

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



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Editorials.

It is rumoured that at the late meeting of the Corporation the question was discussed as to the propriety of admitting females to all the privileges of this College, and to those of the University in so far as they relate to Academic degrees. As the rumour seems well founded, and as it is probable that no very definite agreement has as yet been arrived at, we should like to offer a few general remarks upon the subject, and to remind the members of the august body who have the deciding of the question in their hands, of some facts connected with one aspect of the case.

In the first place, we do not intend to enter into any discussion of the complicated but highly interesting question of Women's Rights. If we did touch on that question in its general character, we should probably not be disposed to run into an extreme on either side—we should, for example, be compelled to admit, on the one hand, that the greatest facilities have not in the past been afforded women for the development of all their powers, while, on the other hand, we should with equal force be constrained to deny that their position has approached in any way the character of miserable slavery. We shall then grant at once for the sake of argument that, as far as the principle of the matter goes, females should be granted a University education equally efficient as that provided for men. We shall even pass

over the very doubtful point of co-education, as it is called, and dwell merely on the special case which now affects us so nearly. That there should be any difficulty in admitting females as candidates for University degrees we cannot understand; indeed it seems strange to us that McGill University has not done so long ago. By this statement, however, we are not to be understood as giving any opinion as to whether the effect upon the female students will be beneficial or otherwise. We merely say that if they choose to try for Academic degrees they should not be debarred from so doing. But the particular subject of discussion now arises, should McGill College in its present position, financially and otherwise, undertake the extra burden of the education of females? If the College feels itself in a position to extend its sphere of usefulness, is the education of females the direction in which that extension should first take place, or are there other fields of work equally or perhaps more deserving of attention? The first point to be determined is whether the admittance of females to the College would involve an extra outlay of time and money, or not. Now, in our opinion, it would involve a very considerable addition to the expenses of the College for the simple reason that extra accommodation would have to be provided. No one will be so bold as to assert that co-education could be satisfactorily carried on in our present class-rooms, and with the same general internal arrangements of the buildings as now exist. It is questionable whether new buildings would not have to be erected, if not at once, at least within a very few years. But, besides this, it is pretty evident that the staff of Professors would have to be increased if any considerable number of female students took advantage of the privileges extended to them, and we are surely to take it for granted that a large number will take advantage of them, or else the proposal to make any change at all is foolish. Our Professors as it is, we have no doubt, feel that they have as much upon their hands as they can well perform, and they must fully recognize the fact that the admission of female students would entail a considerable addition to their onerous duties. True, as the *Varsity* observed, it is to a certain degree anomalous to admit them to the privileges of examinations and degrees by the University, while at the same time the College prohibits their attendance at lectures, yet it does not follow that because the College cannot at present afford to admit them, that they are to be debarred from the University privileges as well. We do not to refuse to give them half the apple because we cannot present them with the whole. If, however, it can be clearly demonstrated, which seems to us impossible, that no expense whatever will ensue upon the introduction of the scheme, and if the members of the Corporation are fully satisfied of the advantage of the innovation on other grounds, we say heartily, admit them at once, but if there is to be a further outlay, let us examine what other claims there are upon the College which may have an equal or perhaps better right to be considered. In the first place,

it must be remembered that the Professors are at present working on partial salaries, a state of things which should be remedied upon the very first opportunity. Next we must keep in mind that the primary object of the College is to educate men—the education of women would be, as far as McGill is concerned, a kind of extra department. Now, until the original object is as perfectly carried out as it can be, it would not be right to enter upon this additional undertaking if by so doing the efforts in the other direction were in any way dwarfed. It is patent to everybody that there are many improvements urgently necessary in order to bring the College to its proper efficiency. We may mention, for example, the delivery of lectures on Political Economy and the establishment of a separate chair of Modern History, the want of which has been long felt. Indeed, as our readers must be very well aware, the pressing needs of the College are too numerous to be even touched upon by us. The Faculty of Law is in need of much help, while there are several buildings which must sooner or later be erected and sustained, including a Residence and Dining Hall. Even the institution of what are called post-graduate courses, a subject to which we hope to refer at more length at some future time, deserves to be considered before any expenditure is resolved upon for female education. In a word, then, we repeat, admit females as soon as possible to the Academic privileges of the University, and, if no expense is entailed thereby, and no injury done to the male students, to those of the College as well; but if for the latter purpose an expenditure has to be made, the Corporation should wait until an endowment has been left by some person expressly for that purpose, or until, all the other improvements having been effected to which we referred, there still remains a surplus fund.

It is unusual in the columns of a College paper to treat matters which do not directly affect the course of University life, but there are occasions on which it may be admissible to do so: and we may perhaps be permitted to refer to the recent political somersault of our cousins across the border, and the lesson we should learn from it.

The defeat of the Republican party in the United States, is unparalleled in the history of that country. The so-called tidal wave of 1874 was only a lively ripple compared to this overwhelming flood. In some States there were certain local causes of dissatisfaction, but these cannot account for the sweep of disaster to the Republican party all over the country, unless they be regarded as symptoms of evil pervading the whole party, more or less, and which have caused a general feeling of distrust and discomfort among its members. The people had become tired of the Republican party as it exists, and as it has existed for some years,—tired of its boss-rule and machine-methods—tired of the extravagance under its auspices,—tired of its determination to keep an old set of political tricksters in power,—tired of its constant professions of reform without performance, and hence its downfall.

We do not propose to draw a comparison between the politics of the United States and those of our own country, but we do propose to offer a suggestion which must be endorsed by every true lover of his country.

We cannot fail to see smouldering in our midst sectional and religious animosities and political hatreds which threaten our national existence. Our people, instead of rallying to the watchword of country, are united in small groups by local prejudices and political jealousies. The young men of the country hold the remedy in their hands, and need but apply it.

There can be no national greatness for Canada without first inculcating a national feeling and sentiment in her people. What the future of this country may be we will not attempt to predict, but we, as young men, ought to set our minds on an ideal greatness for it, and do our best to reach that ideal.

What is needed, and what the people should demand, is a party with new aspirations and aims, as well as with a new organization, a party in good faith throwing off the evil tendencies of the spoils system with all that it implies, a party which will take up the living questions of the day upon their own proper merits with the honest purpose of solving them, instead of treating them merely with an eye to political capital—a party that faithfully serves the public welfare instead of the greed of its political workers and the selfish ambition of its leaders.

In this age, when time is so precious and when men are striving to perfect their condition and keep pace with the rapid strides of civiliza-

tion, we wonder that the Governors of McGill University do not take some steps towards improving the method by which the students of the Law Faculty will have greater advantages afforded them than they possess at present.

Great as may be their zeal for study and great as are the facilities now offered, too few lectures are nevertheless delivered wherein the principles of the law are expounded. By way of example, there are several Titles in our Code which are left unexplained, and consequently the student, in preparing for his Bar Examination, is obliged to flounder about in the dark.

In order to remedy this defect, we would, therefore, urge the students to lay before the Faculty the plan which we now desire to submit for your consideration. It does not suggest a change. The adoption of which will necessitate a greater expenditure to our already burdened *Alma Mater*, nor is it one which will cause such inconvenience to the learned professors as to render it wholly impracticable. It claims your attention from the fact that it will secure double the number of lectures, and a consequent increase of your facilities for acquiring professional knowledge. It is, moreover, a plan according to which the lectures at the University of Paris are regulated, and is one which has been adopted by other Universities even in Canada, and found to work admirably.

As you are aware, lectures are now given to the first year separately, and to the second and third years jointly. For example, the learned professor, Mr. Archibald, delivers his able lectures on Criminal Law to the students of the first year; while, on the same day at a later hour, he interprets Criminal Procedure or Constitutional Law to those of the second and third years. Does not the student encounter as many difficulties in the former as he does in the latter? Why not, therefore, lecture to the three years on each of these branches at the same time?

Again, in order to secure more lectures, you could conveniently have two lectures in the afternoon from 4 to 5 o'clock, and one in the morning from half-past eight to half-past nine. The only great innovation here, would be the morning lecture; but it is one whose manifest advantages commend your attention. For is not the morning the time when the mind of the student is fresh and most capable of grasping the truths to which his thoughts are directed? He does not come already wearied from having been engaged in some legal pursuit or other. And as the Courts do not open till 10 o'clock, neither professor nor student would be prevented from attending to the business connected therewith.

If, by this increase of lectures the course be too difficult, let the College year consist of two terms—Christmas and Spring—each having its own examination.

There is yet another way. If the morning lecture be objected to, let the Academic year be extended, e.g., so as to commence on the first of September and close at the end of the month of April.

To these suggestions, two objections may be raised. Let us, therefore, consider them. First, the University would be obliged to hold an extra Convocation, not, as now, conjointly with that for conferring degrees in Medicine. Second, it denies to the students in Arts the privilege of receiving lectures in Law in connection with those in Arts.

To meet the first objection, why not have the Law Convocation on same day as that in Arts, which generally takes place about the last of April or the first of May. In reply to the second, the loss which the Arts students would be subjected to is only a questionable one. In the present state of things, it would seem a loss; but the benefit arising from the suggested change would eventually more than repay them for the extra time.

The latter question should, however, be treated as purely local to the Law Faculty; and should any amelioration be made, it should not be interfered with from the fact that a few students from other faculties receive instruction from the Faculty of Law. We feel confident that if students from the Law Faculty were desirous of attending lectures in the Faculties of Arts or Medicine, the latter would not make any alteration to benefit or meet the requirements of the students at Law. Why, then, should the progress of the Law student be impeded by a handful of students from another Faculty?

In view of the increased sessional fee, we consider that some such alteration as the foregoing should be made, whereby the student will be amply compensated for the additional charge.

Another change suggests itself to us, viz., that certain of the lectures

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be printed. As it is, the student attends these lectures and works diligently to jot down as much of the discourse as he possibly can. After he comes home, he opens his note-book and endeavours to thread out some plain facts. He gives up in disgust, finding his notes chaos. None but the stenographer (and it often puzzles him) can make anything like a complete set of notes. The lectures in themselves are a pleasure to the student who merely listens without attempting to reproduce on paper the words of the lecturer. But, no matter how closely or attentively the student may listen to the remarks of the professor, he will find it impossible to retain them in his memory any length of time; and in this case, he will be similarly situated to that in which he had taken notes.

The only objection which can be raised, is that it would tend to irregularity of attendance on the part of the students. We would answer this by saying that those students who follow the lectures for the benefit to be derived from them (in lieu of necessity to obtain their degree), would feel more than amply repaid by the references to reported cases and practical illustrations of the principles expounded. The experiment, moreover, has been tried in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, and meets with the universal approval of both professor and student. Why, then, should not this plan be introduced into the Faculty of Law? Should not the Law student be allowed the full benefit of the research, wisdom and experience of his professor, instead of being obliged to roam through the vast field of legal science and reported cases in search of knowledge?

This method of imparting instruction would operate gradually and be followed by consequences most beneficial.

We cannot congratulate the members of the Arts class of '83 upon their choice of a valedictorian. The gentleman whom they have chosen may be well fitted, so far as talents go, for the position; but he cannot in any sense be said to represent the students either of the fourth year or of the Faculty, inasmuch as he is comparatively unknown to most of them. The year in our opinion has established a bad precedent by selecting a man who has only been two years in their class to read their valedictory.

The students in the Faculty of Arts have a grievance. It appears that, although willing to make any deposit required, some of them have been refused books belonging to the library of the Faculty of Medicine, which they desired to read. This is not as it should be. The Arts student pays a library fee of four dollars a year, and in justice this should entitle him to the same privileges as the medical student, who, though paying no fee, is permitted to take books out of both the University library and that connected with his own Faculty. We certainly fail to see any reason for this distinction between the students of the two Faculties, and believe it is only necessary to draw attention to it to have it done away with altogether.

Contributions.

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

"COLLOQUIAL EMPHASIS."

Molière in one of his comedies has admirably hit off the affectation that had found its way into the private life of his own times. The ladies, "persons of quality who know everything without having ever learned anything," go into ecstasies on all occasions. Madelon is "furiusement pour les portraits." Lathos loves riddles "terriblement." Even Mascariille's ribbon is "furiusement bien choisi," his gloves small "terriblement bons," and his feathers are "effroyablement belles." Shakespeare caricatures a similar foible in Love's Labour Lost where Helofemes and the rest despising "plain kersey yea and nay" vie with one another in

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,

Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,

Figures pedantical.

When Mrs. Malaprop claims for herself a "nice derangement of epithets" she shows a delicate perception of what good talk should be. The person who can supply the right epithet on every occasion has not much to learn in the art of expression: taste and discrimination have received their last polish. We wonder what she would have said to the modern practice on this head which substitutes hyperbole for all nicety of definition. Hyperbole has indeed from time immemorial been the one great colloquial resource where this grace has been wanting. People who cannot define with any approach to accuracy have lived and died in ignorance of the defect by indulging in wild exaggeration. There has always been a common stock of extreme terms which it is thought lively and clever to misapply, and which youth and vivacity have, in

fact, turned to very amusing purpose. The beauty of every date has enjoyed calling herself *hildious* as she affects to see the least cloud over her charms, and she *dies* about every trifle with a pretty grace. Sensibility has always been lavish in the expression of its joys and sorrows. Things are shocking, terrible, excruciating, enchanting at a sort of hazard as to which it is. Energy has dealt in high numbers and been profuse in myriads; and affection, playful or affected, ever talked in egregious superlatives and contraries. All this is so natural, so inevitable, while men's animal spirits and ambition to produce a sensation are in advance of their perceptive and inventive faculties, that society would not know itself if by any ordinance its members were restricted to a literal meaning or an exact adjustment of adverbs and adjectives. Half the world must hold their tongues altogether. But what we note as the modern innovation in this direction is not so much a tendency to ambitious spread-eagleism, but rather a growing baldness in social emphasis. Never were niceties of opinion compressed into so small a compass as by the youth of the present day. There appears to be a great disposition to reduce all definition to the use of two or three terms. All that affects the girl agreeably is *nice, jolly, lovely*,—all that annoys her is *horrid*—all that she finds or pretends to find irksome, troublesome, or oppressive is *awful*, while every shade and degree of satisfaction from ease up to rapture is expressed by a compound of two of these terms—*awfully jolly* and *perfectly lovely* being the measure of supreme bliss to whose climax nothing can be added.

We can understand the convenience of this economy of mental effort. A word that will do for all occasions, and like the bark of a dog, depends for its meaning upon intonation upon force or vivacity of utterance, saves trouble and reduces the intellectual expense of conversation to a minimum. But this is not the view of the case taken by the fair speaker, who has the air of doing something clever and expressing herself with spirit—as if she were urged to these eccentricities by an uncommonly vivid enjoyment of life. And sometimes from soft and ruddy lips, under the conciliatory charm of a musical utterance, the thing is effective enough, and at the first hearing these barbarous formulas may surprise almost like wit—but unfortunately the repetition carries with it no repetition of agreeable surprise—but the hearer is rather apt to fall into the reflective vein. It occurs to him, if these young folks habitually relieve themselves from the difficulty of selection, what are they to do when youth is past. A time will come when "jolly" and "awful" and "horrid" will cease to be graceful. In middle age we are not amused by blind indiscriminate disgust or jollity. There must be a reason why. When one of these airy talkers ners go, who has hitherto made two or three adjectives and adverbs serve her turn, we can scarcely picture to ourselves a more hopeless case. She has taste enough to feel that such high pressure terms are no longer for her—they strike upon her own as well as the listener's ear as being painfully at variance with the subdued level of her spirits. Yet what is she to do? She is not willing to give up emphasis which is the spice of conversation—yet where is she to find it? We are satisfied that many fluent talkers among our youth will be stranded to years hence, and will have to retire into social obscurity, their style pointless, the right word never presenting itself, simply because a few obtrusive but inadmissible expressions will always keep to the front of memory and put every fitting, select epithet out of reach, till the moment that called for it is past.

E. W. A.

THE GROUND-TONE OF "MEASURE FOR MEASURE."

Read before the Shakespeare Club, Montreal.

BY R. W. BOODLE.

The tragi-comedy, Measure for Measure, occupies an important place in the history of Shakespeare's mind. It is curious that though we know so little of the facts of his life, of his mental development we can speak with a certain amount of authority. Our evidence for this is wholly internal, gathered from the plays themselves, dependent upon niceties of criticism and sometimes upon the turn of Shakespeare's style; but it is, none the less for this, evidence upon which we can surely rely in tracing the growth and development of this master mind. External and internal evidence alike points to the year 1603, as the approximate date of the production of Measure for Measure, and this would place it almost upon the threshold of that period of Shakespeare's life, during which he was engaged in writing those terrible tragedies which give the best indications of his almost superhuman powers. Measure for Measure stands just outside the gates "with dreadful faces thronged and fiery arms," within which we see Hamlet and Macbeth, Othello and Lear.

Occupying this position in Shakespeare's mental development, when the vein of "sweetness and light" seems for a time to have been worked out, we should expect to find this misnamed "Comedy" more in agreement with what follows than with what precedes it. Nor are our expectations disappointed. "This play, which is Shakespeare throughout," writes Coleridge, "is to me the most painful—say rather, the only painful part of his genuine works. The comic and tragic parts equally border on the *horrible*, the one being disgusting, the other horrible; and the pardon and marriage of Angelo not merely baffles the strong indignant claim of justice, but it is likewise degrading to the character of woman." Nor is Coleridge

the only commentator who has expressed a mean opinion of this play. Yet by all alike it is confessed to contain some of the most powerful passages in Shakespeare and no one can read it without experiencing something of the feeling that thrills through us when we are in contact with the greatest works of the greatest minds, with Job and the epistle to the Romans, with Agamemnon and Oedipus, with Lear and Macbeth,—a feeling of awe for the master mind that conceived it, of reverence as in one treading holy ground and listening to accents of the immortals.

The true verdict with regard to our play is more justly given by the great Hallam, when he says that "Measure for Measure is perhaps, after Hamlet, Lear and Macbeth, the play in which Shakespeare struggles, as it were, most with the over-mastering power of his own mind; the depths and intricacies of being, which he has searched and sounded with intense reflection, perplex and harass him; his personages arrest their course of action to pour forth, in language the most remote from common use, thoughts which few could grasp in the clearest expression; and thus he loses something of dramatic excellence in that of contemplative philosophy." As Shakespeare says in the play before us "the phrase is to the matter;" he cannot express his admirations in regard to the mysteries of life and death, of human character in its various idiosyncrasies, its developments and its degeneracy, in the same transparent style with which he tells us of the loves of a Romeo and Juliet, or later of a Ferdinand and Miranda.

Before Shakespeare wrote Measure for Measure, a feeling of melancholy seems to have been slowly gaining the mastery over his mind, showing itself as plainly in the conceits of Jacques, as afterwards in the outbursts of Timon. This strain of melancholy during, which as he says "the native hue of resolution is sicklied over with the pale cast of thought," seems not to have been confined to him and his works. There was in those days writes Mr. Moberly "a conscious struggle in men's minds between cheerfulness and melancholy, more real, natural, and widely felt by far than that which we remember in our own days, as showing from the conflict between the poetical principles of Byron and Wordsworth."²⁸ An evidence of this prevailing tone we find in the "Anatomy of Melancholy," published by Robert Burton in 1620. Books are but the outcome of their time and attention to the phenomena of melancholy must have been widespread and long continued in England before an author could have written and a public cared to read a book devoted to the subject. By an easy generalisation it is often said that the present and the immediately preceding centuries are the centuries of doubt, while the times of Shakespeare and Dante were ages of faith; and an essay has only lately been read before the New Shakespeare Society of London, contrasting Shakespeare with George Eliot from this point of view. The reader, Peter Bayne, believes that Shakespeare belonged to the age of Faith and not Science, while George Eliot was of the age of Scepticism and Science; that he was a mirror to human nature in stable equilibrium; she, one to it in unstable equilibrium; with George Eliot, man was more a drift-log, swayed hither and thither by the tide of circumstance, than with Shakespeare. There is doubtless a great deal of truth in this generalisation, taken generally, but what is true of the human mind as a whole, is subject to exceptions when we come down to the individual. In Shakespeare at least, we find a period of scepticism and doubt, of opinion drifting under the stress of fresh discoveries in the scientific world, under the impulse of the movements of religious thought in the contemporary life of England. Never indeed, since the age of the Reformation cast off the external warrants for authority in religion and morals, has the thought of Protestants remained in absolute stagnation. We have been taught by Mr. Mallock to believe the present age to be, *par excellence*, an age of unfixeness of belief and of mental hesitation. It is probable however that the vast discoveries of science in the past and specially the speculations of Copernicus and Galileo exercised as great an influence upon the mind of their contemporaries. I should therefore be disposed to attribute the heart burnings of the time as much to this cause as to the "transition then in progress from an active out-of-door existence to a sedentary student-life," to which Mr. Moberly attributes it. We have at least Shakespeare's warrant for doing so. "I have of late (but, wherefore, I know not," says Hamlet, lost "all my mirth, forgone all custom of exercise; and, indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition, that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a sterile promontory; this most excellent canopy, the air, look you, this brave or'ehanging firmament, this majestic roof fretted with golden fire, why it appears no other to me, than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours:" he is here contrasting the different physical theories and the dwarfing effect of the new theory upon the human mind. "What a piece of work is man!" he continues: "How noble in reason! how infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a god! the beauty of the world! the paragon of animals. And yet to me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man delights not me, no nor woman neither." And he afterwards describes man—"what should such fellows as I do crawling between earth and heaven! we are arrant knaves, all; believe none of us." This mood of melancholy and distrust we find reflected in the Sonnets, which are doubtless to a great extent formal confessions, and it pervades the Tragedies written between the years 1602 and 1608.

²⁸ Introduction to "Hamlet," Rugby Edition.

(To be Continued.)

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT STILL-FISHING.

BY INEZ.

To prevent any misunderstanding as to the scope of these remarks, some slight introduction will, I trust, be permitted me. In the first place, I am painfully conscious that what I do not know about still-fishing would in proper hands, "make a very large book," but this I submit should not prevent a less experienced brother from probing by my misfortunes. Therefore, ye skillful fishermen who know each lake and stream where fishes most do congregate, each delfty fashioned hook, the proper bait, how long a line, how strong a rod to use, and who can judge the weight of any fish (within ten pounds or so), think not I would presume to write for you. I have been from my earliest childhood a second edition of the father of his country, and ye are hopelessly beyond me. My experience in still-fishing was brief, but most instructive. I have a friend who is really a good fellow at heart, and, as far as I know, he had no cause to treat me as he did. Unfortunately for me, however, he was "passionately fond of fishing." Shall I ever forget the day he suggested that we should go for a couple of days' trout fishing. In Montreal the weather was beautiful. The balmy air of "spring, gentle spring," came floating in at the window where we stood, laden with subtle scents suggestive of a hard winter. A longing to breathe the free air of heaven and do other poetical things of that nature, had the mastery of me, and in a moment of weakness I consented. Browne was of course well equipped with every needful article, and our preparations being quickly made, I bade a fond adieu to those of my friends who were within reach, and we were soon steaming away in a cloudless evening and a railway carriage for the haunts of the "speckled beauties." Browne elated with the prospect of coming conquest and eager for the fray, and I sympathetically jubilant. When we left the comfortable train my troubles commenced, for it was necessary to drive about nine miles to the fishing-ground, or water, and the only procurable conveyance was an antique of great historic interest, popularly termed a back-board. Nine miles is not—on paper—a very alarming distance, but on a back-board, over an uphill road paved with stones the size of cannon balls, with "winter lingering in the lap of spring," and fish-hooks lingering in the bosom of your inexpressibles, the aspect of the case is changed. However, this was but a foretaste of the pleasure in store for me. In about three hours, by dint of unceasing urging of the steed on the part of the Jehu who accompanied us, and ourselves getting down and pushing behind in the steepest places, we arrived at our destination and were cordially welcomed by a "massive" canine, who testified to the true inwardness of his friendship by sampling my left calf on the spot. It being now late we decided to retire immediately, and were accordingly provided with an odorous tallow dip and a room so small that it was almost necessary to go outside to turn round. Of course it was close, and Browne at once opened the window. The mosquitoes that had been waiting on the window panes, attracted by the scent of city blood, stepped briskly in and the fray began. We closed the window and killed as many of them as we could at last. Browne, in despair, suggested that we had better put out the light and go to bed, which we did, consoling ourselves with the thought, that as we could not see them, they might miss us. That night I dreamed of war's alarms. I heard the trumpet call, felt the stinging bullet fly past my face, and sparks fall on my hands. Can any rising psychologist trace the suggestion? I was aroused just as I was being carried away captive, and found Browne shaking me and vowing it was eight o'clock. When I dressed I found that this was only absent mindedness on his part, and that he had in some way associated the hour with the weight of a fish he had been dreaming of—it was twenty minutes after four.

When I surveyed myself in what was called by courtesy the looking-glass—although it seemed to me to bear a much stronger resemblance to a battered tin pan—I started back in horror. On my forehead was a lump about the size of a door-knob, which had tightened the skin and gave my eyes a decidedly Mongolian appearance, while other parts of my face were in a mangled and sanguinary condition. The only lavatory appliances provided were a pint jug of very soft water and a tin saucer. Arcadian simplicity Browne called it, well, perhaps it was. I never thought much of that kind of thing anyway, and when it comes to a question of solid comfort, give me modern civilization every time—as Brother Jonathan would say. However, we were going to the lake and it didn't much matter.

The impartial narrator has much pleasure, at this point, in noticing a fact which reflects great credit on Browne. As has been noticed, he was kind and unselfish at heart, which trait of his character had on this occasion developed itself in the shape of a plentiful supply of crackers and cheese, for which I was devoutly thankful. Having partaken of this historic refreshment—(vide the account of the signing of Magna Charta, after which the Barons adjourned to "cragurs and scheeze," as the MS has it)—we were at last (in the words of Browne) "prepared for the realization of our fondest hopes." Browne was jubilant, while I was cold and "uncomfortable," the combined effect of late frost and mosquitoes. On the way to the lake I managed, with my usual good fortune, to entangle not only myself but several trees with my fishing line—and on the last occasion I did so. Browne came to my aid and by a mutual effort we landed the hook in the fleshy part of his thumb, after which he decided that I should be trusted with nothing more dangerous than the bait until I was in a position to "apply the hook to something more useful than himself," at which re-

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mark I ventured to smile, and Browne being in an uncertain mood owing to the pain in his thumb, marched on ahead, while I, thinking it well to give him time to cool, stopped to gather wild flowers and admire nature. Unfortunately, I stayed rather far behind and Browne had plenty of time to cool and warm again, for before long I heard him shouting was I never coming with those worms, and, being anxious to conciliate him, I started on a run and had just reached him when, with my usual graceful ease, I tripped on a stone, turned over a couple of times, went through the fishing rods, and pulled up in the water, while the can with the bait sailed gracefully through the air for about thirty feet and then went gurgling to the bottom. Browne, being a man of few words, did not say much, but after he had fished me out, the mournful way in which he gathered up the fragments of his beloved rod spoke volumes. I, too, was crushed, and thus it was decided without discussion—in fact, by silent consent—that we should return to the house, and we did so, sadder and wiser men.

And now I fear that I have already taxed the indulgence of the reader to the utmost, and that the editors are beginning to wonder how much of their valuable space I intend to occupy. Accordingly, if any inquiring mind wishes to know how much I really do know about still-fishing, I must refer him to a future number of this interesting publication, and write the time-honored phrase

(To be continued.)

EXAMINATIONS.

Poetry is the language of the emotions. Love and hate, joy and sorrow, have always found their most perfect expression in the impassioned utterances of the poet. I offer no explanation of this fact. Suffice it that it has always been so, and is so at the present day. In the dark hour of sorrow or defeat, and in the exultation of gladness or success, the roused feelings discard the cold, pulseless language of prose, and pour out their frenzy in the glowing imagery of song.

A sad example of this is before us—"Examinations make us ill." We were pained when we found this line in a modern poem. For we are not cynical as yet. Our breast is not callous to the sufferings of another. We are still susceptible to the appeals of the distressed.

As we mused on the subject, there came the heaven-born inspiration to investigate the matter. We would find out whether there was any cause for this terrible cry, and if so, whether a remedy could not be devised. It was done. The fact was sure. We had actually come in contact with those who had been the victims of this fearful scourge.

The epidemic was peculiarly violent in the neighborhood of Molson's Hall. We don't know why. Perhaps the air was bad, proper sustenance scarce, the employment hurtful, or it might have been a combination of all these.

Symptoms as follows: The muscles of the neck relax, the head droops and must be supported by the hand. The eyes turning upward, fix their gaze on some point in the ceiling and remain immovable. A feeling of lassitude prevails throughout the system, and there is a peculiar sensation in the skin as of something being pulled out. But the strangest thing was, that the imagination teemed with unsightly images, chiefest desolate birds devoid of plumage, while strange creatures with gowns on their head stood in the background apparently gloating over the misery of their nude victims.

We found that the virulence of the disease could be greatly lessened, if its attacks could not be altogether prevented, by the application of certain simple remedies. These remedies were very effective. Those who in early life looked upon Molson's Hall with feelings of the most intense aversion and dread, declared that now, being fortified by these antidotes, they rather liked to visit the place, since they suffered no evil consequences.

Upon this we pleaded with them, by all the sacred ties of brotherhood, to reveal to us the secrets of these potent medicines. They did so, but with much diffidence, pledging us first, that we would not reveal their names. Nor will we. Much as we would like to give the names of these truly noble benefactors, our reverence for our oath restrains us.

Our informants told us that as a preventative, they generally spent the whole previous night in what is technically called "cramping." By carefully attending to this matter, the attack was often warded off without any further measures. However, they always went prepared for emergencies. They carried in the vest-pocket a few stimulating pills or memory-fags. These were composed of ordinary white paper and common lead pencil or ink, mixed with the extract of dates and facts. The result was most beneficial.

Some derived great relief from simply wearing on the wrists a pair of gentlemen's cuffs, covered over with certain cabalistic characters. These seemed to be of the nature of a charm, for the eyes falling upon them, they at once effected the brain and whole nervous system in such a manner as to rouse them into action.

The most powerful of all, they left to the last, not using it until everything else had failed. This medicine is known to the scientific world by the name of "CRIB." One must handle it with the greatest care and the greatest discretion must be exercised in its preparation. If one does not succeed it only aggravates the malady and often proves fatal; but, on the other hand, when properly administered its efficacy is certain.

We must not omit the mention of one remarkable peculiarity about these cures; and that is they must be taken in secret. The sufferer, only, must be aware that he has them. It is strange, but true, that if it be known that they have been taken, the disease returns with increased power and no remedy will avail after.

Expecting that soon our name will be enrolled among the world's benefactors, we lay down the pen and calmly await the event.

Sporting Items.

FOOTBALL.

MCGILL V. BRITANNIA F. C.

This, the last match played by McGill this season, came off on the Montreal Cricket Grounds on Thursday, 9th November, and resulted in a victory for the Britannias by 2 goals and 1 try to nil. This was the most decisive beating which the College received this year, the matches with the American Colleges not having been played under Rugby rules. McGill having won the toss elected to play towards the St. Catherine street goal. The weather was very suitable for Football, and a large number of spectators, whose interest in the game rose at times to intense excitement, were present. Immediately after kick-off the ball went into touch about 25 yards from the McGill goal line through the following up of the Britannia forwards. From this position it was worked to the centre of the field by a series of scrimmages.

We may remark that throughout the game the McGill men invariably got the best of it in the scrimmages, but this advantage was wholly neutralized by the slowness of the backs. From the centre of the field the ball was returned to Hamilton, who was collared before he had time to kick, and a scrimmage was formed at about 10 yards. Shortly afterwards McGill touched in defence. After kick-off the ball was again carried towards the McGill goal until it was forced into touch at about 5 yards distance. A second time Robertson touched in defence. The ball was again started, and was once more carried to about 20 yards from the McGill goal, where Arnton made several determined attempts to get away, but did not succeed. Soon after Young, obtaining the ball, kicked to Haythorne, who missed, and Louson following up succeeded in grounding the ball. A neat goal was the result of the try. The fight did not remain long in neutral territory. With a rush it was once more carried into close proximity to the McGill goal line, Kinghorn being finally forced into touch just at the corner. From the scrimmage Hamilton obtained the ball, and touched in defence. A touch down was claimed by the Britannias on some ground or another, but it was disallowed. Soon after kick-off, the ball again found itself in touch at about 10 yards. A series of scrimmages followed, in which Blacklock and Wood made themselves immensely disagreeable. Notwithstanding their rough and strong play, however, the ball was worked to the centre of the field, where a free was obtained by the Britannias and placed for MacLennan. This was returned into touch, and some heavy scrimmages followed, from one of which Smith, P., obtained the ball and made a good run. Several minutes were now spent in settling a dispute, which was finally decided against the Britannias. This temporary advantage gained by the College was soon lost by the slow play of the backs, who were not able to cope with the quick and very often off-side play of the Britannia forwards. Hamilton touches in defence, the kick is returned to Haythorne, and the latter is collared about 10 yards from the line. The ball is carried over the line from the scrimmage, and a touch claimed by the Britannias, which is disallowed. A second time the ball crosses the line and is touched down by Haythorne, and again the Britannias claim a touch, which is once more decided against them. From the kick-off Louson obtained a free, which was placed for MacLennan and returned into touch. From touch Arnton obtained the ball and made a fine run to the 25 yards' post. Soon after the College were obliged to touch in defence. After kick-off, Smith, A. W., obtained a free, which was caught by Arnton, whose kick was returned into touch at 30 yards. This followed the run of the day by Murray, W., who succeeded in getting to within 30 yards of the Britannia goal. From here it was worked into touch at 15 yards, but after the throw out it was passed to Robertson, who missed, and coming on to Hamilton he sent it into touch. Shortly afterwards time was called. For some time after kick-off the ball remained in the centre of the field. The second try was obtained by Blacklock due to Hamilton's missing his kick. The McGill forwards again brought the ball into the centre of the field, where some close play was exhibited. After some time, however, it was returned to McGill territory, where Arnton dropped for touch, but missed. Not long afterwards, by a fine run, he succeeded in getting to within 5 yards of the line, and Smith had shortly to touch in defence. Most of the play from this on was uninteresting, a great deal of kicking and returning being indulged in by the backs. From touch within 20 yards of the College goal the ball was worked to the Britannias' 25-yard post and back again, until Haythorne had to touch in defence. A free by Smith, A. W., was followed by Young's making a fine run. Then followed a series of short runs and scrimmages, from one of which Campbell obtained the ball and dropped a goal. Before "no-side" was called the College had twice more to touch in defence, the ball being obtained by Hamilton, in the latter of these cases from a maul in goal.

All the Britannia men played well, especially Arnton, Young and MacLennan. Shearer played well for McGill, as did all the forwards. We must

not omit to mention that Hamilton was suffering from lameness due to an injured leg. We were sorry to see so much time taken up with idle and ungentlemanly disputes, and we only hope that the matches which the Britannias play with other clubs are, as a rule, of a more pleasant character than that which we witnessed on Thanksgiving Day.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Three members of the team from the Faculty of Law this year.

On the 10th November, Columbia College defeated Rutgers at football. In all this year's matches, McGill have been considerably lighter than their opponents.

A. P. Low, '82 App. Sci. and H. Ami, '82 Arts, are playing this season on the Ottawa Football Club.

Only two members of the team graduate this season. This is a good lookout for the club next year.

Following is the record of the Toronto University Football Club for the season of 1882:—Nine matches were played, of which seven were won, and two lost. Of the two lost matches one was with Toronto; it was the first match this season, and the team were not in practice. The next match a week later redeemed this reverse by a decided victory. The other defeat was at the hands of McGill.

Date.	Club played.	Won.		Lost.	
		Goals.	Triees.	Goals.	Triees.
Oct. 7.—Toronto.....		0	2	1	0
" 13.—Toronto.....		0	2	1	0
" 16.—Upp. Can. Coll.....		1	1	0	0
" 19.—Victorias.....		2	1	0	0
" 27.—Trin. College.....		1	2	0	0
Nov 3.—Port Hope Sch.....		3	4	0	0
" 4.—McGill.....		0	0	1	1
" 9.—Guelph O.A.C.....		2	3	0	0
" 11.—Victorias.....		2	2	0	1
Making a total of 11 goals and 17 triees won, against 2 goals and 2 triees lost.					

College World.

MCGILL.

Dr Baier has commenced a course of lecture on Diseases of the Eye and Ear. These lectures are thoroughly practical and supply a decided need.

The Petition of the 2nd and 3rd year undergraduates of the Law Faculty, asking that the increase in Sessional Fee do not apply to them, has been favourably received by the Faculty.

The officers of the Faculty of Applied Science for the year are D. B. Dowling, President, with J. Hislop, T. Trenholme and J. Shearer, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Vice-Presidents, respectively.

Are we to have a University Lecture this year? This question is in order since no date is assigned in the calendar for the delivery of the lecture and the usual time for it has now gone by.

It has long been known that the students in Applied Science have no veneration for the ancient. Of this fact they have lately given a new proof. The walls of their drawing-room are decorated with plaster casts of Egyptian in the familiar "stained glass attitudes." These casts the irreverent scapegraces have embellished by placing painted toddy tumblers in the hands and dudeens in the mouths of the figures.

The Annual Auction of Periodicals took place in the Reading Room on Saturday, 12th Oct., the Chairman of the Reading Room Committee acting as Auctioneer. The attendance was large, and the sale, we are told, proved very successful, the prices being well ahead of those obtained last year.

The library about to be presented to the University by the Hon. Justice Mackay, will be placed in what is known as the "Shell Room" where the Carpenter collection of shells used to be. For the sake of convenience a covered way will then be constructed from the University Library to the Shell Room.

Principal Dawson commenced a course of six lectures on the Geology of the Lands of the Bible on Wednesday, 15th Nov., in the Redpath Museum. The subject of this first lecture was "The Earth and the Heavens as known to the Ancients." There was a good attendance, principally of students. The small attendance of strangers was due probably to the fact that the hour at which these lectures are delivered is a rather inconvenient one. The second lecture, on the Geology of Egypt, was given on Wednesday 22nd, and was equally well attended. The next of the series is on Wednesday, 6th Dec.

There are at present attending the Medical Faculty, 184 students. Of these Ontario sends 91, Quebec 44, New-Brunswick 15, United States 13, Prince Edward Island 9, Nova Scotia 7, Manitoba 3, Newfoundland 2 and the West Indies 2. This is the largest number attending since the opening of the school. There are over 60 Freshmen.

Transit of Venus.—Prof. Macleod started for Winnipeg on the 16th Nov., to observe the transit in that city. He took with him the 4in. Ross telescope. Prof. Johnson will observe the transit at our own observatory, while Messrs. Chandler and Murray, J.R., will observe with smaller telescopes from some part of the College buildings, or from a situation near the reservoir, the exact spot not having been finally decided upon.

Professor Moyses has, with his usual kindness, placed in the library for the use of the students a most valuable set of maps, consisting of at least fifty.

To the student of European history, these maps cannot fail to be of the utmost use; from them he can trace the different changes which have at different times come over the boundaries of countries. He has no longer to trust to merely word-description; the eye, so easy and yet so satisfactory a means of acquiring knowledge, is appealed to. In addition to these maps of European lands, there are two very pretty and elaborate charts, the one of the Sovereigns of Europe, the other of those of England. The students fully recognize how much their work has been lessened and illustrated by the Professor's undertaking.

A very pleasant and social gathering of McGill Graduates took place on Saturday evening, the 11th November, in one of Joyce's large rooms. The idea is a novel one and cannot be too much commended, for at dinners, free intercourse with each another can never be attained. There was plenty of musical talent among those present, and College songs found a large place in the evening's programme. The College wit was not lacking either, and the *habitudes* of Joyce's must have been rather startled at the sudden bursts of laughter. It is the idea of the Graduates' Society to have these fraternal meetings as often as possible, and we can only hope that they may develop into a University Club, the advantages of which cannot be over-estimated. All success, therefore, to the enterprising members of the Committee.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Two very successful sittings of the Moot Court were held during last month.

On the 8th November, before J. S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L., the question of the liability of the proprietor of a newspaper for libellous matter published therein without his knowledge, and even during his absence, was discussed.

The learned Professor held that he ought to be convicted, that the case was exactly similar to the one lately decided by the Queen v. Gagnon, remarking at the same time that his decision was given solely on the merits of the argument as presented to him by the Counsel, and thereby expressing no personal opinion.

Messrs. McKenzie and McLennan, for the prosecution.
Messrs. Hutchins and Buchan, for the defence.

A very nice point in Civil Procedure came up before Professor Hutchison, B.C.L., with regard to the jurisdiction of our Courts in the following case. A Promissory Note was made in Montreal, and also made payable there, but was afterwards endorsed in Ontario. The holder of the Note sued the endorsee in Montreal, on the grounds that the right of action arose there, endorsement being only an accessory contract. The defendant by his Declinatory exception pleads that endorsement is a distinct contract, and that the right of action against the endorsee only arose after his signing the Note in Ontario. The learned Professor, however, held that the contract was an accessory one, and that by his endorsement the defendant was presumed to have elected domicile at the place where the principal contract was made, relying mainly on his decision on the case of Thibaudeau v. Dangou, 6 Q.J.R., p. 351. Exception dismissed.

Messrs. Martin and Rielle, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Robertson and Macpherson, for defendant.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The third fortnightly meeting of this Society was held Nov. 4th in the rooms, Phillips Square, the President, Dr. Stephen, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. Five new members were enrolled and three new names proposed for membership.

Mr. Rowell gave a reading, "Dr. Perkin's Experiments," after which the 1st Vice-President, Mr. Gray, took the chair, and Dr. Stephen read a paper on Oxaluria. In his paper, the Doctor dealt with the reactions occurring to produce oxaluria and its value as a diagnostic sign. The paper was an able one, the subject being thoroughly discussed.

During the evening the pathologist, Mr. Johnston, exhibited some specimens of pathological interest.

At the fourth meeting, Nov. 18th, after the reading and adoption of the minutes of last meeting, Mr. Kelly read "The Dead Robbery," by Hood. The paper read at this meeting was by Dr. Shepherd his subject being "Quacks and Quackery." The paper, which was an excellent one, gave a history of quackery from its first practice by the monks and kings down to the present practice of modified quackery by Homeopaths, Eclectics, &c., pointing out its slow but steady decline through all those years. The reason asserted for its persistence: during the earlier years, was partly the fact that it was held to be high treason for anyone to deny the power of the kings to heal such diseases as scrofula (king's evil), epilepsy, insanity, hysteria, &c., by simply laying his hands on the person diseased. King Charles II. seems to have had an extensive practice in the quack line, as during his reign he is said to have treated over one hundred thousand patients by the Royal touch. "Faith cures," Homeopathy, and Eclectism were also discussed. The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Shepherd for his very interesting and excellent paper. That it was so thoroughly appreciated was amply shown by the applause that followed the reading of it.

Microscopic specimens of diseased blood and morbid growths were exhibited during the evening by the pathologist.

The motion by Mr. McClure, seconded by Mr. Rowell, to the effect that the officers of the Society be elected at the commencement of the summer session and hold office for one year, was carried unanimously.

GENERAL.

We congratulate Queen's College upon the accession which they have received in the person of Prof. D. H. Marshall, M.A., F.R.S.C. He succeeds Dr. Williamson as teacher of Physics. We thank the *Journal* for its kindly reference to our reappearance in the College World.

The Faculty of Arts in Dalhousie College also welcomes a new professor this year, J. G. Schurman, M.A.

We were surprised to see by the *College Times* that the *Varsity* has now passed from the control of the Undergraduates, and is being managed mainly by graduates of Toronto University. This accounts in some sort for the rather one-sided report of the football match with McGill, which appeared in the issue of that paper of 11th November, to which, however, we do not think it worth our while to refer at greater length.

Harvard. It has been decided to establish a department of Veterinary Surgery soon. The Co-operative Society now has a membership of more than seven hundred. In the game with Dartmouth, Harvard won by a score of 4 goals and 19 touchdowns to 0. Harvard also defeated Columbia by 2 goals and 4 touchdowns to 0.

"At Yale College the other morning, while Professor Barbour was writing in his room in North College, a pistol ball whizzed through the window and close to his head, striking a large Hebrew Bible on the shelves opposite him. It had been fired by some students who were pursuing an escaped squirrel across the campus." A close shave, Prof. Barbour.

The donations to American Colleges amounted in 1877 to \$1,274,000; in 1878 to \$3,163,289; in 1879 to \$5,549,810; while in 1880 it is estimated that the amount has reached \$20,000,000.

Professor Virchow, Professor in Pathological Anatomy in the University of Berlin, and Director of the Pathological Institute, is reported dangerously ill.

We have received the following:—*The Varsity, The Dalhousie Gazette, Rouge et Noir, The Crimson, The College Times, The Harvard Advocate, The Queen's College Journal, The Spectator, The Educational Record, The Presbyterian College Journal.*

Between the Lectures.

"Come and take tea at the Waverley."

The Freshman Med now mutters in his sleep, Pen-ant-dria Mono-gaemia.

The Czar of Russia attempted to negotiate a loan, but it was a failure. He could offer no personal security.

The Freshman O'Rafferty thinks that much of the destitution in Ireland is due partly to the poverty-stricken condition of the people. This is an entirely new view of the Irish situation.

THE NEWEST ARITHMETIC.—A smart Freshman going up for Xmas examinations, writes trigonometrical formulæ on his finger nails, and puts a solid geometry up his sleeve. He is caught by his Professor and "plucked" for "cribbing." Is his "smartness" a success? And what does he tell the old man when he goes home for the Xmas holidays?

A STUDENT hires a room for ten dollars per month and burns sixteen dollars worth of gas. What profit does his landlady make, and where does the student go, when, on account of his "gas" his landlady puts him out?

A MEDICAL STUDENT caused the death of two men by prescribing perchloride of mercury instead of calomel. Find the "med's" chances of getting to Heaven, and if he does get it, what proportion of law students does he find there?

THE AVERAGE BANK CLERK is five feet six inches in height, his coat is three inches longer than his vest. Find what proportion of his stature is above and what below his coat; and how much does his tailor gain by the said coat being cut on the "Seymour" pattern, sold on credit with poor prospects of pay?

A MAX pays fifteen dollars for a shot gun, one dollar and forty cents for powder and six cents for shot, he goes a hunting and spends two days' time alls into the river and loses his hat and pocket book, and on his way home buys a brace of ducks at the market for fifty cents. Find what ducks are worth per brace, and how many lies does he tell his friends about his expedition?

It would appear that the prize offered by the *University Gazette* for the best poem is likely to call forth quite an array of competitors. A well known Freshman in the Science of Æsculapian thirsting for fame in the literary world, and with an eye to the ten dollars, has evolved a poem entitled "The Freshman's Lament," of which the following is one of the stanzas. The author writes over the *nom de plume* of Moses V., and is confident that his effusion will secure both of the above named objects:—

Next Dr. Osler lectures on the Institutes*

Of Medicine from the head right down to the boots.

He illustrates his words with a bloody sheep's head.

To the Student of Medicine, the Med. the Med.

* We presume this is meant to be pronounced after the American fashion in order to rime with boots.—Eds.

Dr. Dosem, an Austin physician, was called on to attend old Uncle Mose, who drives a dray. "You have been gorging yourself with green water-melons for dinner," said the physician, feeling the patient's pulse. "How de debil did yer find dat out—by feelin' my puluses?" "No, but by

seeing the watermelon rinds under the bed." Said the old man, raising himself up in bed, "You am de knowinist man in Austin. Heah, old 'oman, take dat ole harness from under de bed, or dis heah medicinal gem-man am gwine to treat me for eatin' a mule for dessert to settle my stomach. I ain't teched a watermillin in foah weeks."—*Texas Siftings.*

OSCULATION.

Our reporter having in view the Medico-legal difficulty which crops up occasionally in breach of promise cases, has been interviewing some of the highest medical authorities in McGill on this important question. What constitutes a kiss? Among the many varied answers received to the question what is a kiss, we select the following as of probable interest to some of our undergraduate readers:

"Only a contraction of the orbicularis oris muscle."

"The union of two bold incisions by first intention."

"A facial presentation."

"Cataplasma labii rubri." "An excellent rubefacient stimulant, contra-indicated in pyralism and Chydropthobia."

"I'll leave that question to homœopathy."

"An experiment for bus-must that with an incautious experimenter is apt to bring ire-on."

"Another capit-l gross mistake."

"Includes inspection, palpitation and bin-oral osculation."

"An operation best performed antiseptically."

"The most ancient method of demonstrating the surface marking for the incision of the facial artery."

"The nicest method for extracting an amyolytic ferment I ever tried."

A well-known practitioner surprised us with the following poetical effusion, which, however, is useless for our purpose, as it is not sufficiently technical:

"There is something in a kiss, though we cannot quite reveal it.

It seldom comes to-miss, though we often steal it;

We cannot taste a kiss, and I'm sure we cannot view it,

And yet there is a bliss communicated through it."

Finally Cook was asked the question, and said: "It is nothing but tickle-r."

Personals.

BENJ. W. BURLAND, M. D., '82, has his shingle out in Mineville, N. Y.

DR. A. R. McDONALD (Texas) '82, has opened his valise in Edson Centre, Wisconsin.

MCLEAN, medicine, '83, who has been confined to his room for some days with erysipelas, is better, and able to be about again.

KENNETH A. J. MCKENZIE and H. E. HEYD, both '81, medicine, have returned from Europe and intend practising in the Western States.

ALAS !!! HALDIMAND has gone! Farewell to the hopes of the medical tug of war team for '83. Porteous is in his tears, and will not be comforted. The Glee Club dies a natural death. Locks of his hair may be had from the janitor.

MCKENZIE CATTANACH, M.D., '82, was in the city the other day. He has been at his home in Glengarry since his return from Edinburgh where he received the degree of L. R. C. P. He will take Horace Greely's advice "go West, young man," after the holidays.

We deeply sympathize with two of our students, MESSRS. J. W. MOFFAT, of the Gazette Editorial Committee, and J. MCKENZIE, who have for some time been; rostrated with typhoid fever. The disease in both cases has turned for the better. We trust they will soon be entirely restored to health and enabled to resume their studies.

We have received from Mr. H. M. AMI, B.A. '83, a neat pamphlet on "The Utica Slate Formation," which he has lately published in Ottawa. It is short but well written, and cannot fail to be interesting to students of Geology. We congratulate Mr. Ami, who is at present engaged in the Geological Survey of Canada, upon his early entrance into the literary arena.

Correspondence.

WHAT WAS IT?

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

SIRS,—

At Dr. Dawson's lecture on the "Geology of Bible Lands," given on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 15th, there appeared, in one of the back benches of the lecture-room, a strange and uncouth creature. This being, whether human, beast, or ghoul, seemed to be possessed of a certain kind of boldness; for it sauntered carelessly into the room, and took up its position in the end of one of the seats, to the evident discomfort of those who were unfortunate enough to be in that vicinity. The thing was hideous to behold. It seemed to have the power of drawing its body into extremely ugly and contorted shapes; while from a huge cavernous opening, evidently intended for a mouth, on one side of its shapeless head, there issued volumes of dense black poisonous smoke, which seemed to suggest the Plutonic regions as the place of its origin. What it was, how it came, and what inclined it towards the Redpath Museum on that day, are questions which, in all likelihood, will ever remain unanswered. But it may be imagined that, could the creature be captured, science, as now understood,

would receive an impetus, or its death-blow; and, in all probability, even orthodox McGill would be compelled to adopt, in a modified degree at least, that ingenious and subtle speculation known as the Darwinian Theory.

Yours truly,
BUFFON.

"HUMANUM EST ERRARE."

SIRS,—

It was a very noticeable fact, and one much commented on at the time, that not a medical student of McGill attended the funeral of Doctor David, the late Dean of that Faculty in Bishop's College. This was a decided breach of etiquette, and to say the least of it, points to the existence of a very defective organization among them.

Again, another instance of this kind occurred in connection with the representation given for the benefit of the Western Hospital. An official invitation was sent by the "Meds." of Bishop's to their confrères in McGill, to attend the same in a body. Now, no one will question the right of McGill to refuse this invitation; but what shall the verdict be when it is known that the invitation was *not even refused*!

All this may appear very insignificant to many, but occurrences such as these engender unkindly and bitter feelings, and tend directly to snap asunder those peculiar relations of fellowship and bonne entente, which, light as air, yet strong as steel, the magic watchword "student" should never fail to create.

It is not in this manner, by slights and contempt, that McGill intends to assume her superiority; the undergraduates of no University can well afford to disregard all rules of etiquette, without being among the first to feel its evil effects. Let the "Meds." remember that politeness and good breeding are characteristics or attributes pre-eminently befitting the *Great*; which attributes can not be dispensed with without loss of prestige.

They might, moreover, derive a great benefit by a careful perusal of the old fable of "The Lion and the Rat," and by a practical and personal application of the lesson taught thereby. "A lion caught in the nets of a hunter, struggled in vain to free himself; when a rat, attracted by his roars, offered him assistance. The lion scoffed at the idea, but the little animal quietly began to gnaw the net so that soon it was cut in two, and the King of the Forest was set free, &c., &c." The moral is apparent.

These facts (?) came to my knowledge in a very disagreeable manner, having been instanced to me, in the presence of a number of friends, as an example of the spirit prevalent among us. I would not for the world do aught to blot the escutcheon or tarnish the fair name of our "Meds." have ever held; on the contrary, the object of the present article is to enable those in a position to do so, publicly to refute or explain the statements which called them forth; in order that no Student of McGill may ever be placed in the same humiliating position, viz: to be compelled to own that any of her sons *could* err.

I remain, etc.

D. A. C.

To the Editors of the MCGILL GAZETTE.

SIRS,—

I should like to call the attention of your readers to the fact that there is a ribbon being sold to students as McGill ribbon, which is not composed of McGill colours, the scarlet [?] and white being out of proper proportion.

Yours, &c.,

E. H. HAMILTON.

THE MCGILL MEDICAL DINNER.

SIRS,—

Are we to have an annual dinner this year? and if so when and where will it be held? are common questions asked now by the students of the Medical Faculty. The junior men appear eager, but the senior men are quite apathetic about the matter. This is not as it should be. The memories which should arise from and cluster about an annual college dinner should be of the brightest and best, and second only to those of graduating day. That they have not been so in the past, all are aware; the fault of which can hardly be imputed to any one, arising as it does partly from that conservatism, happily seldom met with in young men, which considers that what is good enough for one generation of students is quite good enough for the generations which follow. Tradition and custom are often good, but not always best.

The "Footing dinners" of old were but a sorry means to a desired and very desirable end, viz., that of forming and strengthening acquaintanceships, and perhaps of laying the foundation of future and sometimes lasting friendships between the freshmen and the final students. That sounds well, and as a theory is perfect, but, did it answer as well? No, for as a rule the freshman went to the dinner, looked on and listened, gained wisdom and experience of a certain kind, and returned to his home again, knowing the best qualities of no man better.

The professors have not been altogether free from blame in this matter. They have received invitations to these dinners, but have been in the habit of sending their regrets, until at last the sending of such invitations became nothing more than a mere form, and, all arrangements were made for hold-

ing the dinner, with the understanding arrived at by experience that none of the professors would be present.

Now it seems to us, and appears to be considered so elsewhere, that the annual dinner of any body of students should possess as much interest for the professors as for the students, and that they should all unite to make it successful, for without such co-operation of teacher and pupil, experience has proved that the success of any college dinner can be but limited. That interest should not be merely of a passive kind, evidenced only and ending with their presence, but active and helpful by advice and guiding considerations; the longer speeches should also be made by them, and in that manner the success of the dinner be ensured. By such a procedure, the influence of the professor, which as a rule ends in the lecture-room, would be in a great measure extended with but little effort on his part; a better understanding would be arrived at on all sides, and a oneness of feeling in regard to work which nothing else good give. No time could be better than the present for the carrying into execution of any plan by which the tone of these dinners shall be elevated. There have never been so many students in attendance on lectures before, and the majority of them are in favour of such a change.

Will the Faculty not see their way clear in this matter, appoint one of their number to co-operate in their name with the committee already appointed, and let us have, before the holidays, such a dinner as all who may be present will be glad to remember.

Yours, &c.,

"TADDY."

Poetry.

RESIGNATION.

(Written for the MCGILL UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.)

Friends must part, and time will sever
Hearts that beat in fondest love;
And we oft repine and murmur
At the will of God above.

At the will of Him who knoweth
All the days of our short span,
And in mercy only chasteneth
For their good the sons of man.

Feeling this in patient meekness—
Let us in submission bend;
He who knows our every weakness
Will true comfort to us send.

Peace, the world with all its pleasures
Cannot give or take away—
Peace, our hearts' most precious treasure,
O'er our minds holds gentle sway.

THE NORSE EXPLORER.

(Written for the MCGILL COLLEGE GAZETTE.)

Before our long snake trails her wake,
Across those blue waves dancing free,—
Cast one more look upon the land.
Then one out towards the open sea.

Look where the sun is glancing bright
Across the grain fields' golden foam,
See underneath yon mountain's height,
That will loved spot each one calls
home.

If any heart still clings to land,
If any wish our search were o'er,
Speak! for no man can leave the ship,
When once her keel grates off the
shore,
We seek a sea no eye hath seen.
We seek a land no foot hath trod,
Whose sky is crimson with the sheen
Cast from the banner of its God.

Before this strength of storm and ice,
Our vessel's frail, our strength is
slight;
But with hearts that never quailed at
ice,
We'll brave the terrors of His might,
We'll storm his throne of ice and snow,
We'll face his fiercest days of cold.

And oft ship will ever onward go,
Though His blackest night about us
fold.

We need no living man as guide,
We need no chart of cape or bay,
For the ghosts of seekers who have
died.

In the search they made to find "the
way,"

Will pilot us through the Witch's
sea,
Will charm the spirit beneath the
wave;
And for Beacon lights we'll have the
glare
Of ice from some Norseman's lonely
grave.

Shove off! Shove off! farewell fair
land!

Long will the French and Saxon
shore,
Rest from the terror of our band,
Until we plough these seas once mor

Aho! the Raven's fluttering free,
The long snake's plunging in the flood,
Follow our flight ye birds of prey,
We'll slake your thirst in the Ice King's
blood!

PHILIP HAY.

List of New Books Received

During the Month of November, 1882.

Dawson (J. W.), LL.D., C.M.G.—Fossil Plant. in the Erian and Silurian Formations of Canada.
 — Facts and Fancies of Modern Science.
 Correy and Gray.—Flora of North America.
 Lindley.—An Introduction to Botany.
 Powell.—Bureau of Ethnology. First Report.
 Smyth (Admiral).—Sidereal Chromatics.
 Winchell.—Ninth Annual Report. Natural History Survey of Minnesota.
 Montreal.—City Reports for 188c and 1881.
 Report of the Director of the Mint.—Precious Metals of the United States.—1882.
 Nautical Almanack.—1883.
 Watson (Serenio).—Botany of California.—2 vols.
 — Bibliographical Index to North American Botany.
 Canadian Entomologist, from 1869-1882.
 Geikie.—Text Book of Geology.—1882.
 Library. November 23rd, 1882.

M. WILLIAMS TAYLOR,
Asst.-Librarian.

Notes and Queries.

The information sought by the query in last month's GAZETTE, will be found in the following note:

The writer of the Patience of Hope, a small work in prose with a strong religious tone, is Dora Greenwell (b. 1821). She began her career as an author by publishing a volume of poems in 1848. This is a list of her subsequent writings: The Power of Faith, exemplified in her life (1849); Stories that might be true (1851); Two Friends (1862); Covenant of Life and Peace (1867); The Patience of Hope (1867); Carmina Crucis (1869); Education of the Imbecile (1869); Colloquia Crucis, a sequel to Two Friends (1871); John Woolman (1871); Songs of Salvation (1873); Soul's Legend (1873); Liber Humanitatis (1875); Camera Obscura (1876); Basket of Summer Fruit (1877).

CON. ED.

To our Subscribers.

Our Subscribers will greatly oblige us by remitting their subscriptions as soon as possible.

We also desire that immediate notice be given if the "Gazette" is not received regularly.

Subscriptions should be remitted to the Treasurer P. O. Box 1846.

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