

# MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Thursday, November 15th, 1883.



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# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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[No. 2.

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

### EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

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THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE is published fortnightly during the College Session.

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

### SONG.

#### After Heine.

In the lovely month of May  
When the forest wakes again,  
When the green leaves hide the grey; —  
Love within my heart doth reign.  
In the lovely month of May  
When the birds are singing clear,  
Till I to my lady gay,  
All my hope and all my fear.

— PHILIP HAY.

### Editorials.

The British Association originated in a letter addressed by Sir David Brewster to Prof. Phillips, Secretary of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, proposing its formation on the model of a similar association in Germany. The Society took up the project warmly, and the first meeting was held on September 31st, 1831, at York, which has been thence called "the cradle of the Association." In revisiting the city on its fiftieth anniversary, the tickets bore the inscription, "*Antiquam expirite matrem.*" The officers of the Yorkshire Society were the first officers of the Association. Lord Milton (afterward Earl Fitzwilliam) being President, and the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt, Vice-President. Sir D. Brewster had hoped that 100 members might be present; there were actually 353. There is a striking contrast between this number and the average attendance for the past fifteen years, which has been about 2,200; but not more so than between the estimates of distances then and now. Prof. Phillips, in reading the answers from different societies, to the circular issued, reported that the "great distance of the Plymouth Institution had prevented any of its members being present," yet next year, the whole Association will not only cross the Atlantic, but have a "run" to the Rocky Mountains. Perhaps some of its members will even see the Pacific before returning from their "excursion." To appreciate Prof. Phillips' remark, we must remember that not the first actual railway, viz., Stockton to Darlington, built in 1825, but the first truly passenger railway, that from Liverpool to Manchester, was opened only in 1830. How great the change in less than a single life time! Some of the members, who took part in the first meeting are, happily, still living.

Prof. Airy (now Sir George Airy), who resigned the office of Astronomer Royal about two years ago, presented the first

report made to the Association, that on the Progress of Astronomy, in which occurs a remark suggesting another remarkable contrast. Giving a list of all the public observatories in the world, he says, "I am not aware that there is any public observatory in America." The remark may be applied to Canada even yet, but if we make as much progress in the next fifty years, as our neighbours have done in the past fifty, there will be good reason to be satisfied. The objects of the Association were stated in the address of the Vice-President, the Rev. W. V. Harcourt, in almost the same words which are still used in the Annual Report, viz. :—

1. To give a stronger impulse and more systematic direction to scientific inquiry. 2. To obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science. 3. To remove obstacles to its progress. 4. To promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another and with foreign philosophers.

As examples of the third of these objects were mentioned the improvement of the Patent Laws; and the removal of the duty on glass, as adding largely to the cost of establishing museums. It was proposed that the annual meetings should be held at different places in rotation; "in order, by these *migratory* visits, to extend the sphere of the Association, to meet the convenience of distant districts in turn, and to animate the spirit of philosophy in all the places through which the meetings may move, without rendering them burthensome to any."

The founders took pleasure in keeping before them, as a model, the splendid vision of a philosophical academy, depicted by Bacon in his "New Atlantis," when "divers meetings and consults" of the united body of *Depravators, Compilers, Pioneers, &c.*, suggested new experiments of a higher light and more penetrating nature to the *Lamps*, and these at length yielded materials to the "*Interpreters of Nature.*" In this scheme the "circuits, or visits, of divers principal cities of the kingdom," took a prominent place.

But how does the Association strive to attain its objects? For three of these no explanation is needed. That it draws the public attention to the pursuits of Science by its annual meetings, and promotes the intercourse of scientific men in a most effective way is obvious; and that it has great influence in removing obstacles to progress cannot be doubted.

Its principal object, however, and that which is put first in order, it seeks to attain chiefly by procuring regularly from competent persons, or from sub-committees, reports on the recent progress, the actual state, and the deficiencies of every department of Science; and, further, by making, at every meeting, grants in aid of scientific investigation along definite lines of search. There are, of course, besides, papers read by the individual members.

Many of the reports thus furnished have obtained a permanent reputation, and have led to important results. One for example, led to the establishment of Magnetic Observatories all over the world, of which that at Toronto is one; although this is best known to the people of Canada as the headquarters of the Meteorological service, supplying our daily weather reports.

The adjective "British" in the title did not mark any limit to the sources whence these reports were obtained. Thus the Cambridge meeting in 1833 requested Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia, to give a report on the Geology of North America; which report was presented at the meeting of 1834.

The annual grants for scientific investigation are not of less importance than the reports. Indeed they form no mean element in gauging the success of any meeting. As they are made out of the fees paid by members and associates, the importance of a large attendance is obvious. Doubts on this point had, we believe, a great deal to do with the hesitation at first displayed concerning the acceptance of the invitation from Canada. But we who know not only what Montreal can do, but has done, have no doubt but that she will nobly sustain her reputation, and do honour to the position in which she is placed as the representative of Canada.

The average amount of grants for scientific investigation for some years past has been over \$6,000, taking good and bad years together. In one year it came to \$9,700. Of course the total amount of receipts from which the whole expenditure of the association had to be paid, was far greater than this. The numbers and receipts at the seven largest meetings before 1881 (its fiftieth anniversary) are given in the following table:—

Year.	Place.	Total Attendance.	Amount Received.
1859	Aberdeen	2,564	\$13,910
1861	Manchester	3,138	19,720
1863	Newcastle-on Tyne	3,335	18,200
1864	Bath	2,802	14,825
1870	Liverpool	2,878	15,480
1876	Glasgow	2,774	15,015
1878	Dublin	2,578	13,075

Giving an average attendance at the largest meetings of 2867 persons, with average receipts of \$15,746. The average for grants for these seven years was \$7,000. The attendance in 1881 at York was 2,556, and in the present year at Southampton was 2,714. The largest attendance at any time has been 3,335; the largest receipts at any time have been \$19,720.

At the largest meeting, that at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1863, the attendance was made up thus:—

Life members and old annual members	333
New annual members	209
Associates	1,704
Ladies	1,094
Foreigners	25
	3,335

Life members make one payment of \$50; new annual members pay \$10 for the first, and \$5 for subsequent years; associates for the year and ladies, \$5. It will be noticed that the great mass of the attendants at any meeting, on whom in fact the pecuniary success of the meeting depends, consists of associates and ladies. It is to these generally, though not always, that the President's address is directed, in order to obtain that general attention to science, which, as we have seen, is one of the objects of the Association.

It will be seen that Montreal has undertaken no slight office in seeking the honour of a visit. In England, it has been said that the meeting will either be a great success or a great failure. Be it ours to predict success. Five hundred members have already signified their intention of coming from the Mother country. To bring the meeting to the average of the seven largest years, (and less than this would not be success), we must have about 2,500 members, associates, and ladies, from this side of the Atlantic. If the number 3,000 can be reached, (and this should be our aim), it will be the largest meeting in the history of the Association. The expenditure involved in this

is altogether apart from that for public and private hospitality, etc. Excursions, the railway and steam-boat companies will provide for or aid in. It will be the business of the Dominion government to offer facilities for crossing the Atlantic.

It may not be amiss in concluding to observe that at the sixth meeting (Bristol 1836) the President was the then Marquis of Lansdowne.

It is time the students were thinking of organizing the Glee-Club, if they hope to make it a success this year. Owing to the late date at which it was formed last session, but little was accomplished in the way of musical training, though the Saturday afternoon meetings were a source of considerable enjoyment to those who attended them. A general impression seems to prevail that the club was deeply in debt at the close of the season; but this is not so, for we have the authority of the Treasurer for the statement that it was only some five dollars in arrears. This cannot be considered a very disadvantageous situation, when it is remembered how few of the students took any interest in the club. Much disappointment was occasioned because it was found impossible to give a concert. But it seems to us that this was unreasonable. The giving of a concert is not, as we understand it, the chief end to be attained by the establishment of a musical association among students. The objects of such a society are rather to give to the students some degree of musical culture and to afford them that aesthetic gratification, which does so much to lighten the tedium of a student's life. If, however, a concert is deemed essential, there is no reason why one should not be given this year. It would be well if some definite plan of action were decided upon early in the season; and should it be determined to give a concert, the music appropriate for it would give as much pleasure, and afford as good an opportunity for training as any other. The prospects for the club, if it is only formed soon, are bright enough. A general spirit of enterprise seems to pervade the students of all the faculties, and, if those who have the welfare of the Glee-Club at heart, avail themselves of this, there can be little doubt but that they will reach the climax of their hopes. A general meeting of the students should be summoned as soon as possible and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the carrying on of the club. These arrangements should be of such a nature as to attract all the students. The general practices will do well enough for the majority, who have no pretension to musical knowledge; but there is a large class who have already had a greater or less degree of training, and who, consequently, cannot be expected to weary themselves by attending these practices. Something must be done to induce these to become members. Special meetings might be held at which music of a more difficult nature could be attempted. We are sure that by some such means a far greater number could be prevailed to join the club than last year. But, besides doing their best to attract all students into the ranks, and endeavoring to give a concert, the committee should turn their attention to other ways in which the club can be rendered useful. Some attempt should be made to reform the college singing at convocations and other public meetings. It has long been a matter of regret to many that the singing on such occasions resembles more what might be expected from the Bellamites than anything else; and this arises simply from want of a preconceived plan. Convocations could be rendered infinitely more agreeable if the students would content themselves with singing only one song at a time. Here,

then, is a field of labour for the members of the Glee-Club. They should take the governance of the students' share of the proceedings at these assemblies to a certain extent into their own hands. If this were done the convocations would be pleasanter to all concerned. Another thing it should do, is to furnish the students with a new repertory of songs. To the ears of "Freshmen," the "Bull-dog," "Litoria" and "Alouette" are delightful; but to those who have emerged from that hobbledlehy stage of existence, and, as a consequence, have heard these songs not less than hundreds of times, they become more wearisome than the music of "Patience" or any other hackneyed operas to the general public. Let the Glee-Club then furnish us with some new songs and choruses. But if it is to give a concert, reform our singing, and furnish us with new songs, it must be organized at once. This is the point which we wish to emphasize. Let the promoters of last year's society exert themselves before the students fully settle down to the session's routine, for afterwards they will find their work much more difficult.

We sincerely regret that through some mistake in the delivery of a telegram the proposed Inter-University Sports had unavoidably to be put off. In the 'Varsity of October 27th the McGill students are accused of dilatoriness in answering the proposals of Toronto University regarding these sports. This accusation, as our readers will see and as the 'Varsity itself in its next issue of Nov. 3rd seems to acknowledge, was entirely unfounded. We desire merely to lay the facts before our readers so that they may know the reasons why this event, which was looked forward to with so much interest by us, was put off at the last moment, and that they may judge for themselves where the fault lay, if any fault there was. The Undergraduates of this University first became aware that Toronto desired to have Inter-University sports on the 19th Oct., the day upon which the McGill Annual Sports were held. Now it seems rather hasty on the part of the 'Varsity to accuse McGill of dilatoriness in its number issued just one week after their proposal was made known here. It would, in our opinion, have been more becoming to have waited a little longer until the true reason of the delay was apparent. Even if McGill did take four or five days to call meetings of the Undergraduates and consider the proposals, it must be remembered that a matter of such importance with all its details cannot be arranged satisfactorily all in a minute. It is better that the event should be postponed even for a year than that any misunderstanding should afterwards arise. Toronto University could hardly expect that McGill would at once accede to all the terms which they proposed. McGill's answer was sent by telegram on Oct. 27th addressed to the Secretary of Management, Mr. H. W. Sykes, University College, Toronto. It seems this telegram never reached its destination. When, however, the committee here received no answer, they sent a second telegram on Oct. 29th directed in the same way as the former, but to this also they received no answer. At the last moment a telegram was received in Montreal declaring the sports off. Thus the fact of there being no Inter-University sports this year is to be attributed apparently to the miscarriage of the two telegrams mentioned above, for had either that of the 27th or the 29th reached Mr. Sykes the sports could have taken place, as our friends had been preparing for them since the convocation which took place in the first week of October. That such a mistake should be

made by the Telegraph Company is rather serious, and we are glad to hear that the committee have asked them to investigate the matter.

We hope that proper measures will early be taken for holding the first Inter-University Sports in Montreal next autumn, and that all will enter into the matter with that good spirit which ought to distinguish University contests above all others.

## Contributions.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.\*

BY R. W. BOODLE.

It was but a natural result of the extremes to which both Radicalism and Conservatism have been carried at the present day that a middle party should arise, unwilling to give its adhesion either to the rigorous and vigorous iconoclasm of the former, or to the equally uncompromising fetish-worship of the latter. Of this party, which includes in its ranks names differing in other respects so widely as Carlyle and Freeman, Goldwin Smith and Dean Stanley, the subject of the present paper is perhaps the best known living representative in England. "To try and approach Truth on one side after another—not to strive or cry, not to persist to pressing forward on any one side, with violence and self-will,—it is only thus, it seems to me, that mortals may hope to gain any vision of the mysterious goddess, whom we shall never see except in outline, but only thus even in outline."† Such are the words that, as well as any other, convey the leading motive of their author, whether we view Matthew Arnold as educationist or literary critic, as social or religious reformer.

It would be impossible, in the time at my disposal to-night, to attempt anything like a complete survey of Mr. Arnold's work, so various are the phases of his personality; and I propose to draw your attention more particularly to Matthew Arnold as the social reformer—the aspect under which he is best known to the outside world. To confine my remarks, however, to this side exclusively would be an injustice to my subject. It is only through his earlier work, his poetry, that we are enabled to understand the gradual steps by which he was led to assume the mantle of social and religious reformer.

Though Matthew Arnold's reputation among men of letters was first due to his poetry, it is only lately that the world in general has been willing to recognize his greatness as a poet. This fact may be explained by several considerations. First of all, with the possible exception of some of his narrative poems, Matthew Arnold's muse is never likely to become popular in the sense in which Scott and Longfellow are popular poets. He is a poet of thought, rather than of sentiment; of thought and sentiment, rather than of action. Now, poets who write for immediate popularity—as Edwin Arnold did in his "Light of Asia"—must be careful to introduce plenty of "business" into their poems. Again, it will be remarked by any careful reader that while Arnold's poetical gems are above price, they lie embedded in a great deal of inferior stuff which is hardly poetry at all, Mr. Arnold here bearing strong similarity to his master, Wordsworth. If we were to be tempted to test Arnold by his best lines we should rank him even too high; such, for instance, as the verse:—

"Thin, thin the pleasant human noises grow,  
And faint the city gleams;  
Rare the lone pastoral huts—marvel not thou!  
The solemn peaks but to the stars are known—  
But to the stars, and the cold lunar beams;  
Alone the sun arises, and alone  
Spring the great streams."

Last of all, the religious substratum of many of his poems must have been of a nature rather to forbid than attract readers at the time of their publication. It should be remembered that Matthew Arnold first definitely rose into popularity as a poet in what we may call "the pessimist years" that ushered

\*Read before the University Literary Society.

†Preface to "Essays in Criticism."

in the last quarter of the century. In other words, it was not until society as a whole entered into the valley of the shadow of death that they were able to appreciate the beauty of Arnold's mournful monologues upon the themes of Seneca and Marcus Aurelius. Arnold was, in fact, some twenty years ahead of his time, and had to wait till his audience had grown into the frame of mind in which they were able to appreciate him.

Of Matthew Arnold at his best, we may say that it is his great merit to have attained very nearly to what he himself has called "the grand style," and only to have missed it because he lacks that indescribable quality of robustness and majesty which we find in Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth. As my purpose is rather to exhibit to you the social reformer than the poet, I will merely add three specimens of his poetry—interesting not only for the beauty of the style, but for the light they throw upon his intellectual development. My first extract comes from his verses upon "Dover Beach," and illustrates an early phase of despondency through which, like other great minds, he seems to have passed. He is listening to the wave as it breaks upon the beach.

"The sea of faith  
Was once, too, at its full, and round earth's shore  
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle fur'd.  
[But now I only hear  
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,  
Retreating, to the breath  
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear  
And naked shingles of the world.  
Ah, love, let us be true  
To one another! for the world, which seems  
To lie before us like a land of dreams,  
To various, so beautiful, so new,  
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,  
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;  
And we are here as on a darkling plain,  
Swept with a confused alarm of struggle and flight,  
Where ignorant armies clash by night."

My second specimen comes from "Resignation" a picture of the poet's soul, from which we may conjecture the thoughts that were passing in it author's. It is interesting among other reasons because it anticipates a note he has struck since in his social utterances:—

"Lean'd on his gate, he gazes—  
Are in his eyes, and in his ears  
The murmur of a thousand years,  
Before him he sees life unroll,  
A placid and continuous whole—  
That general life, which does not cease,  
Whose secret is not joy, but peace;  
That life whose dumb wish is not miss'd,  
If birth proceeds, if things subsist;  
The life of plants, and stones, and rain,  
The life he craves—if not in vain  
Fate e' er, what chance shall not control  
His sad lucidity of soul."

From the mood of resignation he passes into one of hope in his lines on "The Future,"

"Haply, the river of time—  
As it grows, as the towns on its marge  
Fling their wavering lights  
On a wider, statelier stream—  
May acquire, if not the calm  
Of its early mountainous shore,  
Yet a solemn peace of its own,  
And the width of the waters, the lush  
Of the grey expanse where he floats,  
Freshening its current and spotted with foam,  
As it draws to the Ocean, may strike  
Peace to the soul of the man on its breast  
As the pale waste widens around him,  
As the banks fade dimmer away,  
As the stars come out, and the night-wind  
Brings up the stream  
Murmurs and accents of the infinite sea."

Though Matthew Arnold has done much good work as a poet, it is as a prose artist that he will be best remembered. His style I shall have occasion to exhibit in extracts, but I may say here, that in delicacy of touch he is inferior to none of his contemporaries with the exception of Cardinal Newman. He has a style of banter peculiarly his own, asserting much less than it insinuates; covering with ridicule, yet without any approach to personality or vulgarity. His treatment of a subject, at his best, is a masterpiece of skill that leaves no flaw in his opponent's armour untouched. It should also be remembered

that few writers make cleverer use of catch words, an art in which he was a worthy rival of the late Earl of Beaconsfield. To Matthew Arnold we owe among other phrases, the expressions "rigorous and vigorous," "sweet reasonableness," "sweetness and light," "the grand style," and the popularisation of the term "Philistine."

As a critic of literature Matthew Arnold is an avowed follower of the French school, and especially of Sainte-Beuve. And in the field of criticism, he is acknowledged to be *facile princeps* among his English-speaking contemporaries. Mr. Minto can give us characteristics, but Arnold alone distinguishes. Mr. Swinburn loves to eulogise, but Arnold knows exactly where to stop. Mr. Dowden is, to my mind, too full of present phases of thought to realise those of the past. This is never so with Arnold except when he is interpreting the gospel *logia*. The effect of a literary sketch from the pen of Matthew Arnold, in short, is precisely similar to that of an historical picture by Carlyle. We feel that we understand their subject as we never did before. I will say no more upon this part of my subject, but refer you to his admirable studies upon Milton, Wordsworth and Gray.

Though Arnold's work as literary artist and critic has been continued up to the present moment, from the year 1864 an increasing amount of his time was given to writings upon social subjects. Entering the field as an educationist his aim throughout has been in his own words, "to pull out a few more stops in that powerful, but at present somewhat narrow-toned organ, the modern Englishman."\* His "Celtic Literature" as well as his educational essays show that for this purpose he was early attracted, and "Culture and Anarchy" appeared in 1869; but the Evolution controversy, and the conflict between Christianity and science, diverted his energies, and from 1870 to 1875 his chief works were of a religious nature. In these years appeared "St. Paul and Protestantism," "Literature and Dogma," and "God and the Bible." In his "Last Essays on Church and Religion," appearing in 1877, the social side of the question is again in view. The aim of "Literature and Dogma," his chief work, was "to show the truth and necessity of Christianity, and its power and charm for the heart, mind and imagination of man, even though the preternatural, which is now its popular sanction, should have to be given up."† This work, which was felt to be one of great weight and whose influence is strongly marked in Prof. Seeley's "Natural Religion," was sharply criticised, and elicited a series of replies, perhaps among the most successful answers that have ever been made in literature, which, appearing in the *Contemporary Review*, were gathered together into one volume with the title of "God and the Bible."‡ It was in these volumes that Mr. Arnold popularised the now celebrated definition of God as a "tendency not our elves that makes for good." The peculiar stand that Arnold took will be best explained by remembering his own words upon Spinoza written several years before: "By thus crowning the intellectual life with a sacred transport, by thus retaining in philosophy, amid the discontented murmurs of all the army of atheism, the name of God, Spinoza maintains a profound affinity with that which is truest in religion, and inspires an indestructible interest."§ Side by side with this let us place his later utterance that "the man who believes that his truth on religions matters is so absolutely the truth, that say it when, and where, and to whom he will, he cannot; but do good with it, is in our day almost always a man whose truth is half blunder, and wholly useless."§ Matthew Arnold's contribution to the religious question comes very nearly to a practical atheism thinly disguised under the name of God, defined as a tendency; prayers are permissible, but their efficacy is not asserted; the Gospel miracles and the resurrection of Christ are denied, while a personal immortality is denied by implication; lastly the whole subject of Religion and the Bible is the occasion of two most sarcastic and eloquent volumes which will be ever valuable for their literary suggestiveness.

\* Preface "Essays in Criticism."

† Preface to "God and the Bible."

‡ "Essays in Criticism."

§ Preface to "Literature and Dogma."

In giving you an account of Mr. Arnold's theories on social reform, I shall follow his own example, as I have done before, of quoting, wherever possible, from the author himself. Many of my extracts are noticeable for the dry humor of their style, and his words would hardly gain in point, to put it mildly, by condensation. The passages in which his views are given are scattered up and down his works, and I merely claim the credit of presenting them to you in a somewhat more accessible shape.

After tracing the origin of the English to the fusion of three races, Germans, Celts and Normans, he proceeds to point out the elements of character distinctive of each: "The Germanic genius has steadfastness as its main basis, with commonness and humdrum for its defect, fidelity to nature for its excellence. The Celtic genius, sentiment as its main basis, with love of beauty, charm and spirituality for its excellence, ineffectualness and self-will for its defect. The Norman genius, talent for affairs as its main basis, with strenuousness and clear rapidity for its excellence, hardness and insolence for its defect."\* To the fusion of these three elements he traces the defects in the English nature: "If we had been all German, we might have had all the science of Germany; if we had been all Celtic, we might have been popular and agreeable; if we had been all Latinized, we might have governed Ireland as the French govern Alsace, without getting ourselves detested. But now we have Germanism enough to make us Philistines, and Normanism enough to make us imperious, and Celtism enough to make us self-conscious and awkward; but German fidelity to Nature, and Latin precision and clear reason, and Celtic quick-wittedness and spirituality, we fall short of."\*

Having heard Matthew Arnold's description of English in the mass we are in a position to understand the three classes into which he divides the English people, viz., the Barbarians, the Philistines and the Populace, which I need hardly say correspond to the upper, middle and lower classes. "All of us," he notes, "so far as we are Barbarians, Philistines or Populace, imagine happiness to consist in doing what one's ordinary self likes. . . . The graver self of the Barbarian likes honors and consideration; his more relaxed self, field-sports and pleasure. The graver self of one kind of Philistine likes business and money-making; his more relaxed self, comfort and tea-meetings. Of another kind of Philistine, the graver self likes trades' unions; the relaxed self, deputations or hearing Mr. Odger speak. The sterner self of the Populace likes brawling, hustling and smashing; the lighter self, beer."†

Besides the mixture of natures that go to make up the Englishman, there are, Mr. Arnold points out, two causes that have led to the stunting and pauperizing of his nature. The first is his love of inequality: "to him who will use his mind as the wise man recommends, surely it is easy to see that our short-comings in civilization are due to our inequality; or, in other words, that the inequality of classes and property, which comes to us from the middle ages, and which we maintain because we have the religion of inequality, that this constitution of things, I say, has the natural and necessary effect, under present circumstances, of materializing our upper class, vulgarizing our middle class, and brutalizing our lower class. And this is to fail in civilization."‡ To understand the second cause to which Mr. Arnold attributes our shortcomings, I must explain to you in a few words his theory of civilization. This, he asserts, consists in the due admixture of four elements or, in his own words, "powers" which conduce to well-being. There is the *power of conduct*, of which the English are the highest expression: the *power of beauty*, for which Italians are still pre-eminent; the *power of knowledge*, the special heirloom of the Germans; and the *power of social life and manners*, in which the French excel even more than the Athenians. While these powers demand equitable development, it is contended by Arnold that the emphasis given to the power of conduct has destroyed the prominence of the other equally important factors of civilization among the English. A few years after Shake-

peare's days, Mr. Arnold is never tired of reiterating, "the great English middle class, the kernel of the nation, entered the prison of Puritanism, and had the key turned on its spirit there for two hundred years."\* Hence the great need of our time is the transformation of the British Puritan. "Our Puritan middle class presents a defective type of religion, a narrow range of intellect and knowledge, a stunted sense of beauty, a low standard of manners;†"

I should exhaust your patience if I attempted to repeat half of the clever and caustic criticism that Matthew Arnold passed upon the poor Puritan. "Suppose we take the figure we know so well," he writes, "the earnest and nonconforming Liberal of our middle classes, as his schools and his civilization have made him. He is for disestablishment; he is for temperance; he has an eye to his wife's sister; he is a member of his local caucus; he is learning to go up to Birmingham every year to the feast of Mr. Chamberlain. His inadequacy is but too visible."‡ The following is a picture of the transformed Puritan, in the clutches of the Ritualist. "Who that watches the energetics during the celebration of the communion at some Ritualistic church, their gestures and behaviour, the floor of the church strewn with what seem to be the dying and the dead, progress to the altar almost barred by forms suddenly dropping as if they were shot in battle,—who that observes this delighted adoption of vehement rites, till yesterday unknown, adopted and practised now with all that absence of tact, measure, and correct perception, all that slowness to see when they are making themselves ridiculous, which belong to the people of our English race,—who, I say, that sees this, can doubt, that for a not small portion of the religious community, a difficulty to the intelligence will for a long time yet be no difficulty at all!"§ Lastly we catch him again at the stamping-ground of Philistinism—the Social Science Congress. "One can call up the whole scene. A great room in one of our dismal provincial towns; dusty air and jaded afternoon daylight; benches full of men with bald heads and women in spectacles; an orator lifting up his face from a manuscript written within and without; and in the soul of any poor child of nature, who may have wandered in thither, an unutterable sense of lamentation and mourning and woe."||

But I must now bid adieu to my subject, much as I should like to introduce you to the Puritan's Palatine Library, or to the clever comparison of the relative merits of Milton and Eliza Cook. I will merely add one word in vindication of the stand that our author has taken, of his criticisms that have called forth volumes of abuse in good and bad English. With England, as with the rest of the world, there can be no such thing as finality. She must reform herself constantly, to keep in sympathy with the age. But unlike other nations, or with less excuse than they could urge, England is full of anachronisms of a most glaring nature, a useless House of Peers, a State Church, a social system wherein the disparity between rich and poor is greater than in any civilised country in Europe, and greatest abuse of all,—England has possession of Ireland and seeks to retain it, in contempt of the will of the majority of its people, and in the face of the public opinion of Europe, by means of repression and martial law. Such a state of things cannot be permanent. England cannot, any more than Coreya, hold herself aloof from the modern spirit. And the modern spirit is awake almost everywhere else. "The sense of want of correspondence," writes our author, "between the forms of modern Europe and its spirit, between the new wine of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the old bottles of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, or even of the sixteenth and seventeenth, almost everyone now perceives; it is no longer dangerous to affirm that this want of correspondence exists; people are even beginning to be shy of denying it. To remove this want of correspondence is beginning to be the settled endeavour of most persons of good sense."\*\* It is because the chief opposi-

\* "The Study of Celtic Literature."

† "Culture and Anarchy."

‡ "Equality." *Fort. Rev.*, March, 1878.

\*\* "Essays in Criticism."

† Irish Catholicism and British Liberalism. *Fort. Rev.*, July, 1878.

‡ "An Eton Boy." *Fort. Rev.*, June, 1882.

§ "Literature and Dogma."

|| Preface to "Poems of Wordsworth."

tion in England to reform, in all its branches, comes from the great middle classes that Matthew Arnold has attempted to move them, has attempted to show that their standards of beauty, their religious ideas and their social prejudices are out of date and ridiculous. He has tried as one of them to emphasize the lesson that Paine embodied, some years ago, in his charming and suggestive work on England. As for Matthew Arnold himself, I cannot help regarding him as one of our great teachers, as a worthy successor to Dr. Johnson, to Burke, to Wordsworth, to Carlyle; as one to whose utterances we should ever listen with attention. We may not accept them without criticism. If we did so, we should be no true pupils of the master. But we can all profit by them; we can all of us recognize in him, what he has himself hailed with joy in others, a veritable voice and not a mere echo.

## A LETTER.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Nov., 1888.

MY DEAR HEL: You have written me a very long letter, the sense of which is: are you a good boy, or are you the same as of old? I am going to answer your question, although I would like first to ask why you want to know. However, I fancy that piece of information will cost me merely a *tile-à-tête* in the dark, the next time I see you. I am going to answer your questions by telling you about some of the people I know here.

Ladies first, and *facile princeps* comes Katie, a young woman with beautiful teeth, a clear complexion, and the finest forearm you ever saw. She comes into my room every morning, and wakens me with a kiss that is like cold chicken—that is, there is a bit of tongue with it. By the way, Katie is a dog.

Then there is Lucy, whom, you remember, I used to know last year, but found too young for me; and now in a twelve-month she has grown enough to hold my five or six years' superiority in great contempt. Lucy is a beauty and very charming; for every once in a while she comes out with a bit of ignorance which keeps me amused for a week; as, for instance, the other day, when she informed me that Christmas was held in honour of the Resurrection. Then, too, she keeps impressing on me (unconsciously, of course) how very little a girl need care for a man in order to run great risks for his sake. She is a very pious young woman, but her piety is like a palimpsest, a saint's life on top and a bit of Catullus underneath.

I was talking to my brother about her the other night, and holding forth on the good I was doing her. He laughed, and said, "Your way of doing good to a girl is to implant virtue in her for three days of the week, then spend the other four in plucking it up to see if it has taken root."

Perhaps he is right. I remember when we were little boys we had a pup who used to anticipate the servants in mangling the governor's shirts, for which I used to punish him; but I always gave him a fresh chance at the linen to see if the whipping had done any good.

I know another girl who is very different from the last, in every particular, except that she is pretty. She is—but here is a letter I got from her to-day:—

CHER AMI,—Tu n'es plus le même Arthur que je connaissais il y a deux ans, garçon charmant et vraiment rigolo. Je suis portée à croire que tu es amoureux d'une autre personne qui satisfait tous tes caprices, et alors tu ne penses plus à ta Louise qui t'aime encore.

Pourquoi es-tu si indifférent à mon égard? Je me suis demandé si j'ai pu causer à négligence; mais bien au contraire j'ai tout fait pour le plaisir. Je t'ai écrit, je suis allée à voir chez toi, et tu n'as pas eu la politesse de rendre ma visite, tu ne m'écris plus, en un mot tu es un bien vilain garçon.

There are two or three pages more of such stuff, but I will spare your patience, and besides I want to go to town now.

Write to me soon, and, if this letter has not tired you out, I'll tell you about the men I know.

Your ancient adorer,

ARTHUR FRESH.

## ON NOSES.

"Knows he that never took a pinch,  
Nosey, the pleasure thence which flows;  
Knows he the titillating joy  
Which my nose knows?"

O nose, I am as proud of thee  
As any mountain of its snows!  
I gaze on thee and feel that pride  
A Roman knows.

Q. S. C. S.

## Sporting News.

On the 24th of October the Rugby Football Union of England held their annual meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel. After the election of officers, the meeting was made special for the consideration of various proposed alterations in the laws, with the following results:—

Proposed, J. Maclaren (President), seconded, A. Budd (Blackheath)—That Rule 19-20 be 19, and as follows:—"A maul in goal is when the ball is held inside the goal-line and one or more of the opposing side endeavour to touch it down. Those players only who are touching the ball with their hands when the maul begins, and then for so long only as they retain their hold, may continue in the maul. The ball shall be touched down where the maul is concluded; and shall belong to the players of the side who first had possession of it before the maul began, unless the opposite side have gained entire possession of it, or unless it has escaped from the hold of all parties engaged, in which latter event it shall belong to the defending side.—Carried. Proposed, J. Maclaren (President); seconded, H. Vassall (Marlborough Nomads):—That Rule 28 be 27, and the words omitted, "or from a punt out or a punt on." (See Rules 29 and 30.) That Rules 29, 30 be omitted. That Rule 44 be 41, and the words omitted "except in cases under rule 50." That Rules 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, be two new rules, Nos. 43 and 44, to read:—(43) A side, having touched the ball down in their opponents' goal, shall try at goal by a place-kick in the following manner—one of the players shall bring it up to the goal-line in a straight line (parallel to the touch-lines) from the spot where it was touched; down (unless between the goal-posts, in which case he shall bring it up to either post), and there make a mark on the goal-line, and thence walk out with it in a line parallel to the touch-lines such distance as he thinks proper, and there place it for another of his side to kick.—Carried.—(44) The defending side may charge as soon as the ball touches the ground, the kicker's side must remain behind the ball until the try has been decided. If a goal be kicked, the game shall proceed as provided in Rule 40, present code; but if a goal be not kicked, or if the bringer out fail to make a mark on the goal-line, or allow any of his side to touch the ball before it has been kicked, the ball shall be dead forthwith and the game shall proceed by a kick-out, as provided in Rule 42, present code.—Carried. That Rule 54 be 45, and the words omitted, "The opposite side in case of a punt out or a punt on, and the kicker's side in all cases may not charge until the ball has been kicked."—Carried. That Rule 55-56 be 46, as follows:—(46) In case of a fair catch the opposite side may come up to and charge from anywhere on or behind a line drawn through the mark made and parallel to the goal line. In all cases the kicker's side must be behind the ball when it is kicked, and may not charge until it has been kicked. If after a fair catch more than one player of the attacking side touch the ball before it is kicked, the opposite side may charge forth.—Carried.—*London Daily News.*

## OUR ANNUAL FOOTBALL MATCH WITH TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

The third annual contest between the two great Canadian Universities was fixed for Saturday, November 3rd, and was eagerly looked forward to by the McGill men as the great match of the season. The following team represented McGill:—Back, Hamilton, (captain); half-backs, Haythorne, Ogilvie, P. Robertson; quarter-backs, Johnson, A. W. Smith, Elder; forwards, Rogers, Hislop, Powne, Campbell, C. B. Smith, F. W. Robertson, Worthington and Kerry. They left for the Queen City on Thursday night, determined to repeat the victory of the two previous years, but the fates willed otherwise, as the sequel will show.

Shortly after 3 o'clock on Saturday, on the beautiful lawn sloping down from the university, they faced the following team from the 'Varsity:—Backs, Smith, Macdonald; half-backs, Hughes and May; quarter-backs, A. Maclaren and Henderson; forwards, Wigle, (captain), Maclaren, Vickers, Boyd, Bruce, Duggan, McLean, Cronyn, Davidson. The



umpires were:—Toronto University, Mr. A. H. Campbell; McGill, Mr. J. Hague; referee, Mr. O. Morphy.

The teams looked evenly matched, and the spectators expected a well-contested match. McGill won the toss, and played with the wind which was blowing freshly. At first the game looked rather blue for McGill, whose forwards had not wakened up to the quick scrimmage game played by their opponents. A rouge by McGill was quickly followed by a touch for Toronto, obtained by Hughes, but Bruce failed to kick a goal. After this, McGill warmed up to the work, and never this season has the team played so well. Powne and Robertson, of the forwards, made repeated rushes up the field, while the quarter-backs did some brilliant passing and tackling. Ogilvie, of McGill, got hurt at this point, and had to leave the field; and in accordance with the agreement between the captains before the match began, a Toronto man retired. Fourteen to fourteen, at it they went again, and the plucky little McGill quarter-back, Johnson, showed how he could squirm through between the players, carrying the ball well up field several times. From a scrimmage well down on the Toronto goal line, Elder made a neat catch, which was at once converted into a goal by Hamilton. In a few minutes half time was called, leaving the Varsity one point ahead. Just before the intermission, one of the Toronto men got hurt, and Hamilton asked Wigle if he would have any objection to replace the man just hurt by the player who had been put off for Ogilvie, and so keep the number on either side up to fourteen. Wigle consented, and the second half was begun, both teams going at it with vigor. After playing for a short time, McGill discovered that a fresh game had been played upon them by the wily Varsity men who, instead of putting on the man they had agreed to, had run in a man who had not been playing before, about whom there was some doubt of his even being a student. When taxed with this "breach of promise," the Varsity captain simply smiled blandly, refused flatly to put on the man he agreed to, and insisted on the original agreement of putting off a man for every one injured on the other side. This unscrupulous action was felt all the more by the McGill men, because it was quite unlooked for from a club who had always hitherto played such a gentlemanly game with them.

The second half was commenced over again, and Robertson, by a good run, brought the scrimmage close to the Toronto goal line, and while the McGill backs were more intent on getting a drop kick than on watching their men, by a pretty piece of passing, Henderson secured the ball, and by one of the finest runs ever made on a football field, touched it down behind McGill's goals. From this Bruce kicked a goal. After this, some fine passing was done by the McGill men, and their half-backs punted well. Hamilton took one of his drop kicks at Toronto goals, and the ball went just under the bar, forcing his opponents to rouge it. McGill was now getting the best of the play, but in rapid succession, two more of the Varsity men were put *hors de combat*, leaving the teams eleven to eleven. The Varsity captain was himself at a loss to explain how so many of his men were being hurt in a match which could not be called a rough one, and judging from the manner in which the "battered and disabled veterans" could rush around and cheer for their side, we doubt if even they could in every instance tell where the sore spot was.

Back and forward again went the ball, the superiority of the Varsity's scrimmage being more than counter-balanced by the quick passing and splendid kicking of the McGill forwards and backs respectively. At last, just in front of Toronto goals, A. W. Smith made his mark for a free kick. As this would almost certainly have resulted in another goal for McGill, it was bitterly disputed by the Toronto umpire. To give the referee his due, he evidently wanted to give a fair decision in the matter, but unfortunately he allowed himself to be dictated to by the umpire, and decided that no free kick could be taken, because Smith had started to run before he made his mark. Play being resumed, Smith again obtained a free kick, which Hamilton failed to convert into a goal. McGill rushed in after the ball

which was muffed by the Varsity men in their attempts to rouge it, and Worthington secured a touch for McGill. Again our men had to suffer for the Varsity umpire's decision, sanctioned by the referee, which was that time had been called while Hamilton was taking his kick. And this in spite of the fact that they stated there was one minute more when Hamilton went to take the kick, and the rule which says that time cannot be called until the ball is dead. This ended the match, the score standing 16 to 9 in favor of Toronto. The one distinguishing feature of this game was the quickness of play all around—none of the old style of forming up a regular scrimmage, and shoving for two or three minutes. The ball was always put down *at once*, and thus the game was rendered much more lively. Again, though the two umpires never ceased disputing, the utmost good feeling prevailed among the players. Contrasting the two teams, it struck an onlooker that the Varsity men had by far the best scrimmage, while McGill had the advantage in kicking and punting. This was especially noticeable in the excellent manner in which they would punt the ball into touch. The tackling was very sharp and even on both sides. Where all played so well, it would be invidious to particularize.

Every attention was shown the McGill team during their stay by their opponents, and after the match the latter entertained them at a sumptuous dinner in the Rossin House, and kindly came down to the train to see them off. We trust we shall be pardoned if we ask the Varsity men to explain a few facts regarding the match. 1st. How did they allow two of their best men (Duggan and Boyd) to play against them on the Toronto club the Saturday before? Messrs. Duggan and Boyd must have had feelings towards their Alma Mater to help to inflict such a crushing defeat as that of Oct. 27th on her Football team. 2nd. How do the Varsity men reconcile their attempt to put on a fresh player in the middle of a match with the courtesy due to a visiting club from a sister University? and how do they justify their refusal to put on the man they had only a few minutes before agreed to, after their "pious fraud" was discovered?

No one wishes more than we do, that the friendly spirit, which has always existed between Toronto and McGill, should be kept up, and therefore we hope that a satisfactory explanation of the above points will be forthcoming in the next number of the Varsity. In future we hope that no such arrangements as were agreed to in this match will be made by the Captains, for they seem to us not to be in accordance with recognised rules.

*McGill vs. Montreal Garrison Artillery.*—On the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 8th, McGill played a match game with the Garrison Artillery. Of the McGill team, only seven of the first fifteen played, the remainder being chosen from other members of the club. The Artillery had a stronger and heavier team, but all through the game showed great want of practice.

First half.—McGill seemed to have the best of the game from the first. In about five minutes time, the Artillery were forced to rouge twice. After the ball was brought out by the Artillery, Hamilton made a long kick, which was closely followed up by Holden, who got the ball and ran behind the goal, securing a try for McGill. A goal was kicked by Hamilton. This was followed by another rouge for McGill, when time was called.

Second half.—This was merely a repetition of the first half. McGill having the best of the game during the whole time.

Two touch-downs and three rouges were scored for McGill to nothing for the Artillery.

This concluded the game, which stood: McGill, one goal, two touch-downs and six "rouges." Artillery, nothing.

Holden, Brown, Huntington, Darcy, and Costigan, of the McGill team, played a very good game throughout.

*Montreal vs. McGill.*—The second match for the championship cup between the above teams was played on Saturday, Nov. 10th, on the Cricket grounds.

It was undoubtedly the best match of the season, being very closely contested and resulting in a draw. The grounds,

although in by no means good condition, were much better than when the last match was played.

At the end of the first three-quarters, both sides had been forced to "rouge" three times, and at the end of the second, the Montreals had three rouges in their favour.

No goal or touch down was secured by either side, so the match was decided a draw in favour of Montreal, by three rouges.

Both teams were in better condition than when they last met. McGill especially showed marked improvement in its play. It would be hard to say which side had the best of it in the scrimmage, so evenly were they matched. Of the McGill forwards, who all deserve great credit, the play of Powne was especially noticeable. Elder, P. Robertson, C. B. Smith and Hislop, also did very good work for McGill.

LACROSSE is becoming quite a favorite game at Yale.

The President of the Yale Foot-ball Club asks the students to subscribe \$1,000 towards its funds, and feels confident they will.

WRIGHT & DIRSON, of Boston, are making a new style of uniform for the Harvard football team. One of the features will be an elastic back for the jacket, which will give with every motion of the body.—*Yale News*.

On Saturday last, 6th November, the Medical Students were victorious in a game of baseball against the Theologians. A game with the "Clippers," of Point St. Charles, was not finished, as the latter Club retreated ignominiously from the field.

## College World.

### MCGILL.

THE students' night at the Academy on October 31st was a decided success. At about a quarter past seven a dense crowd of men, who had determined to be there before their friends, had assembled inside the Academy doors. This crowd was soon augmented by about a hundred and fifty more students, and what a grand rush there was to get in! Between the acts the students helped matters on by singing the college songs, and to the delight of the audience, they were not able to spare any of their programmes for artillery purposes. The play was very well put on, and the celebrated actress having received, with smiles and bows, the customary students' bouquets, (which were about two feet in diameter), every one went home, more or less quietly, after indulging in the usual serenade.

### A VIEW OF THE LAURENTIAN FORMATION.

The trip to the township of Grenville, which the members of the class in Mineralogy and Geology, had been for some time anxiously awaiting, and which had to be once postponed on account of the weather, came off on the 27th ult., and was, probably in every respect, a greater success than any of those of previous years.

Seventeen embryo geologists from the Arts and Science Faculties with Dr. Harrington mustered, at an early hour on Saturday morning, at the depot of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and soon all were comfortably seated in one of the Company's new cars, and were being rapidly carried to the region of pure air and beautiful scenery. Calumet Station, distant 61 miles from Montreal, was reached about 10 a.m. There the prospecting company left the train, and proceeded, with intense eagerness and very jubilant spirits to climb the steep hills of gneiss and limestone in the direction of the mica mine.

New hammers, still untarnished, were freely wielded, and scarcely a boulder or ledge was passed that did not receive more than one *badly* aimed blow. Old Dame Nature, who has got the task of disintegrating the rocks on the hills and of depositing them in the valleys, should have felt grateful for so much aid.

About noon, many of the party discovered APPETITE in an organic formation. A halt was called and luncheon was partaken of in true engineering style. As in all such parties, the indolent stretched themselves on the turf, the industrious,

gathered sticks and built a fire, while the bold and reckless made a raid on the farmer's dairy.

It was immediately after luncheon that the "wise" man of Science discovered an old, well-used calumet, supposed to have belonged to the Iroquois chief, Thiandulega, and having filled it with a brown material, proceeded to illustrate an old custom of the natives, while seated around their council fires.

Very little time elapsed before the company were again on the march. Each outcrop along the route was observed until the mine was reached. It is impossible to describe the hammering, picking and scratching that then occurred. Crystals of pyroxene were in great demand. Fortunes were made, but none lost. The Doctor, wishing to leave some of the rock behind, called each busy toiler off, and started in double quick time towards the graphite mine. It resembled the game of "Hare and Hounds." How the stones in the large satchels did rattle as the company trotted after him! Pyroxene and ginger cake were conglomerating. It is needless to say that the "hare" was not caught.

Upon arriving at the mine the process of collecting was renewed and kept up till a late hour, when all started on the final heat to Calumet Station. The shades of evening were falling over the landscape, and a sense of fatigue and excessive hunger was beginning to be felt by each member ere the little station house came in sight, but the excellent supper to which the Doctor kindly invited the whole party, and which was found awaiting their return at the Calumet House, completely restored their drooping spirits.

The ride home was enjoyed to the full, and was made more pleasant by the entrance into the car, at Lachute, of a large number of ladies, who were returning from the Teachers' Convention. How willingly the tired students vacated their seats! It was a deed of self-denial, unprecedented in the history of railroad travelling, and deserves to be recorded. The *Evoson Canadense* was forgotten, and attention was immediately turned to the higher and more beautiful animal types of the modern age.

All who went returned thoroughly satisfied with the trip, and unanimous in the opinion that the best method of obtaining a knowledge of mineralogy and geology is by observations in the field under the direction of such an obliging and enthusiastic professor as McGill possesses in Dr. Harrington. The ringing cheers which greeted the latter while leaving the car expressed forcibly, yet only partially, the thanks of the members of the class to their professor.

STUDENTS of the fourth year Arts, who have taken professional exemptions, may now, according to a new regulation of the Faculty, take a first-class degree, provided they pass all their examinations in the first class. By the old regulations, no matter how well a student taking these exemptions passed his examinations, he could not take a first-class degree.

TOGETHER with the books which Mr. Peter Redpath lately presented to the library was an exact facsimile of the chest in which the Domesday book was kept. This chest, which can be seen in the library, is of wood, lined, within and without, with heavy sheets of iron, and further strengthened on the outside by being banded with iron bands and studded with great nails. The chest is three feet three inches long, two feet three inches wide, and two feet one inch high. The cover, which is joined to the chest by iron hinges, projects four inches beyond the front and sides. The interior is divided into two compartments of unequal size, the smaller having a cover. Three padlocks secure the chest from being rifled of its contents.

The following notes are taken from the article in the Domesday Book, in the Encyclopædia Britannica. Domesday Book, or simply Domesday, is, in its commonest use, the name applied to the *Liber de Wintonia*, or exchequer Domesday. A very ancient record containing a survey of all the lands of England, made in the reign of William the Conqueror. It consists of two volumes—a greater and a less. The first is a large folio, written on 382 double pages of vellum in a small but plain character, each page having a double column. Some of the capital letters and principal passages are touched with red ink, and some have strokes of red ink across them, as if scratched

out. The second volume is in quarto, written upon 450 double pages of vellum, but in a single column, and in a large but very fair character. \* \* \* \* It was formerly kept at Westminster, with the king's seal, by the side of the Tally Court in the Exchequer, under three locks, in the charge of the auditor, the chamberlains, and deputy chamberlains of the Exchequer. In 1696 it was deposited among other valuable records in the Chapter House. It is now kept beneath a strong glass case in the Public Record Office, where it can be consulted without payment of any fee. \* \* \* \* In 1783 Domesday Book was published in two volumes; and in 1816 a volume of indices was printed by the Record Commission, to which a valuable general introduction was prefixed. Within the last few years, the whole of Domesday has been issued in parts, each part comprising a county; and printed by the process of photoincography under the superintendence of Mr. W. B. Saunders, one of the assistant keepers of public records.

We understand that an exact facsimile of the Domesday Book is being prepared; and it is to be presumed that Mr. Redpath intends supplementing his donation of the chest by the gift of this facsimile.

#### UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

Mr. Doherty, President, presided at the usual meeting on 2d Nov., when there were about 18 members and one or two visitors present. Mr. Boodle thanked the Society for electing him a member of the General Council. The following question was discussed, "Ought Chinese Immigration to British Columbia be restricted." The appointed speakers were: Affirmative, Messrs. W. F. Ritchie and A. G. Cross; Negative, Messrs. A. R. Oughtred and E. A. D. Morgan. In the absence of Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Kavanagh opened the debate. The following gentlemen also spoke; for the Affirmative, Messrs. Boodle, McKenzie and Smith; for the Negative, Messrs. Barnard and Murray. The decision was in favor of the Negative. The discussion throughout was lively, but many of the speakers spoke too discursively, one gentleman, notably, going out of his way to discuss the opium question. Mr. Boodle, after the discussion, called attention to the fact that most of the members of the Society were lawyers, and that many graduates made this excuse for not attending. The President very truly pointed out that this state of affairs was not due to any action of the lawyers, but that in fact those gentlemen of whom Mr. Boodle spoke, in excusing accused themselves. Mr. Cross gave notice that at the next meeting he would move that the Society proceed with the election of speakers for the next public debate.

At the meeting on the 9th Nov. there were about 15 members present. The election of speakers for the next public debate was postponed on motion of Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Boodle until the 16th, because the Corresponding Secretary had omitted to mention on the notices of the meeting that such election would take place. Mr. Boodle, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, proposed Mr. W. C. Davie, of Cambridge University, as a member of the Society. Mr. Boodle read a paper on "Matthew Arnold," which we publish *in extenso* in this number. As will be seen it is more descriptive of his style and writings than critical. Mr. E. W. Arthy then spoke in an able way upon the poetical aspect of the subject, criticising Mr. Arnold's rather paradoxical definition of poetry as "a criticism of life." Mr. McGoun in a depreciative and satirical tone laid bare the want of practical qualities in Mr. Arnold's character. Mr. Barnard followed. He prefaced his remarks by the statement that he had never read Mr. Arnold's writings, and the statement was fully borne-out by his highly amusing speech. Mr. Boodle, in reply, devoted his remarks principally to showing the error into which Mr. McGoun fell in judging Mr. Arnold by the standard of politicians. He is not a politician, but a philosopher. An informal discussion about the choosing of the subject of debate for next night ensued. Mr. McGoun moved that the following question be selected: "Should the existence of National Societies be encouraged," and that the speakers be: Affirmative, Messrs. Greenshields and McKenzie; Negative, Messrs. Hague and Murray. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Murray, that the matter be left to the Council. The amendment was

lost by the casting vote of the Chairman. The main motion was then carried.

#### PROGRAMME.

- Friday, 14th Dec.—Public Debate. The subject and speakers will be arranged later on.  
 Friday, 16th Nov.—"Should the existence of distinctive National Societies in Canada be encouraged?"—Affirmative: Messrs. F. Mackenzie, R. Greenshields; Negative: Messrs. F. Hague, J. B. Murray.  
 Friday, 23rd—Essay, Mr. H. H. Lyman, "On the Treaties affecting Canada." Discussion to be introduced by Messrs. C. J. Doherty and W. F. Ritchie.  
 Friday, 30th—"Ought the Dominion Government to take into its hands the management of the telegraph."—Affirmative: Messrs. A. W. Atwater and L. T. Leet; Negative: Messrs. J. S. Archibald and J. Cameron.  
 Friday, 7th Dec.—Essay, Mr. A. E. Barnard, "Divorce Question." Discussion to be introduced by Messrs. C. J. Brooke and C. Smith.

#### UNDERGRADUATES LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this Society, on November 2nd, a humorous reading was given by Mr. Lochhead, after which the question whether the present tendency of the stage is to immorality or not was discussed. The affirmative side was supported by Messrs. Rogers, Clements, and Blackwood; while the negative was defended by Messrs. H. McLennan, Davies and Turner. As in most of the debates of this Society, the speeches were marked by fluency; and we are glad to be able to say there was some evidence of preparation. The new members, who spoke, and to whose speeches most attention was paid, as is natural, are likely to prove acquisitions to the Society, if we may judge by their efforts at this meeting. The most noticeable feature of the debate was undoubtedly the exhibition of prejudice due to a narrow religious training, which the discussion evoked. To us, who supposed the education given by a university the best means of overcoming such prejudice, this was a great surprise.

At the meeting of last Friday, there was a full programme for the first time this session. Mr. Turner read an essay, and Mr. Hargraves gave a reading. The question for debate was, "Resolved, that the destruction of the Ottoman empire in Turkey would be of benefit to Europe." The affirmative speakers were Messrs. Unsworth, Lochhead and Livingstone; and their opponents, Messrs. Mackay, Calder and J. P. Gerrie. This debate was certainly one of the best in the history of the society; all the speakers had prepared themselves well, and each showed he had made an earnest attempt to grasp the whole subject, difficult and complicated though it was. It was remarkable that the time allotted to the speakers was insufficient. As this must always be the case, when the speakers are well prepared, we would suggest that the number of speakers be in future reduced to four, and the limit of time be either done away with or considerably extended. This would also lighten the difficulties of the special committee, since naturally it is easier to get four speakers than six. Another suggestion we would offer is that the special committee, in choosing subjects for debate, should not restrict themselves, as heretofore, to topics relating to Canada and the United States. With these all the students have a superficial acquaintance from their newspaper reading, and they have usually relied upon the knowledge thus acquired, when called upon to discuss the subjects selected by the special committee. Now, if the committee choose questions relating to European politics or historical events, the speakers appointed to debate them will be forced to prepare themselves by reading beforehand. We commend these suggestions to the consideration of the members.

#### FACULTY OF LAW.

Professor Lareau presided at the Moot Court which sat on Friday the 2nd. November, at five o'clock, when the following case was discussed:—The plaintiff, an hypothecary creditor, having obtained judgment against the defendant, caused an execution to issue against the immovables hypothecated in his favor. The opposant, who was lessee of the said premises under a notarial lease for a year, duly registered, filed an opposition *afin de charge* founded on his lease prior to the seizure. The plaintiff now contests the opposition by a *défense en droit*.

Question.—Can the contestation be maintained?

Judgment for the plaintiff.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Buchan; for the opposant, Mr. N. T. Rielle, B.A.

STUDENTS' Religious Meetings are held every Sunday afternoon during the winter from 4.30 to 5.30, in the Y.M.C.A. rooms on Victoria Square. They are for students only. The card reads "for Students of Law Arts, App. Sc. and Medical College. They are conducted by students. At the two which have already been held about 25 were present. November 18—"An Example in Christian Courage," Dan. ix, 10-17; John xvi, 33; 2 Cor. iv, 17, S. W. Bourne. November 25—"The Secret of a Happy Life," Psalm xci, W. M. Donald.

#### MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the third meeting on November 3, Mr. W. G. Johnston read a paper upon "The causes of death in Typhoid fever," and Mr. McMeekin reported a most interesting obstetric case in which the death rate was 200 per cent. A lively discussion followed, about the causes of this great mortality. The attendance at the meetings has greatly improved this session, and it is to be hoped that there will not be any relapse. Measures were adopted by the meeting to improve the reading room facilities.

Mr. J. P. McNerny has gone to represent McGill at the Undergraduates' Annual Dinner of the Toronto School of Medicine. Mr. W. A. Ferguson will go to Queen's College, Kingston, on a similar festive errand on the 22nd inst. We are much pleased to notice a most decided "boom" in intercollegiate hospitalities among our Canadian Medical Schools. The more the merrier. Our fellow Meds of Kingston and the Toronto School have shown us attentions which we hope soon to return in kind when our ship comes in and casts anchor at the Windsor. We may congratulate ourselves that our delegates are representatives of McGill in every sense of the word; in short:

*"Ambo caeruleo nasi viri arcades ambo,  
Et caulare parva et responderet parati."*

P. S.—At the last moment Mr. Ferguson has backed out and all our Latin is wasted.

NOTE.—In the list of subscribers to the track, published in our last, the names Leriche, Coultlee and Bishop ought to have been Gerrie, Cantlie and Hislop.

#### GENERAL.

LAVAL has a University Company in the reorganized 9th Quebec Volunteers. This makes the fifth company of undergraduates in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In Toronto, "K" company of the Queen's Own Rifles is composed wholly of students of University College. In Belleville, Albert has a company in the 15th Argyll Light Infantry. In Kingston, Queen's has a somewhat nondescript company of its own unattached to any battalion. In Montreal, Laval has lately got a company in the 65th Rifles.

The number of papers published by Harvard students has this year been reduced to three—the *Lampoon*, the *Advocate*, and the *Herald-Crimson*.

A SUBSCRIPTION to the football team of five dollars entitles any member of the University to a ticket admitting him to all games played in Cambridge.—*Harvard Herald*.

A BILL recently passed the New Hampshire Legislature granting \$5,000 a year to Dartmouth for the aid of indigent students.—*Yale News*.

The *Yale News* publishes a list of nine associations, seven institutions and eight publications to which the students are expected to subscribe.

The whole number of students in colleges of the United States is over 32,000. There are 7,060 American students attending the German universities.—*Ec*.

Two hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed to found a Catholic college at Chicago.—*Ec*.

Los Angeles, Cal., is to have a female college after the plan of Vassar.—*Ec*.

The freshman class at Harvard numbers 387, the largest which has ever matriculated. Last year they had about 1,600 students in all. Ann Arbor came next in rank, having 1,534.

DR. McCOSH is organizing a new School of Philosophy at Princeton, and has issued a request for \$200,000 for this purpose.

PRESIDENT SERLY, of Amherst, declares that he considers a student should not prosecute a scientific course of studies without first having a good knowledge of the classics.

THE necessary expense of a year's education at Vassar is about \$500, while at Harvard it is \$800.

AMONG the fifty candidates for degrees in the School of Physicians at Dublin two were girls, one of whom surpassed all other competitors.

IN six years, John Hopkins University has turned out over one hundred college professors.

THE student who passes the best entrance examination at Brown receives \$3,000.

IT is said that two of Longfellow's daughters are going to England to enter Newnham College.

THE movement for the establishment of the college for North Wales, towards the maintenance of which an annual grant has been promised by Government, has for some time been very quietest, and, although Bangor was several weeks ago selected as its *locals*, no steps have been taken towards the acquirement of a site.

THE income of the University of Oxford, England, is \$290,000 a year.

THE entries of freshmen at the various colleges of Cambridge University, England, this year exceed those of 1882 by 51, the numbers being 716 and 767 respectively. The name of Prince Edward of Wales heads the list at Trinity.

THE Endowment Fund of Queen's College, Kingston, amounts to \$87,821.78, and the Building Fund to \$38,858.53.

PROFESSOR JOWETT, Master of Balliol, Oxford, and translator of "Plato's Dialogues," has written to President Eliot, of Harvard, urging that some arrangements be made in regard to American students going to Oxford.

EX-SENATOR DORSEY, of Star route notoriety, has given \$5,000 to the University of New Mexico.

AT the Queen's College sports this year one competitor carried off eight first prizes. The same gentleman had a similar success last year. Queen's men are jubilant over their winning the football match with the cadets.

GENERAL SIR FENWICK WILLIAMS, whose death occurred during the summer, was for some time a student of King's College, Windsor, N.S.

MRS. ROBERT STUART, of New York, has donated \$150,000 toward the establishment of a school of philosophy in Princeton College.

THERE are thirty-nine students in the Arts Faculty of the University of Manitoba, and ten in the Faculty of Theology.

AMHERST is building a new gymnasium. It will contain a track and private dressing and bath rooms.

"THE DARTMOUTH" warns the freshmen of the College against "the infinite folly, and worse than folly, of working merely for marks."

THE class of '83 took out several of the best men of the Dartmouth Football Club.

PROFESSOR JOWETT has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

LORD REAY, in the first week of October last, opened a new college at Morningside, near Edinburgh, with an address on "Secondary Education," which the institution has been established to promote.

THE new University College for South Wales was opened on the 24th of October by Lord Aberdare, who, in the course of his inaugural address, gave a history of Welsh civilization and culture, and of the movement which culminated in the establishment of the college.

FOR a long time the patronage of the drama was viewed almost as a sin at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in

England. Even amateur performances by the students were looked upon with disfavor. But a new era now appears to have dawned. Under the liberal rule of Professor Jowett, the Oxford students are now attacking such plays as "The Merchant of Venice," and the "Vic" Theatre, well known to old Oxonians as the scene of many a riot and unlimited uproar, is again re-opened in term-time, and the "Shakespearean and English Comedy Company" is now giving English plays in it. The company has been organized by Mr. F. Benson, who made a reputation a few years ago as *Clytemnestra* in the "Agamemnon."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

In the *Yale News* of October 26 were printed the names of students in the last class graduated at Yale, giving their present pursuits. It was an excellent exhibition of journalistic enterprise. The article includes 125 names. Fifty-eight are still studying, one theology, eleven medicine and thirty-six law. Fifteen are "in business," and one "expects" to be. Journalism and surveying each claim four. Ten men are "studying" and eighteen are tea-bing. Two men are "said to be going on a ranch," and two are looking out for their health. Fourteen men are loafing in this country and in Europe; one is in Vienna, one is "studying French" in Paris, another is in Chili, while another is enjoying the free and easy airs of Texas, and his chum is modestly put down as "at home." One man is preaching up in Greenfield, and another is helping to run the Chinese consulate in New York, while his chum is peddling books. And the noble band of drummers claims two graduates.—*Chicago News*.

The number of matriculants at Victoria University is the largest that has ever been enrolled. In the Arts course, besides specialists, thirty-two students have obtained admission to the freshman class, while two others have been admitted to sophomore standing on *ad eundem* certificates. In the LL.B. course, there are also two new matriculants.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Springfield Republican* says that in the matter of education many improvements have been made in Mexico within the last few years. Attendance upon the public schools is compulsory, and the "no royal" road to learning is entirely free. Facilities are also given to young men who show an aptitude for higher education in the Collegio-Civil or State College of Monterey, where they are graduated in the various professions. The College is domiciled in a fine edifice fronting the Cinco de Mayo Plaza. Degrees are there conferred in law, medicine, pharmacy, civil engineering and commercial studies.

In 1611, Sir Thomas Knyvet, of Ashwell Thorp, in Norfolk, sent his grandson Thomas to Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and we may suppose that the young man's dignity would require to be kept up at a little more expense than that of a plain country squire's son. Yet from the correspondence that passed between Lady Knyvet and the tutor, Mr. Elias Travers, which has been preserved to us in the hitherto unpublished Gawdy manuscript, it appears that £40 was his yearly allowance, and that this sum was expected to cover everything. It is true that the "house of pure Emmanuel" (which is not now considered a particularly fast college) was noted in those days for its Puritan doctrines and precise discipline. The tutor rejoices that young Knyvet will find no example of gaming set him there, and the statutes expressly forbade hunting and the wearing of great ruffs, both symptoms of what Mr. Travers calls "the humorous lust of boastful expense." From these letters we gather the following miscellaneous facts:—Winter quarters were more expensive than others, and the "excessive rate of things" made it difficult for the youth, though studiously inclined, to keep within his "stint" of allowance. The rent of his chamber, to be divided between himself and his chamber fellow, was only 12s. a year, and 7s. 4d. supplied him with coal and candles from the end of long vacation till the beginning of March (1614-15). But perhaps the most interesting document is a more or less complete half-yearly account of young Knyvet's outgoings, ordinary and extraordinary. Of this I will now give an analysis, and wish I could print side by side with it as perfect a statement of some other undergraduate's bills, let us say for the years 1715 and 1815. "Commons" for six months

amount to £2 10s.; "Sising" for the same period, £3 9s. 6d.; light and firing (as already mentioned), 7s. 4d.; and, among minor items, we have cash advanced to him by his tutor on two separate occasions, £1 1s.; his hatter's bill, 2s. 6d.; two pairs of cuffs, 1s. 2d.; incidental expenses, £1, and a contribution toward the entertainment of King James I., on his visit to the University of that year, of 7s. The one act of extravagance appears in the following six items, which are marked in the margin as Mr. Cradock's little bill for things got at Sturbridge Fair:—Four dozen of long buttons, 8s. 8d.; black galoun lace, 1s. 3d.; three dozen of black buttons, 1s.; colored silk (half ounce), 2s. 4d.; a satin collar, 9s.; a yard of green cotton, 2s. 6d. With his chamber rent the total amounts to the modest sum of £9 3s. 7½d.—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

The annual reports of the Provost and Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania, just issued, show that this important institution has been singularly successful during the past year. The various courses of studies have been modified and improved, so that at the present time nine elective courses are offered to students, each of which contains a suitable combination of studies useful in preparing the student for some practical calling. The Faculties of the several schools have been consolidated into one College Faculty. The vacancies in the Faculty have been filled by the election of able men. Two friends of the University have contributed \$20,000 to found a Veterinary School, for which a handsome building is being erected. A number of endowments have been made, notably that of the Chair of Philosophy by the late Henry Seybert, Esq., amounting during the past year to \$142,782.26. Despite these large benefactions, and the gratifying increase in fees received for tuition, the liberal provisions and large advances made by the University in its Academic and Scientific courses result in a serious annual deficit, as shown by the Treasurer's report. An earnest appeal is made to the liberality of the friends of education for such further endowments as will secure the high position already taken, and make possible further advances by the venerable, yet awakened and vigorous, institution represented in this report.—*Ec*.

ACADIA COLLEGE, Wolfville, N.B., is the first college in the Dominion of Canada to appoint a Professor of "The Principles and Practice of Education." This is eminently a progressive action. It is one of the most important steps in the interest of general education that has been taken in Canada for many years. The advanced universities of Germany, for many years, have ranked "Pedagog's" along with other departments of higher knowledge. More recently, Chairs of Education have been founded in the Universities of London, Edinburgh and Glasgow. A provision for similar work has also been made in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, through what is known as the "Teachers' Training Syndicate." The University of Michigan, some four years ago, established a Chair of "The Science and Art of Teaching," and other universities of the United States are moving in the same direction.—*Ec*.

THE *Queen's College Journal* begins its eleventh volume this session. Principal Grant's address at the opening convocation is given in full. In it the proposal made by Mr. Murdoch, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor of Toronto University, asking the Ontario Legislature for a grant of money to tide that university over some pressing needs is boldly attacked. Principal Grant urges that if this money-grabbing is pressed it will endanger the peaceful feeling now existing amongst the universities of Ontario.

ANOTHER munificent bequest has been granted to the town of Dundee for the purpose of education. At a special meeting of the directors of the Dundee High School last month, Provost Moncur said that the late Mr. Harris, who during his lifetime was such a munificent benefactor of the High School, had by his settlement left a further sum of \$50,000 to the High School, subject, however, to the life rent of his sister. Miss Harris has now intimated her desire to anticipate the realization of her brother's wishes, by at once making over to the trustees under his settlement the sum of \$50,000, if for that sum a property could be acquired, suitable for the junior and girls' department of the High School.

The late Sir W. Taylor Thomson has bequeathed \$150,000 to the St. Andrew's University, to found bursaries for students of both sexes, in equal numbers, and in the case of females, to assist them, as far as practicable, in qualifying themselves to enter the medical profession.

Mr. Buxton made his annual statement of the work of the London School Board at the first meeting of that body after recess, on the 4th October. He said that during the year they had opened seventeen new schools, but it would take the board four or five years to overtake the deficiency of school accommodation, which he last year mentioned was one hundred thousand. The same week a new Board School, built at a cost of \$90,000, for the accommodation of about 1,200 children, was opened at Hague street, Bethnal Green.

It was in the Natural Philosophy class of the Glasgow University that James Watt carried on his experiments, and under the sanction and with the aid of the professors of that ancient seat of learning it was that he followed out his scientific pursuits, matured his plans, and developed his conceptions. The embryonic engine, or model, which he was working at for the purpose of repairing when he made the discovery of a separate condenser, was for nearly a century in the experimental room of the Natural Philosophy department in the old college in High street, and is now in safekeeping in the museum of the New College, Gilmourhill. In this museum, founded by Dr. William Hunter, is a most valuable and interesting collection of anatomical preparations, coins, statues, busts, portraits, rare and valuable paintings, engravings, books, manuscripts, splendidly illuminated missals of the middle ages, works of the earliest printers, and a great variety of objects in natural history. There is a statue in marble of James Watt, by Chantrey, of date 1825, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by his son to the University, in gratitude for the encouragement afforded by its professors to the scientific pursuits of his father's early life." There is another of Adam Smith, LL.D., author of "Wealth of Nations," Professor of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University from 1752 to 1764. The Doctor seems lecturing to his students, one hand being slightly raised, while the other, holding a book, is leaning on the table. Several books are lying at his feet, and are partly shaded by the drape. There is also a most beautiful marble statue of the poet Campbell. In a glass case are Burns' "Jolly Beggars," by John Greenshields, the Clydesdale sculptor. The group is composed of eight figures. One old fellow with a wallet on his back has a wooden leg, and has lost his left arm. Another fellow, armed with a dagger, has quarrelled with a comrade, and, holding him by the beard, is ready to stab him. Anger is powerfully depicted in the one and fear in the other. Among the portraits are Sir Joshua Reynolds; Vesalius, by Titian; and Dr. Arbuthnot and Sir Isaac Newton, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. There are many magnificent paintings, among the most prominent of which are—"The Martyrdom of St. Catherine;" "Taking down from the Cross," by Raphael; "The Good Shepherd," by Murillo; "Virgin and Angels," by Guido; "Entombment of Christ," by Rembrandt; and "Anatomist," by Holbein. The anatomist is dressed in a suit of black, with ruffles round his neck and wrists. A fine landscape is observable from the window of the apartment, surgical instruments are on the wall, and on the table is a dead body, partly covered by a scarlet robe. The anatomist is pointing with a long white wand to the region of the heart, which organ he seems to be describing. To the geological department of the museum there was added a few years ago the collection of minerals belonging to the late Mr. Brown of Lanfane, Ayrshire, valued at three thousand pounds.

The library of the College consists of upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand books, besides pamphlets, duplicates. It is contained in two magnificent halls, one over the other, each 140 feet in length, 70 in breadth, and 50 high, with a gallery going round. There is also a sunk flat of the same dimensions, fitted up with cases filled with Parliamentary papers, Acts of Assembly, Session papers, and newspapers. It was enriched sometime ago by a private collection of eighteen thousand volumes, left to it by the late Mr.

William Ewing, the founder of the Chair of Music in the Andersonian University, Glasgow. It was also enriched a few years ago by the purchase of the exceedingly valuable library of the late Sir William Hamilton. It is also possessed of an interesting collection of two thousand copies of the Bible in all languages, which includes some rare editions. One of the professors is curator; and a committee of eight professors, including the curator, decide as to the volumes to be bought from time to time. In lieu of the books which the College was wont to receive from Stationers' Hall, it has now an annual grant of seven hundred and seven pounds. This is considered a satisfactory arrangement, since it enables the committee to make a selection, which hitherto they have been precluded from doing. —*Montreal Herald.*

The trustees of Asbury University, in Indiana, have completed an agreement with W. C. Depauw, that when the name of the institution is changed to Depauw University he will pay \$2 to \$1 of all subscriptions that may be paid by other parties, according to a schedule aggregating about \$120,000. There is also a condition that the city of Greencastle shall satisfactorily secure \$60,000, to be paid on Jan. 1, 1885, with which to buy additional ground, and that Robert McKim, of Manson, shall build his proposed observatory at a cost of \$10,000. By this agreement, if it is carried out, the University will receive about \$100,000, besides a provision in Mr. Depauw's will for a certain part of his estate at his death, a gift now estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.—*Ex.*

The *Sentinel Review* of last week thus refers to Woodstock College:—"A good deal has been said in the daily papers lately upon the question of the co-education of the sexes. So far, we have not observed that any writer has alluded to Woodstock College. Under its old name, the Canadian Literary Institute, it was the first college in this country to adopt the principle of co-education and carry it out successfully. At Woodstock College young men and young women reside in different buildings, but meet together on even terms in the class-room. Those who are best able to speak with authority declare that they do so with great advantage to both sexes. The great success and popularity of the College proves that co-education under proper conditions is not only possible but desirable. It does not, however, prove that Toronto University should at once open its classes to women. Those who say so go too far."

The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas will not allow Dr Samuel M. Miller, a former student in the University of Pennsylvania, to print a *résumé* of certain medical lectures delivered there, upon the ground that the doctors have the right to the production of their own brains.

The Williams College catalogue for 1883-84 shows an attendance of 84 seniors, 74 juniors, 61 sophomores, 85 freshmen and one graduate student in astronomy. The number of the Faculty has been increased to twenty.

The total number of public school pupils on the New York city register on September 30 was 140,322, and the average attendance for the month was 129,562, an increase of 3,235 in enrolment and 7,188 in the average daily attendance as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in England for a memorial to the late Professor Stanley Jevons, the logician and political economist. It is suggested that it might take the form of a scholarship of the annual value of not less than £100, the holder of which shall devote himself to economic or statistical research; and that to commemorate the connection of Mr. Jevons with Liverpool, in which he was born, and with Manchester and London, in which so many of the best years of his life were spent, the election to the studentship be vested in representatives of University College, London, Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool, to be appointed for the purpose. Among the members of the committee formed for the purpose of forwarding the proposed memorial are the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., the Earl of Derby, and others.—*Ex.*

STEVENS INSTITUTE will hereafter restrict its freshman class to the 40 passing the best entrance examination.

EIGHT of the forty members of the freshman class at Bates College are girls, more than in any previous class. One of these has been selected to compete in the prize-speaking contests, which are quite a feature there.

A New medical school, somewhat different in its objects from those which already exist, is about to be opened in London. Of the hundreds of young men who annually enter their names on the books of the metropolitan hospitals, nearly one-third sooner or later discover that they are unsuited for the profession, and when they turn to other occupations they are obliged to forfeit the heavy fees that they have paid on their admission as students. It has, therefore, been decided to establish at the recently enlarged West London Hospital a preparatory school, in which, without much expense, youths may gain such experience as will enable them to judge whether they want to become sawbones for life.—*Ex.*

At a late meeting of the Senate of Toronto University the following notices of motion were given: 1. by Mr. Falconbridge, that the meetings of the Senate should be open to the public; 2. by Dr. Oldright, that a committee be appointed to define, conjointly with a committee of the Council of University College, the duties of fellows in the College; 3. by Mr. Houston, that the College Council be requested to give information to the Senate respecting the applications of female candidates for admission to the College and the answers thereto; 4. by Mr. Houston, that the College Council be requested to give information to the Senate as to the cost of the college residents, the number of residents, the total number of students in College, and the amount of accommodation afforded by the College to students and teachers. Mr. Galbraith's statute creating a civil engineering degree passed its first reading. Prof. Loudon's resolution, looking to the creation of a Chair of Romance Languages led to a sharp discussion, the motion being supported by Dr. Oldright, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Houston, Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Falconbridge, Mr. Buchan, and opposed by Prof. Ramsay Wright, Prof. Pike and Dr. Wilson. The vote was taken on an amendment by Prof. Ramsay Wright that French and Italian should be combined in one lectureship. Prof. Loudon's motion was carried by a majority of 15.

We have selected the above from a report of the meeting given in a Toronto paper.

The report of the President of Queen's College, Cork, for the Academic Session, 1882-83, has been presented to the Queen. It states that at the entrance examinations in October, and the supplementary examinations, 54 candidates presented themselves (of whom two had already passed the matriculation examination of the Royal University); of these 36 passed and 18 were rejected; 13 students were admitted on the matriculation examination of the Royal University, and six from other universities and colleges, making in all 55 new matriculated students; 16 also entered as non-matriculated students, so that the total number of new students was 71. The total number of students on the books of the college for the Session was 348, of whom 325 were matriculated and 23 non-matriculated. The number of students of the second, third and fourth years was greater this session than in any previous year, and the total number was greater than in the session of 1880-81, so that the steady growth which began in 1877-78 has continued even under the unfavorable conditions of the last two or three years. It is also worthy of note that the absolute and relative number of Roman Catholics continues to increase. In 1870-71 there were only 86 Roman Catholic students in Queen's College, Cork, or 34.4 per cent. In the session just ended there were 213, or 61.2 per cent. Attention is again called to the want of a new library and a new laboratory. These wants become more pressing from year to year, and it is hoped some steps will be taken next year to provide for them.

The \$200 entrance prize to the Smith College pupil passing the best examination has been awarded to Miss Nichols, seventeen years old, a graduate of the Holliston High School.—*Ex.*

"V. P." is the title of a science journal that is to be published monthly during the college year by the Science Association, Victoria University, Cobourg. The prospectus announces that it will be devoted to the interests of education in general, especial attention being given to the expression in a popular form of the later phases of the development of science. Among its promised features are fresh, original articles by good writers, carefully selected clippings, foreign correspondence, brief reviews of scientific works as they appear, and crisp editorial comments on passing educational and scientific events. It, of course, is to supply a "want long felt."—*Ex.*

Six ladies have just distinguished themselves as students in the South London College of Chemistry, England, and they intend to become druggists on leaving the institution. No doubt women will largely adopt this occupation in Canada within a few years; it is neat, clean, and in every way suited to females.—*Ex.*

The boys of the State College at Orono, Me., have contributed and collected from other sources funds to build a gymnasium at the college grounds, which is now being erected.—*Ex.*

The *Varsity*, of Toronto, advocated in one of its late numbers the establishment of a University Club in that city. It says:—"Socially there is ample room in Toronto for a Club which would be more particularly a young men's club. The present clubs are so full that admission is difficult. Further, the naturally liberal views of young educated men would lead them to join a club which must be essentially democratic in its character. The spirit of conservatism, strait-laced formality and funkiness, which are fortunately the abhorrence of young Canada, would have no place within its walls, and the opportunity of exchanging opinions with trained minds, and apart and aside from all political reference would be eagerly seized." The idea of University Clubs is an excellent one, and has been carried out successfully in the Old Country. In Montreal it may not be so long distant till a club of this kind will be started. We have already heard something of the matter.

OXFORD, Oct. 11.—To-day was the annual Gaudy-day observed at Oriel College, and a large number of members of the College met together this evening at a dinner given in honor of the newly-elected Provost, Mr. D. B. Monro. The last occasion of the kind was in 1826, when the College, then under Dr. Copleston, celebrated its 500th anniversary. To celebrate the present festival there were present, among others, the Bishop of Manchester, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen (Honorary Fellows), Lord Blanchford, the Rev. T. Mozley, Professor Sellar, Dr. J. H. Bridges, the Rev. Professor Earle, the Rev. G. Buckle, and the Rev. T. B. Cornish (ex-Fellows), Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Cottesloe, Lord Emly, the Rector of Lincoln College, the Provost of Queen's College, Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., Mr. J. A. Froude, Mr. S. Rendel, M.P., and the Rev. Sir J. Caesar Hawkins, besides the present fellows, who include among their number Dr. Chase, Professor Stubbs, the Rev. A. G. Butler, and Professor Byrce, M.P. The company numbered about 70 in all, and would doubtless have been far larger had not the size of the College-hall necessarily limited the number of invitations issued. Letters of regret at absence were received from Cardinal Newman, the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., Viscount Halifax, the Bishop of Truro, Lord Hylton, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Dean of Chichester, Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Goldwin Smith, the Rev. Albany Christie, Sir Alexander Grant, and Mr. R. S. Wright. The toast of the evening—"The health of the Provost"—was proposed by the Dean of St. Paul's. Among the other toasts, Lord Cranbrook and Mr. Goschen responded for the Houses of Parliament, proposed by the Treasurer (Mr. C. L. Shadwell), and Mr. Thomas Hughes for old members of the College. Professor Stubbs proposed the ex-Fellows, to which Lord Blanchford replied. The Bishop of Manchester, himself formerly a Fellow, gave "The Fellows," responded to by the Principal of St. Mary's Hall; and Mr. J. Anthony Froude proposed "The Scholars—past and present," coupling with the toast the name of the Provost of Queen's. The toast of "Floreat Oriel" closed the proceedings.—*Ex.*

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 11.—At a congregation this afternoon Mr. C. Graham, of Gonville and Caius, and Mr. A. J. C. Allan, of Peterhouse, were appointed Moderators for the year beginning May 1, 1884.

After the Examiners had been appointed, the conferring of degrees was proceeded with. Amongst others receiving degrees were Mr. Henry Sidgwick and Mr. Endicott Peabody, LL.D., both of Trinity. The former received the degree of Doctor in Letters, and the latter who is now a resident of Salem, Mass., U.S., was allowed to proceed to the degree of LL.M. by proxy.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the office of Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum has become vacant by the resignation of Professor Colvin. The election to the vacant office was to take place on Saturday, November 10. The duties of the Director are:—"To take charge of the pictures, sculptures, casts, books, engravings, coins, gems, and every other object included in the collections, and to see that they are properly cared for, protected, and kept in order. To make arrangements, under the sanction of the Syndicate, for the placing and exhibition of the various objects which at present compose or may hereafter be added to the collections. To exercise a general superintendence over the subordinate officers, and to see that all rules laid down by the Syndicate are carried out. To undertake and superintend, under the sanction of the Syndicate, and with such assistance as they may think necessary, the formation of inventories and catalogues of the collections. To give, so far as is consistent with the performance of the above duties, assistance and guidance to persons visiting the museum for purposes of study. To make inquiries and give advice upon the propriety of making acquisitions for the museum, as opportunity may arise, by purchase, donation, or bequest." Candidates are requested to send their names, and twelve copies of testimonials, if any, to the Vice-Chancellor, on or before Saturday, November 3. The electors are the members of the Fitzwilliam Museum Syndicate, the Disney Professor of Archaeology, and the Slade Professor of Fine Art. The stipend is £300 per annum.—*English Paper.*

The following is the address delivered by Lord Coleridge to the students of Yale University, on the 26th of October, as reported by the *New York Tribune*:—

If I had had the least idea of the gathering that was to meet me here to-day I certainly should have endeavored to put my thoughts into some order, because having been a university man myself—having been a young man once—I know that young men—that university men—are sharp and severe critics, and I know well enough that any man who attempts to lay down the law or to teach young men will not perhaps be discourteously interrupted, but will be unmercifully criticised. But after what your principal has been so good as to say, I cannot let you pass from my sight without saying how profoundly touched and deeply interested I am in the spectacle which is before me. I have seen three universities in this country. I have seen Harvard, Pennsylvania and St. Louis. All of them are remarkable; all of them have their peculiar gifts, their own peculiar advantages and distinctions. But I was not prepared when I came here, though I knew Yale by name—every Englishman knows Yale well enough by name—for the singular and admirable beauty and interest of the building and the whole aspect of the place which I have seen to-day. I was myself brought up at Eton, and after Eton at Oxford. You will excuse me for thinking that Oxford is the most beautiful city in the world. When I came on into life I became a member of the Temple in London, the buildings of which have come down from the Knights Templars, and are occupied by persons who fight indeed, but with different weapons from those used by the Knights Templars. Your buildings are more like the buildings at Eton College and the Temple than any buildings I have seen in America, and I am exceedingly interested and delighted with the outside aspect, which is all that a chance visitor can say of the university of which you are members.

Now, perhaps it would be wiser if I were simply to content myself with wishing you "God-speed," and hoping that the prosperity which this university deserves might never desert it,

and stop my observations. But there is a word which I should like to say, elicited by the remarks which your principal has made here. I did not require to learn from him, because we know it in England, that in Yale more than in any other place in America the old curriculum is maintained, the old standards are referred to, the old classical cultivation is insisted upon and defended. I learned to-day for the first time that a very distinguished man in another part of the United States has committed himself to an attack upon that curriculum and has rather suggested that it has interfered with possible success in professional life.

Now without any desire or purpose of entering into a controversy, but merely to repeat here what, without the smallest idea of controversy, I have said in public over and over again in my own country, I venture to say to you as a lawyer with some practice, as a judge of some position, and as a public man of some experience, that which I have said there. I have done many foolish things in my life and wasted many hours of precious time; but one thing I have done which I would do over again, and the hours I spent at it are the hours which I have spent most profitably, and the knowledge thus gained I have found the most useful, and practically useful. From the time I left Oxford I have made it a religion, so far as I could, never to let a day pass without reading some Latin and Greek, and I can tell you that so far as my course may be deemed a successful one, I deliberately assert, maintain and believe that what little success has been granted to me in life, has been materially aided by the constant study of the classics, which it has been my delight and privilege all my life to persevere in. This is not said for the sake of controversy; still less is it said to an audience of American University young men for the purpose of appearing eccentric; but it is said because I believe it to be true, and I will tell you why. Statement, thought, arrangement, upon them, and public men, however they may dislike it, are forced to admit that, conditions being equal, the man who can state anything best, who can pursue an argument more closely, who can give the richest and most felicitous illustrations, and who can command some kind of beauty of diction, will have the advantage over his contemporaries. And if at the bar or in the senate anything has been done which has been conspicuously better than the work of other men, it has, in almost every case, been the result of high education. I say high education, not necessarily classical, because every man cannot have that. The greatest orator of my country at this moment, as he himself has often said, has "only a smack of it." But he takes no credit to himself for that. On the contrary, he declares it like a man and honestly, and he has striven to make up for what he has lost, and what he cannot learn because he is so advanced in age, by doing the next best thing—studying the English classics—studying the best, the highest and the finest writers in the English language. And so it is in my judgment in almost every case that I can think of. The man who has influenced his contemporaries the most is, generally speaking, the man of highest education, and I do not hesitate to say that the highest education, if you can get it, is the education to be found in those magnificent writers, who as writers, as masters of style, as conveyors of thought, have never been equalled in the world. I have put my defence of the studies, which I understand you to prosecute, upon a low practical ground, but I do not wish it to be supposed that I defend it on a low practical ground alone. I take your opponents upon the ground which they themselves assume, because in argument it is necessary to find some certain point upon which you and your adversary are agreed, and reason with him, if you can reason with him, upon that point. I desire to put it upon higher ground still and away from controversy. I say that God has given us hearts, minds and intellects as well as bodies, and that it is just so much our duty to cultivate and do the best we can with the mind that He has given us as it is our duty to do the best we can with the bodies He has given us. It is our duty then, if we can, to commune with the greatest thoughts of the greatest men in all times, and he will be the best man at the end of his life who has made himself most familiar with the





**Personals.**

Principal Dawson is at present the guest of Mr. Peter Redpath, at Chiselhurst, England.

Mr. Wilfred T. Skaife, B. A. Sc., '80, who has been residing for three years in Germany, has returned to Montreal. Before leaving for home, Mr. Skaife travelled extensively in Europe, penetrating much beyond the beaten track of tourists.

**List of New Books.**

- Transactions of the Engineers Society, London, for 1882.
- Minutes of the Civil Engineers Institution, London, for 1882-83.
- Report—Commissioner of Agriculture, London, for 1882-83.
- Report—Commissioner of Agriculture, Ontario, 1882.
- Thompson and Tait—Natural Philosophy. Vol. I., Part 2, 1883.
- Day—Electric Light Arithmetic.
- Minchin—Uniplanar Kinematics.
- Thompson—Dynamo Electric Machinery.
- Galton—Inquiries into Human Faculties.
- Greenwich Observations for 1881. 3 Vols.
- Clifford—Mathematical Papers.
- Stokes—Mathematical and Physical Papers. Vol. I.
- Royal Colonial Institute, London. Vol. XIV. 1882-83.
- Smith—Cutting Tools.
- Darey—Principes de Grammaire Française.
- Abney—Instructions in Photography.
- Watson—Theoretical Astronomy.
- Thurston—Materials of Engineering. 2 Vols.
- Transactions, Royal Society, London, 1882.
- Proceedings, Royal Society, London, 1882.
- Frechette—Les Fleurs Boreales.
- Barry—Railway Appliances.
- Whitworth—Papers on Mechanical Subjects.
- Drinker—A Treatise on Explosive Compounds.
- Royal Institute of British Architects—Transactions of for 1882-83.
- Archæologia—Vol. XLVII. for 1873.
- Literary Association of the United Kingdom—Transactions of for 1877 to 1880.
- Journals of the Senate and House of Commons, 1882-3.
- Library, 22nd October, 1883.

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An auction sale of periodicals will be held in the Reading Room on Saturday, 17th Nov., at 10 a.m.

The numbers of the following periodicals for the year 1883-84 will be sold. During the summer months they will be forwarded direct to the purchaser:

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Blackwood's Magazine .....	3.50
Littell's Living Age .....	8.00
New English Illustrated Magazine .....	1.75
Popular Science Monthly .....	5.00
Chemical News .....	6.00
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