Land Survey.
Elliott,	Gatineau Valley Railway.
C. P. Reed,	Pontiac and Pacific Railway.
Williams,	Wm. Bateman & Co., Machine Shop City.

### Societies.

#### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Society for this session was held on 30th September. The following officers were elected:—*President*, J. A. MacPhail; *1st Vice President*, H. Pedley; *2nd Vice President*, R. McDougall; *Secretary*, A. J. Elliott; *General Committee*—Messrs. Childs, Martin, Harvey, Truell and Gibson. The attendance was large and considerable interest was evinced.

The second meeting of this institution was held on the 7th inst: The attendance was large, and much interest was shown in the proceedings. There was a decided feeling in favor of having a piano, as the additional life thrown into the meetings last year on this account was not forgotten. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to lease one.

The programme consisted of an essay by Mr. Bryan, a reading by Mr. Nichols (by proxy) and a debate—"Resolved, that the Aborigines of America were unjustly treated by the white man."

Messrs. Pedley, McGregor and Charters upheld this statement, while Messrs. Giles, Mack and Harvey denied it. The house decided in favor of the latter. LeRossignol acted as critic.

17th October, 1887.

After routine business, the first shot of what may be expected a long "constitutional" warfare, was fired. Two weeks previous Mr. Childs gave notice of motions of a most voluminous and exhaustive character, aiming at the amendment of the constitution. On the same evening Mr. Rodgers gave notice that he would move that a new constitution be drafted. It was to the consideration of these motions that the meeting set to work, but before anything was done the time had arrived to begin the programme, which consisted of—an essay by Mr. Garth, a reading by Mr. LeRossignol, Jr., and a debate—"Resolved, that Canada is destined to become a French speaking country."

The affirmative, Messrs. Gibson, McDougall and Robertson, held, that owing to the rapid increase in the French population in Quebec, Maritime Provinces and even in Ontario, their school systems, and their increasing influence in the Provincial and Federal Parliaments, the ultimate result was only a question of time. The negative, Messrs. Childs, Hall and

Elliott, dissented from this view, holding that an increased French population did not mean a deterioration of the English language; that the great incentive which causes people to intermingle, is commerce; that the English language is pre-eminently a commercial language, and the English speaking people a commercial people; and that from this cause the English language is constantly becoming more and more wide spread; and they could see no reason why it should not apply to Canada. The house decided in favor of the affirmative. It may not be out of place here to say that decisions are given not on the merits of the question itself, but upon the arguments produced by the speakers. Mr. Martin acted as critic.

#### EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY TO MCGILL.

Saturday evening, Oct. 22nd, a company of about 40 students, many of them Medicals, withdrawing from other attractions, met in Molson Hall. Their object was to see and listen to Dr. Smith, of Edinburgh University, who, with Professors Drummond and Greenfield, and Mr. Webster, a Canadian student, has been visiting the principal American colleges. Mr. McDougall, Pres. Y.M.C.A., occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened by singing, and prayer offered by Rev. Principal McVicar.

Dr. Smith was then introduced, and began to speak. He thanked those who were present for coming, under existing circumstances, and expressed regret that Prof. Drummond was not with him, but he had been detained by an engagement in New York. Dr. Smith is a fine, manly fellow, and his earnest, straightforward manner appeals very strongly to every true student. He went on to say that he, with the gentlemen named above, had been sent by the students of Edinburgh, to tell the students in America about the work of grace that has been done in their University. Not much has been seen in the papers about it, as reporters were not allowed to attend their meetings. The idea was, to confine the work to students. It was begun by a few devoted men, with great fear and trembling, but its success has been a surprise even to the most hopeful. This beginning was made three years ago, and from that time it has gone on. Hundreds of students have become Christians. The Medicals have been chiefly interested and benefited. They believe in a manly Christianity, and take a decided stand for Christ. Many of the leading athletes are now using their strength in the service of God. What wonder, when the work commenced by a visit from such athletes as Stanley P. Smith and C. T. Studd?

Many incidents were related, illustrative of the work, of which time would fail to tell. Dr. Smith was listened to intently throughout, and when he closed, an earnest longing that such a movement should be experienced in McGill was felt by all.

This sentiment was voiced by Sir Wm. Dawson, who said he was glad to hear the message Dr. Smith had brought. When he was a student in Edinburgh 40 years ago, such an event as that described to-night was undreamt of. He bore testimony to the almost uniform success of Christian students, and said he

had watched with pain the course of many a bright young fellow who got into fast company, and soon had made an utter failure of life. He wished there might be a religious awakening in McGill this winter, and that the scenes enacted in Edinburgh might be witnessed here also. He expressed his desire to help bring about such a state of affairs in any way he could. Both speakers were warmly applauded.

On Sunday morning, Dr. Smith met about 25 Medicals, in the Congregational College, to advise in regard to plans of work. Results will be seen later. Again, Sunday afternoon, the usual Y.M.C.A. meeting was addressed by Dr. Smith. A large number of the boys turned out. An account was given of the way in which the Christian movement spread from Edinburgh to the other Scottish Universities; deputations of students were sent to all of them, and with the best results. Not content with reaching the students alone, the Holiday Mission was formed; many of the Christian men gave up their vacation to the work of visiting the towns and villages of Scotland, and so the whole country has been stirred; the good done is inestimable. Dr. Smith impressed upon his audience their personal duty in the matter. Why should not such a movement take place in McGill?

Sir William Dawson again spoke, and very touchingly referred to his early desire of being a minister of the Gospel; and said a revival of religion among his students now would give him the greatest delight. He then led in prayer, and the meeting was brought to a close.

Many will look back with pleasure to the deputation sent us by our fellow-students of Edinburgh University.

### Sporting.

The Annual Sports of the McGill University Athletic Association, postponed from Friday, took place on Saturday, 22nd October, commencing at 9 A.M.

The field officers were:—

Referee: Wm. Sutherland, M.D.

Time-keepers: C. H. McLeod, Ma. E.; James Bell, M.D.

Judges at finish: C. E. Moyle, B.A.; H. T. Bovey, M.A.; T. W. Mills, M.A., M.D.

Starter: R. F. Ruttan, B.A., M.D.

Clerk and Assistant-Clerk: J. A. Kennedy, B.A.; S. W. Meek.

Measurers: A. Drummond; J. A. MacPhail.

Scorers: J. A. Springle; D. B. Holden.

Judge of walking: R. J. B. Howard, B.A., M.D.

At 9 A.M. the bell rang and the programme was proceeded with. At 4 o'clock the Prizes were distributed from the steps of the Peter Redpath Museum by Mrs. J. H. R. Molson (owing to the necessary absence of Lady Dawson), in time for the commencement of the Foot-ball match between McGill 1st and Quebec city team. Instead of an analysis of the events and comparison of the records, we publish the official list for the past five years. In four instances the record was broken, and equalled in one. This, taken with the fact that the day's sports were not marred by any

exhibition of temper, and passed off with the utmost smoothness and satisfaction to the spectators, competitors, officers and committee, made for 1887 a field-meeting enjoyable and encouraging. The committee had the support of all the faculties, and deserves the thanks of every man for its efforts as a body and as individuals. The association is now on a firm footing, and so long as it is conducted as at present, the success of the sports and field meetings will be assured to the college.

A movement in the direction of intercollegiate sports was commenced this year, and its success is merely a question of time. All the colleges consulted favor it strongly, and if time had allowed would have sent representative athletes. This was the first meeting at which the Vets. took part, their fine physiques and good nature make them an element of strength and formidable competitors in the association.

1. Kicking foot ball: 1st. J. H. Dunlop, Law, place kick, 143 ft. drop, 130 ft. 5½ in.; 2nd. H. A. Budden, Law, p. k., 114 ft. 8 in., d. 127 ft. 3¼ in. 1883—Haythorne, 144 ft. 7½ in.; 1884—Robertson, 160 ft.; 1885—Robertson, 135 ft. 10 in.; 1886—Warden, 138 ft. 8 in.

2. Throwing hammer (16 lbs.): 1st. H. McEwen, 65 ft. 1 in. Med.; 2nd. M. Martin, 58 ft. 6½ in. Med. 1883—Walker, 75 ft. 7½ in.; 1884—Trenholm, 69 ft. 1 in.; 1885—Haentschell, 60 ft. 1 in.; 1886—Bowen, 65 ft. 5 in.

3. 100-yards run: R. W. Walsh, Vet. 11½ sec.; 2nd. M. W. Hopkins, Sci. 1883—Clark, 11½ sec.; 1884—Lesage, 10½ sec.; 1885—Kennedy, 10 2/5ths; 1886—Hopkins, 11 2/5ths.

4. Throwing 55-lb. weight: 1st. C. W. Haentschell, 20 ft. 4½ in. Med.; 2nd. H. McEwen, 19 ft. 2½ in. 1883—Church, 19 ft. 5 in.; 1884—Haentschell, 19 ft. 2½ in.; 1886—McEwen, 19 ft. 2 in.

5. Throwing cricket ball: 1st. F. L. Kenney, 279 ft. 10½ in. Med.; 2nd. A. L. Shanks, 263 ft. 1883—Klock, 279 ft.; 1884—Lesage, 278 ft. 4 in.; 1885—Sullivan, 285 ft. 4 in.; 1886—Brown, 283 ft. 6 in.

6. Pole leap: 1st. J. D. Harrison, Med., 8ft. 6½ in.; 2nd. A. S. Lamb, Vet., 7 ft. 9½ in. 1883—no entry; 1884—no entry; 1885—Robertson, 8 ft. 9 in.; 1886—no entry.

7. Running high jump: 1st. R. T. McKenzie, Arts, 4 ft. 11 in.; 2nd. A. J. Connolly, Med., 4 ft. 10 in. 1883—Klock, 4 ft. 8 in.; 1884—Springle, 4 ft. 10 in.; 1885—Boyd, 4 ft. 11 in.; 1886—Connolly, 4 ft. 8½ in.

8. Putting shot, (16 lbs.): 1st. M. W. Murray, Med., 30 ft. 11½ in.; 2nd. C. W. Haentschell, 30 ft. 7½ in. 1883—Trenholm, 32 ft. 7 in.; 1884—Trenholm, 32 ft. 6½ in.; 1885—McGannon, 28 ft. 7½ in.; 1886—Smith, 29 ft. 4½ in.

9. Standing broad jump: 1st. W. Rogers, Arts, 8 ft. 4½ in.; 2nd. A. E. Vipond, Med., 1883—no entry; 1884—no entry; 1885—Pomeroy, 9 ft. 6½ in.; 1886—Pringle, 9 ft. 11½ in.

10. Tug of war: 1st. Arts—England, Brown, McDougall, Robertson, Dobson, White; 2nd. Vets.—MacAulay, Munro, Parker, Austin, Simpson, Smith. 1883—Medicine; 1884—Medicine; 1885—Medicine; 1886—Arts.

11. One-mile run: 1st. C. W. Haentschell, Med., 5 min. 3¼ sec.; 2nd. W. S. Morrow, Med., 5 min. 5 sec. 1883—McTaggart, 4 min. 54½ sec.; 1884—(Open) Moffat, 4 min. 40 sec.; Haentschell, 5 min. 8 sec.; 1885—(Open) Moffat, 4 min. 40 sec.; Haentschell, 5 min. 6 sec.; 1886—Johnson, 5 min. 9 sec.

12. One-mile walk: 1st. D. D. White, Med., 8 min. 58 sec.; 2nd. H. A. Budden, Med., 9 min. 5 sec. 1883—(two miles) Smith, 17 min. 58½ sec.; 1884—R. Arthur, 8 min. 47½ sec.; 1885—Swaley, 8 min. 15 sec.; 1886—Carmichael, 9 min. 15 sec.

13. 880-yards run: 1st. C. W. Haentschell, Med., 9 min. 17½ sec.; 2nd. G. A. Brown, Med., 2 min. 19 sec. 1883—McTag-

gart, 2 min. 7 sec.; 1884—Haentschell, 2 min. 47½ sec.; 1885—2 min. 14½ sec.; 1886—Brown, 2 min. 22 1-5th sec.

14. Running broad jump: 1st. J. M. Moore, Med. 17 ft. 2½ in.; 2nd. N. Anderson, Med., 16 ft. 11½ in. 1883—McFarlane, 16 ft. 8 in.; 1884—Lesage, 18 ft. 2 in.; 1885—Boyd, 16 ft. 10½ in.; 1886—no entry.

15. One-mile bicycle race: 1st. H. M. Ramsay, Sci., 3 min. 22½ sec.; 2nd. D. B. Holden, Arts. 1883—Holden, 4 min. ½ sec.; 1884—Holden, 3 min. 58½ sec.; 1885—Guy, 3 min. 33½ sec.; 1886—Holden, 3 min. 28 sec.

16. 440-yards run: 1st. G. A. Brown, Med., 57 1-5th sec.; 2nd. D. McCannon, Med. 1883—Hutchison, 59 sec.; 1884—Kennedy, 59 sec.; 1886—Hamilton, 60 1-5th sec.

17. 120-yards hurdle race: 1st. A. J. Connoy, Med. 19½ sec.; 1st. A. W. Walsh, Arts. 1883—Lesage, (no time given); 1884—(withdrawn); 1835—(no race); 1886—Walsh, (no time given).

18. Three-legged race: (no entry). 1883—(no race); 1884—Corson and May; 1885—May and Ayles; 1886—May and Palmer.

19. 220-yards run: 1st. M. W. Hopkins, 25½ sec.; 2nd. J. M. Moore. 1883—(Open) Thompson, 25½ sec.; Clerk, 24½ sec.; 1884—Lesage, 25½ sec.; 1885—Weir, 25 3-5ths.; 1886—Hopkins, 25½ sec.

### FOOTBALL.

Last Saturday, the 22nd inst., the St. George F.B.C., of Quebec, and McGill faced each other in the college grounds, in the first of the Quebec senior championship series. Owing to the Sports having been postponed until Saturday, the game was rather late in starting, and on this account two thirty-five minutes were played instead of the usual two three-quarters of an hour.

The following were the respective teams:—

Quebec—Price, Laurie, Smith, Bignell, Davidson, Howe, Jackson, R. J. Davidson Patton, Bickell, Scott, Henderson, Crawford, Todd and Dunn.

McGill: wings—Macdonnell (Capt.) Wilde, Lucas, Richards; forwards—Naismith, Rexford, Drummond, Macnutt, Mulligan, Henderson; quarter-back—Dunlop; half-backs—McLean and H. Hamilton; backs—Hamilton and Blanchard.

Umpires—McGill, H. Young; Quebec, Elliot.

Referee—R. Stirling, M.F.C.

The kick off was taken by Quebec, and the college backs failing to return the ball sharply enough, a succession of scrimmages took place commencing at the home team's 25 yard line. McGill, however, by steady scrimmaging forced the visitors back inch by inch, and the rubber went into touch near Quebec's goal-line.

"Harry" Hamilton secured the ball from the throw out, and by a neat piece of play made a touch down for McGill. However, a crooked throw was claimed, and the ball was returned. A straight throw this time with a repetition of "Harry's" manoeuvres planted the ball fairly behind Quebec's goal posts. Blanchard converted this into a goal. Quebec shortly afterwards secured a try, from which, however, they failed to kick a goal. Half-time was called with the scores 8 to 4 in favor of McGill.

The next half opened with McGill defending the southern end of the field. Drummond kicked off and landed the ball into touch. After the throw out the

game became a repetition of the scrimmaging of the first half, until by a neat bit of combination play on the part of Mulligan, McLean and Macdonnell, the latter secured a touch. The referee, however, decided that the ball had been passed forward. Nothing further worthy of notice occurred, and time was called with the ball well up into Quebec's territory.

The game was a very friendly one throughout, and was not marred by any bad dispute. Quite a crowd of spectators witnessed the game, and, as usual, interfered slightly with the players.

The visitors played a hard and good game throughout, their scrimmage being especially noticeable. On the other hand, McGill's scrimmage was slightly disorganized, and evidently lacked practice.

Moreover, McGill was very weak in good team play. As individuals they were good, but combination play was sadly needed.

### GRADUATES VS. UNDERGRADUATES.

This match was played on the college grounds, on Thursday, commencing about 4 o'clock.

On the graduates' side might be noticed the familiar faces of many of McGill's old first team men. In addition, three of the present team played against the students.

The undergraduates were weakened by the loss of the three men playing on the opposite side, and several absentees.

The game was a good and fast one throughout, and was characterized by the best of good feeling. The team play of the undergraduates was the best done as yet this year, and gave hopes for the future.

The graduates secured one rouge, and by the aid of "Harry" Hamilton (Capt.) a goal from the field, making a total score of seven points.

McGill present had to its credit at the end of the game three touches and two rouges, in all fourteen points.

H. Young refereed to the satisfaction of both sides.

### Personals.

Dr. MacMillan, '85, was in town last week.

J. A. Nicholson, B.A., '87, is teaching in the city. W. Forneret, B.A.P.Sc., is at similar work on the river.

Dr. J. R. Clouston, '88, has returned a sadder yet a wiser man.

A. W. Gerrie, B.A., '84, is off to Brandon, on mission work.

Dr. Hurdman, Ottawa, '85, was in the city for a few days lately.

A. P. Murray, B.A., '87, holds a position in the Bank of Montreal.

W. F. Ferrier, B.A.P.Sc., has gone out to Germany to complete his course.

Archibald McArthur, B.A., '87, is Principal of the High School, Granby, Que.

Dr. Geo. Ross is back at work again, quite recovered from his last summer's illness.

J. McCarthy, B.Ap.Sc., has been engaged all summer in an Architect's office in Chicago.

F. Pedley, B.A., '86, is at Cobourg, studying law. He looks lovely in a young mustache.

J. K. Unsworth, B.A., '84, has a nice little church at Paris, Ontario, and is getting along well.

J. P. Ball, B.Ap.Sc., '86, is assistant on one of the Harbor Commissioners' Surveying Boats.

F. T. Metcalf, '88, we are sorry to hear, will not be able to return this session on account of ill-health. He is going South for the winter.

A. B. Clements, B.A., '86, is now one of the professors in the French Protestant College, at Lowell, Mass. He was in town last week.

W. F. Loucks, Graduate Medicine, '87, has been linked in marriage, since our last edition, to an estimable young lady of Queensbury, Ont.

Dr. C. Barr, '88, spent his summer in Burlington, Vt., and graduated M.D. there in July. He intends returning to McGill to finish his course.

William Sanders, B.A., '87, is rector of the Episcopal Church, LaCute. On his last visit to our city he was married. We wish him much happiness.

D. Scully, Medicine, '87, is seriously ill in the Western States; no hope is entertained for his recovery, being afflicted with severe hemorrhages of the lungs.

The present fourth year Science will miss one of its promising members this year. Green has, we are sorry to say, been obliged to go to Colorado on account of his health.

F. T. Metcalf, who has been lolling at Colorado Springs of late, will once more swell the list of McGill Medical Students, (he is expected to arrive immediately).

W. B. Taylor, B.A., '89, passed through the city some time ago on his way to Colorado. He will not be able to return this session, as he is going out West for his health.

It is our melancholy duty to place on record the death of another Medical Student. First R. S. Hill, then H. Slater, now Albert H. Davis has to be recorded, for the year, '87.

J. E. May has again returned to Montreal, after a summer in Paterson, N.J. He is engaged in the C.P.R. shops, where another of his year, W. J. Carmichael, is also working.

One of our Science graduates has been very successful "out West," Matheson, B.A.Sc., '86. He now fills the responsible position of Assistant Superintendent of the Pueblo Smelting Works.

W. A. Carlyle, B.Ap.Sc., who is engaged back of St. Jerome, on the staff of F. H. Adams, M.Ap.Sc., was in town last week: our ex-editor looks as well as ever. He came in to see the boys, and his best girl.

During the past summer the following members of the teaching staff were in Europe engaged in hospital work:—Drs. Shepherd, Bell, Sutherland, and Major. They all speak very highly of the surgical work seen in Germany.

We deeply regret having to announce the death of our friend and fellow-student, Herbert Slater, which took place on the 23rd of June last. He commenced the study of Medicine in McGill in Oct., 1885, and, apparently, was one of the most robust and healthy men in college. In his sessional examination, at the end of his first session, he passed in all his subjects with high honors, and when he resumed work in Oct., 1886, was looked upon as the Primary prizeman of his year. Early in the session, however, he began to suffer from bleeding of the lungs, and had to give up work altogether, and spent most of the winter in the hospital. He grew gradually worse, and in April, in company with his brother, Wm. Slater, M.R.C.S., of London, England, left for Philadelphia, in which city he died of phthisis, aged 23 years. A man of exceptional ability, of a quiet and studious disposition, generous to a fault, and beloved by all, we feel quite sure that all his fellow-students will remember him with their tenderest recollections.

### Exchanges.

We have received the following exchanges, to date: *Our School Times, Colby Echo, The Presbyterian College Journal, Manitoba College Journal, Knox College Monthly, The Portfolio, Tuftonian, The Argosy, College Student.*

*The Knox College Monthly* for September is, on the whole, very heavy reading. There is little in it that evidences a desire to bring theological students into more intimate and active contact with the world as it is. To our mind, this is the great need of the clergy of the present day. There is, however, one article in the issue—"H. story as a force in modern culture," that does not deserve this censure, but which is an excellent well-written essay: we shall look for the concluding numbers of the article with much interest.

*The Manitoba College Journal* is a modest little year-old publication, devoted to the interests of missions. We wish it much success. Its issue of December last, just to hand, contains an interesting account of Manitoba College.

*The Presbyterian College Journal* is out in a new dress, and presents a very fine appearance. However, out of ninety-six pages of rather heavy reading, only thirty are written by the students, and recent graduates of the college; these thirty pages include personals, student life and editorials. What is a college journal?

*The Tuftonian* for October 5th, is a good number. The editorials are business like, and we presume therefore, to the point.

### Between the Lectures.

Outside the house the freshman stood,  
And his cry was loud and shrill—  
"Oh"!!! for the touch of a vanished foot  
And the sound of a dog that was still.

WOMAN'S FEAR—the mouse.

WOMAN'S SPHERE—a ball of yarn.

A BONE OF CONTENTION—a femur in a student's hand.

THE LADS IN RED—citizens after they have met the Montreal police.

THE IRONY OF FATE—the clubbing of Chief-Constable Bissonnette.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD—the "Pomum Adami" of a freshman at the Academy.

"It's getting to feel like Fall," said Professor Smiffkins, as he stepped on a banana peel.

A drawing class has been started in the Arts' Faculty. It has been noticed that the freshman often draw four, but the seniors seldom any.

If there is a mournful thing in this world, it is to see a freshman staring open-mouthed at everything on his arrival in the metropolis, and three weeks later stalking about with a cigarette in his mouth, swearing that this is the slowest hole he was ever in.

### Correspondence.

#### THE LAW FACULTY.

*Editors University Gazette:—*

SIR:—During the past few years, the pages of the GAZETTE have been so frequently devoted to the affairs of this Faculty, that one is tempted to conclude, either that the editors, or some of the editors, have a chronic distemper, which finds relief in venting its virulence on this question, or that serious reforms are urgently demanded in the internal organism of the Faculty itself. Whilst it is impossible to justify the more rabid denunciations which have again and again been thundered forth by the GAZETTE, whilst there can be little sympathy with students who, when they deem their own heads safe, vehemently agitate for reforms, and violently assail the actions of men whose experience and admitted ability, place them far beyond the reach of carping criticism, yet with all due deference to these men whose judgment we are bound to reverence, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are changes, radical changes, which could be made with advantage to all who are connected with this Faculty. Yet so great are the obstacles in the way of a successful law school, that in many parts the student is compelled to equip himself for his profession by office work and private reading. This is the case in the Province of Ontario, but there great stress is laid, and wisely laid, upon the previous educational attainments of the student, and so great is this stress that a graduate of any chartered University, even of McGill, is granted two years reduction in his indentures. Perhaps, the greatest obstacle lies in the difficulty experienced by professors, otherwise engaged in an arduous profession, in always being punctual in attendance on their classes, a most important factor of the qualifications of a successful instructor. In past years, the students of our own school have deemed it

their duty, in fact, part of their honor to "slope" as many lectures as was consistent with getting a pass attendance, and undoubtedly, the irregularity of the lectures is largely responsible for this, for apart from the unpleasant and irksome feeling, that the absence of a lecturer causes, students naturally inclined to procrastinate in the matter of duty, and eager to enjoy themselves, require no better apology for their misdeeds than to point to like delinquencies on the part of their professors. Here, then, is an opportunity for the students to begin the reformation. Let there be no more "slopes," but let the students, by punctuality in attendance, and close attention to the lectures, clearly show the professors that they are in earnest, and respectfully, but firmly demand that the professors, as far as possible, deliver their lectures regularly, and when it is impossible to be in attendance, to notify the students. In this way, a simple reform will be effected and harmony in its accomplishment retained. Moreover, by thus showing their zeal as students, whether they may make further suggestions in practical improvement, although not in accordance with the convictions of the professors, or honestly criticize or condemn either the course of study followed or the lectures themselves, whether in method or in matter, they will command the respect of all, and have a right to expect the hearty co-operation of the professors in making the Faculty what it ought to be. But it is impossible that any beneficial or permanent work can be accomplished, so long as our teachers have their time so distracted by diversified interests as at present. The vast extent of the science of law demands an enormous amount of deep thought and study to fathom and explain the profound principles of any well defined system of jurisprudence upon which the fortunes, lives and honour of a nation depend, and, unless a teacher can devote a large amount of time to preparation, his lectures must be of necessity dull, uninteresting and ineffectual. It is impossible for a man to practise law, to engage in politics and to lecture, all at the same time. Where lies the remedy? It is useless and unjust to ask men to work for honour or for the good of a community. Years ago, Dr. Johnson said, "a man was a fool who would write for anything but money," and what is true in literature, is none less true in lecturing. The Dean of this Faculty, in his address at convocation last April, urged the need of some endowments to increase the utility of the Faculty, but no one seems to consider law of sufficient importance to place a large sum of money at the disposition of the University for this purpose, and so for the present the Faculty is helpless.

The great question at present pending between the University and the Bar of the Province is the project of increasing the number of lectures. Lectures may be increased to any extent, but unless quality be first attained, what object would be gained? By all means increase the lectures, if in so doing the quality is increased in a greater ratio. To the average intelligence a greater number of lectures would recommend itself rather than a longer apprenticeship, but even if both is required to thoroughly equip a man for his profession, then assuredly let us have them; but if either or both is, or are, only intended for a barrier to entrance

and a protection to the profession, as is greatly to be feared, then such an innovation cannot be too vehemently denounced. Moreover, the fees now demanded by the Bar are exorbitant and outrageous, and whilst money may purchase the way into a profession, it can never create brains.

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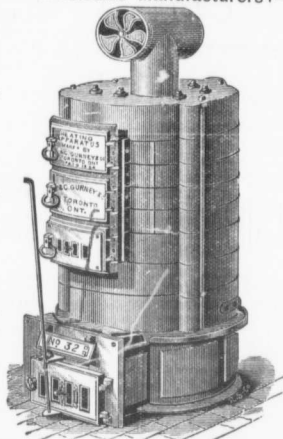
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