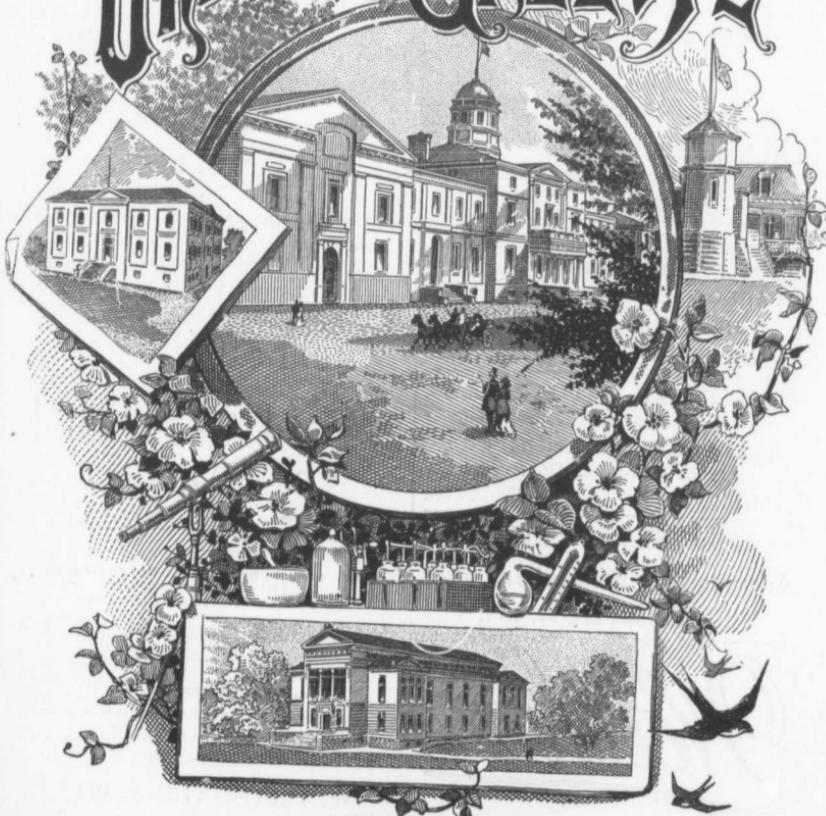


UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



1888-89

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University Gazette.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The fifth number of the "University Gazette" will contain some poems from the well-known pen of Mr. George Murray, B.A., F.R.C.S., Classical Master in the High School of this city.

Editorials.

THE LAW FACULTY.

For years past, the dingy, gloomy lecture-rooms in the Molson Bank Chambers, have been most unsatisfactory to student and professor alike. Indeed, their only redeeming feature was their central and convenient position. Immediately in the vicinity of the

law offices, students and professors lost no time in consequence of distance, but the labyrinth of stairs to be climbed was always a serious impediment. The removal of the rooms to the more cheerful and better lighted apartments in the Fraser Institute, and the introduction of new desks, has obviated many of these inconveniences. The only serious impediment is the distance from the office and the time lost in travelling from them to the lectures. This is felt most keenly at the afternoon lectures. It is almost impossible to finish office work and be present at the opening lecture at four o'clock, and more especially so during court terms. The change, however, is marked. A general improvement has taken place in every direction. The work of the school is more attentively followed by the students, and the professors are doing their share towards making the duties of the student lighter and more inviting. All are zealously co-operating for the good of themselves and for the honour of the University. The selection of Mr. McGoun to fill the chair of Civil Procedure, shows the wisdom of the authorities, and the acquisition of a man of his culture, energy and diligence to the teaching body of the Faculty, will do much towards supporting its prestige.

The course of lectures on Commercial Law, just opened to young men engaged in business, is another source of strength, and will operate as a means of making the law school more popular, and the benefits conferred by the lectures more extensively known and better appreciated throughout the community. Quite a number have joined the classes, and in future years a largely increased attendance of this class of students may confidently be expected. A knowledge of the commercial jurisprudence of the country must be invaluable to men engaged in such pursuits, and nowhere else can that knowledge be acquired. Every day, in a commercial community like our own, questions involving principles of law must be solved instantaneously, and he who has been thoroughly trained in Commercial Law must have an incalculable advantage over the one who has not, in solving these problems. The course of lectures on Sales, to be delivered by the Dean, than whom none is better qualified to elucidate and explain, is, perhaps, the most important of all, and, at the same time, an excellent commencement to so worthy a cause. His indisposi-

tion and consequent inability to continue it, has greatly marred the carrying out of the object in view for this year. It is understood that as soon as he feels himself equal to the task he will take up the subject again, and his reappearance in the chair will be hailed with delight by, and give renewed confidence both to, the regular students and to those for whom his lectures are specially prepared, and who have availed themselves of the opportunity.

A suggestion has been made that each of the professors should prepare and deliver one free public lecture during the present session. This, if put into execution, would have the effect of bringing the school into more public prominence and favor, and, at the same time, would disseminate amongst our citizens the principles of jurisprudence under which we live. Undoubtedly this would imply a great amount of self-sacrifice for, and devotion to, the faculty, on the part of the professors, but would be more than compensated by the knowledge of having accomplished some good for the University, and conferred an everlasting benefit upon their fellow-citizens.

In order to comply with the new regulations of the Bar, four lectures, one in the morning and three in the afternoon, are now delivered daily. To attend these and likewise perform the duties incumbent upon students in their respective offices, is more than can be well and effectually accomplished. No time whatever can be given to private reading. Some remedy must be applied to this existing evil. Since the Bar demands that the student should be indentured for four years, and attend in the neighborhood of eleven hundred lectures, the introduction of some system whereby the greater part of the two first years should be devoted to the work of the University and to private reading is imperative. It is impossible to be perfectly qualified to enter the profession without considerable knowledge of the nature of the office, but, nevertheless, it is still more imperative that the great underlying principles of law should be thoroughly mastered. When the student has once grasped these principles, the application of them will be easy, and the experience of the office will completely prepare him to enter upon the responsible duties of an advocate. Article VI. of the report of the joint committee appointed last year by the Law Society of Ontario and the Senate of the University of Toronto, on the establishment and maintenance of a law faculty, says: "Students of the first and second years must not be under articles nor engaged otherwise than as students of the University." This report recommended the four years' course, but it also, as this article indicates, approved of devoting the first part to theoretical train-

ing, and, as far as possible, removing the idea of making law a mere trade to be learned by an apprenticeship, which the Bar of this Province seems to desire. Again, our own Medical Faculty has based its system upon the same principle of first acquiring the theoretical knowledge of the profession and afterwards the practical. As the four years' indentureship has evidently become fixed law, it is the duty of the Bar and Universities to arrange the lectures and the office work to the best advantage of the students, and some such plan as suggested in the report above referred to must eventually be adopted.

CANADA FIRST.

For some time past it has been almost impossible to glance over the city press without finding some stirring editorial, literary review, news item, or correspondence expressive of Canadian national sentiment. Two letters on the subject have recently appeared in the *Witness*; the first from Miss Blanche L. Macdonell, alludes to the "Old South Boston courses" of lectures in the States, on American history, and suggests that something of the kind be started in our own country. "We Canadians," she says, "absolutely require a knowledge of our own local history and institutions. * * * Our lack of unity of aim, national feeling, may prove one of the most pressing dangers that may threaten the Dominion; one of the greatest stumbling blocks in its path of progress; one of the most powerful obstacles to the construction of an important nationality. * * * Nothing stands in the way of community of interests so completely as the ignorance that prevails concerning each other's ideas, customs and prejudices, the common origin, the causes that have created our political and religious institutions." The second letter is in answer to this, and is signed "Wilfred Chateaucclair." The writer repudiates the idea that there is a lack of national sentiment among us. On the contrary, he claims that there is "A vast unorganized force throughout the country, scarcely conscious of its strength," and instances as a proof, the conduct of our volunteers in the North-West Rebellion." He says that "A question far more vital is the organization of this great force, capable of infinite national possibilities and ideas," and that the responsibility rests, in a great measure, on the schools and Colleges.

Our public schools, though long derelict in the matter, are now doing their utmost to direct the arrow of young Canada's enthusiasm nation-ward. The series of school readers shews an eminently national character, and in Montreal, at least, the first secular

history the children are taught is Canadian. But what of our universities, where the child's prejudices are moulded into the reasoning tenets of the man or woman? We have not one that even recognizes the annals of her land.

Take, for example, McGill. It is true that her associate in Arts examination, for which the city schools and country academies prepare candidates, requires a paper on Canadian history; but for matriculation the subject is not mentioned. At the end of the first year, the McGill student is confronted with an examination in Greek and Roman history; British history is compulsory in the Intermediate.

During the fourth year, lectures are delivered in Universal history, and the B. A. classics comprises ancient history. Greek, Latin, English, French, and German languages and literature, all have their places in the calendar, while in the whole course no mention is made of our country, or its *raison d'être*. Stay! there is an honorable exception; the fourth year lectures in geology and mineralogy bear witness to the fact that of the ten professors in the faculty of Arts, two, at least, are Canadians.

Should not Canadian history and literature be taught in our colleges? "Our country is young," says the quibbler; "Her history is comprised in a few volumes which anyone can read for himself; as for literature, comparatively little is heard of Canadian writers."

Quite true; very little is heard of them. And why? Simply because our universities devote all their attention to foreign authors, while their own intellectual offspring are struggling unheeded up the heights. And if our story extends over four centuries only, so much the easier will it be to stamp indelibly on the student's mind each self-sacrifice, deed of daring, or blood-bought victory to which we owe our existence. No old-world nation is enveloped in such a glamour of romance as ours. Its very recentness invests Canada's history with an interest which does not attach to the legends of buried ages.

Why should not McGill take the lead in establishing a "chair of Canadian history and literature"? Now, when the very atmosphere seems fraught with patriotic sentiment it would not be impossible, though perhaps difficult, to raise twenty thousand dollars for the purpose. Five-dollar subscriptions from McGill's eighteen hundred graduates, with two dollars each from the students, would furnish half the sum required; while there are not wanting public-spirited Montrealers who would lend their aid in the enterprise. An enthusiastic committee of graduates and students could push the matter through before the be-

ginning of next session. Then, with a native-born professor to fill the chair, our *Alma Mater* might well claim the precedence among her sister universities in helping to raise the stronghold of patriotism that will make of our country a great and noble nation.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We publish below some notable statements, which go to show the position McGill University holds among Canadian Colleges, especially the department devoted to the higher education of women; they come in most appropriately at the present time in view of the malignant persistency with which, from one motive or another, our University is being assailed. We make no comment, but merely point to the figures in vindication of McGill.

The number of students in the Faculty of Arts attending lectures up to the present date this session is now 300, of whom 98 are women. This total does not include students of the other faculties, very many of whom also attend the Arts' Professors lectures. About half are Undergraduates, but the number of matriculated students, which include the Partials, is nearly 200.

In the Donalda Department for Women, the number at present of matriculated students is 49, viz., 33 Undergraduates and 16 Partials. The number of "occasional" students in the same department is 49, giving the total of 98 mentioned above.

The following list, obtained from the latest calendars, shows the number of women students at the end of last session in the Arts' Faculties of the Universities named:—

University College, Toronto.....	27
Victoria College, Cobourg.....	16
Queen's College, Kingston.....	15
Dalhousie College, Halifax.....	34
McGill College, Montreal.....	109

A comparison of the total number of Arts' students in McGill College at decennial intervals shows at once the firm, forward strides our University is taking:—

In April, 1859, the total was.....	60
In January, 1869, the total was.....	78
In January, 1879, the total was.....	149
In January, 1888-89 (up to Nov. 1st), over.....	300

The second set of facts is published to show the difficulty experienced at McGill in obtaining the Bachelor of Arts degree, and they meet the contention of the French Bar of this Province, that all who go up for the degree succeed, because not many are rejected in the final examination. Even if none failed, it would prove nothing, for the Under-

graduates, looking to the B.A. degree as the final reward of their four years' labours, have nine examinations to pass, viz.—the entrance, and two in each successive year. At these barriers many candidates fail, especially in the first two years, until the weaker have been removed by a gradual process of selection. At the entrance examinations in September, nearly one-third of the candidates fail to pass; the average failure yearly, taking the last six years as a basis of calculation, having been 28.6 per cent.; of those who then, or subsequently, pass, about one-fourth fail at the end of the first year, the average of failures being 23½ per cent. The ranks of the successful candidates are again thinned at the end of the second year (the intermediate examinations), the average failures being 13.7 per cent. Hence, in spite of the opportunities to recover standing offered by supplemental examinations, the reduction of numbers is so great (other causes, of course, operating also), that barely one-half of those who present themselves as candidates at the start reach the degree; the average over six years having been 50 per cent.

These figures are official, and show that our system of examinations is as rigid as any in existence; they show something further in the very fact of their preparation—that McGill is not idle, and that she is able to vindicate her position as well as to deserve the high place which those who have her interests in keeping have attained for Our University.

THE SCIENCE FACULTY.

The steady growth of McGill University promises well for its future. From a small college, it has gathered under its wings various other faculties until, at the present date, it is able to offer instruction in all the lore of the past, the science and literature of the present, and to point out the soul's future path.

The Medical school of this University has justly obtained a recognized high standing throughout the civilized world, and has the names of nearly 300 students on its rolls, while it has graduated nearly 1,200 doctors.

The Arts school has been rapidly advancing of late, and now virtually equals that of Medicine in the number of students in attendance.

But the most recent advances have been made by the Faculty of Science, that hitherto had been in a manner sandwiched in between Arts and Medicine. For a time, part of the instruction in Chemistry was carried on in the Art's laboratory and part in that of Medicine. Then the new Chemical laboratories were erected, and this portion of the Science Faculty had an independent existence.

This year has seen another improvement. The death of the late Registrar, Mr. Baynes, left vacant a large portion of the East wing, which he had occupied, and the Science faculty, alert to find permanent rest for the sole of its foot, settled down upon the vacant building.

The course of instruction given in science, at McGill, is defective, compared with the best courses in the world, only in not yet including instruction in an engineering laboratory. But the site of this building has been selected, and in time this last step towards perfection will be taken.

The high qualities of the instruction given in this faculty are best shown by the practical result that most of the graduates are in good, and many in responsible positions.

On the Geological Survey staff are such McGill men as Dr. Bell, Frank Adams, and A. P. Low. The assistant engineer of the Denver, Col., water-works, is a recent graduate; another occupies a high position in a gold mining company at Pueblo, Col.; two more are rising young architects in Omaha; two are professors; one occupies one of the most responsible positions on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and many more are working their way up in the same company; One is responsible for the Brockville water-works, and one is the assistant engineer on the harbor improvements, Quebec. Even very recent graduates are occupying good positions, and, from all reports, doing good work.

The fact that the Canadian Society of Engineers meets in this city is of great advantage to engineering students, who, in Montreal, find themselves at once in an atmosphere of science, and are exhilarated thereby. There are 67 students in attendance this year, the largest number yet, and it is expected that 70 will be on the roll before the close of the year.

We received a contribution from a well-wisher a short time ago, which treats of a subject of great interest. It is headed—"The Physical Needs of the Donalda Department," and runs as follows:—

"When wiser people than we discuss the advisability of the higher education of women, one often hears an opinion something like this expressed—'It is a grand theory, but alas! woman's constitution is not equal to it.' This supposition we know to be false, yet we fear, under the existing circumstances, some cases in McGill will prove it not unfounded.

"The reason lies in the fact that for our women students no proper exercise is provided. The men of McGill have their Annual Field Day as an incentive to exercise. Football and hockey in their respective seasons, and lastly, a gymnasium, which every student is compelled to join, whether he decides to avail himself of its privileges or not.

"The football, hockey, and annual sports, we may safely regard as outside of 'woman's sphere,' but proper gymnastics are quite as necessary for our women as our men, and for this very reason, that conventionality restrains the former from so many healthful pursuits. It may safely be said that every college in the States which is open for ladies has already felt this need, and provided for it. Boston University which, like McGill, is open to both sexes, has set apart certain hours during the week when the gymnasium is open to 'ladies only,' and when classes are held under the superintendence of a competent lady instructor.

"That a movement of this kind would be acceptable to the students of the East Wing has been proved beyond doubt by the fact that, last year, some of the energetic ladies persuaded Mr. Barnjum to promise that a class should be started in the fall of '88, at an hour arranged to suit the lady students of McGill. This, owing to Montreal's sad loss, through Mr. Barnjum's death, has been impossible; but surely these students have sufficiently shown their desire for improvement in physical, as well as mental, culture; and it remains now with the authorities of McGill University to supply to their women students this much felt need; that the doubting ones may be convinced that McGill can and will send into the world women (as she has men) well fitted to take their stand in the battle of life, and win renown for Canada, Montreal, and their *Alma Mater*."

Our contributor seems to have touched upon a live topic, since before the contribution could be published, we learned that the suggestions made in it have been carried into practice.

We are delighted to hear that the lady undergraduates are forming gymnastic classes, and, formidable opponents as they have proved themselves already, we cannot doubt but that their physical work will make them still more dangerous competitors of the men in the mental struggle.

Exchanges.

We have a certain hesitancy in opening the *Presbyterian College Journal*, because it is painful to find the broad, liberal thinking and universal charity of many of its articles marred by the narrowness and assumption of certain pages that the editors should not admit, and which go to spoil a whole number. The November number is so spoiled by the treatment of an article on "The Theatre and the Church." With the question itself we have nothing to do, but it is a mistake for so respectable a journal to give space to a contributor who affirms that one who goes to the theatre becomes "intimate with the swearer, the Sabbath breaker, the infidel, and the liar." Of course, if one wishes to make a crusade against everything artistic, he can be easily met; but one who asserts that it is the aim of the theatre to ridicule the religion of Christ, and to profane the name of God, and assigns it a place in Hades, has sadly missed the mark of Modern Christian teaching. Such a tone savors strongly of the spirit of Alexander the coppersmith, and goes to discredit the truth when it is spoken. Young men should beware of cant, it blinds to higher things. There is much in the theatre to be con-

demned, and a high ground for censure, but the *Journal* can be assured that the age of gross violence in the treatment of moral questions has vanished with inquisitions of all kinds—Catholic and Protestant. The book criticisms are by far the best in our exchanges, and we commend one to the remarks on "Robert Elsmere," if he would see an instance of high Christian discussion.

The second number of the *Argosy* is at hand. The editors are making an honest effort to supply the students with a suitable paper, and we can forgive them if at times their efforts appear laboured.

The clever ladies who conduct the *Sunbeam* realize to the fullest the difficulties lying in the way of a college journal, but they attack the work bravely and modestly, and succeed in reflecting the life of the students as well as any of our exchanges.

There is a growing tendency on the part of students to enlist the services of the graduates on their editorial boards. This is especially noticeable in the *Queen's College Journal*, and the paper seems to lose nothing by the innovation. The editorial department is strong and dignified, and graced with many indications of care and culture on the part of the editors.

The *Owl* is quite properly intensely Catholic, but this should not lead it into the excesses that often mark it; it has abundance of material to draw from without going out of its way for texts, which, after all, are inappropriate in a college paper, and liable to the same comment as that made in connection with another theological journal.

The Londonderry *School Times* is infused with a classic spirit, a thing common in Old Country papers. Its list of scholarships awarded makes a tempting array of prizes.

The *Tuftonian*, in the November number, deals ably and accurately with American political questions, and shows that the recent contest was felt within the college walls. It is one of our best exchanges.

The *University Monthly*, from Fredericton, is chiefly local in its interest, though there is in it an evident desire to forward research in Canadian history.

In the *Portfolio*, published by the ladies of the Wesleyan College, Hamilton, there are a good many bright things, but there is a lack of unity in the paper, and there are some hints at the inside working of ladies' schools that might as well not be given.

The *King's College Record* is creditable to the students who support it, and would do no dishonour to a much more pretentious institution. The October number contains a contribution from Professor Roberts, and it is proposed to publish a series of biographical and critical articles on the Canadian Poets and Prose Writers.

The *Varsity* is a serious paper—a little out of the way of college journals—and one feels inclined to read it critically. It deals with deep University questions carefully and accurately; there are no indications of haste about it, and it appeals to a wide constituency—those who have the good of the University in their minds.

THE COW PASTURE.

I see the harsh, wind-ridden, eastward hill,
 By the red cattle pastured, blanched with dew;
 The small, mossed hillocks where the clay gets through;
 The grey webs woven on milkweed tops at will.
 The sparse, pale grasses flicker, and are still.
 The empty flats yearn seaward. All the view
 Is naked to the horizon's utmost blue;
 And the bleak spaces stir me with strange thrill.

Not in perfection dwells the subtler power
 To pierce our mean content, but rather works
 Thro' incomplection, and the need that irks,—
 Not in the flower, but effort toward the flower.
 When the want stirs, when the soul's cravings urge,
 The strong earth strengthens, and the clean heavens purge.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Contributions.

AN ENQUIRY INTO THE ALLEGED ANTI-
POETIC TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

I.

Whether the coming age will have any need of poetry, or afford it any place? is a question recently discussed in the *Fortnightly Review*; and it is held that science is making poetry impossible, that it is robbing the world of all mystery, and accustoming people to prefer accurately stated facts to any amount of mere imagination. It is argued that poetry must disappear, because, in the natural progress of democracy, there will soon be no longer any great sentiments to portray.

It may look like a truism to assert that poetry has been the preacher of virtue, the inciter of heroism, and the refiner of society; yet the fact needs repeating, in consequence of the misconception that seems to have arisen on the true nature of poetry and the duty of the poet. Modern civilization is said to be weary of poetry; or, if not wearied with the poets of past ages, to be quite contented with them, and to wish for no more. The poet has been thought a trifler; the obstinate devotee of a defunct art, which, in its most vigorous time, was only fitted for the amusement of the idle and the frivolous. This misconception has arisen from various causes; partly from the ignorance or indifference of critics and philosophers, not unworthy of the name of poets, who have depreciated their own calling; and, in a

still greater degree, from the incompetence of the vast multitude of persons who have been styled poet without the slightest right to the title—mere versemakers, who have thrown discredit upon the name, not knowing that the hold of poetry upon the fancy and the imagination is secondary to its sway over the heart and the intellect, and that the true poet can preach and prophecy as well as sing.

Lord Bacon did some harm in this respect. Being more conversant with the pretensions of the rhymers of his day than with the performance of the poets, he mis-stated the whole object of poetry. In his famous *Essay on Truth*, he asserted that the proper element of poetry was *fiction*, as distinguished from, and the opposite of, *truth*. Lord Bacon did not reflect on the abuse of the word *LIE*. HE, of all men, ought not to have forgotten what he so well knew—that a *fiction* is not necessarily a *LIE*. He should have remembered that fables are truth to the wise Plato, though he would have banished poets from his ideal republic, meaning thereby the writers of licentious and mischievous plays, and not the real poets, had more correct notions of the sublimity and divinity of poetry. He said that "*poetry comes nearer to vital truth than history.*" And this, indeed, is the secret source of the grandeur and power of poetry. The highest poetry approaches nearest to vital truth; and poetry is only good and beautiful, and worthy to be loved and admired, in proportion as it identifies itself with the truth. No truth can be alien or inappropriate to it. It embraces all things, and has no other bounds than the aspirations of the soul of man, its knowledge and enjoyment of the actual, and its hopes of the possible. While the world has been led away

by inconsiderate criticism, and while rhymers have written and published piles of wearisome books, founded upon this misconception, it is no wonder that poetry has fallen into some disfavour with men who have something else to think of and to do than to read mere fictions, without any soul of truth; inane repetitions, teaching nothing, containing nothing, and as worthless as Lord Bacon imagined all poetry to be. While such ideas have been considered criticism, the province of poetry has been restricted as a necessary consequence. The poet, too commonly by his own consent, has been tethered with a critical string. Criticism has said to him—"You shall not touch upon religion; that is not within your province. You shall not meddle with politics; they are alien to you. You shall not travel into the regions of science; for science and poetry are antagonistic. All you have to do is to amuse us, and leave serious subjects alone." In fact, it is considered unpardonable to wed them together; or even to let the smallest love passage take place betwixt them; "as if," say the objectors, "we have not politics enough in the newspapers, in public places, at the very corners of the streets." And they say right, if their idea of poetry be right; but not right for those who have notions more exalted, and sympathies more extended. These objectors confound politics with party, which is a mistake; and they think poetry destined for mere amusement, which is another. They do not think that there are politics far better than any parties that ever were formed; and the amusement found in poetry is a mere accident—an extrinsic adornment only—and that its object is to teach, exalt, and refine; to inspire, like religion, the humble with dignity, the sad with comfort, the oppressed with hope; to show the abundant and overflowing blessings of familiar things—the riches, the beauty, and the beneficence of nature; to fill all men with the love of God and of one another, and to encourage society in its onward career from bad into good, and from good into better, through all Time into Eternity.

Yet, after all, it is not surprising that critics should go wrong, when those who should be superior to the critics—the poets themselves—have set the bad example. When Charles II. objected to Edmund Waller, that his verses upon Cromwell were better than those he had written about his lawful sovereign, Waller replied—"Your Majesty knows that we poets succeed better in fiction than in truth." In this pretty speech he behaved like a courtier and a man of the world, but not like a poet, and committed treason to the majesty of his art. We find a modern poet, too, seriously accommodating himself to the same error. Lord Houghton, in his volume entitled "Palm Leaves," devotes a poem to the praise of Mahomet, as a prophet and a legislator. He speaks of him as—

"No poet he, weaving capricious dreams
To please inconstant youth;
But one who uttered without shows or seems
The serious facts of Truth."

This, it must be admitted, is strange language to come from one claiming to have "the vision and the faculty divine." As if a poet could not utter "serious facts"

without "shows" and "seems," and as if a poet were, of necessity, a vain dreamer, and an idler, of no use or advantage to society.

Wordsworth, whose writings testify loudly to the utter untenableness of this theory, has also uttered a sentence, which some have interpreted to the depreciation of his divine art. He says, in an essay supplementary to one of his early prefaces, "that the appropriate business of poetry, her appropriate employment, her privilege, her duty, is to treat of things not as they are, but as they appear; not as they exist in themselves, but as they seem to exist to the senses and the passions."

It is, however, no depreciation of poetry to assert that its province is not to treat of things as they are. His meaning is, not *merely* as they are; but to add to them a grace and a beauty over and above their positive existence. He will not diminish the existence of a thing, but he will *increase* its existence by the aid of the beauty perceived by the sense and given by the passions. He never considers that the province of poetry is the unreal against the real, the fictitious uninclusive of the true; and against such a theory his poems are immortal evidence, as Milton's are, and Shakespeare's, and those of all great poets.

HENRY MOTT.

WHAT'S IN A NAME!

"I, walking the familiar street
While a crammed horse tinkled through it,
Was lifted from my horse's seat,
And in Arcadia ere I knew it."

—James Russell Lovell.

The streets of every city are a study to an observant visitor, and as sermons may be extracted from stones, so may a passing scintillation of fun be got out of the tradesmen's signs and eccentric names which meet the eye at every turn.

During a recent visit to New York and Brooklyn, the following illustrations were jotted down, which may serve to "point a moral and adorn a tale" :-

IN BROOKLYN.

Bannerman.....A dealer in flags.
Bitter.....A confectioner.
Dauber.....A portrait painter.
Wardrobe.....Dyer and cleaner.

IN NEW YORK.

Johnson, Gallup & Hurry...Lawyers.
Bearup & Carraher.....Hardware merchants.
Needle (two).....Tailors.
Daub.....Barber.
And for a *jaw-breaker*, commend me to
Philippine Truchsess Dieffenbach as a dentist.

MIND AND BODY.

Mind and body! warp and woof,
Inextricably are twined,—
Body living, not aloof,
Living not aloof the mind.

Force and matter, what they are
To each other, so are these,
As its light is to a star,
Organ to its melodies.

Quench! the steady-burning light,
Vanishes the star we see
Into interstellar night,
From existence, it may be.

Still the organ, what remains,
Save the metal and the wood?
Silent are the heavenly strains,
Lost in endless solitude.

Brother, rule the restless mind,
That like starlight it may shine!
Rule the body, lest you find
Hushed the melody divine.

Montreal

ARTHUR WEIR.

McGill News.

On Saturday, 17th Nov., Sir William and Lady Dawson gave the second entertainment to the students belonging to the McGill Young Men's Christian Association.

The students in Applied Science have started a small gymnasium on the top flat of the new science building, and are devoting themselves faithfully to their physical culture, especially that part supposed to have some connection with the manly art.

Two additions have been made to the Library from the Ramsay Fund.—“Text and Plates to the Cactaceae of the Mexican Boundary,” and two volumes of D. C. Eaton's “Ferns of North America,” profusely and beautifully illustrated in colors.

An aggrieved individual suggests that it would be well to post the notice.—“Beware of thieves,” in the cloak-room of the Medical Faculty. The “rubber fiend” seems to be quite as persistent and difficult to track as the Whitechapel murderer.

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

SOPHOMORIAL JOLLIFICATION.

On Monday, the 19th Nov., the ladies' reading-room abandoned its air of classic severity for one evidently more inviting to the youthful sophs. The table was relieved of its heavy intellectual indigestibles, and laden with more acceptable matter, in the shape of fruit, sweets, etc., etc. At noon the doors were thrown open, and the guests were ushered in to the sweet “strains” of a tea-épergne.

Miss Hall, president of the year, was mistress of ceremonies, and the good time lasted till the two o'clock bell rang for lectures. Some of the toasts were for instance:—

CLASS '91.—“Renowned for wit.”—*Byron*.

GRADUATING CLASS.—“Avaunt, and quit my sight.”
—*Macbeth*.

SIR DONALD A. SMITH.—

“Lord bless ye lang wi' hae an' hiel,
An' keep ye aye the honest chiel
That ye hae been;
Syn'e tak' ye to a better hiel
When this is done.”—*Burns*.

FACULTY.—“Full of wise saws and modern instances.”

HOMULLI.—“Procul! O! procul, este, profani.”—*Virgil*.

FRESHMEN.—“How green you are and fresh in this old world.”
—*King John*.

The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE was also remembered.

The members of the Theo Dora Society were hospitably entertained by Sir Wm. and Lady Dawson on Saturday, Nov. 24th. An enjoyable afternoon was spent by all present.

Societies.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The fourth regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held on Thursday, Nov. 22nd. The attendance was good, and the programme interesting. The debate for the afternoon was:—“Resolved, that a lawyer is justified in defending a bad cause.” Misses Scott and Mewhort spoke on the affirmative, and Misses Wilson and Moffat on the negative. The speeches were carefully prepared and well rendered. The vote being taken, it was found that the victory was for the affirmative side. A lengthy and able criticism followed from Miss Abbott, after which the discussion became general.

THEO DORA SOCIETY.

The Theo Dora Society met as usual, on Tuesday, Nov. 13th. The programme consisted of essays upon South America, written by Miss Henderson and Miss MacFarlane; and of readings, given by Miss Baillie and Miss Campbell; also a most interesting report of the addresses lately delivered by Mr. R. C. Wilder before the Y.M.C.A., was read by the Secretary. The report was furnished by one of the members of the McGill Y.M.C.A., Mr. R. McDougall, to whom the sincere thanks of the Society are due.

A meeting of lady students of all years was held on Friday, Nov. 11th, to discuss the advisability of co-operating with the students who are intending to start a new college paper. Miss Squire, secretary, of the 4th year, read the communications she had received from the representative committee, after which the President made a few remarks, asking for a show of hands from those who favoured the movement. As this was not responded to, it was found impossible to elect a committee of two, as had been requested, to confer with the other committees. The Secretary was therefore instructed to communicate the result of the meeting to the representative committee of the new paper.

THE LAW FACULTY MOOT COURT.

This Court held its first sitting, for this session, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 13th, in the lecture-rooms (Fraser Institute), Professor Larean on the bench. Argument was heard on an action brought against a donee to recover five years' arrears, on a mortgage, in the form of a constituted rent, sixteen years after the purchase of the property by the father of the donee, with knowledge of the incumbrance. Subsequently, the purchaser died, and the widow, eight years after the purchase, donated it to her son. The defendant pleaded ten years' prescription and his right, first, that the purchase by his father was subsequent and in good faith; second, that the devolving of the succession constituted a new contract; and, third, that the donation did the same; and claimed the right of adding the possession of the donee's anthus to his own to make up the ten years necessary for the prescription.

The Court, in summing up the arguments of the counsel, held that the possession of the father was in bad faith; that the opening of the succession was a continuation of the defective title; that the deed of donation was a perfect title, but that the possession of the preceding holders in bad faith could not be reckoned in the time necessary for the prescription plead, and that the action must be maintained.

The counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Barnard, England, Hibbard; and for the defendant Messrs. Topp, Harvey, and Geoffron.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the meeting on Nov. 16th, Mr. S. Moore, the essayist appointed for the evening, opened the programme by a discussion of "Shakespeare and his Works," and was followed by Mr. W. S. Paton, the reader. The subject of debate was;—"Resolved, that more progress has been made since the Sixteenth Century than during all the time previous of man's history." The leader on the affirmative side of the question was J. H. Stevenson, supported by Messrs. W. L. Jamieson and G. W. McDougall; on the negative, J. A. Elliott, supported by Messrs. J. Taylor and S. W. Mack. The debating was good. Decision was given in favour of the negative. Mr. Deeks filled the position of critic for the evening. During the programme three pieces were sung by the Glee Club, and Mr. Jamieson delighted the audience with a violin solo. There were 68 members present.

On Nov. 23rd, in the absence of the President, the meeting was opened by Vice-President P. Davidson. The essayist failing to put in an appearance, the reader, M. G. E. Read, was called upon, after which the debate was begun on the subject:—"Resolved, that the National Policy is disadvantageous to the labouring classes." The question was introduced by W. D. Gibson on the affirmative, who was opposed by H. V. Truell. Mr. Gibson was supported by Messrs. J. A. Cameron and Harvey; Mr. Truell by Messrs. Shuttleworth and Fry. The debating on both sides was excellent. The affirmative was adjudged the victory when a vote was taken. Critic for the evening, Mr. Tolmie. The meeting closed with a song from the Glee Club.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held in the University Club-rooms on Friday evening, Nov. 9th, the President (Mr. S. Cross) in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the present session:—Mr. A. R. Oughtred, president; Mr. A. S. Cross, 1st vice-president; Mr. A. R. Dunton, 2nd vice-president; Mr. F. W. Hibbard, treasurer; Mr. J. W. Ferguson, corresponding secretary; Mr. Chas. A. Barnard, recording secretary; and Messrs. S. Cross, McGoun, Mackie, Fry, Yates, and Parmelee, councillors. The new President having taken the chair, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the retiring officers, to which Mr. S. Cross made a fitting reply. The meeting was brought to a close by a speech from Mr. Oughtred.

A regular meeting of the University Literary Society was held on Friday evening, 16th Nov., in the University Club-rooms, the President (Mr. A. R. Oughtred) in the chair. The subject of debate—"Should donations of property acquired by improper means be accepted by charitable and religious institutions?"—was ably supported in the affirmative by Messrs. Barnard and S. Cross, and in the negative by Messrs. A. G. Cross and Topp. The debate was declared open, and an interesting discussion took place, in which Messrs. Ferguson, Dunton, and Hibbard participated. The meeting decided in favour of the affirmative.

The regular weekly meeting of this Society was held in the Club-rooms on Friday, Nov. 23rd. The question—"Should divorce be sanctioned by law?"—supported on the affirmative by Messrs. S. Cross, Ferguson, and England; and on the negative by Messrs. Parmelee, Brooks, and Le Rossignol—was discussed with considerable spirit and earnestness. All of the speeches were well prepared, and kept the audience interested throughout their somewhat protracted addresses. The meeting decided by a majority of one in favour of the affirmative.

Sporting.

At the annual meeting of the McGill Football Club, the following were elected officers for the season:—President, E. Hamilton; vice-president, Webster (Med.); secretary, A. W. Walsh (Arts); treasurer, Bowie (Med.); captain, Mulligan; Committee—in arts, Kinghorn and G. McDougall; science, Mattice and Smart; medicine, Hughes and Robertson.

THE MEDICOS AT OTTAWA.

BY "THE PROFESSOR."

Upon our shoulders, as the special and managing committee of the Medical team, has devolved the onerous duty of writing up the trip to Ottawa. From that inherent modesty with which Nature has endowed us, we are unwilling to disclose our identity, and shall, therefore, instead of, as is usual, hiding under a mantle of silence, make no secret of our own glorious deeds, and thus most effectually disguise our own personality. The composition of the teams was as follows:—

McGill.	lbs.	Position.	Ottawa College
E. H. Hamilton	145	Back	J. Smith
H. D. Hamilton	135	Half-backs	{ Paradis
J. M. Hughes	135		{ Campbell
E. A. Mulligan (Capt.)	152	Quarter backs	{ Sullivan
R. E. Webster	155	Wings, left	{ Trihey
S. Richards	130		{ Meagher
H. Yates	165	Forwards	{ Reddy
W. Morrow	135		{ McNally
J. H. McMillan	136		{ Mason
A. W. Walsh	151		{ McDougall
W. H. Jamieson	149		{ W. Campbell
R. Patterson	136		{ R. McCarthy
K. A. Bowie	150		{ Chahill
C. P. Jents	165	Wings, right	{ Leonard
H. M. Patton (Sec.)	152		{ Broderick

A dull afternoon in the Operating Theatre started the idea of this trip, and by dint of energy and perseverance, the various difficulties were overcome and our team at last got together. The gentlemen in Medicine held a meeting, authorized us as their representatives, and allowed us 10 cts. levy. Owing to the liberality of those who did not pay, we did not purchase quite all of Ottawa; the collection realizing the munificent sum of seventy cents p.c.

With the one exception of Mr. E. H. Hamilton, who at the last moment replaced Graham, we played a strictly Medicine team, the "Ottawa Journal" to the contrary. This paper calls us a lot of "conscienceless sawbones," and intimates that the secretary is no better than he should be. In this latter statement we agree with it, entirely.

Wednesday evening, the three football teams with their friends, made matters rather lively at the station, but when the train was actually on its way, the scene beggars description. The team was fortunate in the enjoyment of the company of that sweet singer of the Third year, Mr. Jos. Hayes, whose charming solos and genial flow of spirits contributed greatly to enliven the journey. As we neared Lachute, one of our number seemed to have been seized with an unwonted craving for fresh air, and three of us had to tear his coat tails in our endeavors to show him that existence without his society, would be misery itself. Ottawa was reached about midnight, and nearly all put up at the Windsor.

Such startling reports had reached us of the dashing play of the College Second, that it was with heavy misgivings and soaking feet, we wended our way to Cartier Square. Mud! it is trifling with the subject to call it mud. Suffice it to say, that in this compound, we wallowed for an hour, until we could only recognize each other by our ears and more prominent features.

Omitting an unexpected rush, at first, which secured a rouge for the Ottawa boys, we kept the ball pretty much all the time at their twenty-five line, and finished the game with a score of 16 to 1 in our favor. Only once did the ball get as far back as Harry Hamilton, yet we all agreed that a harder and more uncertain match we never played. In the crowning final scrimmage in the mud puddle, McMillan was only preserved from drowning by the expanse of his auriculars. The "wing" men seem to have a chronic difference of

opinion as to which was "on" and which was "off" side; indeed, at the call of time, the gentlemanly "right wing" was observed making a loving attempt to roll his opponent in the mud.

Where all played so finely it is hard to particularize. The scrimmage with McMillan and Yates as "centre," worked superbly, while the younger men Morrow and Patterson, proved themselves worthy companions of the (mud) Bath. The most unselfish play fell to the lot of the "wings," who had to watch and check the swift men of the college, and give our "halves" a chance to run or kick. Of the others, Hughes played a most scientific and gentlemanly game, in fact, proving the tower of strength of the team. Jamieson never showed to better advantage, while "Teddy" Mulligan's passing was about the prettiest example of football we have yet seen. Harry Hamilton did not even get his clothes soiled, and as dirt was the criterion of play, deserves no mention.

The boys celebrated the victory in various ways, principally by a roaring, teaming, dirty procession to their hotel *via* Sparks St. The inhabitants could not have been long in doubt as to who were the victors. Of the treatment which we received from the College, we cannot speak too highly. After dinner, they drove us out to the big matches, and when they were ended, took us back to the hotel, by way of the principal streets. The red flag of Old McGill, with its skull and crossbones, waved over a jolly and hilarious crowd of students, and the streets of the Capital rang with their songs and choruses.

The Ottawa boys were down in full force to bid us "good bye," and exactly at eight the special train, full spiritually as well as physically, steamed out of the station, bearing home over one hundred and fifty lovers of the game. The trip was enlivened and rendered most amusing through the efforts of two embryo doctors, who, for the time being, completely cast aside all superfluous dignity and scattered broadcast to the astonished laymen, the most astounding and valuable secrets of our profession. The spirit seemed to move them powerfully, and many there be who may date a new lease of life from the valuable diagnoses which these gentlemen gave as to "Systolic Mtrmur, Sub-Maxillary Retention and Cerebral Edema." Indeed, the last thing this Committee remembers before dozing off, was one of these individuals precessing the sole of its boot, and gravely remarking that there were signs of a pleuritic lesion of the stocking, and that to prevent fatal results we had better give the matter our immediate attention. We did; and for some time after, sounds of "I'll go no more a-roving," were heard emanating from somewhere near the car floor.

We were pained to hear that some of the members of the team have asserted that we were "scrapping" with our man all through the game. Now, without knowing the meaning of this term, we give the statement a most indignant and unqualified denial. We never do, never did, and never shall "scrap." Again, while we are on this subject, we may as well nail another vituperative and pernicious falsehood. We are said to have been "paralyzed." We were not, and moreover, we will further impale this base, unmitigated slander on the altar of truth by saying, that on two

several occasions, we, at the imminent peril of our existence, preserved two members of the team from a watery grave, by falling off the end of the cars. We do not, of course, mean that we, the Special Committee, fell off the cars, but that we preserved those other fools from so doing. In saying these things, we are not attempting to be funny, only to be lucid. If anyone is offended at our remarks, they know our address to be "The Chairman of the Special Committee on Ways and Means."

Personals.

A. Massé, B.A., '88, is engaged in mission work in the *Grandigne* station.

Charles A. Barnard, M.A., has been appointed valedictorian for the Class of '89 Law.

W. H. Turner's familiar face is to be again seen round town. May his stay be prolonged.

Dr. C. P. Dewar replaces Dr. Wesley as house surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital.

Dr. J. A. F. Gillis, '77, M.P.P., Prince Edward Island, is staying in Montreal for some weeks.

W. A. Fyles, B.A., '86, has retired from teaching, and is now prosecuting his studies as a theological student.

E. Ellis, M.D., '87, is locating in North Eastern Wisconsin, after spending the past year at Guy's Hospital, London, Eng.

Dr. G. W. McKinnon, '88, was in Montreal for a few days last week, on his way to California, where he intends to practice his profession.

Dr. R. A. Wesley, late house physician of the General Hospital, has purchased a practice in his native town, Williamstown, Glengarry.

Our old friends, W. Patterson, B.A., '86, and H. H. Curtis, have been distinguishing themselves as exponents of the teaching profession at St. Johns, Que.

Rev. N. P. Yates, B.A., '86, is again associated with McGill. He is performing the onerous and responsible duties of Vice-Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, with credit to himself and honour to the institution with which he is connected.

The Greenshields' Prize, for the last summer essay in the Faculty of Applied Science, has been awarded to R. G. Lea, '89. The subject chosen was "The Water Supply of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island," and it gives a succinct account of the work which is at present in hand. The essay is to be published in the Transactions of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; this is the first time since its founding that such an honour was accorded to an undergraduate. In addition, the Society is printing some copies for private circulation.

The other prize in the fourth year was taken by M. L. Hersey, by an essay on "Dextrine."

Between the Lectures.

CATS-ABIANCA.

A cat sat on the old back fence,
His comrades all had fled,
And as a natural consequence
Things flew about his head;
Bootjack and bottle, stool and brick,
The neighbors wild did fire,
But Tom his chops did calmly lick,
And loudly yelled "Ma-ri-a!"

Motto for a baseball club—"A pitch in time saves the nine."

Woman (to tramp)—How's the soup? Tramp—"Tair't quite strong enough ma'am. I wish you would wash a few more dishes in it."

"There's a saturated compound," remarked a senior, as a rollicking Soph. linked his arm around a lamp post and attempted to see it home.

If the day of convocation is the climax of a student's course, may not the ceremony of placing the cap on his head be called "*capping the climax*?"

The students are anxious to know who the stoical looking magnate is, who daily stalks into the operating theatre of the Hospital. It is suggested, judging from his decidedly foreign appearance, that he may be Bergmann or Virchow, but this is indefinite.

Professor in Experimental Physics: "S—t, what is induction?"

S—t: "Don't know, sir."

Prof.: K—gh—n, can you tell me?"

K—gh—n: "An induction is an inference establishing a general proposition on the evidence of particular instances."

The Professor in Zoology was giving a demonstration with the microscope, and one of the students was intently regarding the fish as they swam about in the glass jar, instead of examining the specimen under the microscope. "You will hardly see the circulation of the blood in those fish," the Professor remarked to him. "Perhaps not," he replied, "but I can plainly see the circulation of the fish."

Squillsby (a photographer) popped the question successfully the other night, after which he remarked—"And now, I suppose, you will allow me to take a kiss?" "Why, of course," she replied; "it would be in perfectly good taste now." "Very well," said Squillsby, "turn your head a little more to the right, fix your eyes on that picture knob—so—that's it—smile just a little—wink just as often as you please—there, there, there!—that will do. Thank you."

First Cultured Young Lady—"After Browning, which of the English poets do you most admire?"

Second C. Y. L. (thoughtfully)—"Perhaps Tennyson and Scott; but for nourishing, mental food, which sustains but does not excite, I prefer Crabbe's Tales."

Uncultured Youth, from Chicago (who has overheard only the latter part of the remark)—"Gosh! what a diet! No wonder she's thin."

College World.

Toronto University Literary and Scientific Society has decided by debate that the Senate is not justifiable in making attendance on lectures compulsory.

The fourth year men of Toronto University are to meet at an early date to discuss class organization, which will tend to bind the members of each class together more closely, and will, undoubtedly, foster the college spirit which many say is rapidly dying out.

The Trustees of Columbia College have at last decided to affiliate, with the educational institutions under their charge, a woman's college or annex, where women properly qualified may have all the advantages of higher education granted to men. This last important step by Columbia College has been the result of continuous agitation for the last twelve or fifteen years by persons favorable to co-education, who have succeeded in entirely transforming the ideas of the Trustees.

The Toronto *Mail* says:—"The Minister of Education some time ago opened communication with Sir William Dawson, president of McGill University, with the view of assimilating the matriculation examinations of McGill and those of the provincial university."

"It was felt particularly in the High schools of Eastern Ontario, to be a serious detriment to the organization of the school to require headmasters to establish two matriculation classes, and there was no remedy for this except the one proposed by the Minister of Education."

"Sir William Dawson received the proposals in the most friendly way, and it is now believed that, after the present academic year, the two courses will practically be assimilated, and the course of study, as well as the text-books prescribed for matriculation into the University of Toronto, will be available for the sister university in the Province of Quebec."

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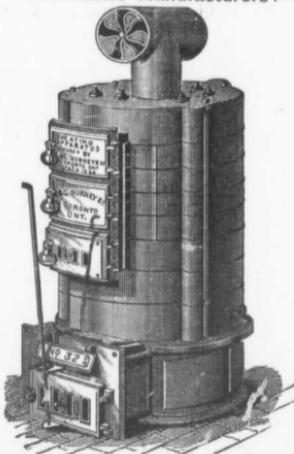
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