

THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

VOL. V. 1878-1879.

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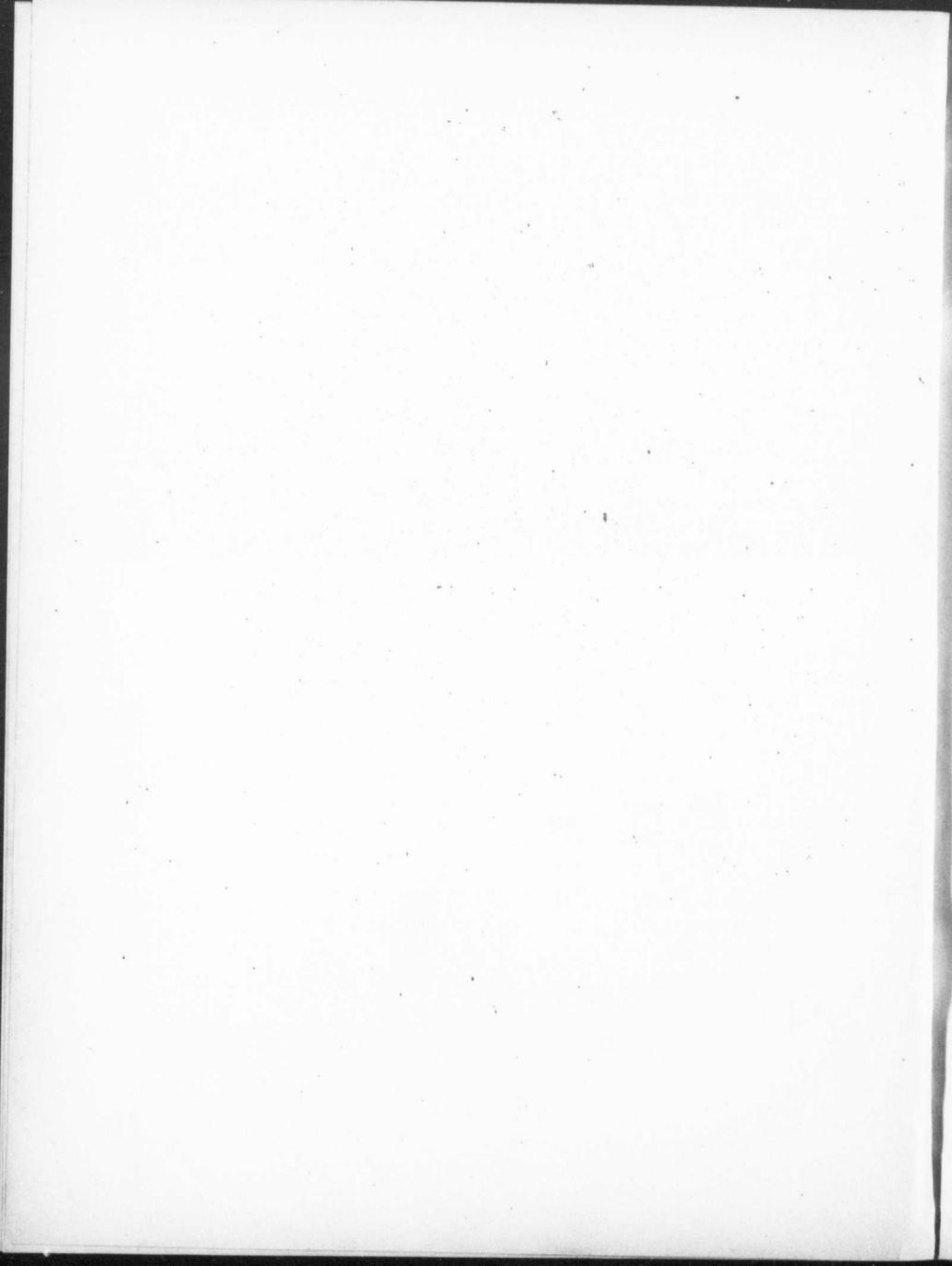
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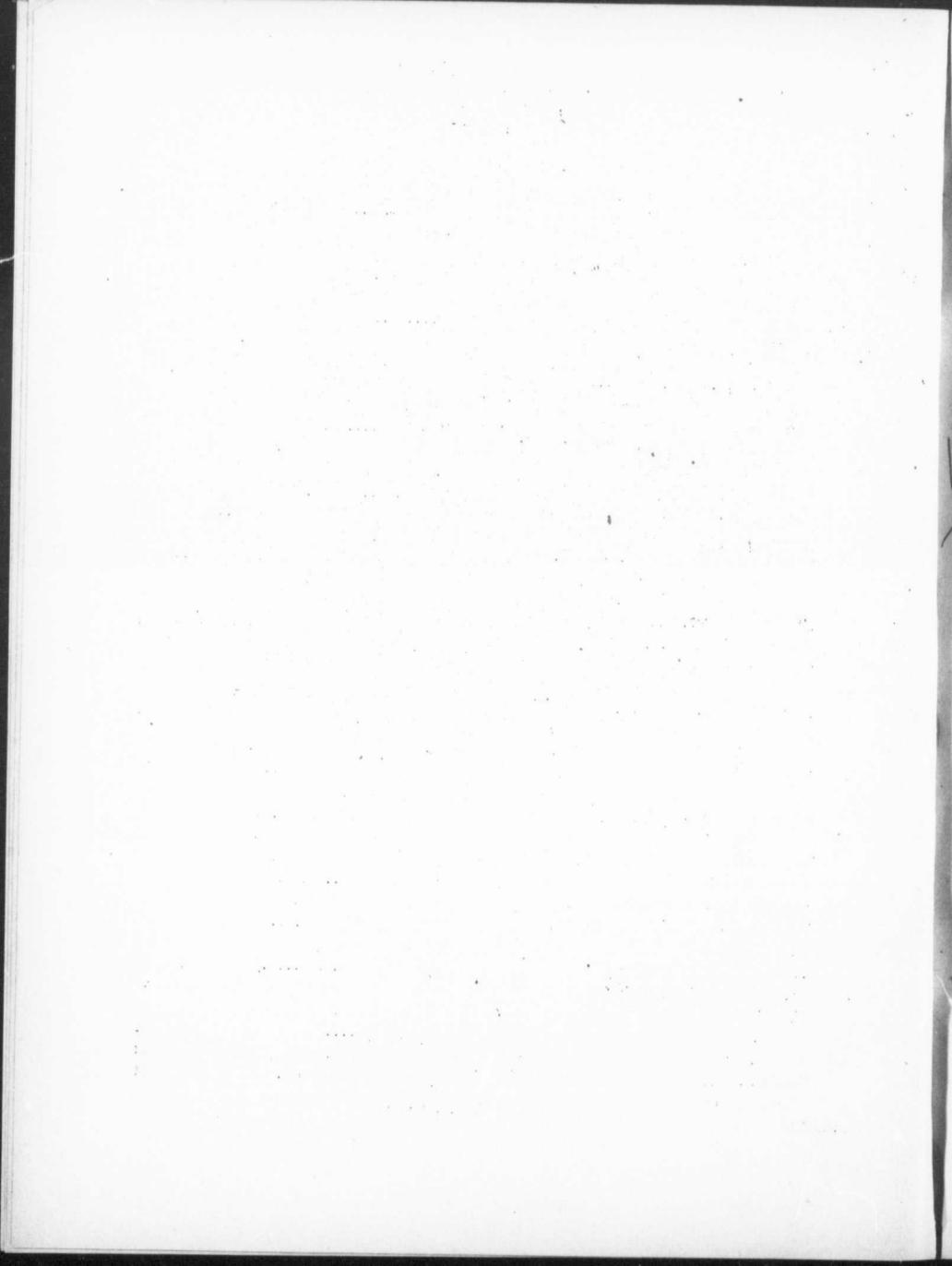
"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, 35 AND 37 BONAVENTURE STREET.

1879.



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VOL. V.

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THE MCGILL GAZETTE.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1878.

SALUTATORY.

THE enforced suspension of the College paper during the long vacation would seem to render it fitting that we should make our bow on re-appearance, not as the familiar nod with which we greet old friends, but after the manner of the formal salute with which we honour new acquaintances. As the time for publication of the opening number came near, we were, to some extent, anxious as to the advisability of the continuance of the journal, but balancing the very evident advantages which accrue to the students of a university from the possession of an organ in which to publish their opinions and chronicle their doings, and through which to air their grievances, and the somewhat listless apathy characteristic of the reception of previous journalistic efforts at McGill, we came to the conclusion that, on the whole, it was expedient that the MCGILL GAZETTE should be gone on with. We do not desire to moralize upon the duties of the students towards the College journal. They should, and, we have no doubt will, support it, not only with pecuniary aid but also with literary assistance. In so doing, we may remark, they not only act in the interests of the paper, but they also make use of an opportunity, than which none better could be afforded, of acquiring fluency in composition, grace of style and familiarity with journalistic effort. As we remarked, we do not propose to preach a sermon on these responsibilities. They are evident; we know they will be acknowledged, and we trust they will be discharged.

But whilst the students owe something to the College journal, the editors are by no means devoid of corresponding liabilities to the readers of the paper. We thoroughly understand that this is the case, and we shall

endeavour to fulfil our part of the obligation. It will be the aim of the editors to produce a College newspaper, in the best sense of the term, and here the question very naturally arises: What is the province of such a journal? In the first place we shall essay to represent as carefully as possible University opinion on the various topics upon which that opinion should be expressed. We shall be the medium for the interchange of ideas on the part of correspondents on subjects of import to the University, and we will be happy to be able to assist the publication of the literary productions of our own students. Be it understood, however, that we do not propose to print every sentimental ballad to which a burning muse shall give vent, nor to allow our columns to be taken up, as many College papers are, with articles of no special interest to University men, and often of no interest whatever to any human beings. Articles on University subjects, communications on topics affecting College men, items regarding Colleges and students, will always be gladly received, and we doubt not but that if McGill men write frequently and carefully we will be enabled to do credit to our *alma mater*. Our aim, in one word, is to publish a thoroughly representative McGill College newspaper, and to that end the best energies of the editorial staff will be devoted. To the students of McGill we look for that assistance, earnest co-operation, and liberal contribution, which we think we are justified in expecting.

It has been the practice in previous years to refer to events which have transpired during the long vacation in the leading article in each initial number. We shall not continue this custom this year, but will mention these matters in other parts of the issue. We desire for the present merely to invite the aid of our fellow students, to crave their indulgence, and to assure them that whether our efforts may or

may not be entirely successful, we have undertaken our task not without some experience, certainly aware of the difficulties which surround us, and assuredly with an honest intention to serve the interests of McGill.

To the Freshmen we would say a word. It is this: Your contributions to our columns will be gladly welcomed, and inserted if at all suitable. Write when you have something to write about, and be convinced that a lenient criticism will be extended to your efforts.

FAIR HARVARD visits Montreal shortly. McGill men have been hospitable enough in the past, and we feel confident that our visitors, who have treated us most generously at Cambridge, will be right royally entertained.

A LETTER from a graduate appears in another column advocating the abolition of the Founder's Festival, and the substitution in its stead of a University dinner. The latter we should like very much to see, and, whether the Founder's Festival be dropped or not, we trust that some endeavour will be made to call all the *alumni* together to consider the subject. The Literary Society might move in the matter.

The election of office-bearers for the University Literary Society will take place at the Annual Meeting held this month. Without desiring to cast any reflections upon the selections made in previous years, we would urge upon the members the necessity of their making a careful choice. The Society is the oldest of the University societies, and the one which has done the best work, and it is to be hoped that influential graduates will be willing to serve faithfully, if elected, to positions. Some years ago it was the practice for the Arts students to form a "ticket," which was always successfully carried. We would not counsel a revival of this custom, with reference to all the

offices; but it is desirable that those who hold positions, usually filled by Arts men, should be selected as far as possible by those whom they represent. The second Vice-President, the Recording Secretary, and one member of the Council, have always been Arts students, and we hope that good representatives will be found, although we have had no reason to complain of past selections for these posts.

MANY great and important changes have taken place in connection with the University since our last appearance, which are deserving of a more than a passing notice. Chief among these we would refer to the making of the long expected change in regard to the Department of Applied Science, hastened no doubt by the exertions of its present Dean. Owing principally to the insufficient number of its professors and the shortness of its course, this important department of Arts has never had full justice done it, and its students have had to perform an extraordinary amount of work in order to complete their course in the allotted time. This year, however, every thing has been altered, and altered we trust, to the advantage of the College. The Department has risen to the dignity of a separate faculty, the number of its professors augmented, and a four years course taken the place of its whilom three.

Mr. C. H. Chandler, B. A., who enters upon his duties as lecturer in mathematics and mathematical physics, is a graduate of the University, and like Prof. Duff, whose place he fills in arts, obtained the mathematical gold medal on graduation. The College authorities have always been fortunate in the choice of their professors, and that this one has not been otherwise, the comments of the students who attend Prof. Chandler's lectures, show most plainly. We deem it unnecessary to moralize upon the wisdom of such a change, for its advantages and utility are apparent to all, and when the proposed building for the new Faculty is erected, we do not doubt but that

the numbers of students taking that course will be trebled, and that it shall attain for itself a name equal to that held by either Medicine or Law.

The Library of the College has also suffered a change, rendered necessary by recent munificent bequests, and the continued donations of the College Book Club. The lengthening of the alcoves has resulted in the formation of little rooms, but whether the appearance of the building has been improved thereby, we cannot say until the books have been fully arranged on the shelves.

The re-arrangement of the books is still going on, but we believe the subject catalogue is now far enough advanced to be of use. It was proposed during vacation by several of the students to plant some ivy at the west end of the Arts building, but owing to the sensitiveness of this plant, and the severity of our winters, the proposition had unfortunately to fall through. We miss William, our worthy janitor's assistant, who, *on dit*, has become a Benedict, and gone to Manitoba, where may prosperity attend him. Little else of change is to be observed. The College still presents the same old familiar appearance, while the grounds, cared for by the Faculty, are in the very best condition for Foot ball.

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ADIEU.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin leaves Canada on Saturday; followed, it is superfluous to say, by the heartfelt "God-speeds" of every inhabitant of the Dominion; but regretted and loved by none more sincerely than by those who are able to appreciate the Macenas-like patronage extended by the noble Earl to Arts, Literature and Science. Canada owes to Lord Dufferin a debt not soon to be forgotten. God bless him!

THREE FRESHMEN.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Three Freshmen strutted up into the hall —
Up into the hall as the clock struck nine;
Each thought of the points that he couldn't recall,
And the Prof. in his specks looked grimly benign;
For Fresh. must swot and Junior must cram,
And professors on both, like wolves on a lamb,
Come down with a terrible thinning.

Three cribs came out of three innocent sleeves —
Three papers slid down on the tables of wood;
But the way that the questions were not in the leaves,
Was very much stranger than "Edwin Drood."*
For Soph. may crib, and Fresh. may cram,
But the Prof. can distinguish the goat from the lamb,
And knows how to manage his thinning.

Three birds we style by the title "pluckee,"
Walked out of the hall with a sorrowful smile,
And the Prof. glared over his specks in glee,
At those he knew had succumbed to his guile;
For Fresh. may crib, and Junior may cram,
But to the Professor he's only a lamb
That Heaven intended for thinning.

*The Mystery of Edwin Drood—Dickens.

— 000 —

EDUCATION.

(A Paper read before the University Literary Society, October, 1878, by Mr. Hall.)

In laying before you this evening a few thoughts, I would ask your forbearance with the subject I have chosen. It is that of a plea for education.

So much has been written upon the subject that it may seem to have been exhausted. Its importance and advantages, however, will permit of their repetition.

No doubt, to most of you here these have been fully realized; but if, by calling attention to the subject again, more enthusiasm and earnestness can be awakened in its study, a good purpose will have been served.

Within the past century the advancement and development of the people of the world in civilization, in ideas of government, in thought, in knowledge, in fact in every department, has been rapid—almost abnormal; it has been greater than that of any previous century, and perhaps of many centuries taken together.

The various strains (if I may use the word) in this development have been exceedingly great in proportion to its rapidity. We have

to guard against its being greater than can be borne.

It will not be necessary to discuss the merits of the development, or to plead its benefits, or to dilate upon its bad effects. It will be quite sufficient to bear in mind the fact, and then consider by what means it can be borne and preserved. At least it should be our object to prevent anything in the nature of a retrograde movement, or permit the present development to cause injury. We should provide for it a staple basis, whence secure as to the present it might advance in the future. In considering this development, there is at least one prominent feature which commands our attention, and that is, to what extent, is our safety and existence imperilled, or to what extent will they be, by the future progress of our age?

Our safety and existence will depend upon our government, and the government upon our ability, our intelligence, our education.

For the purpose of discussion we may divide the question of government into two heads, the one social or political and the other that of the individual. Though the qualities of the latter are included in the former, the general exercise of the two differ slightly; while the illustrations and experience from political government, being more conspicuous, will benefit us in dealing with questions affecting the government of the individual.

In enquiring into the ordinary present political government we must briefly notice its growth and change; a change from people governed by one or a few, to that of a people governed by a representative or chosen body; a change from government by force or arms to that by reason and persuasion.

In early days, one might say, the populace obeyed through fear. The ruler ordered, and his orders were obeyed. He had under his control a body to compel obedience if necessary. Many persons in those days, viewing the character of the subjects or individuals, no doubt thought and believed, that only by such compulsion could order be sustained, and the common safety of all secured.

No doubt they also thought that any change in that order of government implied insecurity and lawlessness,—in other words, that the people could not be governed by themselves, by their own intelligence; that the moment the idea of fear were removed, the people could

not be restrained, and the weaker individuals would be crushed.

Time and the growth of the intelligence of the people has worked a change. The number of the governing body has been increased. They are chosen by the people. The people obey through reason. They have become educated in the principles of social government. These principles have been made a study, and the best of them have been grouped together to form a constitution because they are good. In this all have joined, and all are mutually bound to maintain it. Some of these principles may be found injurious in their working; if so the injury is usually borne, and if necessary a remedy sought by the method which first set the original principle working.

The alarmists of old who thought they saw destruction and annihilation in this change of mode of government, would be perhaps confounded in seeing its realization. It has been realized, but only through the education and intelligence of the people. It has even passed through many crises.

We have lately seen in the United States in this respect as great a crisis as can be imagined. The people of that country were divided into two great, and what is a more important circumstance, evenly divided parties; each struggling for ascendancy and the acquisition of the greatest position, the Presidential seat. They each were imbued with the highest motives that could impel men,—patriotism and the desire to secure what they considered right and good for the government. (I of course in a general view lose sight, as I think ought to be done, of the evil motives attributed to each party.)

We have seen this struggle close and the excitement of the people subside; though easy it might have been to have thrown the country into a civil strife. No violence or force was used, and each party accepted the situation, and the government of the country went on.

In France, too, quite recently we had a similar illustration. There appeared a deadlock in the political machinery of the country. A revolution seemed imminent, but was averted; though in the case of this country we know it would have been a very easy matter to have plunged the country into civil strife.

In both these cases the intelligence, and education of the people in the principles of

government rose supreme, and the existence and safety of the community was secured.

To pass now to the discussion of the government of the individual members of the community, we enter a wide and more difficult field.

To discuss by what motives men are governed in their actions, or on what principles they obey, would be unnecessary for my present purpose. All we require to investigate is whether there has been any change in the basis of motives, and what we may fear from its results, or how such a change can be directed by education. It may be safely stated that a general motive has been a religious one. A man's conduct has been guided by his religion; as revealed to him, or taught to him by one who has made the matter a study. A man has done right because he believed it to be right, and because in doing wrong he would suffer punishment in this life or in a life to come. It is in the shifting of the nature, or order of this punishment that to some our common safety and existence is threatened.

We had in earlier days a very strong definition of this punishment, or hell. The definition was taken from the Bible, but through its many expositors the definition has been subject to changes. Some men have denied, some have modified its previously defined character; these latter, too, among theologians. Recently we heard its awful character, being questioned by an able theologian in Toronto, officially in his church, and its previously conceived nature modified. Other theologians have discussed it both here and in the United States, while quite recently the subject has caused a marked interest, from two sermons delivered at orthodox Westminster Abbey. Is this discussion going to prove dangerous in its results, can these be avoided, or is there any cause of alarm?

As to the result of the discussion, I was much struck with a story, related by way of satirical argument, which appeared in one of our newspapers a few mornings ago. The story related a conversation between two negroes. One of them purported to read from a newspaper a statement to the effect that there was no hell; the other, after a few remarks, expressed an opinion that if such were the case, every second house would be a court house with jails between them. Such an argument appears to be the only one the

alarmists can use, and is shown in its full force. The two negroes are uneducated men. It is they alone whom the alarmists fear. Abolish hell with all its old concomitants, and all security is gone. The country will be filled with lawless men. They have only been kept within bounds, through fear; remove this and all is gone.

But these men are only the unfortunate ignorant ones, and hell or punishment is not to be abolished. Its character may be changed. The educated have already admitted the change. They have been doing right, not through fear, but from reason. It is the knowledge acquired by education, and by religion if you will, that causes them to do right, because of the ill results that would follow to their fellowmen, and the punishment or ill they would suffer themselves. If, then, there is nothing to fear from the educated, the remedy as to danger from the uneducated is known. Educate them in the principles of government; give them enlightenment. The mind well trained or moved to thought is all that is wanted. With this, too, their road through life will be easier. They will have risen from a state of bondage or slavery, from a state wherein their action was guided by fear, to a state of freedom,—to a state wherein their action will be guided by intelligence.

There is much yet which might be said on the particular advantages accruing to the individual from education.

It is a very difficult thing to define education and its limit, or how far study may be necessary.

The age is one of division of labor, and many are prone to neglect a study, because attainment in it seems impossible.

The age is also (if one may use the word) too precocious. Young men are too eager to enter active life in satisfaction of those desires which are too often of empty enjoyment. In active life the young man is thrown on his own resources, in too many cases, with an undeveloped mind, immature powers of judgment, and lacking power of discretion. He may break down and become a failure, he may succeed and attain his end, but yet what enjoyment has he there proportionately to what he might have had?

We all agree in placing the limit of education at least at school. After this we differ.

The young man entering mercantile life

sees no necessity in further education. He admits the necessity only in case of persons seeking a profession.

The early stages of each life differ but little. Both the professional man and the merchant have their bread to earn, and the time of each is generally devoted to the special pursuit he has chosen towards his maintenance.

For the professional man then—and we may say the same of any other—education should not end at school. Here only elementary knowledge or details of subjects, often too tedious in themselves, are learnt, and this, too, from persons teaching various subjects.

The limit should at least be placed at the ordinary University education, or where the mind has been moved to thought itself. One may safely say all in this country can afford University education. Here the student first realizes the benefit of his school or elementary training; subjects, too, now become more interesting. They are laid before him in all their range and in relation to one another. Here, too, his instructors are men devoted to their special subject; they lay the subject before him in such a way as to awaken thought. And though the student may not be able to acquire or may not have acquired complete success in all or any subjects his mind will have received a healthy exercise; his powers of mind will have been awakened; the mind will have been stored with food, from which in hours of leisure he may draw upon. And it is this store which appears to me to be of the most advantage, and one in which all may join, whether merchant or professional.

When one takes a slight survey of the world and nature, and sees the hours of leisure and ease frittered away; when we see retired merchants, men of wealth, or those in declining years, pining a life away with almost sterile minds waiting for the last moment; and when we see nature, science and truth asking and awaiting in vain their several investigators, we may well seek some means to bring the laborers to the vineyard.

Give every one an education—a mind awakened to the sense of its responsibility, incited to thought, pushed out of its narrowness, and incited to investigation. He will thus, in the ordinary course of events, be able to cope with questions that may arise. He will make a better component part of the govern-

ing body; he will be a better member of society. As an individual he will be happier. No matter whether merchant or professional, in hours of leisure or in declining years, incapable in many ways having laid by a store, he may draw upon it for food, and be of service to his fellow-men in investigating and following up the many hidden paths of knowledge. And at last he will have found, without investigating into the future, that this life has been worth living for; and not without a purpose he will have assisted no matter how little, in any development or advancement in the world there may be, and by his own intelligence will be able to bear it and cause it to be borne by others without a break or without the security of the community being imperilled.

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FOUNDER'S FESTIVAL.

AIR—“Slave Chace.”

Come sing we now right merrily the praise of old McGill,
To the honour of its Founder, full bumpers let us fill,
Let all our voices join, his merits to extol,
Who to Academus' shades has left free access to us all;
Nay! let there none be lacking whilst thus our praises ring—
But let each one a loyal heart to *Alma Mater* bring;

CHORUS—

For ne'er inside our honoured walls has he a place to fill,
Who brings not fame and credit to the Founder of McGill.

But once a year we gather and celebrate the day,
In song, good cheer and gladness, and hearty student's lay;
Old friends we meet and welcome back, with jovial hearts
once more,

For they bring to fond remembrance the happy days of yore.
So the day we e'er shall cherish, which unites us to the past;
And in the hearts and minds of all, long may its memories last;

CHORUS—

But ne'er inside our honoured walls has he a place to fill,
Who brings not fame and credit to the Founder of McGill.

Then in three hearty ringing cheers our voices we'll upraise,
And sound the honour of McGill and our old Founder's praise;
Wide may all our Collegians' fame abound thro' out the land;
And may our friends both far and near extend a bounteous
hand;

That the students of some future years may richer blessings
reap,

And worthier of our Founder his festal day may keep;

CHORUS—

But ne'er inside our honoured walls has he a place to fill,
Who brings not fame and credit to the Founder of McGill.

OXFORD LIFE IN 1770.

The London *Quarterly* in a review of the life of Martin Joseph Routh, the venerable President of Magdalen College, Oxford, gives the following picture of life at that University in 1770:

"The University life of 1770 presented even a greater contrast. The undergraduates rose early, but spent their days in idleness. Practically, the Colleges were without discipline. Tutors gave no lectures. It is difficult to divine how a studiously-disposed youth was to learn anything. 'I should like to read some Greek,' said John Miller, of Worcester, to his tutor, some thirty years later. 'Well, and what do you want to read?' 'Some Sophocles.' 'Then come to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.' He went, and read a hundred lines; but could never again effect an entrance. This state of things was effectually remedied by the Examination Statute and by the publication of the class-list; but neither came into effect till the year 1801. The dinner-hour was 2; and for an hour previous, the impatient shout of 'Tonsor! tonsor!' was to be heard from every casement. The study, or inner room, was reserved for the 'powdering.' Blue coats studded with bright buttons, shorts and buckles, was the established costume. A passage from Scripture was read during dinner. At 8, all supped on broiled bones and beer. There was not to be seen till long after a carpet in a single Oxford common-room. What need to add that undergraduates were without carpets? The 'dons' frequented some adjoining tavern or coffee-house. Mr. Wyatt's premises in High Street (known at that time as 'Tom's Coffee House') were the favorite resort of seniors and juniors alike. The undergraduates drank and smoked in the front room below, as well as in the large room overhead which looks down on the street. The older men, the choice spirits of the University, formed themselves into a club which met in a small inner apartment on the ground-floor (remembered as 'the House of Lords'), where they also regaled themselves with pipes, beer and wine. The ballot boxes of the club are preserved, and the ancient Chippendale chairs (thanks to the taste of their present owner)

still stand against the walls. Drunkenness was, unquestionably, at that time, the prevailing vice of Oxford. Irreligion reigned; not unrebuked, indeed, yet not frowned down, either. It would be only too easy to produce anecdotes in illustration of both statements. Should it not be remembered, when such discreditable details are brought before our notice, that our Universities perforce at all times reflect the manners and spirit of the age; and that it is unreasonable to isolate the *Oxford* of 1770 from the *England* of the same period? The latter part of the eighteenth century was a coarse time everywhere; and the low standard which prevailed in Church matters outside the University is but too notorious. Only because her lofty traditions and rare opportunities set her on a pinnacle apart, does the Oxford of those days occasion astonishment and displeasure."

—000—

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MCGILL GAZETTE:—

DEAR SIR,—I believe that it is proposed by some to continue the Founder's Festival this year. In my opinion, and in that of many others, this Institution should be abandoned. It is costly and expensive; its arrangement is troublesome, and when it is gotten up, nobody enjoys it save a few fossilized old maids and sundry conceited graduates, proud to display their robes. The students, as a rule, do not patronize the show, although they subscribe as a matter of duty, and I hold that it is not right to ask a man to pay two dollars for the double privilege of enjoying ice-cream and coffee, combined with a little third-class music. If we want to have a festival in which the students will really join, let us celebrate the day with a ball, or better still, with a grand dinner, at which both graduates and undergraduates will attend. In conclusion, I will withdraw my proposition if any three *alumni* will come out over their signatures and declare that they ever really enjoyed a Founder's Festival. My recollections of those I was compelled to attend are of a very dismal character.

Yours truly,

GRADUATE.

SPORTING.

FOOT BALL.

It is to be regretted that many of the best men on last year's team have left the University. Ross, Scriver, Nelson, Rogers, the Taylors, Torrance and Abbott, men who had often done yeoman service on the foot ball field, are not with us this Session. The team has thus been considerably weakened, yet we trust that the men who remain and those who have come to College this fall will, by zealous practice and careful training, make up for the loss which the club has sustained. We regret that there are rumours of slight jealousies existing in the club and we would urge upon the members the sinking of such feelings, and hearty co-operation for the season's play. We do not imagine that the team will be as strong this year as it was either in '76 or in '77, but our players should remember that McGill has defeated the town for four successive years, and should try to sustain the honour of the college. We would impress upon the Freshmen the advisability of their practising foot ball. They may not be able to excel in their first season, but they must look a year or two ahead. The team should be at once put in training. Every man who can play should be up at practice, as the team can only play together when there is a team to oppose them. The Captain's duty is to see to this, and we sincerely trust that no match will be attempted unless the men are in fair practice and good condition.

The foot ball season opens to-morrow with the annual match between the Freshmen and the High School. A good game is expected, and as the several upper classes have always won this match when in their Freshman year, it behoves the class of '82 to do their utmost, and endeavour if possible to follow in the steps of their predecessors. That the match will be played to a successful issue we have no doubt, for the College team have had considerable practice lately, playing on several occasions against all

comers, and, although not always successful owing, doubtless, to the weight and size of their opponents, they have shown that they are at least capable of making vigorous efforts to obtain a victory, and where the disparity is much lessened they will give an excellent account of themselves. The following compose the team: Skaife (Capt.), Rielle, Green, Thomas, Stirling, Belcher, Chaffee, Cains, Fry, Reid, Hague, Shipperley, Cockfield, Low, and Gnaedinger.

CRICKET AND BASE BALL.

During the summer there was constant practice at cricket, and a little at base ball, which is, unfortunately, perhaps, a rare sight to our Lower Canadian eyes. Cricket is a game the season for which fills our vacation, on which account it can hardly be made a regular College game; and although the club which was formed in the spring acted as a stimulus to those of the students who prefer it above foot ball, the practice was after June kept up only by those who reside in town and who mainly composed the eleven which played in its matches. Base ball had many admirers among the Medicals, and those of them who took the Summer Course took this occasion to enjoy themselves with their own especial game. Matches of both clubs were played, but the defeats about balanced the victories.

THE ANNUAL SPORTS.

At a general meeting of the Arts and Science students held last week, the following gentlemen were chosen to represent them on the Committee of Management for the Athletic Sports: Holton H. Wood, '79; R. J. B. Howard, '79; W. C. Skaife, '80 (Sec.); and F. Weir, '81. The Medicals have chosen Messrs. Sutherland and McCulley, and Messrs. Atwater, McGibbon and Lane, will represent Law.

The day fixed for the sports to come off is Wednesday October 23rd. Below we give the list of games as decided upon by the Committee:

MORNING.

1. Kicking the Foot ball
2. Running Jump (without weights).
3. Putting weight.
4. Running Hop Step and Jump.
5. Throwing Cricket Ball.
6. Running High Jump.

AFTERNOON.

1. Half Mile.
2. Hurdle Race (120 yards).
3. Walking Race.
4. 100 Yards (1st heat).
5. Relief Race.
6. 100 Yards (2nd heat).
7. Mile.
8. Quarter Mile (championship of University).
9. Tug of War (Medical vs. Sister Faculties).
10. Steeple Chase.

Nos. 7 and 8 of the afternoon programme are open only to undergraduates of McGill. The others to all students (partial or regular) of McGill, or any other recognized University.

—ooo—
PERSONALS.
—o—

A. McGoun, B.A., B.C.L., is wintering in Paris.

A. D. Taylor, B.A., B.C.L., is doing likewise.

'78 E. T. Taylor, B.A., is in the Military College, Kingston.

'78 F. Torrance, B.A., is in the Agricultural College, Guelph.

'74 Wm. Ewing, M.D., is practising in Hawkesbury, P. Q.

'75 J. A. Jamieson, M.D., is practising his profession in Howick, P. Q.

'77 J. C. McCorkill, B.C.L., is practising law in Montreal as partner of F. J. Keller, B.C.L., '69.

'75 Hugh A. Bain, M.D., is surgeon on one of the largest vessels of the Royal Mail Line between Montreal and Liverpool.

'76 C. N. Stevenson, M.D., is practising in the city, having returned from L'Original where he has been residing since '76.

'81 John H. Rogers, holds the lucrative post of Principal of Lacolle Academy. He intends returning next year and entering '82.

'69 Mr. FRANK J. KELLER, B.C.L., was married on the 10th inst., to Miss Miles, of Quebec. We tender the happy couple our felicitations.

'80 Sidney Hunton, who obtained the Gilchrist Scholarship, has gone home to pursue his studies at London University according to its requirements.

'74 Dav. Rodger was in Montreal this summer for a few days, and has now returned to the North-West, where he is engaged in subduing the primeval wilderness with the thecololite and chain.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Harvard Advocate* we heartily congratulate upon its initial number. 'The Week,' which has always been a pleasing feature, is especially well conducted. Its review of the doings of Harvard during vacation is very nicely conceived, and the tribute to the Class of '78 well deserved and gracefully tendered. "Two Freshmen" is rather mediocre, and "A Blighted Hope" neither witty nor interesting, but the remainder of the reading matter, both poetry and prose, ranks decidedly above the average. The *tout ensemble* of the paper is very creditable to "Fair Harvard," and an entire absence of that vulgarity and twaddle which form the staple of so many American College papers is only what we expect from our Cambridge contemporary.

The *Crimson* is more lively and newsy than the *Advocate* and a comparison of the first numbers of each would, we think, result in a verdict in favour of the *Crimson*. Its rebuke to the bombastic spread-eagleism of the New York Aldermen, on the occasion of the return of the Columbia crew from Henley, is to the point; although, as the *Crimson* remarks, the sentiment among College men is that "the Columbia boys have done a big thing." The poetry of the *Crimson* is pretty, and the subjects of the poems unhackneyed. "Thoughts on returning to College" are cleverly expressed, and the concluding thought we would recommend to that class of our own men which affects an intense superiority over their junior *confrères*. "Well, we have all been Freshmen once, so we should look with kindness upon those who are now in that condition." "The Waiters" is below par; "Prosinness" good; the "Sporting Column," a capital institution, and "Brevities" fairly interesting.

The *Bowdoin Orient*, bar the rather gaudy cover—requires little notice. The contents of the number before us are intensely local—not such an unpardonable fault, however,—and

the *Orient* cannot in reason expect its exchanges to pass an opinion on the accounts of concerts, class-day exercises, and the puerile antics of its students, all of which are carefully recorded.

Were we to derive our impressions of Bowdoin from the perusal of "The Burial of Analytics," we should inevitably set it down as an asylum for those of disordered mind, or as a refuge for crazy school-boys. "The burial," the *Orient* says, "was expected to be 'quite an occasion.'" "Freshmen grotesquely attired," "howling *respilliones*," "the war dance," "lugubrious incantations," are expressions used in the article which cause the uninitiated to inquire, What is this burial? It must be something extraordinary, for the *Orient* felicitates the Class on the success of the exercises. As far as we can judge, the Bowdoin students are given, on certain occasions, to a habit of making ridiculous exhibitions of themselves, and we shall continue to think so until we ascertain the reason for the infantile capers to which we have referred.

The *Dartmouth* appears to better advantage this year than in the days gone by. Its poetry, however, is still peculiarly sentimental, and we would advise our contemporary not to foster the struggling poetaster, whose "Close of Day" is the one bad feature of the issue of Sept. 19th. To make use of the words of this genius:

"If we'd but set aside each day so brief
To rescue others from the path they plod."

We feel convinced that it would be well spent time were the editors of the *Dartmouth* to

"To set aside one day so brief."

and endeavour in that time to persuade this excruciating poet to abandon this branch of literary enterprise. Otherwise, the *Dartmouth* is neatly gotten up, though we might suggest that a better arrangement of its "locals" is possible.

The *Yale Record* is readable enough, the principal feature being a super-abundance of

pithy items. The exchange column is well written, and although the *Record* is hardly up to the standard of the Harvard papers, it yet bears evidences of being carefully edited.

—o—
OTHER COLLEGES.
—o—

106 Freshmen this year at Princeton.

Lafayette College Freshmen number 80.

The Wellesley campus contains 300 acres.

American college song—"Hail Columbia."

President Raymond, of Vassar College, is dead.

The Harvard gymnasium when finished will have cost \$50,000.

Coloured students are debarred from entering the Medical School at Columbia.

A Harvard professor was drowned at Cape May this summer while bathing.

Miss Kate A. Sanborn, the authoress and lecturer, is lecturing at Dartmouth.

Yale mourns the death of one of her crew who was drowned during vacation.

With an income of \$1,000,000 Oxford expends \$500,000 in scholarships and fellowships.

There are 233 Freshmen at Harvard, 198 having passed in June and 35 more in September.

Twenty-six ladies graduated at the last Commencement of the New York Medical College for Women.

99 Freshmen entered at Amherst. The Base Ball Association will manage a course of lectures during the winter.

The Yale Literary Magazine offers a gold medal, valued at twenty-five dollars, for the best-written essay.

The *Yale Record* says: "The present Freshman class is said to be the biggest and cheekiest class ever seen 'neath the elms." Brace, Sophs !!

The *Dartmouth* bewails the abolition of 'cane-rushing,' and thinks it should be revived for the good of the College.

At Yale any upper-Classman detected molesting a Freshman is to be dropped into the next lower Class, no matter how high his standing.

The *Dartmouth* says: By a new rule of the Athletic Association, any man in order to take a prize, must beat any previous record he has made.

Trinity College claims to have a man who has made the best amateur running broad jump on record. Distance, 20 feet 11 inches. We are tolerably certain that this jump has been beaten in Montreal.

Colby '82 numbers 69 members, three of whom are ladies. Thirty-two of the Class have joined the Young Men's Christian Association of the College. We wonder—but never mind, it mightn't be proper to enquire.—*Dartmouth*.

Thirty-seven of the class of '80' aspire to be *Cornell Era* editors. The *Era* assures them that there is absolutely nothing to do, and that past history shows that every editor retires with a comfortable fortune at the end of his term of office.

A *Cornell* graduate affirms, in the *New York Tribune*, that his annual expenses while in College were thirty-four dollars and six cents for board, and one dollar and fifty cents for washing. The quantity of "boiled linen" worn at *Cornell* must be enormous.

—ooo—

CLIPPINGS.

There was nothing but a plain slab at the head of the mound, but the simple inscription upon it tells its own sad story: "He was umpire in a close game!"—*Ex.*

One does not desire to be personal, but if the young man who sat in the chair where a lady had left a dish of maple sugar to cool at the festival the other evening will return the saucer he will save himself further trouble.—*Ex.*

Scene,—Recitation room in Natural History Instructor.—"Mr. X.,—Have you ever put your head down on any one's breast and listened to the heart-beats as Huxley describes them?" Mr. X. (blushing)—"Yes, sir." Class woods up.—*Ex.*

This comes from Michigan University: Senioress translating: "Wir sind von keinem Mannes Herzen sicher." "We are sure of every man's heart." Prof.—"Not correct. Try again." Senioress.—"We are safe in every man's heart." Prof.—"Hardly." Senioress (blushing).—"We are sure of no man's heart." Prof.—"Correct."—*Ex.*

—ooo—

ITEMS.

Lots of "bobbies" will be wanted at the games.

Second year men have no lectures in Mathematics until the middle of November.

Science students had to send in a report of the work they were engaged in during the summer.

Students are requested to attend the morning practices in Football with the Britanniass.

Class Officers of '82, President, A. B. Chaffee, jr.; Secretary, N. T. Rielle; Captain, L. Skaife.

A. McGibbon, Jr., '81, was chosen to act on the Foot Ball Committee in place of R. J. B. Howard '79, who resigned.

A large number of last year's law students have left the University to attend the law course of the branch of Laval University lately established in Montreal.

Founder's Festival Committee:—Law, C. T. Fleet, A. W. Atwater. Arts, R. J. B. Howard, W. W. Redpath. Science and Medicine have not yet elected their representatives.

In the Reading Room the other afternoon we observed an Arts Freshman deeply interested in an article on "Food for Infants," which appeared in one of the morning papers. Comment is needless.

Harvard comes here on the 26th inst. to play a team representing Montreal, picked from the University, Montreal, and Britannia Clubs, it having been wisely decided to have no Harvard *vs.* McGill match this autumn.

Reading Room Committee:—H. Wood, '79, Chairman; R. J. B. Howard, '79, Secretary; H. J. Bull, '80, Treasurer; W. H. C. Skaife, '80, (Sec.); J. C. O'Dwyer, '80, (Sec.); A. Falconer, '81; F. Weir, '81; N. T. Rielle, '82.

There is some talk of establishing "Moot Courts" in connection with the Law School. The project has received the approbation of nearly all the students, and the professors look, it is said, with favour on the scheme.

A Third Year Science man complains that the Professor in Geology misapplies terms. This arises from the fact that the Professor had occasion to apply the term *Grit* to a certain rock. Being impressed with the righteousness of the Liberal cause, the politically enthusiastic student thinks the term *Reform* would at once be more correct and courteous.

Prof. in Philosophy.—"Can you state, Mr. Blank, which of the two fundamental problems of Philosophy, namely, that of knowing and that of being (the latter being equivalent to existence), precedes the other?" Mr. Blank.—"That of existence." Prof.—"Why do you think so, Mr. Blank?" Mr. Blank.—"Well, because you must exist before you can know it." Prof.—"Very true, Mr. Blank."

Psychology Lecture-room.—Prof.—"Mr. F.—Do you think you could give me, from your own personal knowledge or experience, an ex-

ample of the Soft or pleasant sensation of touch amounting almost to an intoxication?" Mr. F.—"The contact of two pair of lips, sir!" Then there were murmurs of "Yum, yum!" "Oh! hold me, George!" And that Soph. resumed his seat, remarking sarcastically: "Ask me something easier."

It is not improbable that our future Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, will be invited to attend the Founder's Festival. Unless the Graduates' Society wish to convey to the Marquis the impression that McGill alumni are wont to consider funeral exercises fun and enjoyment, we would suggest that either the plan of the solemn ceremony of the past be changed, or we be allowed to mourn in secret, unlooked at by inquisitive royalty.

In the recent electoral contest, it is pleasant to notice that several McGill men distinguished themselves as speakers in Montreal and in the neighbouring constituencies. D. Macmaster, B.C.L.; C.P. Davidson, M.A. D.C.L.; N. W. Trenholme, M. A., B. C. L.; Russ Wood Huntington, B.C.L.; R. D. McGibbon, B.A.; and J. N. Greenshields, B.C.L., took an active part in the discussions. We believe we are correct in affirming that every one of these gentlemen began in the University Literary Society.

Lecturer Archibald, the popular Registrar of the Law Faculty, on meeting his classes for the first time this Session, referred to the fact that the McGill Law School had this year a rival institution in the Faculty of Law of Laval University, lately established in Montreal. This should nerve the students of McGill to harder and more attentive study; as for the Faculty, the learned gentleman remarked that although strict and invariable punctuality was not to be expected from gentlemen engaged in active practice, the professors would endeavour to be as regular in their attendance as possible, and he trusted that, in a generous and fraternal competition with Laval, McGill would not be outstripped. These remarks were received with applause.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.

THE MCGILL GAZETTE is published Monthly during the College Year by the Undergraduates of the University. Terms, \$1.00 per Annum; Single Copies, 20 Cents. Subscriptions and Advertisements to be sent to the Business Manager, Box 1,759. Contributions should be directed to the Editors, Box, 1,759.

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

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

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W. Skaife.
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