

THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1876.

No. 5.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
LITERARY.			
Scene among the Romans.....	51	Our Song.....	56
Cribs.....	52	Colleges in the U. S.....	56
EDITORIAL.		University Literary Society.....	56
A Happy New Year.....	53	Personals.....	57
University Literary Society.....	54	College Items.....	57
A College Reading-room.....	54	Exchanges.....	58
Obituary.....	55	College Song.....	58
Skating Rink.....	55	Advertisements.....	49, 50, 58, 59

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THE GAZETTE requests contributions of tales, essays, and all suitable literary matter from University men. It will open its columns to any controversial matter connected with the College, provided the communications are written in a gentlemanly manner.

All matter intended for publication must be accompanied by the name of the writer in a sealed envelope, which will be opened if the contribution is inserted, but will be destroyed if rejected. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would remind all those to whom copies of the
 GAZETTE have been sent that subscriptions are now due
 and that after the FIRST of JANUARY no more
 papers will be sent to unpaid subscribers. We hope to
 receive a large amount in response to this notice.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER ANNUM.

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HOLTON WOOD,

Faculty of Arts,
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THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

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No. 5

LITERARY.

SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

III. SCIENCE AMONG THE ROMANS.

The Romans were descended from a Celto-Pelagic tribe and combined the character, religion, and early language of the Celtic race softened and harmonized by those of the Grecian. It was from the Etruscans who were of similar origin, and who had spread themselves over a large tract of Italy, and become highly civilized, that the warlike barbarians derived their earliest civilization. Very little is known of the Celtic Institutions; but their doctors, philosophers and legislators appear to have been entirely dependent on the Druids. These priests sought to prevent the diffusion of knowledge, of which they were the repositories, by requiring the student to pursue a course of twenty years of oral instruction, and by preventing the extension of writing.

The early Romans, whose exclusive purpose was aggrandizement by conquest were for a long time as might be expected opposed to the cultivation of knowledge. The dawn of Roman Scientific Literature began when Cato the Censor (who flourished 120 years B.C. produced his "*De Re Rustica*." This work was a well informed treatise on practical agriculture, rural economy, and veterinary medicine. Rome, throwing off its barbarity, at last began to be sensible of the intellectual richness of the conquered, and after the fall of Carthage, her Senate caused the treatise of Mago on Agriculture, to be translated into Latin. This work and the Periplus of Hanno are the only scientific monuments that have been left of Carthaginian origin. After Cato, the next writer was Varro, who had studied at Athens, and wrote on the same subject as Cato. When Pompey conquered Mithridates he found among the treasures, several works on Medicine written in

many different tongues; these he caused to be translated into Latin. The doctrines of Hippocrates were generally admired in Rome, and met with success. Julius Cæsar, although a warrior, was a close observer of surrounding objects. He has handed down to posterity a considerable knowledge of the animals inhabiting Germany in his day, some of which have disappeared before the advance of the human race. In his day the forests were inhabited by *Aurochs* (*Bos Bison*), *elks*, *reindeer* and others which we find only far north. The *Aurochs* are now only to be found in Lithuanian forests where they are protected. The *Ure On* (*Bos Urus*) became extinct in the sixteenth century. Other species of mammals, belonging to the farther South are now also locally extinct.

The whole Roman Nation seem to have given themselves up to pleasure and licentiousness, one of the most repulsive of these amusements being gladiatorial combats. Large sums of money were paid for the introduction of new species of animals. In one day Augustus caused 3,500 wild beasts to perish, and on the event of the victory of Trajan over the Parthians, during the short space of twenty-three days of feast no less than 11,000 domestic animals were killed. Yet with the immense number of exotic animals brought to Rome and slaughtered to satisfy a most depraved taste, no one appears to have made a study of the habits, structures, and varieties of all these animals arising from different climates.

The number of scientists are few. Of plants there have been left some descriptions by Musa, the physician of Augustus, by Apuleius, by Celsus, and by Virgil, who in his *Georgics* mentions and describes very accurately a great number of plants and animals. Augustus having collected some bones of dead mastodons regarded them as the bones of giants. Ovid describes fifty-three species of animals with sufficient accuracy to enable them to be recog-

nized. Diodorus of Sicily left some writings on the different branches of Natural History.

STRABO, (B.C. 50,) a Cappadocian, belonged to the Roman civilization. This celebrated geographer mentions the natural products of the countries which he describes. He is the first to describe the sugar-cane, and to mention the silk cocoon, which he regarded as the fruit of a tree; he also left an accurate description of the fishes of the Nile. From this philosopher we learn many of the speculations of the Greeks of his day with regard to the occurrences of marine exuviae on the mountains. Some of these considered that the sea had been at different heights and that having made an outlet it sank to the present level, but Strabo regarded this as insufficient to account for their presence, and considered the occurrence of marine organic remains on mountains to be due to the upheaval of the ancient sea-bottoms, and he accounts for their situation, and all terrestrial changes by the agency of causes every day in action as volcanoes, earthquakes, and gradual elevation or subsidence of continents above or below water. He was aware of the effects of aqueous degradation and recognized that islands were separated from the main land by this means, and some islands, he says have risen from the bed of the ocean. He considered volcanoes as safety valves, this theory not being a modern doctrine. Strabo informs us that the Druids of Gaul, believed the universe to be immortal, able to survive the catastrophies of fire and water.

Until the time of Vespasian, the Roman Emperors favoured science very little indeed. But during his reign there appeared one whose name is as widely known as that of Aristotle, Pliny the Naturalist. Although he died at the early age of fifty-six, when the eruption of Vesuvius destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, he left 160 large volumes of extracts from authors which he had read. He was a compiler rather than a producer, and copied matter without questioning its accuracy, yet when he made original observations, his descriptions were exact. He divided organized beings into terrestrial, aquatic and aerial. He described the cetaceous fishes, which then inhabited the

Bay of Biscay. His Ornithology is a fable; by his description of the Phoenix, the Golden Pheasant is designated; he also mentions the Tregopan as being a horned bird. In his Entomology he describes the habits of the bee, and thought it came spontaneously from the putrefaction of the ore. He recognized that the silk, which came from a far distant country, was produced by different insects. His Zoology is a confusion, and his Botany is still more confused. His classification of plants is arbitrary, and his descriptions are inaccurate, but his observations on their flowering is worthy of notice, and his while of therapeutic is erroneous. His Mineralogy is interesting as a history of the fine Arts and of technology.

(To be continued.)

CRIBS.

"Vetitum nefas"—*Hor.*

It is still a doubtful question among the educators of youth, whether a judicious use of translations of the classics should be sanctioned or even recommended in Schools and Colleges; and if so, to what extent, and with what restrictions? As usual, those who know nothing whatever about the question are those who prate most glibly about it, and who express their opinion most loudly. The unlearned public are, as a rule, strongest in their wholesale condemnation of what they deem an unfair practice, and by many persons a student who avails himself of these aids while competing for academical honours, is regarded as little better than a dishonest candidate who endeavours to secure his election by bribery and corruption. Many good parents entertain this unreasoned aversion to cribs, though they do not object to their son's having a tutor, and would not think it unfair that he should be put up to the 'dodges,' when his competitors can not afford to pay for the same advantage.

Competent judges, however, are by no means at one on this question. Some think that the present state of science demands that more attention should be given to it, and that the long years spent in picking up fragments from authors who died two thousand years

ago, would be more profitably employed in studying the great questions which are discussed in the learned world. That the classics should be studied, they admit, but they would have them studied only as a means to an end, and would have us get at the thoughts of the ancients, without puzzling so much over their words. If the Hamiltonian system were adopted, they are of opinion that a young man desirous of obtaining what is called a liberal education, would be able to acquire a much better acquaintance with the classics in a short time.

Others again, deprecate the use of translations altogether, alleging that it only engenders slothful habits of mind, and in the end saves no time. A third and (we think) wiser class, endeavour to keep clear of extremes, and, following the golden rule: *medio tutissimus ibis*, advocate a judicious use of translations.

As far as school-training is concerned, we are rather inclined to side with the prohibitionists, excepting perhaps in the highest form of an ordinary High School. For a school-boy the temptation to shirk labour is so strong, that if he were allowed to use a translation *ad libitum*, there is every reason to fear that the Lexicon and the Grammar would be entirely superseded by the crib. But when a young man enters College he is placed in a very different relation to his instructors. No longer made to study by compulsion, he is at liberty to improve his opportunities or to neglect them: *faber quisque suae fortunae*. Now we persuaded that a student who makes a judicious use of translations, can only derive benefit therefrom. Let a fair and even stubborn attempt be made to master the original before opening the translation, and then employ it to check and revise the work done. This would save a great many unnecessary notes in class, and would allow the student to give closer attention to the really difficult and important questions which the professor discusses. At the same time this would give him a more connected view of the whole passage, and he would be less likely to miss the sense, which is often forgotten in laborious attempts to construe the words of the author. Of course there

are some who do not feel the need of such assistance, but we speak for the great majority of students, and more especially for the unfortunately very large class of these who come to College with insufficient preparation, allured by a Matriculation Examination, which is anything but formidable on paper, and in practice a ridiculous farce. We make bold to say that nine out of ten of these men take no interest whatever in the subjects which are appointed, and take their classics as they would take an unpleasant medicine.

We have always thought that free and well-rendered translations would enable such men to see beauties which are hidden from them under a verbiage which wearies and disgusts them. It is of course an important thing to select suitable translations. We are far from recommending the miserable interlinear translations, which neither give the beauties of the original, nor call forth the energies of the student in the slightest degree. Such translations as Mr. Jowett's Plato or Mr. Kenedy's Demosthenes clothe the original in an attractive English dress, and would be perused with great pleasure and advantage by those who fail to find interest in the old authors.

THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

Saturday, January 15th, 1876.

In making our first appearance this year, we have much pleasure in wishing our readers a happy new year, and we assure them that though the time of expression is late still the good wishes are none the less sincere. For our non-appearance on January first we have no apology to offer for we are firmly convinced of the fact that editors should enjoy the festive season as well as other students and adding to this the fact that most of our staff were out of town during the vacation we trust due allowance will be made for what might be mistaken for negligence on our part. We wish our readers one and all A HAPPY NEW YEAR in the fullest sense of the term.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY

This Society has secured new and commodious rooms in the Academy of Music and under its new President is likely to have a season of prosperity. A public debate will be held on Monday 17th inst. on the question "Should voting at Parliamentary elections be compulsory?" On Saturday, the 8th inst. at the ordinary meeting of the Society the question "Has the Canadian rebellion of '37 had beneficial results?" was discussed and decided, by the casting vote of the President, in the negative. Mr. C. H. Stephens led on the affirmative and Mr. H. H. Lyman on the negative.

A COLLEGE READING-ROOM

There is at present, no reading-room, in the strict acceptation of the term, for the use of McGill students. And in spite of the efforts of a few of the more energetic students to obtain one, it seems as though this consummation is still as far away as ever. Shortly before the Christmas vacation a meeting of students in Arts and Science, was called, to take into consideration the deplorable state of the present reading-room, and to devise some means of calling into existence a reading-room that should be managed by a committee of students and that should give more satisfaction than can be expected under existing circumstances. This meeting, we are sorry to say, adjourned after much stormy discussion without accomplishing anything of importance. The great difficulty appeared to be that a very large majority of those who attended the meeting had given the subject under deliberation, no previous thought whatever, and were accordingly sufficiently devoid of ideas. We shall endeavour now to show our readers (since some appear to require proof of the fact) that a student's reading-room would be both advantageous and easily attainable if only the proper steps to secure it be taken speedily.

Of the advantages to be derived from the reading-room it will not be necessary to say much, for every student must be conscious of them. There are very few students who are

not obliged to pass *spare hours* (hours which come between lectures) on some days of every week. These hours are now usually wasted and are spent in any manner that may suggest itself to the student. It can hardly be doubted that if there were a pleasant room with sufficient light and instructive reading students would spend many of these hitherto squandered hours in it. Indeed there is quite a large number who even under the present regime, manfully endeavour to spend these hours profitably by adjoining to the little room in the Library building which is at one time *literally* at freezing temperature at another not very far from the boiling point, and there pouring over some musky number of the *Journal of Education*, or if fortune smiles, over a stray number of *Blackwood* a year or two old. Assuredly if there are spirits in college who so thirst after reading that they avail themselves even of this ghost of a reading room, their taste should be encouraged by affording them greater facilities.

Moreover many of the Science students spend the interval between morning and afternoon lectures in the College buildings and they would gladly avail themselves of the comforts and pleasures of a reading-room during this interval. So much then, for the advantages of a reading-room.

And it appears to us that the attainment of this object is by no difficult. We have been informed that the Faculty would in all probability regard with favour a movement on the part of the students to improve the existing state of things; and a grant might be obtained from the Governors but only by specifying exactly the amount required. This grant however would in our opinion be unnecessary. For the expenses of furnishing a room and of obtaining the leading periodicals, could be easily defrayed by a small subscription from every student; and as every individual student would reap advantage from a reading room, it seems to us at least, that the contribution should be levied upon every student in Arts and Science. Of course the first thing to be done is to determine exactly the funds which would be necessary to carry on the reading room after it is furnished. The cost of furnishing the room

should be met by an additional subscription which would be by no means large, and we are convinced that if this course be pursued the students of McGill may have a pleasant and valuable Reading-room, without feeling the expense in the least degree. The only real difficulty of which we are aware is the choice of a room suitable for these purposes, for the room which is now called a Reading-room though it might be improved, is too small, and the arrangements for heating it in winter are too defective, to make it desirable. However if no other room can be found, this might be employed, if and only if every student subscribes. For the present room is employed for reading the books taken from the library, so that every student is at liberty to enter it. And if it be changed into a reading-room proper, it will still be impossible to exclude any student from it, for the room must continue to fulfil its original functions in addition to its new ones. If however every student paid besides his library fee a small yearly subscription to the reading-room this difficulty would be done away with.

We hope that this matter may not be allowed to pass out of notice, but that a meeting will be speedily called to bring to a satisfactory issue, that which was so imperfectly attempted by the meeting which was convened last December.

OBITUARY.

JOHN A. PERKINS, M.A., B.C.L.

It is our painful duty to be obliged to record the death of one of McGill's foremost graduates Mr. John A. Perkins. Mr. Perkins died very suddenly of typhoid fever which it is believed he contracted in the Court House. The deceased gentleman graduated in Arts in '58 and in Law in '60. He practised his profession with great success in Montreal. By his unusual talents and energy he gained a large and extensive practice. He also took a leading part in politics and we feel certain would have attained to eminence in this respect had he been spared.

The members of the bar turned out in large

numbers at his funeral which was one of the largest ever seen in Montreal

His loss will be greatly felt by many to whom his genial nature had endeared him, we offer our sincere condolence to his family in their affliction. The members of the University Literary Society at a late meeting passed resolutions of sympathy with the relatives of deceased by a standing vote.

As a usual thing weather as a topic of conversation is stale and uninteresting; but not so of late. The hitherto unbroken laws that regulate a Canadian winter have been compelled to relax their stringent regulations and to allow fickle weather a holiday. The accepted theories in reference to the causes and conditions of heat and cold have almost been proved fallacious whilst the advocates of an approaching dissolution of this planet have been confirmed in their belief by the dissolution of the climate. But whilst such a state of affairs may be very agreeable as a change, the attending results are not always of a pleasing or profitable character. We refer more particularly to the skating rink. The enthusiasm of the students which prompted them to forego their principles so far as to lend a hand in clearing snow has received a damper, and their labour has been in vain. Some hard work on the part of the students and a great deal of work on the part of those others engaged upon the rink had almost accomplished the desired object when old Sol, in spite of the restrictions that have been placed upon him by natural philosophers, looked down upon our efforts and appropriated the rink to himself. Our hopes faded as daily we visited the scene of our labours and as often saw the ice fading rapidly away until one afternoon some students were seen ruthlessly playing foot ball o'er the grave of the departed.

We are happy to see that operations are being recommenced and hope that the second attempt will meet with more success than did the first Perseverance on the part of the Committee. of management combined with an unfailing exchequer may succeed in procuring a rink, but we fear that the season will be so far advanced,

that this the first trial will not meet with the success necessary to encourage the students to attempt such an undertaking in future years. Still whilst lamenting the adverse nature of the elements we must compliment the committee upon the energetic manner in which they have attempted to surmount all difficulties.

OUR SONG.

We publish in the present issue an excellent chorus which some years ago attained wide popularity in Montreal. The words of this "Song of the Northwest" are by Alfred Bailey, and the music by Harold & Palmer; it was published originally by J. W. Shepherd & Co. a firm now extinct, and was dedicated to the Snow Shoe Clubs of Canada. It is now out of print but we are informed that Mr. DeZouche intends shortly to issue a new edition which we are sure will meet with an extensive sale. This cannot be claimed as strictly a McGill song but we have great pleasure in reproducing such a valuable chorus for the benefit of our College Snow Shoe Club.

There is a custom prevalent in the Colleges of the United States which, were it to be introduced here would be very beneficial indeed. We refer to the appointment of class presidents and secretaries. The advantages of this system are so apparent that to dwell upon them at any length would be altogether unnecessary. The object of the system is to have men from each year to act as agents and general managers of the various classes, to call meetings &c., and after graduation keep books containing the name and address and other particulars of every man in the class. Each member of the class will be bound to notify the secretary of any change in his circumstances and to give the secretary information about himself at stated intervals. Then when one graduate desires information about another graduate of the same year he will write to the secretary and obtain it.

During College life the appointment of these officers would effectually abolish the present anomalous method (if the expression is not too

paradoxical) of calling meetings of students.

Altogether we think it will be admitted that the system is an admirable one, and we hope that some steps will be taken, to appoint these officers in the various years

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The best means of rendering this Society efficient in the prosecution of its work, has long been a question of considerable difficulty. The year ending last October, was as successful as could reasonably be expected, under the circumstances in which the Society has heretofore been placed. A number of its most active members and warmest friends entertain the opinion, however, that some improvements must be made, in order to secure for it the zealous support of those who ought naturally to avail themselves of its advantages. To the writer the most serious existing difficulty in the way of its greater success, appears to be the want of proper rooms in which to hold its meetings. In this city there are many very successful clubs formed for a great variety of objects. The membership of some of the Masonic Lodges, is large and increasing. The Ancient Order of Foresters and the Oddfellow Clubs, appear to meet with little difficulty in obtaining a large membership roll and considerable revenues. Quadrille Clubs and Musical Societies, flourish in abundance. But heretofore, literary clubs have in nearly every instance failed to establish themselves on a firm basis. There exist a few connected with our churches, but these are obliged very frequently to resort to extraneous devices to sustain the interest of the members and retain popularity with the outside public. Perhaps there has been no such Society started under more favourable auspices than the University Literary Society, but although it has maintained its standing in the city, there has not been that continued progress which is to be expected in any institution that is vigorous and strong. In the writer's opinion the members of the University Literary Society deserve high commendation for confining themselves to the legitimate work of a Literary Club, not allowing the introduction of exercises of a

foreign character; and for exhibiting a proper appreciation of eminent talent by affording to Montreal the opportunity of listening to lecturers of world-wide fame. Still there is much that requires to be done to advance the interests of the Society by an energetic attempt on the part of present and old members to perpetuate the work of its founders.

Following the example of the Masonic Lodges, the Society should secure if possible two commodious rooms in a desirable locality for the exclusive use of its members. This could be done for an annual rental probably not exceeding a hundred and fifty dollars. These rooms might be suitably carpeted for about one hundred dollars. The cost of furnishing one of the rooms for the ordinary meetings of the Society could scarcely exceed one hundred dollars. The other room, to be used as a reading room would require to be furnished in the first instance with a large table and a small number of sofas and chairs. This could be done in a somewhat plain manner for a hundred more. It appears then that for the sum of three hundred dollars a fair start could be made in furnishing a proper set of rooms; and increased elegance might follow with the enlarged revenues of the Society in subsequent years. If the Society therefore were to pledge itself to the subscription during the year 1876-77 of the rental \$150, which would exceed the ordinary rate paid by about \$50; and of half of the sum necessary for furnishing say \$150; in addition to the ordinary revenues of the society; arrangements might be made by the Committee during next summer to engage and furnish proper rooms for occupation by the 15th Sept. 1876. It is not improbable that thirty of the members would be willing to subscribe ten dollars each, as an extraordinary subscription. And the result of such a movement would be that the Society would be able to start next year with comfortable rooms, the attractiveness of which would be a great inducement to members of the University to connect themselves with it. Of there being sufficient talent in the university to raise this Society to a very high rank as a Literary Society, and to an even greater

degree of popularity than it has already acquired in the city, there cannot be any doubt. Even in its present condition, supported by a comparatively small number of McGill's graduates and undergraduates, it has won the respect of the community at large; and if it were in a position to take a more prominent place among the institutions of the city, we might predict for it a great future. It is hoped that the present members will make an effort to advance its interests in the direction we have ventured to indicate.

A. M.

PERSONAL.

'74 S. C. Stevenson B.A. is Secretary of the Board of Arts, and also Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Centennial from Quebec.

'75 M. O. Ward, M.D. is practising in I/Oriental

'75 O'H. Baynes, B. C. L. has commenced practising the Notarial Profession.

'74 H. W. Wicksteed, B. App. Sc., is in Ottawa, Ontario

Three of our graduates are engaged on the Canada Pacific Survey Stewart and Brodie '73, and Harvey '74.

'77 We regret to hear that C. S. Pedley '77 has left College and hope sincerely to see him amongst us next session.

'74 J. S. Hall, Jr., B. A. B. C. L. and R. W. Huntington B. C. L. have been admitted to practice at the Quebec Bar

COLLEGE ITEMS.

The Students in Law complain of the irregular attendance of the Professors.

The Snow Shoe Club met last night and a very enjoyable time was spent.

A game of football was played on the College grounds on the 4th inst. a feat never before heard of in the Province of Quebec.

A Concert will be given by the Glee Club this month.

We are glad to observe that the authorities have acceded to the requests of our correspondent "More Light."

We hear it stated that a Chess Club is about to be formed in College.

EXCHANGES.

Received. — *Harvard Advocate*. — *Nassau Lit.* — *Amherst Student*. — *Cornell Era*. — *Cornell Review*. — *Dartmouth*. — *Tufts's Collegian*. — *Dalhousie Gazette*. — *Trinity Tablet*. — *University Monthly*. — *College Courier*. — *High School*. — *Queens College Journal*. — *Acadia Athenaeum*. — *Winnowings from the Mill*. — *Eurhethorian Argosy*. — *Christian Worker*, (Montreal Y. M. C. Association.)

Our exchanges from the States are largely taken up with boating news, and the action of the Boating Convention of American Colleges; the *College World* having been thrown into a ferment over the withdrawal of Harvard and Yale from the Association. Not being personally concerned McGill cannot feel a very lively interest in the action of the two "representative American Universities," yet we can understand that the crews of the other Colleges must feel as though they were not contending for the championship of American Colleges but only with certain institutions, whilst there were others who held aloof and against whom they could not contend on equal terms. The *Harvard Advocate* treats of the subject with more impartiality than do any of the Journals emanating from those Colleges which are interested, as they all get too warm on the subject in their own behalf.

The *Nassau Lit.* is well got up and its articles well written.

We have not received the "*Amherst Student*" for some time. Does the fault lie with the P. O. or with the "*Student*?" Albeit it is thin, it is large and we find a good deal in it.

The *Cornell Review*, is as good a Literary College paper as we have seen. We notice an item in it, however, which complains of the dearth of poetical talent at Cornell. Let us advise the Review not to encourage any such corrupter of College papers, as College poetry invariably is. In the majority of cases if a student begins to think himself a poet, he will make a fool of himself and ruin the reputation of the paper for which he writes.

The *Tufts's Collegian* is well got up, and its editorial on "Political Education" contains good ideas and is well written.

We congratulate the "*Dalhousie Gazette*" on

its improved appearance. It compares very favourably with any of our exchanges, and we are heartily glad to see a paper from a Canadian College which is not calculated to give outsiders a poor opinion of the College from which it comes. It appears a little heavy in some of its articles, but has improved in this respect since its first number.

"*Winnowings from the Mill*" comes from the University of Vermont. It is a new paper, and we forbear comments.

There has been much complaint lately both from our own subscribers and from those of our city contemporaries, with regard to irregularity in the receipt of their papers. The fault lies with the Post Office, with whom remittance has no effect, and we can assure our subscribers and exchanges that we do the best we can, and if there is any delay in the receipt of the "*Gazette*" that the fault does not lie with us, as their numbers are regularly posted.

COLLEGE SONG.

SNOW SHOE TRAMP.

Up! up! the morn is beaming
Through the forest breaks the sun,
Rouse, ye sleepers, time for dreaming
When our daily journey's done,
Bind the Snow Shoe fast with thong too
See, that all is tight and sure
All is a bliss to—naughts amiss to—
A brave young North west voyageur,

CHORUS.—Tramp, Tramp on Snow Shoes tramping,
All the day we marching go
Till at night by fires encamping,
We find couches on the snow.

On! On! let men find pleasure
In the city dull and drear,
Life is freedom, life's a treasure
As we all enjoy it here,
Ha, ha ha ha, Ha, ha ha ha,
See the novice down once more
Hear him shout, then pull him out, then
Many a fall he's had before.

CHORUS.—Tramp, Tramp on Snow Shoes, &c.,

Men may talk of steam, and railroads
But full well our comrades know,
We can beat the fastest engine,
In a night tramp o'er the snow.
It may puff sir, it may blow sir,
It may whistle, it may scream
But lighty tripping, gently dipping,
Snow Shoes leave behind the steam.

CHORUS.—Tramp, tramp on Snow Shoes, &c.,

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