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MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY

A Fortnightly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Event.

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 19, 1894.

No. 8

McGill Fortnightly.

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The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for any views expressed in these columns by Contributors or Correspondents.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

A PROJECTED PLAN FOR A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

We publish in another column of the FORTNIGHTLY a communication, which we have received from Mrs. J. Clark Murray, on that interesting topic, "The University Club." For some months past Mrs. Murray has given a great deal of time and energy to the scheme. Like many others who are closely identified with University work at McGill, she is deeply convinced of the necessity for such an institution, for the purpose, not only of uniting more intimately the interests of the students, but of bringing McGill more closely into touch with the friends of education throughout the country. This is a consummation much to be desired. It is a lamentable fact that when her graduates leave the halls of McGill, the University loses her hold upon her sons, and as time goes on their interest in their Alma Mater too often wanes from lack of some bond of union apart from the merely sentimental one. We certainly need something more tangible and attractive.

It will be seen from a perusal of the scheme here submitted that the idea is rather more ambitious than the one already outlined in these pages. The object in admitting citizens outside the University to the membership of the club is to bring influential and

wealthy men into touch with University work, and make the University a centre of light and usefulness to the community at large.

We think that Mrs. Murray's estimate of the number of students who would join the club is too low. Certainly, if the meals were good and the price as low as is suggested, 250 to 300 students might be counted on. On the other hand, it is unlikely that 750 graduates would join especially at the beginning. Judging from the amount of interest they take in the FORTNIGHTLY as well as other College matters, probably only half that number would be available. As time went on, however, this state of things would improve.

The dining facilities would without doubt be the drawing card at the start. So many students are now at the tender mercies of the boarding house keepers, whose meat is about as tender as their mercies, that any improvement would be hailed with joy. The other features of the Club should also be attractive. One thing should not be omitted, and that is a room where the Debating Society could hold its meetings. This society is doing good work for the students and for the College, and deserves more publicity than it receives. All sections of the University should take part in its work, and this would much more likely be the case had it a room in the "University Club." The billiard room, smoking-room, reading-room and Library speak for themselves. So far the scheme has hardly progressed beyond the stage of debate, and some action should soon be taken.

First we must decide upon what we want, and how we want it. There is room for a great deal of discussion upon this subject, and Mrs. Murray's suggestion is simply placed here in order to give our readers food for thought.

It will readily be understood that the idea is merely a tentative one. Nevertheless, we present it as one possible solution of the problem. The scheme is placed as far as possible on a financial basis. Mrs. Murray has quotations for all the requirements even down to the spoons, and is firmly of the opinion that the Club would be a paying investment. We feel rather doubtful, however, if the institution should be run by a joint stock company. The *University Gazette* was run in this way and was run into the ground, owing to lack of interest on the part of the students, as soon as the bulk of the power passed out of their hands. In whatever way the Club should be managed, however, it should be run on thoroughly business principles, and must be

made to pay. We commend the whole subject to our readers, with the hope that a thorough ventilation of the matter will result, and that we may before long be enabled to take some definite and concerted action in the near future. The scheme is a deserving one.

SPORTING AND DRAMATIC.

We feel called upon, owing to one or two recent events, to again say a few words about the University theatre nights. This subject has already been dealt with in these columns, in an article that very clearly showed what the position of the FORTNIGHTLY is in the matter. We have always maintained that by far the most satisfactory settlement of the question is to have one theatre turn-out engaged in by all the students of the University, which would, accordingly, give the public something like a correct conception of the strength of McGill when she turns out in force. At present the public seems to be waking up to the fact that our University is a great institution and that the students are a very important part of the University. We believe that this impression has been much increased by the whole-hearted way in which the college men have turned out at the call of their officers on occasions of importance during the past few years. Among these occasions have been the annual visit to the theatre. The theatre managers have learnt the value of securing the patronage of the students on these great occasions, and they, as well as the managers of the theatrical companies, now do all they can to get the McGill men to patronize them, and make every arrangement possible for our convenience and pleasure when we go. They know that when McGill turns out, every seat in the auditorium will be occupied. Now, we are running the risk of losing these advantages and of weakening rather than increasing the favorable impression now forming in the public mind, merely by making ourselves too cheap.

A moment's reflection will convince one that this is a correct statement of the case. Last college year there were two "theatre nights," and the committees of management were so heartily supported that each was a success. Just after the Christmas vacation McGill turned out to do honor to Wilson Barrett, and, by the spirit with which all joined in, did honor to our Alma Mater as well. It should have ended here, but such was not the case. Invitations were received by the students asking them to attend the theatres upon other occasions. Evasive answers were often returned to these invitations, and certain interested students were allowed to go *as students*, though the college banners were not sent. The advertisements that McGill was coming in force drew a great many to the theatres, and these were disappointed and disgusted at the hoax that had been played upon them. Our theatre night last autumn was very successfully celebrated. Though, unfortunately, all did not listen to the same play, the impression of the strength and *esprit de corps* of the students of McGill was greatly enhanced. The unfortunate bungle of a few days ago, when it was advertised that the McGill boys were going to see Wilson Barrett, has a decided

tendency in the opposite direction. It is very unfortunate that such a thing could happen. That McGill men honor Mr. Barrett was clearly demonstrated a year ago, but that does not mean that we must give him an ovation whenever he comes to Montreal. We cannot expect that busy students can celebrate more than one night annually at the theatre, unless the occasion be exceptional indeed. At best these turn-outs in the middle of the Session can be only half supported, and accordingly should not be undertaken at all. At any rate, it is very unwise for any body of students to arrange for a theatre night until the different Faculties in regular meeting have decided that the occasion demands it.

We think that the best plan would be to have one and only one University night annually, in the enjoyment of which not only the undergraduates but also the graduates and friends of the University might participate. This would be promotive of harmony and good-fellowship, would foster and strengthen the University *esprit de corps*, and give the public and friends of McGill an annual object-lesson on the importance and strength of our Alma Mater. The apparent desire on the part of the theatre managers to secure the patronage of even a portion of the students on these occasions leads us to believe that, if the full power of McGill were exerted to make one night every year memorable on account of the enthusiasm with which the College men celebrate their annual turn-out to the theatre, considerable revenue might be derived for some College Society, say the Athletic Association, on these occasions. Let us keep to the text: "One annual theatre night, and that a howling success."

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

We would call the attention of our readers to a column in another part of this number, under the heading, "What? Where? When?" which contains notices of the more important meetings to be held by the various societies of McGill during the next fortnight. The Editors have decided to set apart a column of the paper in which all meetings of special interest to all or to any considerable portion of the students of the University may be duly announced. In doing this we believe that we are supplying a long-felt want. The University societies and clubs have long needed some means by which the regular meetings might be made known to the students at large, but especially has the lack been felt when some extraordinary meeting, match or other event had to be announced. We meet the difficulty, as other college papers have done, by opening a column for such items, thus affording a means by which any college gathering or event may be officially announced.

In order that the column may fulfill the purpose for which it is set apart, the officers—especially the secretaries—of the college societies must avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, and see that all important events are duly announced therein.

To assure insertion, the notices must be in the hands of the Editors not later than 7.30 p.m., on the Saturday preceding the issue of the paper.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE INFLUENCE OF SCIENCE.

This nineteenth century was called the age of progress before its claims to that appellation had accumulated to their present extent; before our streets were lighted even with gas; before the most expeditious rule of travelling had exceeded a dozen miles an hour; before it was found practicable to cross the Atlantic in six days, and when steam-voyages were deemed chimerical; before the application of the arts in manufactures had set to the power loom its wholesale work; before observation of the heavenly bodies had made us acquainted with several members of our solar system; before geology had unfolded the records of the earth's past ages; before it was found practicable to multiply literary works in such a manner as to bring our great authors within the reach of the mass of the people in the cheapest form; before engraving had multiplied pictorial representations, so that they were sent out by scores of thousands instead of by hundreds, and that at a twentieth part of their former price; before the knowledge of the human mind had been rendered so popular as phrenology—whether it be true or false in all its details—has now rendered metaphysical phenomena; before the art of ratiocination had been rendered so systematic, powerful and lucid, as it has by the work of John Stuart Mill, whose "Logic" has done in the present age what Bacon did in his for the advancement of learning; before all this, the appellation of the age of progress was rightfully applied to the present century; and now, with all these means so accumulated, when we are so much in advance, it cannot but be admitted that it is a description which essentially belongs to our time.

The application of science to the useful arts is that by which the pages of the future historians of these times will be long characterized. This cannot be without its results—upon the great mass of society, although, I grant, not in proportion with the power of such agencies. The light of science by no means finds its way so easily to the cottage as to the palace—the influences of discovery are often long in extending themselves over the broad surface of society—long in penetrating the depths of some of its ravines; the light is often gleaming on the mountain-top, while the vales below are in mists and darkness; still, if we take the broad and striking features now characterizing the great mass of the people, and compare them with what they were a few generations back, we cannot but perceive that there is a difference, and a most important one: a difference which associates itself, not with the exertions of benevolence in high stations, not with the charity put forth by one class for the aid of another, not with the efforts of legislation to raise the condition of those whose well-being should be the object of legislation; but which connects itself distinctly and exclusively with the progress of science, and which should lead us to regard science as one of those great means by which the life of man is rendered more glad,

more productive of benefit to himself and of good to others than it has hitherto been in this world of ours.

Science is the friend of man—raising and dignifying man, and qualifying him more and more for the full possession of his rights, the exercise of his powers, and the accomplishment of whatever is good and great in this world; and of all that its various means and appliances are capable of rendering.

H.M.

THE SLUGGARD AND THE FIG.

AN ALGERINE LEGEND: ALPHONSE DAUDET.

In the indolent and voluptuous little town of Blidali, some years before the French invasion, lived a brave Moor, who, after the name of his father, was called Sidi Lakdar, but to whom the townspeople had given the nickname of the Sluggard.

You must know that the Moors of Algiers are the most indolent men in the world, those of Blidah above all; doubtless on account of the perfume of oranges and sweet lemons in which the town is steeped. But in the matter of idleness and supineness, among all the men of Blidah none could hold a candle to Sidi Lakdar. That worthy gentleman had raised his vice to the dignity of a profession. Others were embroiderers, shop-keepers, spice merchants; as for Sidi Lakdar, he was a Sluggard.

On the death of his father he had inherited a little garden in the outskirts of the town, with low white walls falling into ruin, and a door that wouldn't shut, some fig and banana trees, and two or three living springs sparkling amidst the grass. Here he passed his life, stretched at full length, silent and motionless, his beard full of red ants. When he grew hungry he stretched out his arm and picked up a fig or a banana crushed upon the turf beside him; had he to raise himself and pick the fruit upon the branch he would soon have died of hunger. Moreover, in his garden the figs were rotting as they lay, and every tree was sifted by the little birds.

This unbridled sluggardliness had made Lakdar very popular in his country. He was looked up to like a saint; when passing by his little place the ladies of the town, going out to eat sweetmeats at the churchyard, would rein their mules to a walking pace and speak in low tones behind their white masks. The men bent reverently as they passed, and every day, at close of school, might be seen upon the walls of the garden a whole crowd of gamins in striped silk jackets and red caps, who came to disturb, if possible, that admirable Sluggard, calling Lakdar by name, laughing, jeering, and pelting him with orange peel.

Labor lost! The Sluggard never stirred. From time to time one might hear him shout from amongst the weeds: "Take care! Look out now, if I get up—!" But he never did get up.

Now, it happened that one of these little rogues, from playing tricks in this fashion upon the Sluggard, was in some way touched by grace, and taken with a sudden liking for horizontal life; he declared to his

father one morning that he wasn't going to school any more, but wished to become a Sluggard.

"A Sluggard!—you!" said the father, an honest turner of pipe-stems, busy as a bee, and always seated at his lathe before cock-crowing. "You: a Sluggard! What a fancy!"

"Yes, father; I wish to become a Sluggard..... like Sidi Lakdar....."

"By no means, my boy. You will be a turner like your father, or a registrar at the Court of the Cadi like your uncle Ali, but never will I make a Sluggard of you... Come, get to school, or I will break this nice new cherry switch across your back... Away, you little donkey!"

In the face of the switch the child no longer held out, and pretended to be convinced: but instead of going to school he entered a Moorish bazaar, threw himself down upon a soft rug between two piles of Smyrna carpets, and stayed there the whole day stretched upon his back, lazily watching the Moorish lanterns, the blue cloth purses, the golden breast-plates glittering in the sun; and breathing the penetrating odor of flagons of essence of rose and of warm cloaks of fine wool. It was here, henceforth, that he spent all his school hours.

After some days the father got wind of the affair; but in vain did he pray, and coax, and curse the name of Allah, and wear out all the cherry switches in his shop upon the back of the little fellow; it availed nothing. The child never ceased to repeat: "I want to be a Sluggard! I want to be a Sluggard!"—and every day found him stretched in his corner again. Tired of the contest, and after having consulted with Ali, the clerk, the father took a new tack.

"Listen," said he to his son. "Since you desire to be a Sluggard with your whole heart, I am going to take you to Lakdar. He will examine you, and if you are really fit for his trade, I will beg him to take you into his service as an apprentice."

"That just suits me," answered the boy. And no later than the morrow the two of them, newly barbered and perfumed with vervain, set out to find the Sluggard in his garden.

The door was always open. Our friends entered without knocking, but as the weeds were very thick and high they had some difficulty to discover the master of the place. At last they caught sight of him lying under a fig-tree at the bottom of the garden, a bundle of yellow rags which greeted them with a grunt.

"Peace be unto thee, Sidi Lakdar," said the father, bowing, with his hand upon his heart. "Behold my son, who is absolutely resolved to become a Sluggard. I have brought him to you, that you may examine him, and see if he has a call. In that case I beg you to take him with you as an apprentice. I will pay whatever is necessary."

Sidi Lakdar, without answering, made a sign for them to sit down beside him upon the grass. The father seated himself, the son slung himself down at full length, which was already a very good sign. Then all three looked at each other in silence.

It was high noon; the day was warm and sunny; the little close was full of drowsy air. One could hear only the crackling of the wild broom as its shells burst in the sun, the springs gurgling through the grass, and the soft rustling of the birds as they flitted from bough to bough with the sound of the opening and shutting of fans. From time to time, a fig, overripe, tumbled downward from branch to branch. Then Sidi Lakdar would reach out his hand with an air of fatigue, and carry the fruit to his mouth. But the child did not take even that trouble. The choicest figs fell about him without so much as his turning his head. The master, out of the corner of his eye, was watching this splendid indolence, but he refrained from breathing a word.

One hour,—two hours,—passed thus... The pipe-stem turner was beginning to find the interview a trifle long. However, he dared not say anything, but remained there, motionless, his eyes fixed, his legs crossed, overcome himself by the atmosphere of laziness which floated on the heat of the close with a vague odor of bananas and baked oranges. All at once a great fig fell from the tree and flattened itself upon the cheek of the boy. A fine fig, by Allah! Rosy, mellow, and as sweet as honey! To get it into his mouth the boy had but to tip it with his finger; but he found even that too fatiguing, and lay thus, without stirring, the fruit embalming his cheek.

At last the temptation became too strong; he glanced towards his father and called to him in a doleful voice: "Papa," said he, "papa, put it into my mouth!"

At these words, Sidi Lakdar, who was taking a fig in his hand, threw it far away, and addressing the father angrily:

"And this is the child whom you have just offered me for an apprentice! Surely he is my master. It is he who should give me lessons!"

Then falling upon his knees, with his face to the ground, before the still reclining child:

"I salute thee," he said, "O father of Sluggardliness!"...

Cambridge.

R. MACDOUGALL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A UNIVERSITY CLUB FOR MCGILL.

To the Editor,

DEAR SIR,

I am pleased to observe that, through your columns, you are drawing the attention of the students towards the consideration of some plan by which the various Faculties may see more of each other and know each other better. It is in no spirit of criticism, but in emphatic support of such indications, that I venture to submit to you what I may call an extension and amplification of the excellent idea started by you. My suggestion takes the shape of an out-and-out University Club, and so far from the idea being a new one in connection with Universities, there is no University out of Canada that dares attempt to live without one.

1. The Institution shall be called "The McGill University Club."

2. The aims of the Club shall be:—

- (a) To promote an enthusiastic individual interest in the University and in its work.
- (b) To deepen and strengthen the bonds which bind to their Alma Mater her sons and daughters throughout the Dominion.
- (c) To induce social intercourse among the students, the various Faculties, members of the University, and friends of education generally.
- (d) To provide a dignified *rendez-vous*, where the interests of the University may be informally promoted; where Graduates revisiting their *Alma Mater* may be welcomed and entertained; and where eminent persons from abroad, visiting Montreal, may be invited and entertained by the University.
- (e) To supply dining facilities for students and members.

3. The annual subscription to the Club shall be:—

- (a) For undergraduates, partial and occasional students..... \$ 5 00
- (b) For graduates..... 10 00
- (c) For citizens..... 25 00

N.B.—These subscriptions to be due November 15 in each year, all the Faculties having met by that date.

4. A member may introduce a friend to breakfast, lunch, dinner or supper in the Club House at his or her expense, provided the name of such friend be inscribed in a book kept for the purpose. No other person shall be admitted to the Club except to view the House, and then only when accompanied by a member and introduced to the Secretary.

5. The membership of the Club shall include:—

- (a) Members of the University.
- (b) Ladies and Gentlemen interested in University work, though not necessarily members of the University.
- (c) Members of other University Clubs, and distinguished persons whom the Club may desire so to honor.

6. The conduct of members while in the Club House shall be in harmony with the aims of the Club and with the prestige of the University.

7. The Club House shall be open to members from 7 a.m. in summer and 8 a.m. in winter, and shall close at 11 p.m. except on Sundays, when the hour shall be 9 p.m. After these hours, no member shall remain in the House except on evenings of special entertainment, or by special arrangement with the Secretary.

8. The hours for meals shall be as follows:—

Breakfast 8 to 10.

Lunch 1 to 3.

Dinner 6 to 7.30.

Supper 9 to 11 (*à la carte*).

Sunday hours:—

Breakfast 8 to 10.

Dinner 1 to 2.

Supper 6 to 7.

No meals shall in any circumstances be served after 7 p.m. on Sundays, nor after the stipulated hours on week days, except in such emergencies as shall be recognized by the Secretary.

Special dinners and suppers, and the annual entertainments of the respective Faculties, scholastic years, etc., may be held by special arrangement with the Secretary.

9. Before leaving the Club House, members shall pay the bills they have incurred for themselves or friends.

10. Smoking shall be permitted only in the rooms set apart for the purpose.

11. Cigars, ginger ales, soda waters, Apollinaris supplied at regular prices. Light clarets, ales and porters, if desired, may also be supplied at regular prices.

DUTIES OF THE RESPECTIVE OFFICERS.

The Club should be governed by a small Committee, elected annually. The Committee should represent the varied interests of the University, and should also represent the city. The Committee should appoint a Secretary, whose office should be permanent, and who should present to the Committee weekly statements of affairs.

The Secretary shall be manager and superintendent of the entire establishment;

Shall conduct the official correspondence of the Club and shall keep the accounts;

Shall have control of the stores in the House;

Shall be responsible that all goods ordered are checked and correctly charged;

Shall examine, pass, and pay all tradesmen's bills;

Shall have full control of the servants of the establishment.

The Housekeeper shall govern the female servants;

Shall be responsible for the cleaning of the House;

Shall have the care of the House Linen, the ladies' parlors and lavatories, and the laundry.

The Steward shall govern the men servants;

Shall have charge of the dining-rooms, the plate, china, glass and cutlery;

Shall check tradesmen's supplies;

Shall check supplies to the kitchen;

Shall draw up bills of fare daily;

Shall cast up bills incurred by members daily, and shall collect the same;

Shall supply to the Secretary a daily statement of the same.

The Cook shall have the immediate direction of the kitchen and assistants;

Shall submit advance bills of fare daily to the Steward;

Shall submit advance daily estimate of supplies required for the kitchen.

The Hall Porter shall be responsible for the general duties of the Entrance Hall;

Shall take charge of letters addressed to members, and of letters written by members to be dropped into the Club Box;

Shall have charge of cloak-rooms, gentlemen's

lavatories, open fires, reading-rooms, papers and magazines, writing materials, etc., and such duties as the Secretary shall direct.

Boots shall be responsible for the snow-clearing, lighting of fires, ashes, wood, wood-cutting, knife-cleaning, the carrying of fuel to the fires, the cleaning of windows, and other assistance required by the house-keeper and steward.

General Rules for servants:

All servants of the house shall be subject directly to the heads of their respective departments, and indirectly to the Secretary.

No servant shall leave the house on the personal errands of members.

No servant shall leave the house without special permission of his chief.

No servant shall accept any present from a member of the Club, or from any tradesman supplying or desiring to supply the house.

No visitors shall be received in the house.

No linen of any kind shall be washed in the house by the servants.

REQUIREMENTS IN ACCOMMODATION OF PROPOSED CLUB HOUSE.

Office; reception room; cloak room; reading room; smoke room; billiard room; general dining room; ladies' dining room; guests' dining room; lavatory; ladies' parlor; ladies' lavatory; housekeeper's quarters; steward's quarters; kitchen; store rooms.

LOCALITY AND APPOINTMENTS.

For the purposes of such a Club the locality is of the utmost importance. No second rate house or second rate situation ought, for a moment, to be entertained. The house need not be within the University grounds, but it should be within moderate distance. Sherbrooke Street is the only locality which, in my opinion, could be considered. I have examined, with more or less care, several important properties, either of which might suit admirably. The house itself, its appointments, its service, should be of the highest order. The meals, if the dining-hall department be added, may be simple, but they must be deliciously cooked and beautifully served. A Bill of Fare for breakfast, of, say, fish, bacon, steaks, sausages, etc.; for lunch, of soups, cold meats, rolls, coffee and fruit; for dinner, of soup, fish, joints, pudding and dessert, with extras on special occasions, might suffice.

I am in possession of estimates from practical experts in catering, offering to supply meals of this kind, served in accordance with the approval of any reasonable committee, at the rate of five tickets for one dollar. From what I have seen of our students and of their life in Montreal, I am surprised that they have been able so well to carry on their mental and physical work under the existing boarding-house arrangement. Men and women who work with their brains are dainty in appetite. They have in College a short hour for mid-day meals. They are compelled to rush amongst a closely-packed crowd of hurrying business people, and partake of the best they can stumble upon in a given time.

Taking last year as an average guide, the proportion of students who came into Montreal to McGill, and who were at the mercy of boarding-houses, was as follows:—

In Arts.....	135
In Medicine.....	236
In Science.....	102
In Law.....	19
In Veterinary College.....	49
In the Donalda Department ..	27
In the Theological Colleges...	65
Total.....	633

STATEMENT OF FURNITURE REQUIRED.

For office.....	\$50
Reception room	50
Cloak room.....	20
Reading room.....	50
Smoke room.....	30
Billiard room.....	250
Dining room.....	150
Guests' dining room.....	75
Two lavatories.....	30
Ladies' dining room.....	50
Ladies' parlor.....	50
Housekeeper's room.....	50
Steward's room.....	50
Furniture of kitchen and range...	300
Carpets and rugs	1,000
Sundries.....	209
	<u>\$2364</u>

REQUIREMENTS IN SILVER AND CUTLERY ON THE BASIS OF 100 DAILY.

Tea-spoons, 8 dozen.....	\$40 00
Dessert " 8 "	70 00
Table " 8 "	88 00
Table forks, 8 "	88 00
Dessert " 8 "	70 00
Table knives, 8 "	62 00
Desert " 8 "	42 00
Carvers, 3 pairs.....	7 50
Game carvers, 3 "	7 50
Sundries.....	50 00
Fish knives and forks.....	112 00
Small silver tea setts (3).....	72 00
Breakfast cruets.....	36 00
Pepper and salt shakers (48).....	45 00
Fruit knives and forks.....	150 00
	<u>\$940 00</u>

REQUIREMENTS IN LINEN.

Fifty table cloths.....	\$300
Four hundred napkins.....	20
Two hundred small d'oyleys.....	10
Kitchen and pantry towelling.....	30
Lavatory and house "	30
	<u>\$390</u>

REQUIREMENTS IN CHINA.

Soup plates..... 8 dozen	\$10
Dessert " 8 "	10
Dinner " 8 "	10
Cheese " 8 "	10
Tea " 8 "	10
Tea cups and saucers..... 8 "	10
Tumblers..... 8 "	8
Glass preserves..... 8 "	8

Ice plates.....8	"	10
Finger bowls.....8	"	20
Dessert fruits.....8	"	20
Cover dishes.....4	"	24
Jugs.....4	"	5
Bread plates.....4	"	10
Dessert centres.....4	"	100
Large supos.....1½	dozen	18
Small ".....1½	"	18
Tea-pots.....1	"	5
		<hr/>
		\$306

THE PROBABLE COST.

A house of proper tone and situation could not be procured for less than \$60,000, or its equivalent in annual rent. The furniture and appointments as above make a total of \$4,000. A dining hall might be added for \$20,000. This makes an outlay of \$84,000, which at 5 p. c. would make the annual rent \$4,200, with an additional allowance for light, heat, water and taxes. The dining-hall department ought to support itself with 100 customers daily, and with more than that it ought to commence to bring in a comfortable revenue. Perhaps the better way would be to hire it out to an expert, till the other departments were in good working order.

On the credit side we might, with all modesty, count upon 100 out of the 633 who would become members at \$5 each; and from the roll of 3,000 graduates, with a similar modesty, we might set down 25 p. c. at \$10 each.

This would give us something like the following:—

GENERAL STATEMENT.

CR.		DR.	
100 Undergraduates (out of 633-700 at \$5 00.....	\$500 00	Annual rent of house and fur- nishings.....	\$4,200 00
750 Graduates (out of 3,000) at \$10..	7,500 00	Light, heat, water, taxes.....	600 00
100 Citizens at \$25..	2,500 00		
Annual income..	\$10,500 00	Total.....	\$4,800 00

It is difficult to estimate the probable members from the City. St. James Club has 700, and the Metropolitan nearly as many. Most men join clubs, not because of unattractive homes, or from a preference for club-life, but because they find it PAYS. Their club fees are largely a business investment. Their Board of Trade dinners are the same.

This element of *paying* is what McGill is hungering and thirsting for. With all her buildings and all her endowments, she is a starving University. What she is most starving for cannot be purchased by endowments or coaxed by buildings. It is a spirit, an atmosphere, an academic life, a University enthusiasm which no money can buy.

Some such scheme as the above fulfils to other Universities this important requirement.

MARGARET POLSON MURRAY.

111 Mackay St.

MY FIRST-CLASS STAND.

Young friends, please remember I'm out of your sphere,
And be most reverential whene'er I appear.
With deference greet me—hats off, I demand—
I'm the fellow who's taken a first-class stand.

The Faculty fell every man on the floor
When they heard the results, and they said: "Evermore
'Ve may spare for the future our stern reprimand,
For M-----'s taken a first class stand."

My mamma fainted back in a swoon in her chair,
And, slowly reviving, exclaimed, "Look—look there,"
As the newspaper columns were eagerly scan'd,
"Dear Willie has taken a first-class stand."

My father, with gracious and dignified air,
Says: "William, now heaven has answer'd my pray'r;
Not in vain, my dear boy, was your youthful hide tann'd,
For at last you have taken a first-class stand."

I returned to the city, elated with pride.
My friends came to meet me from far and from wide;
And my classmates all say, as they give me a hand,
"Why, Billy, you've taken a first class stand!"

And what shall my fellow-men think of my fame?
And how shall posterity look on my name?
For the glory is rolled o'er each wondering land
Of the man who has taken a first-class stand.

They should robe him, enthrone him, and crown him with gold,
Enroll him, extol him, with titles untold,
And conduct him around with a big brass band,
The man who has taken a first-class stand.

The list of results shall be framed to adorn
My ancestral mansion, that scholars unborn
May proclaim, as they point to that trophy so grand,
"Our grandsire once took a first class stand."

CAP'N. GOUN.

1893-1894.

A sigh and a tear for the grey old year
That is over the river ferried;
For the loves which we lost in his early frost,
And the graves where our dead lie buried;
For the hopes and the prayers which were ours and theirs,
And the hearts which were warm and willing,
When we raised the shout, as the bells rang out,
And the laugh in our ears was thrilling.

But a song and a cheer for the green young year—
For the lives and the loves yet left us;
They are tender and true, both for me and for you,
Though of many hath fate bereft us,
So a bright, brave smile for the new, the while,
And away with the sense of sorrow;
For the tear shall be dried, and our joy shall abide,
With the dawn of the golden morrow.

H. M.

MY BOTANY EXAM.

I went up to the Botany exam.,
And I wrote all about the Phenogam,
The Bryophyte, and the Angiosperm:
Enough to make the strongest squirm.
Concerning the Sclerenchyma tissue,
I at last come to a doubtful issue;
I wrote down all that I ever knew

About how the Myxomycetes grew.
When asked to explain transpiration,
I gazed around in desperation,
And the Pteridophytes' life history
Was yet to me an unknown mystery.
I was then asked to name a specimen,
A species of flowering Acrogen,
The like of which I ne'er had seen before,
And hope that I ne'er shall see any more.
Thus ended this Botany exam.,
For which I had made a fearful cram:
I hoped at least for a second class,
But found I had barely got a pass.

MACCUS.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.

Will nobody come to the mistletoe bough?
I've waited so long that I fear
I shan't have a kiss, and if so I shall miss
My chance to be married this year;
They say that old customs are quite out of date,
That our young men all wiser grow now;
But how foolish they look when we bring them to book
Under the mistletoe bough.

The Druids of old, we're in history told,
Prized nothing so highly as this;
So 'tis likely, perhaps, that these clever old chaps
Hung it up for the sake of a kiss;
At least it's quite clear that at this time of year
'Tis a fault that we all should allow;
And our mothers can't blame, for they all did the same.
Under the mistletoe bough.

H. M.

SOCIETIES.

GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS.

The concert given in the Windsor Hall on the 9th inst. by the Glee and Banjo Clubs was a decided success in every way, excepting one, and that is the support given by the students. There can be no *esprit de corps* in McGill, when out of a thousand students but seventy-three by actual count can attend a concert given by their fellow-students. The Glee and Banjo Clubs intended devoting, in the future, all surplus money to some college object, yet they are without the support they desire even in this. The programme consisted of fifteen selections, all of which were carefully rendered, special attention being drawn to the "Plantation Frolic" and Cupid's Dream Waltz by the Banjo Club, Schneider's Band and a McGill song by the Glee Club. Mr. Donald Guthrie was one of the *forwards*, and distinguished himself in his selected readings. Mr. Tétreau, to whom is due much of the success of the Glee Club, sang "The Little Puritan Maiden" in a splendid manner, while Mr. Parker with his banjo brought down the house in his variations of "Nellie Gray" and "Old Black Joe." The Glee and Banjo Clubs have every reason to be proud of their season's work, for they have shewn to the citizens of Ottawa and Montreal that there is first-class musical talent in McGill which has been so long latent. The following universities are in correspon-

dence with the secretary with regard to arranging joint concerts: University of Vermont, Dartmouth College, Tufts College, Boston, and Amherst, also from St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., came very tempting offers for the boys to appear in these places at the close of the session in April.

The following is a complete list of members and the programme of Tuesday, January 9th:—

GLEE CLUB.

Leader, MR. W. D. LAMBLY.

NORS.

W. D. Lambly, Med. '95.
R. O. Ross, Med. '96.
R. de L. Harwood, Med. '95.

SECOND TENORS.

T. Tétreau, Med. '96.
F. Graham, Arts '94.
O. S. Finnic, Science '97.

FIRST BASS.

A. T. Bazin, Med. '94.
F. W. Harvey, Arts '94.
M. C. Hopkins, Arts '95.

SECOND BASS.

F. M. Fry, Med. '94.
W. R. Askwith, Science '95.
E. J. Williams, Med. '97.

BANJO CLUB.

Leader, Mr. R. B. McDUNNOUGH.

FIRST BANDOLAS.

R. B. McDunnough, Sc. '95.
H. D. Herdt, B.A.Sc.
G. A. Walkem, Science '96.
J. H. Parker, Soloist.

SECOND BANDOLAS.

F. Lambert, Science '94.
W. F. Carter, Science '95.

MANDOLIN.

G. W. Oliver, Dent. '94.
J. K. Kennedy, Arts '96.

BANJOS.

J. K. Larmonth, Science '94.
S. Graham, Arts '96.
O. L. Rickford, Science '97.

GUITARS.

R. O'Reilly, Med. '97.
R. A. Gunn, Science '94.

Reader, MR. DONALD GUTHRIE, B.A.

Secretary and Business Manager, ROBERT A. GUNN.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. OVERTURE... "We meet again,"..... *Concone*
GLEE AND BANJO CLUBS.
2. CHORUS ... "The Wandering Singer's Patrol,"..... *Clark*
GLEE CLUB.
3. SELECTION..... "Tambourine Polka,"..... *Parker*
BANJO CLUB.
4. SOLO..... "The Little Puritan Maiden,"... *Macy*
MR. TETREAU.
5. SOLO... "Nellie Gray," Original variations.....
JOHN H. PARKER.
6. READING "Selected,".....
MR. DONALD GUTHRIE, B.A.
7. CHORUS..... "Serenade,"..... *Yale Songs*
GLEE CLUB.

Part II.

1. SELECTION..... "Plantation Frolic,"..... *Parker*
BANJO CLUB.
 2. QUARTETTE.. "The old Home down on the Farm,"... *Arr.*
Macy
- MESSRS. LAMBLY, TETREAU, HARWOOD AND FRY.
3. TRIO..... "Medley from 'Wang',"..... *Parker*
MESSRS. OLIVER, McDUNNOUGH, O'REILLY.

4. CHORUS "Schneider's Band," *Harvard Songs*
GLEE CLUB.
5. SOLO "Old Black Joe," Original variations
JOHN H. PARKER.
6. READING "Selected,"
MR. DONALD GUTHRIE, B.A.
7. MARCH "Ottawa," *Parker*
BANJO CLUB.
8. SELECTION "Jingle Bells,"
GLEE CLUB. *College Songs*
God Save the Queen.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on the afternoon of January the eleventh, for the purpose of making a statement and slight explanation of business to be brought up and decided upon at the first regular meeting.

The committee hope in a short time to be in a position to announce the programme which the Alumnæ Society together with the Delta Sigma intend carrying out at the proposed joint meeting, and to which all are looking forward with pleasurable anticipation.

For the first time we meet our graduate Sisters in this way, and our earnest hope is that this friendly meeting under our Alma Mater, will be conducive to a closer bond of union and sympathy between these two societies, that ought to have so much in common.

Y. M. C. A.

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill University took place Saturday evening, January 13th, in the Arts Building.

A good attendance was present and great interest manifested.

President Frank J. Day occupied the chair in his own happy and business-like manner.

After devotional exercises and reading of minutes, the President read his annual report as follows:

To the Members of the Association:—

In presenting our report of the work of the past year, we feel that we have every reason to be thankful for the way our God has led us and for the measure of success attending our feeble efforts to advance the interests of Christ's Kingdom among the Students of McGill. We have special cause for thankfulness that the ranks of the Executive Committee remain unbroken, the Association not having to fill any vacancies through death or removal from college.

After the election of your Committee last session, the sub-committees and their chairmen were chosen, and with two exceptions the chairmen have remained unchanged.

The Provincial Convention was held in this city last January, our association being represented by duly appointed delegates. It was during the sessions of this convention that a movement was set on foot of the most vital importance to the Association. The officers had several conferences with Secretary J. R. Mott, of the International Committee, the position of our Association was placed so plainly before us that we all felt

that something must be done at once to make our work more efficient. The thought uppermost at this time was that of pushing the Building scheme, but in the course of the conference it was impressed upon us all that the first step toward this was the securing of a General Secretary. The outcome of this was that Mr. Percy C. Leslie, of 2nd year Medicine was asked, and after careful consideration consented to give up his year and devote his time to this work. Mr. Leslie entered on his duties at the beginning of the present session; the results of his work are well known to you all. We all appreciate his untiring efforts and zeal for the success of the work, and none more than myself.

For the first time in the history of the Association, the work of the Fall campaign has been well organized. The results were very gratifying; the new men were interested at once who might have remained passive, or at least not shown any definite interest for the present year; in the Faculty of Applied Science is this especially noticeable, there are as many members in the First year as in the whole Faculty last year.

The work of the Social Committee has been carried on vigorously, the public reception to Freshmen being substituted by private receptions, proving a much more successful way of receiving new students.

The devotional meetings have been held as heretofore; the attendance has been larger than formerly, but still far from what we hope for.

We are glad to report increased interest in Bible Study. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of this department, and I earnestly hope and pray that it may be carried on more vigorously than ever.

Northfield Conference.—I feel the Association could have done me no greater service than by appointing me delegate to this great gathering. May I express the hope that many of our members will arrange to spend the first twelve days of July at Northfield, this summer.

Association Building.—It is with profound thankfulness that we announce the gift of \$5,000 from Mr. Geo. Hague. We are certain that when it is clear to the public by our increased activity that a building is absolutely essential many other generous donations will flow in. May the expressed wish of Sir Wm. Dawson in the University Lecture be fulfilled, "that the Christian Association should have from the University or its friends means to provide proper accommodation for meetings and social reunions," and upon the College grounds a building worthy of the institution and the work to which it will be dedicated.

We cannot but express profound regret at the resignation of Sir Wm. Dawson from the Principalship. He has always been a true friend and counsellor, and the Association shall feel the need of his wisdom and kindness:

"In retiring from office, allow me to express my appreciation of the ready and efficient co-operation from my companions in office. I trust that my successor will continue the work more efficiently, and lead the Association to be the greatest power for good in the University."

Following this report, the sub-committees presented their reports through the chairmen, opening up the field of work covered by the Association, special interest being shown in the reports on Bible Study, Social Work and Building Fund.

The last mentioned received thorough discussion from the meeting, and great interest was shown in the anticipated building, the allusion to Mr. Geo. Hague's generous gift of \$5,000 being enthusiastically received. It may be a surprise and somewhat of a disappointment when it is stated that the meeting approved of the recommendation of the Building Committee to not make any move toward securing a building immediately, but the following reasons were considered to justify this action :

(1) The unsettled condition of the University, being without a Principal and from other causes, renders this an undesirable time to approach the Governors.

(2) The financial depression which would materially affect a canvass for subscriptions among business men and even the students themselves.

(3) The fact that the Association is not sufficiently understood either by the College authorities or the citizens of Montreal.

Concluding with a strong recommendation to the Association to seek temporary accommodation in the College buildings of a nature to, in some measure, take the place of an Association building and ultimately lead to this.

The question of College morals was discussed, and a strong recommendation to the new Social Purity Committee was passed, that this matter have their serious consideration.

Prof. Carus-Wilson, whose presence and practical interest was most encouraging, spoke of the need of some effort being made to locate new students in desirable boarding houses, and made a notice of motion to the effect that a committee be appointed to look after this matter.

The elections resulted as follows :—

Hon. President—Sir William Dawson.
 President—Walter J. Le Rossignol, B.A., Med. '95.
 1st Vice-President—Wm. C. Sutherland, Art. '95.
 2nd " " H. P. Archibald, Science '97.
 Rec. Secretary—Arthur Gun, Med. '95.
 Treasurer—Reginald H. Rogers, Arts '95.
 Asst. Treasurer—Alex. R. Ross, Arts '97.

A vote of thanks to the retiring officers and subsequent speech from Messrs. Day and Le Rossignol, the meeting adjourned after devotional exercises, and the Association entered on the second decade of its existence.

The Provincial (Ontario and Quebec) Convention will be held in Toronto, January 25-28; there will doubtless be a large College delegation. We hope McGill will be well represented and that much practical help will be received and given by our delegates.

A voice from China: Rev. W. H. Cossum, of Colgate, now missionary in the great Empire of the East, in writing home to prospective missionaries, says: "Learn to be honest with God;" surely these words touch

the very centre of a man. Are we in God's sight, what the surface would indicate? Man looketh on the outward appearance, but God looketh on the heart.

The course of Bible Study to be pursued this term is taken from Christ's interviews with men. An increased number are entering the classes, and we hope for an increased interest.

OUTLINE

- I. Christ with his family (Introductory).
- II. With men eager for a new era. John 1: 29-51.
- III. With one who recognized His authority, but stumbled at His teaching. John 3: 1-15.
- IV. With a woman of alien race, prejudiced mind, and bad reputation. John 4: 1-42.
- V. With the despised and outcast. Mark 1: 40-45; 2: 13-17.
- VI. With men zealous of the forms of religion but possessing none of its spirit. Mark 2: 23; 3: 6.
- VII. With a disheartened witness. Luke 7: 18-35.
- VIII. With representatives of opposite Social classes. Luke 7: 36-50.
- IX. With men who ascribe the effects of Christianity to unfit causes. Math. 12: 22-37.
- X. With men who seek the "Loaves and fishes." John 6: 22-71.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting was held in the lecture room, 6 Union Ave., Thursday evening, 11th inst., with Dr. Charles McEachran in the chair. The business of the Association being disposed of, Mr. Moore reported a case of choking in a mare which he attended during the previous summer.

The first essay of the evening was read by Mr. R. H. Grattan, who presented as his subject, "Azoturia." The paper was a practical one, and evoked considerable discussion. Mr. J. D. McGillevray then read his paper on "Anesthetics." He strongly advocated their use in all painful operations on the lower animals. After discussing this paper the meeting was adjourned.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the Undergraduates Literary Society, since the holidays, was held on Friday evening, Jan. 12th. Mr. Lambly presiding

Owing to the meetings having been suspended for some time, considerable business had accumulated which had to be attended to.

A new programme committee was elected, consisting of Messrs. Davidson, Sc. '97; Hickson, Arts '95; Ireland, Arts '94; Marler, Arts '97; Pollick, Arts '96.

Much time having been occupied with the business of the evening, it was thought advisable to have no debate.

A very enjoyable reading, however, was given by Mr. A. R. Ross, Arts '97.

A communication from the Literary and Scientific Society of Toronto University was read by the Secretary, in which it was stated that two of their members, Messrs. J. H. Brown and S. J. McLean, had been chosen by that Society, to take part in the inter-collegiate debate which is to be held on Friday evening, Jan. 26th.

As we remember the intense interest with which we listened to the debate between the McGill and Varsity boys last season, we regret that so many miles intervene between Montreal and Toronto, of course rendering it impossible for many of us to be present and hear the debate this year.

McGill has two good representatives in Mr. Howard and Mr. Mullen, and we are sure that these two men, who are both excellent speakers, will do us great credit on that occasion.

MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, December 17th, there being very few members present.

Owing to the illness of the president, Mr. Cole occupied the chair.

After the business of the Society had been transacted, the acting president called upon Capt. R. C. Adams to address the meeting, the subject of the address being: "Some Methods of Obtaining Mining Capital."

This paper was very interesting and instructive, and was listened to attentively by all those present.

At the close of the address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the Captain, after which the meeting adjourned till after the holidays.

We understand that the Mining Association of Quebec are considering the affiliation of this Society,—a step which if brought about will no doubt prove a great benefit to this Society.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Club was held on the evening of the ninth of last month, with a fairly good attendance. The Club is fast proving of practical benefit and assistance to those who have taken advantage of the opportunities it affords; and these opportunities, of a two-fold nature, must, as soon as their value is fully appreciated and their character more generally known, make a wider impression among the students of the Faculty of Arts than they have hitherto done. For it is too well known to need discussion here, that the classics occupy a position in a University course which is surpassed by that of no other branch of study and equalled by that of few; and therefore any scheme which promises assistance to the students in general in this part of their work calls for the earnest support and co-operation of those who would be benefited by such assistance. The Club not only puts it within the power of its members to listen to

papers on classical subjects of interest and variety from gentlemen whose names are too well known to call for introduction, but it enables them in a practical way to try their own wings, by giving them the opportunity of themselves preparing papers on such subjects and of reading at its meetings authors who are not read in the ordinary course and are less widely known. At this meeting we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture on "A Comparative Study of Greek and Roman Eschatology" from Mr. John T. Day. This subject is one which enters very extensively into all classical literature, and it was treated in an exceedingly masterly and interesting manner by the lecturer.

The introductory part of the lecture dealt with the general principles of Eschatology, and the conditions influencing its formation. Among the formative influences were mentioned natural causes, environment, the imaginative faculty, the moral consciousness. Simultaneously with the development of this moral consciousness, with ideas of right and wrong, there arose thoughts as to the nature and extent of rewards and punishments, and these thoughts and ideas were translated so as to apply to the mysterious realms of the future. It was pointed out that in the history of religion, as in the history of philosophy, development is expected and sought for. There was a religious evolution among the Greeks and Romans, as well as in other nations. The theology of Socrates was not the theology of Homer: hence the religions of nations varied with their age.

The greater part of the lecture consisted of a comparative examination of the two eschatological systems as delineated in Homer's *Odyssey* XI, and Virgil's *Æneid* VI. The ideas of Homer were ill-defined, veiled in uncertainty, permeated with mysticism; the conceptions of Virgil were much better defined, stated with less groping and more authority, and were somewhat materialistic. The sole employment of *Hades* and *Erebus* by Homer in describing the future world indicated the narrow conceptions of the period. *Tartarus* and *Elysium* were not mentioned in his description of Hades, though they were noticed elsewhere in the *Odyssey*. Virgil's account of the unseen world was then detailed at length, compared with the Homeric faith, and shewn to be much more minute and advanced, removing, as it did, the monotonous gloominess of the Hades of the Homeric age. In support of this, a large number of terms used by Virgil, to divide up the next world into habitations for the blessed and the wicked, was adduced, and the significant absence of any such differentiation on the part of Homer was noticed.

An investigation and comparison of the causes which led Ulysses and Æneas to visit the abodes of the dead followed; of the difference in the matter of vows and sacrifices; of the drinking of blood by the souls of the departed; of the time occupied in the journeys: and of the manner of departure from Hades in either case.

In conclusion, the suggestion was made of a study of this subject as presented by the Greek dramatists.

WHAT? WHERE? WHEN?

NOTE—News for this column must be in the hands of the Editor by 7:30 P.M. on Saturday.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19TH.

Y. W. C. A. Prayer Meeting. East Wing, 5:05 p.m.
Wesleyan Literary Society. Ferrier Hall, 7 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Prayer Meeting. Arts Building, 7:45 p.m.
Undergraduates Literary Society. Arts Building, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20TH.

App. Sci. Glee Club, Steeple Chase and Drive, afternoon.
Y. M. C. A. Bible Class. 1st and 2nd years Arts, 11:30 a.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 21ST.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting. City Association Building, 4:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24TH.

Y. M. C. A. Bible Class, Science, 5 p.m.
Editorial Board. Fraser Institute, 7:30 p.m.
App. Sci. Glee Club, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25TH.

Delta Sigma Society. East Wing, 4 p.m.
Veterinary Med. Society. 6 Union Ave., 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26TH.

Intercollegiate Debate. Toronto.
Y. W. C. A. Prayer Meeting. East Wing, 5:05 p.m.
Wesleyan Literary Society. Ferrier Hall, 7 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Prayer Meeting. Arts Building, 7:45 p.m.
Undergraduates Literary Society. Arts Building, 8 p.m.
Applied Science Annual Dinner. Balconial Hotel, 7:00 p.m.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27TH.

Y. M. C. A. Prayer Meeting. Arts Building, 11:30 a.m.
Editorial Board. Fraser Institute, 7:30 p.m.
Medical Society. Medical Building, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 28TH.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting. City Association Building, 4:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31ST.

McGill Mining Society. Old Science Building, 7:30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Bible Class. Science, 5 p.m.
Classical Club. East Wing, 8 p.m.
App. Sci. Glee Club, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1ST.

Y. W. C. A. Missionary Meeting. East Wing, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2ND.

Arts Conversation. Wm. Molson Hall, 8 p.m.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

On Christmas day Dr. Charles McEachran gave his annual dinner to the students of this Faculty. For the last nine years Dr. McEachran has provided a Christmas dinner to those students who were unable to spend their holidays at home. These dinners are always looked forward to with great pleasure by the boys, and are most enjoyable affairs.

The one this year was no exception to the rule. Nineteen students sat down to the repast, and the hearty manner in which they drank the genial Professor's health indicated that they had a warm place in their hearts for him and that they thoroughly appreciated his kindness.

Wales certainly has a most worthy representative in McGill.

On Dec. 20th, the annual Veterinary concert was held in the lecture room, 6 Union Ave. This affair was instituted some years ago by the students as an occasion to present a Christmas token to that efficient and worthy house-surgeon, Dr. John Milloy. The programme then consisted of a presentation speech by one of the students, and a response by the Doctor. Since then songs and dances have been added, and now it is really a first-class entertainment.

Our rambler from Binscarth now leads a quiet life.

NEW BOOKS.

"Salient Points in the Science of the Earth" is the title of a recently published book by that veteran author and scientist, Sir J. W. Dawson. It is an octavo volume of 500 pages, prefaced with the following sentence, which gives a fairly accurate forecast of its contents and object: "The present work contains much that is new and much in correction and amplification of that which is old; and is intended as a closing deliverance on some of the more important questions of geology, on the part of a veteran worker, conversant in his younger days with those giants of the generation, who in the heroic age of geological science piled up the mountains, on which it is now the privilege of their successors to stand."

It comprises eighteen chapters, each dedicated to some prominent co-worker and author, and dealing with different though kindred topics.

The work is really a compilation of some of the best monographs ever published by him, all having been revised and arranged in a more or less connected manner, and written in Sir William's faultless style, which makes it very interesting to any popular science reader, while not devoid of the discussion of weightier problems which will make it of value to the scientist. It undoubtedly represents the results and deductions of some of his best scientific work. There are also forty-six engravings illustrating the more important points.

In the first chapter, entitled "The starting point," the author lays down his well-worn hammer, and casts a retrospective glance over the field he has traversed, with its headlands and spurs, its rivers and valleys and tells us whence he draws the material for his work and his reasons for putting it in its present form. Succeeding this, he talks of "World-making," in which the reader is reminded of the vision of Mirza. A dream suggest the probable origin of the world, and this he graphically depicts. We see the black and shapeless masses beginning to revolve, light gradually breaking in upon them, and the earth and starry firmament appearing. The earth's crust becomes cracked and folded, mountains are piled upon, volcanoes pour out their lava, life appears in recurring forms and increasing complexity, until the earth of to-day appears before us. In successive periods we see different floras and faunas covering its surface and inhabiting its seas, and are given a description of what must have been the appearance of the primeval forests. The cause of volcanoes is also discussed, and we are told that the earth has a solid nucleus, with a comparatively thin crust, beneath which there are great semi-fluid "magmas" differing in specific gravity. The lava from the craters of volcanoes varies in consequence, depending upon the stratum from which the mass is derived.

He vigorously opposes the hypothesis of Haeckel and others as to the origin of life in successive geological periods, being merely an outcome of the "survival of the fittest," and claims that we must look for other causes to account for the advent of multitudinous forms of life at the beginning of each period.

He next discusses the "Imperfection of the geological record," and instances several cases of how in the most unexpected manner the gaps have been, and are being, filled up not only by professional geologists but also by amateurs. The history of the North Atlantic is graphically described in the fourth chapter, and is his revised address, when president, to the British Association at its meeting in Birmingham in 1866.

After making a general survey of the physiography of the earth, he discusses the conditions which determined its position and form, the changes it has experienced in geological times, the relation of these to the development of life on land and in water, and he foreshadows its probable future.

In the next two chapters we are introduced to some of his most important work: that which brought him first prominently before the scientific world in the earlier part of his career, and about which so many scientific battles have been fought. With unusual eloquence he tells the history of the discovery, and gives a description of that now famous fossil "Eozoon Canadense," indicating the dawn of animal life. He then proceeds to give us its probable relations to other forms of animal life, the manner of its mineralization and preservation, its microscopical characters, the part it played in the building of our great beds of Laurentian limestones, its probable origin, and final disappearance through altered environment from the fauna of later periods. This chapter will well repay perusal by all those interested in scientific research. It may be here stated that several paleontologists have denied this fossil a place in the extinct animal kingdom, and claim that it is of mineral origin. If it is clearly proved to be of animal origin, it represents one of the oldest, if not the oldest, form of organic remains known.

In the next chapter, which treats of the apparition and succession of animal forms, evidence is adduced from paleontology against the Darwinian theory of development, and after citing a great many instances, he sums up at the close of the chapter his views in regard to the origin of species, the modification and succession of forms, the extinction of some and the continuation of others, the periodicity of groups and the probable causes.

This is of great interest to the present school of scientists, as we have what are practically the final conclusions of one belonging to what might be called the Old School, brought up with the deep-rooted conviction that all things are of Divine origin, and adhering tenaciously to it throughout, embodying with caution and where necessary into his belief those principles of the later school which are consistent with his conception of development and with revelation.

In the following chapter he deals with "The origin and distribution of plants in geological times," giving approximately the appearance of the various groups from the lowest to the highest, and their modern representatives. We are told that the conditions of the earth were ever changing, and the fossil remains of

plants found in some localities are altogether inconsistent with the present climatic conditions, but point clearly to vast changes in the contour of the earth, which has been successively clothed with rich flowers, some of them giants of their types when compared with their modern representatives, but which have become extinct by the altered environment. He tells us that "there have been, and might be again, conditions which could convert the ice clad Arctic regions into blooming paradises, and which at the same time would moderate the fervent heat of the tropics," when even Spitzbergen might bloom as Eden. Following this we have a description of how the great coal beds have had their origin *in situ*, from huge forests of gigantic tropical trees, the representatives of which in modern times are comparatively small. He tells us of the process of metamorphosis which they underwent, which resulted in peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite coal, all such potent factors in our national wealth. In connection with this department, or Paleobotany, Sir William has done more probably than any other in describing and tracing the development of the fossil flora of the continent, and his collection in the Redpath Museum is probably the largest and best of any in America.

Contemporaneous with these huge carboniferous forests, there lived, as far as geological records tell us, the oldest land animals. Of these, a number of remains have been discovered in the hollow trunks of fossil trees, and in the next chapter the author gives us an account of these, the oldest air breathers. They consisted of snails, millipeds and some vertebrate forms allied to the batrachians and reptiles. The monograph concerning these represents a part of Sir William's best scientific work. The following chapter tells of how these and other forms have left literally their "Footprints on the sands of time," and illustrates how this is done by referring to the Atlantic seaboard, where continual depositions of detritus are taking place upon which animals leave their impressions. The mud there becomes baked in the sun, and the impression is preserved. The observance of such facts as these has been the means of clearing up a great many obscure markings in geological times which must have been made under analogous conditions.

Predetermination in nature is the heading of another chapter, which shows how some very old forms have come down to us but slightly modified, still retaining their fundamental types: for example, the Metis sponges.

The thirteenth chapter treats of the Great Ice Age. It tells of the time when our continent presented vastly different conditions to what it does at present, of great depression and consequent submergence, of huge icebergs floating from the North, eroding the rocks beneath, and carrying with them material destined to form future islands and shore deposits. He refers to Belle Isle, and the eroding action of the icebergs there, to glaciers and glacial action in general, and infers what the conditions must have been eight or ten thousand years ago, when whales were stranded on the

shores as far west as Smith's Falls, and the remains of representatives of the fauna at present living in the Gulf of St. Lawrence were left high up on the slopes of our mountains, which were then islands or completely inundated.

Climatical changes are then dealt with, and he mentions the theories set forth from time to time in explanation of them on astronomical as well as geological grounds.

Under the heading of the "Distribution of Animals and Plants," he discusses the Darwinian theory as to the origin of species in islands isolated at great distances from the continent, and compares Darwin's statements with data derived from geology.

Then follows a chapter on Alpine and Arctic plants, in which the author beautifully describes a trip on foot up the slopes of Mount Washington, and points out the change in the flora at different levels, and shows that it gradually approaches in character as we ascend that seen as we travel north, until at the summit true Alpine and Arctic plants are found.

The probable origin of the plants, and the reasons why they have remained until the present, with little or no modification, are stated, and this affords another instance of the immutability of species when once established, and remaining under the same conditions.

The last two chapters treat of the appearance of man on the earth and his place in Nature, the distinction between Palanthropic and Neanthropic, and the differences between their cranial capacity and development, along with the approximate age of the remains. He also gives some account of their habits and of the caves in which the remains are found.

The affinities between man and the lower animals are stated, and also the characters which place him above all other forms of animal life and makes nature subservient to his end. The whole story of the earth and every form of life has been one of progress and species like individuals have had their periods of birth, vigor and decay. The changing conditions probably have had something to do with this, but development has gone on higher and higher in each epoch until the final culmination in man.

The salient points treated are very important ones in geology, and are done in Sir William's easy and pleasing style, and running through every chapter, he shows an unwavering faith in a

"Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we will."

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

The question of the class picture is now absorbing the attention of the Final year. Already about twenty-five of them have consigned their classic lineaments to a happy permanence for the benefit of posterity. The rest can be seen at any time practising sweet smiles upon one another and striking theatrical attitudes after the fashion of the "stage-struck hero." The large and varied assortment of neckties would do credit to a dry-goods store. "We don't do these things for our health, gentlemen."

"Say, Jimmy, what's eucalyptol?"

"Why, don't you know? It's something or other called after Eucalyptus, the god who invented Medicine, of course."

It is said that arterial sclerosis is apt to fellow great mental and nerve strain. The members of the Fourth year are now in a very critical condition and are hardly expected to last out the session.

Even the Xmas and New Year feasts have their sad thoughts for the poor student, for as he looks upon that fowl, thoroughly "stuffed" yet robbed of all its feathers, he thinks how sad it would be if his condition were similar after the rapidly approaching spring examinations.

This practice of indefinite roll-calling in Medicine and Surgery is troubling the minds of the Third year men at present.

Regular clinics are now being held at the Royal Victoria Hospital, in Medicine and Surgery. This comes as near as possible to a "royal road to learning."

Mr. F. N. Rogers, who early in the session was attacked with typhoid fever, we are pleased to see has returned to his studies, and is looking quite able to cope with them. We hope he may be able to catch up to his work.

We are pleased to note that the "scrap" between the First and Second years which promised to become a formidable breach has subsided, and that apparent good feeling exists between the two classes.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

No Legal Briefs have been inserted in our last two issues, and in answer to numerous enquiries we would explain the absence by reminding our readers that the last number was issued during the holidays and that the previous number was printed while we were in the midst of Christmas examinations; of course there is an absolute incongruity between Law Examinations and Legal BRIEFS or, in fact, brevity of any description.

The Final year in Law have elected Mr. Gordon MacDougall to deliver the valedictory. This is as it should be; Mr. MacDougall, through seven years of college life, has always taken a prominent position among his fellow-students as well without as within the class-room, and it is fitting that he should receive this last post of honor as a mark of appreciation for

former services. It would be a good thing for old McGill if more of her students exhibited throughout their course the same amount of public spirit and University feeling which has marked "Mack's" college career.

On Wednesday the 10th inst., Judge Archibald received a congratulatory address from the students of the Faculty in connection with his recent elevation to the Bench.

The address was as follows:—

HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD,
Superior Court, Montreal.
HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,

The Students of the Faculty of Law of McGill University beg to offer you their most hearty congratulations on your recent well-deserved promotion to the Bench of the Superior Court of this district. They consider this evidence of public confidence not only a fit recognition of your eminent ability and legal learning, but also a compliment to the Law Faculty of this University, which has long had the privilege of being able to avail itself of your distinguished services.

It is the earnest wish of your students that you may long be spared to perform the duties of the high function to which you have been called by the rulers of this country, and also that the arduous duties of your position will not in the future prevent the continuance of your connection with this Faculty, which has been attended in the past with such great benefit to those who have had the privilege of attending your courses.

GORDON W. MACDOUGALL,
President.

CHAS. D. GAUDET,
Vice-President.

CHAS. WHITE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Judge replied feelingly, and appeared to reciprocate heartily the good-will manifested towards him.

The ladies he essays to ogle,
Of the Faculty he's the Grand Mogul,
And he has Roman law
In the cricks of his jaw,
And is commonly called Arthur H....!

What's in a name? Sometimes much,—for instance, in the case of a cheque. Again:—Wednesday the 10th inst. was a cold day. On that day about 4 p.m., a promising youth from the Townships with a friend was drifting Faculty-wards, when suddenly the youth exclaimed: "My ears are freezing! O what shall I do?" "Haus-on,..." the friend began sympathetically. "Right you are," interrupted the sufferer as he directed his digitals towards the freezing parts.

The Mackerel is a swift fish.

We trust that in the spring examination no sale none of the boys will be *sold*.

A lecture was given in the Faculty of Law lately, on the question of harmonizing the relations between "Wages and Capital." The problem has no terrors for the law student, $O^{\circ} = O^{\circ}$ and always will so harmonize.

Judging from the expression on the new Judge's face, when one of our enthusiastic sophomores squealed out in ecstasy "Oh! Lilian Russel!!" his honor must have doubted whether he was entering the same old timer faculty room or the less portentous but gayer precincts of the green room.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

For the remainder of the session Prof. Callendar will lecture to the Second Year on "heat".

It was with a sad heart that he wrote at the end of his paper, "I am rattled and consequently plucked." The examiner's heart was touched, but he plucked him just the same.

The student who said that ammonia had a "picky" smell, was probably thinking of a "plucking" smell.

The Gzowski silver medal for the best paper read during the past year before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers has been awarded to Prof. J. T. Nicolson, for his paper on the "Transmission of Energy by Compressed Air." The undergraduates extend their hearty congratulations.

Q. What did you get in Projection?

A. Fifteen.

Q. What for?

A. For writing my name neatly.

The Annual Dinner of the Faculty of Applied Science will be held at the Balmoral Hotel on the 26th inst. Let Freshmen, Seniors, everybody, turn out and make the dinner as successful, from a numerical point of view, as it will assuredly be in other respects.

Mr. J. K. Scammell '94 has been obliged to abandon his course on account of ill-health. We hope to hear of his speedy recovery.

The latest rumor among the Fourth Year Miners, is to the effect that a certain member of the Honor Geology class has great reason to regret that his name does not begin with "W."

The first students' meeting for the session in connection with the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers was held in the Society's rooms, Mansfield St., on the 12th inst. A most interesting and instructive paper was read by Mr. A. S. Dawson '94, on "Changes in the Main Line of the C.P.R." It is understood that the next meeting will be held on the 25th, when a mechanical subject will probably be discussed. A large attendance of students from all the courses is desirable, on account of the useful character of the meetings as well as for the encouragement of "home talent."

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

Since presentations seem to be the order of the day, it is not surprising that one of our Seniors was the recipient of what is at once an indispensable requisite of the geological student and a memento of one of those pleasant geological excursions which were so much enjoyed by all.

It is the prevailing opinion that Proserpina must have picked up and put in her pocket the head of the small hammer that was lost, just as she was preparing to hasten away to brighten Pluto's domains for a time. It is just possible she may bring it back with her in the spring, for pockets are so inaccessible that her grim lord would never dream that she had anything so foreign to her nature concealed about her person. The presentation was simply made, but the shuffling of feet just around the corner cut short the words of thanks for the gift which was fully appreciated.

For sale in the Donalds rooms, valuable notes in Physiology.

The menagerie in the Museum on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., seems to be a very badly trained one. Any slight occurrence causes a great commotion among its members.

What an "unprincipled" place McGill still is!

2 Pi r.

Why do we not like pie?
Because it is too 'ard.

"Il aime à se faire prier."

Translated by Senior (prompted by kind-hearted Junior).—"He loves to say his prayers."

Did you ever hear of the "Sweet Girl Graduate" who wrote the following on the fly leaf of her text-book, on Science:

"If there should be another flood,
For refuge hither fly;
Though all the world should be submerged,
This book would still be dry."

AN AMUSING APOLOGY.

An English newspaper, *The Yorkshire Post*, recently announced the death of a Mr. John Sedgwick, and had to make a correction, as the gentleman was still alive. By way of putting the matter right, the correction concluded thus: "The paragraph reached us from a 'usually trustworthy correspondent, and we regret that he appears to have been misinformed.'"

This reminds one of the story of Dean Swift; he had announced the death of someone, and the someone wrote to contradict it. "This," said the Dean, "is proof positive that he is dead, for he incapable of telling the truth."

ARTS NOTES.

The result of the Christmas examination was a great surprise to many. Some are jubilant, while others ask in despair, "Where am I at?" The havoc in the ranks of the First Year seems to have been quite as great as usual, though comparatively few were hopelessly "ploughed."

Most of those who failed will be able to regain their places with the kind assistance of "sups." The honors were pretty fairly distributed, no one having carried off more than was due. At the same time, only one succeeded in taking a first class standing in every subject, though others came very near doing so.

The results were more surprising in other classes. Some surprised all their friends by taking very high rank, while others, who always have been in the van, were much mortified to see their names in Class II or Class III. Well, never mind; we will do better next time.

Junior, soliloquizing:

"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

The Library is now open until 6 p.m., and again from 8 p.m. until 10 p.m., excepting on Saturdays when it is closed at 5 p.m., as formerly.

Our "Kindergarten" have formed a toboggan slide in front of the Redpath Museum. The turn-out in the afternoons is remarkable. It is all right so long as they do not mistake the side-walk for the slide.

A city printer wants "a good boy to make a devil of." No use applying at McGill.

It is gratifying to hear that Stanstead Wesleyan College is having a very successful session this year. It could hardly be otherwise, with such a man as Rev. Mr. Flanders as Principal. There are besides the students in the Academical, Commercial, and Musical departments, fourteen undergraduates in Arts—six in

the Second Year and eight in the First Year. As Stanstead College is in affiliation with McGill, we may expect to see some of its students with us next year. We will make those who are so fortunate as to come, welcome.

The Arts Conversazione will be held on Friday, the 9th of February.

Le R——, '95 (speaking of the comment on the Roman pronunciation made in a recent issue), "I never heard that Cæsar died of the 'falling sickness,' I thought he died of too many Roman punches."

Sophomore:—"I have an intensely interesting plot for a story."

Editor:—"I am delighted. You had better write it up for the competition in the FORTNIGHTLY."

Sophomore:—"Well, the only trouble is that it has already been written up by Rider Haggard." Editor faints.

At a recent meeting the Third Year appointed a committee to make arrangements for the annual tramp over to the Club House. The following comprise the Committee:—Messrs. Hanson, Le Roy, Tooke, Dyer and Symmes.

A covered walk, or even a common plank-walk, leading from the Arts Building to the Museum and Library, would be a great convenience. Wading in snow over one's ankles through people's back yards may be interesting, but it has its drawbacks.

Reading Notes.

Students, teachers and physicians get Turkish baths at half price, at the Turkish Bath Institute in this city. Travellers say that nowhere in Europe can you get a better bath.

Medical men generally are now recommending the Turkish Bath for the general health, and more especially for rheumatism, coughs and colds. It is a very pleasant remedy.

Gentlemen have the early morning, afternoon and evening hours. The bath is conveniently situated, being on St. Monique at the foot of McGill College Avenue.

A very fine upright piano is now on view in L. E. N. Pratte's piano warerooms, No. 1676 Notre Dame street. The case is in Brazilian rosewood, natural color, and has been manufactured at L. E. N. Pratte's factory. As to its musical qualities, it is only necessary to mention that it is an exact duplicate of the instrument sold and delivered last week to Prof. R. O. Pelletier, organist to St. Peter's Cathedral, for his personal use as well as that of his advanced pupils.



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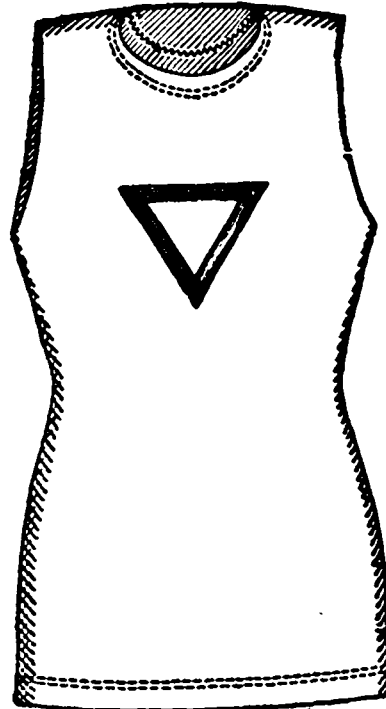
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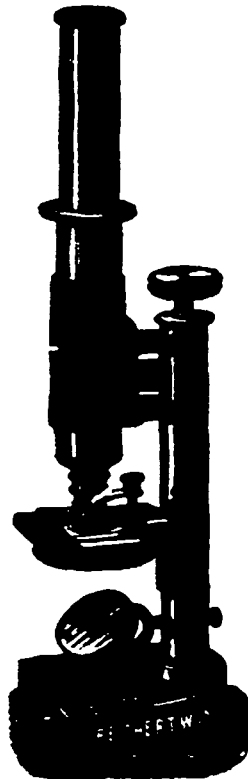
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The members of this Committee and of the other College publications are reminded that DESBARATS & Co. execute Photo-Engravings in the best style, suitable for Magazine illustrating. The supplement issued in the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY at the end of last season was a fair sample of their work.

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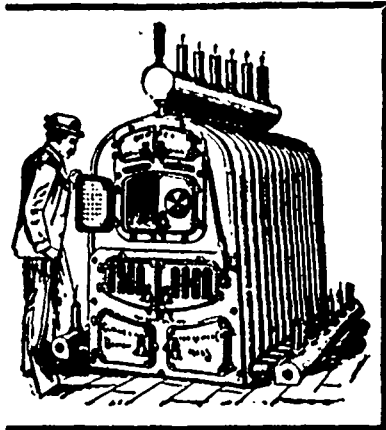
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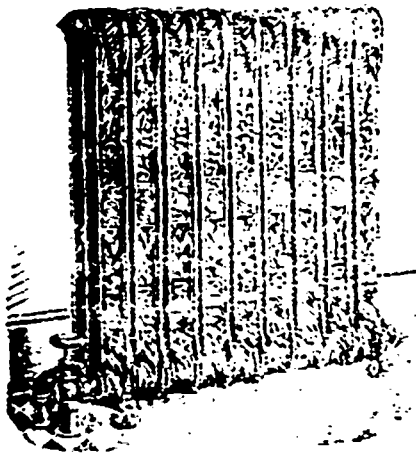
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