

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



VOL. I., No. 8.

TERMS: \$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, MAY 1ST, 1874.

## Liberal Education.

(Continued.)

For even granting that the first object of a liberal education be a discipline of the mental powers, would not this be had more completely by the change which I have suggested? Take the faculty of memory,—will not a long string of zoological names train it superior to anything connected with mathematical study, or Greek roots? or the faculty of judging,—is not a keen discrimination called forth in the examination of rocks with their fauna and markings, and referring them to their proper place in the geological periods? What in mathematics or classics tends so much to the improvement of the mind as a thorough study of mental and moral philosophy and natural theology? Will not a critical acquaintance with the writings of Milton, Addison, or Shakespeare be as likely to contribute to the formation of a good style as an acquaintance with the best classical authors? Will not an accurate philological study of the English language give as great a fund of words, and acquaint us with the different shades of meaning in relation thereto, as any philological study of Latin and Greek? Just at this point we are met by our opponents, who say that in order to this study of our mother tongue it is necessary to have a knowledge of both Latin and Greek, inasmuch as our language is intimately related to them. But I maintain that the English language has now reached a period in its development in which it can be studied in the absence of an acquaintance with either Latin or Greek. It is not now in the days of its nonage, and as it has ceased to borrow from the dead languages; so it can and ought to dispense with their aid, and be independent. All that is necessary to obtain a thorough familiarity with it is to avail ourselves of the recent philological researches of the Germans.

It is sometimes urged in favour of the study of the classics, that in the absence of a knowledge of them mines of intellectual wealth would be sealed to us. The time was when this could be urged with considerable force, but that time is gone; for we may be said to have exhausted those ancient stores, and what was worth preserving has been arrayed in an English dress, and is thus accessible to English students.

It is not with us now, either, as it was with the great English authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for to them there were few English models worthy of their imitation, and little higher knowledge outside of classical text-books; hence it was of importance that they should understand them. In our case, however, there are English models on which it is scarcely possible to improve, and we have so much useful knowledge

wrapped up in our own language, that no man, be he never so diligent, can exhaust it; and to talk of diving for more into old, musty classical works, is simply absurd. Classics are the most favourable to the cultivation of the æsthetic—they give a degree of refinement unattainable by any other study. Do they? That they do is generally believed even by those opposed to them. However, I will venture to deny the truth of this; for while we find that the Greek, by reason of its wonderful harmony, its pregnancy, its elasticity, and its gracefulness, and that while some passages in the Latin as well as in the Greek, simply master-pieces as works of art, do tend to the development of the æsthetic part of our nature and the refinement of the intellect, yet there is so much to be met with in reading of an opposite tendency that, on the whole, their influence is anything other than elevating. All who have gone through a University course must have experienced this. Very much of the writing, indeed, is inferior in its composition, and in moral tone it is, for the most part, the emanation of depraved men, living in a most depraved age.

Suppose, then, the curricula were changed as I have indicated, what would be the effects on our living? Why, simply a combination of those blessed results brought about during the last quarter century by the students of physical science, chemistry, geology, zoology, botany, political economy, modern languages, and philosophy all of which have contributed so largely to the enlightenment and comfort of mankind. We can easily discern the effects of a more intimate acquaintance with these sciences in every department of life,—earth, air and sea have been compelled to give up increased benefits to men; social relationships have been more thoroughly understood, the duties to our fellow men more clearly known, and new avenues to usefulness and enjoyment have been opened up. Compare the results of classics for the past twenty-five years—with the above, and where are they? Compare the results of the life of Herbert Spencer—a man devoid of classical training—with the results of the most proficient Latin and Greek scholar, and where are they? The former has most assuredly contributed much to the betterment of the race, whereas the latter has dwarfed intellects, fossilized promising minds, and retarded the advance of a higher civilization.

JERKAB MALCS.

NOTE.—The address of Professor Murray to the graduating class covered the ground that has been taken up by the writer of the above and the correspondence in reference to his last contribution on a following page. We would refer the writer to the Professor's able address, which showed that both kinds of study were valuable and that one should not exclude the other.—EDITOR.]

### Carper.

You have seen him—a man of down-cast visage, in which there is no place for a bright smile—whose face reflects his inmost soul, in which dwells an eternal dissatisfaction—demon—another devil worse than himself—whom he cherishes and nurtures, feeding him with every species of uncomfortable foreboding, wishes for things to be different, and all manner of fault-finding.

He began by thinking that the world might be better—that the state of affairs might be improved. He went a little further and thought he might be the agent by which such improvement might be brought about. Perhaps, at first, he made a faint struggle to be jolly—to break down the wall that seemed to be growing up round his heart, and let a little of the light of life stream in. But it was his nature, and his endeavours were vain. That nature assisted the demon at work—helped him to build his walls, and swept and garnished the dark tenement, and placed therein food for the demon's voracity. After that there was no more attempt to turn him out; had there been, it would not have been successful. You can train a young tree—the sapling is pliable; you can keep out a demon—for you can shut the door; but you cannot straighten a gnarled old trunk, you cannot eject a demon when once he occupies—he is a life tenant!

What a nuisance is such a man in his family—in the world at large, and especially in the world of College! Commencing with the authorities and ending with the College janitor, no one does what is right. Take him in a society, he is ever on the watch for something that needs correction; nothing pleases him. In a business meeting he opposes every measure, good or bad—criticises the management, and all his fault-finders are with minor matters, unimportant points that go for nothing. Sometimes it seems to be a spirit of patronage that possesses him—at others a spirit of spite. Explain away an objection, he meets it with another; reason away a charge, the very reason provides him with a second. He will shift his ground—deny a proposition one moment, admit it the next—if only he can find some fault somewhere. Conviction dawns not upon him; his intellectual being is too blinded to admit of any ray of light striking upon his soul. Is he on a Committee? Happy are ye if ye belong not to it, for verily is a Committee-man's life made a burden to him by one of these Carpers. How much better it would be if the President used a blue handkerchief at the meetings instead of a white one, and if the Secretary would have the minute-book bound in pink black ink instead of purple! Then, too, why should not the other members do more or do less? Does a man work? to the Carper he is a busybody. Does he keep himself quiet? he is lazy and good for nothing. What is done, is done wrong; what is not done, ought to be done. There seems to be a notion in his mind that all the labour lies upon his own shoulders,—a mistaken idea, since, in truth, your first-class Carper does no work at all!

But he is most unbearable when he is in a patronizing mood. "Ye poor unhappy mortals," as he would say, "ye are all wrong. Nothing ye can do can possibly be right! Such and such is the correct way. Thus and thus only, in my way, can you hope to attain anything like perfection." Ah, my fault-finding friend, yours, of all ways, is likely to be the wrong one, as being yourself a mere bag of words and not a man of action.

But if in a society he thus carries on his trade of carping, he is infinitely worse as a promoter of sports and the like. In a Cricket and Foot-ball Clubs, and on an Athletic Committee, his presence is no aid. He belongs to it but to find some place to pick a hole. If the place be a weak one, so much the better. He will pick his hole in it, but will he help to darn it? If there be no weak spot, why his imagination goes a long way, like that of the Irishman's horse. He will be in favour of changing some rule, supplying some new-fangled notion. Or he will complain that this or that man ought to be on the team, and this or that one put off. In fact, all that are on are failures—all that are off ought to be on. Let a change be made, he is not satisfied. A new man is not to be depended on, he will say. He may run well, but plays badly, or plays well and runs badly. The team disgraced the College because their belts were not straight at that last match against the town; or Brown had a hole in his cap; Smith wore breeches in-stead of knickerbockers; Robinson didn't kick a goal, or Jones missed a catch, which *he* would'nt have done in their place.

Then, after the Committee have expended their energies upon a pitch, or in laying out a course, and think they have arrived at something that will do, along comes Mr. Carper and sees a small

bare place in the pitch, or a blade of grass too long, and he will see a hundred places that would have done better. And why see it laid in that precise direction? The slightest angle would free it from an imaginary sunbeam or breeze. He wouldn't have turfed it, but have had it sown—or if it were sown it ought to have been turfed, certainly. He wouldn't have and hasn't done anything towards it at all! He will say it wants rolling, but don't ask him to lend a hand!—Just came for a minute to look at it!—and find fault with others' labour—"Can't stop a second, &c."

He will discover that the cross-bar of the foot-ball goals are the eighth of an inch too high or too low; that the ground is too long or too short by half a yard; that there is something wrong with the ball; it is a couple of grains heavier or lighter than it ought to be, and a variety of other important (?) errors. Then, as to the rules, they ought to be altered in some way or other; they are entirely wrong, and so would any others you might find for him.

But of all the positions in which you find him the Carper is, perhaps, worst on an Editorial Committee. How he can revel in fault-finding—the paper did not appear early enough—the proof-reading was badly done—the wrong articles got into the paper! The poetry was bad—the paper was not properly delivered—advertisements were put in that ought not to have been. He would have done this, that, or the other thing differently. True, he was not there to do it or see it done; but then if he had been, how different it would have been! He never pauses to reflect whether the change would have been for the worse. That idea never strikes him. He never thinks that, as his place to share the labour. No, he has appointed himself Carper-in-chief—and does his work well. He can criticise the contributions of others, if he does not contribute himself; he can abuse the carelessness of the proof-reading, though he may never be on hand to do it better.

Humanity is assailed with many temptations, and is withal long-suffering. But a certain bound there is to all endurance. His fellows will often turn upon Carper, in which case he will consider himself as an injured innocent, too good for this world's ingratitude. His comrades are similarly minded, if only he might be removed to another! It is the lot of man to be afflicted, and it is his duty to bear his afflictions with patience; but there are some under which he cannot but be restive. It is the special duty of the Carper to keep us from being satisfied with ourselves and what we do and what we say. All things have their uses, and who shall say that this is not his,—to prevent other men from vain glory? But if that be his use, at least in fulfilling it he does as much harm as may be. No one can look at the world through rose-coloured spectacles while he is by. Under his interpretation everything is wrong. The light which he throws upon men and matters is sickly in its glare, giving all that it illumines an unhealthy, bilious appearance.

There seems no cure for them. There is only one cure—viz: to set to work and do, to act and discover the difficulties that beset action, and so to discover their own imperfections and compare them with those of others. It is wonderful how much is gained by comparison. Take one's own achievements and compare them with those of others. It is like applying the wrong end of a telescope to an object. How small and insignificant appear our own misfortunes when compared with others that are greater! If one of your Carpers could be made really and honestly a man of action, his carping would cease. Men who work are those who least find fault. But, sad to say, we must have a certain number of these dissatisfied wretches to worry out our lives; sometimes, thank fortune, to amuse us by the very depth of their stupidity and insufferable usurpation of the office of correcter where there seems naught to require correction. A bow-string and a sack is their just due! So it would seem, and so only might a confirmed Carper be led to think over the error of his ways, and perhaps he might then only be removed to another sphere of carping! Some men will find fault with heaven—if they ever get there.

We all have a tendency to find fault, especially with what does not belong to us or has not been done by us. There is in most of us an idea that self is the only person in the universe who knows or does what is right. It is just this tendency and self-conceit which combine to make one that awful instrument of torture, a Carper. We need not become so, but it requires care to prevent it, and with so many examples before us, and with the loathing in which we hold such characters, there is a powerful inducement in favour of our not becoming so.

In a college such men should be marked men. In no case should they be put on a committee, or allowed to have more than ordinary say in matters of college interest. How smoothly does

the work go on where all are heartily engaged in it—when there are none to raise petty objections to forms of procedure—when all are willing to do their best, and not cavil at what is honestly done by others! Sometimes men are admired by others for being Carpers! Let those who so admire serve on a committee with one! Knowledge, it is said, drives away fear and respect. It is for the unknown that mankind has the most reverence. We will suppose that it is on this principle that people admire Carpers. For us—

REX.

### Correspondence.

#### EXEMPTIONS.

To the Editor of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

SIR.—A few words on the subject which I am about to discuss will not, I think, be amiss at this time. I learn that the Faculty has extended to the Third Year that system of Exemptions which has long rankly flourished in the Fourth. I have always been opposed to the system; but it has become so firmly rooted that we can hardly hope to get rid of it altogether. This extension of it, however, is recent enough to admit of attack with some prospect of success.

Those who are interested in and acquainted with the matter, will pardon me for briefly describing it. Law and Medical Students in the third year of Arts may omit Astronomy and Optics and one other subject. In the fourth year they may omit two subjects. \*The exemptions allowed to Theological Students are even greater. Honour men may pass in their specialty (honour and ordinary) and one other subject attending five or six lectures a week. All this is given in greater detail in the Calendar. And now it is proposed that those taking third year honours shall be allowed to omit a subject. I mean to attack the system in general, and thus, *a fortiori* any extension of it.

I have looked over the list of graduates in Arts since '64, the year in which our system took its present standing. I find that five-eighths took honours—some took honours and did their work in other faculties at the same time. Altogether, I think I may safely say that the proportion claiming exemptions on various grounds was not less than seven-eighths. This ought to be enough in itself to show the small amount of work required for an Arts degree. The fact is, there is far too much haste and far too little of the real spirit which should animate young men. Their object is to acquire the prestige of a degree and to pursue their professional studies without that *loss of time* which would be caused by a thorough education in Arts. To show what this spirit is, let me quote from a contribution to your last number: "The majority of these presenting themselves at our universities are the hardy sons of toil, and whose elementary training is, in consequence, defective. I have known not a few, entering on the studies of the four years' curriculum, whose acquaintance with Latin and Greek did not extend beyond three months. Now to admit such under the present system is little short of criminal on the part of the authorities. It is a wrong done to the young men—an evil done to the country, because they are compelled to spend the greater part of four years, in the prime of life, in poring over Latin and Greek texts from which they derive no lasting advantage. \* \* Their mental effort is almost purely a mechanical one."—And so on. The hardy sons of toil whose acquaintance with classics does not extend beyond *three months*, whose mental effort is almost purely a *mechanical* one, whose elementary training is defective, think it very unpresuming, no doubt, to present themselves for matriculation and to expect in due season to write B.A. after their names. These form "one half of the number to be found in our halls of learning, and generally among these are (*sic*) to be found the least alloy. In these are the stamina, the administrative talent, and the moral courage requisite to a nation's greatness." What a pity that men of such noble qualities should be compelled to spend the greater part of four years, with all the disadvantages of defective elementary education, in gaining their rights! Surely they ought to be born with a mothers' mark of B.A. on their foreheads. This being, in the present state of science, impossible, the Faculty does all that can be expected to gratify their desires by the exemption system. Were it not highly impertinent in me to offer advice to beings so gifted, I might suggest that they should show their moral courage by dispensing a degree which can be obtained without being able to "translate properly five lines of Homer or Juvenal."

A University degree is supposed to have some value. People look upon it as a certificate of a certain amount of study, a know-

ledge of the dead languages, in short a liberal education. They are disappointed when a graduate (whose elementary education was defective) says that "he done all them things once," but can't translate *nil desperandum* or *e pluribus unum*. Yet this is within my own experience.

A degree should mean what people suppose it means. At present a man may substitute for that an acquaintance more or less perfect with natural history or mathematics or some other honour branch,—in fact five men may take the B.A. for specialties none of them having any resemblance to any of the others. This comes very near absurdity. This is a foolish concession to men who having the acquirements above quoted have the consummate impudence to expect medals, honour, professions, distinction in after life. Medals should be, as you have stated, the mark of solid learning and high abilities, not the rewards of cramming by men whose early education is disgracefully defective. It is quite possible, believe me, for a man of good abilities, who has kept up with his work, to take double honours; a really strong man might take two medals without the exemptions. Last year the whole class graduated in first rank honours. The truth of it is that the rewards and reputations acquired are altogether out of proportion to the work. It is much easier for a man to do a large amount of work which he likes than to do a much smaller quantity of what is distasteful to him. But this latter is often what he most needs and the degree should be the incentive to it. As it is, it serves merely to stimulate him to do work which he would often do without it, and rewards him very disproportionately for it. I disapprove of honour exemptions because they are unnecessary for men of average ability who have kept up with their work; and no others deserve exemptions. As for professional students, they are encouraged either to neglect their Arts studies for the sake of their profession, or to acquire a profession, partly at least, in order to gain their B.A. more easily. These courses are equally injurious. The education acquired at college is not so extensive that it can afford to be pared down, no matter how little. And as to encouraging "the hardy sons of toil" to enter professions, it is the very worst thing for them. The country has as many persons, doctors, and lawyers as it can well support, and a good many more than it needs. We have enough of decree and profession humbug. Is knowledge not good enough without three or four letters which may mean anything or nothing? It is time to raise the standard, not to lower it. We think too much of having a large number of men without considering what they are really worth. We multiply endowments of medals and scholarships which could be much better expended in other ways. We want now a good chair of History, another of Political Economy. We want a large range of subjects taught by the best men, so that those who desire knowledge may know where to look for it; and a degree not so easy to obtain as to divest it of glory. Better have a smaller number of students and not so many of these great men who are too old to remain at school, too ignorant to leave it for some years later than they do. There is too great competition of universities, we suppose, for us to be able to effect much; but McGill might have the courage to raise its standard, even though at the cost of a few of its by no means invaluable undergraduates. I do not write this to sneer at any man or class of men, but purely to advance as much as I can the interests of our University.

I am, &c.,

A GRADUATE.

#### LIBERAL EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE:

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Have the goodness to carry yourself back in imagination to the Augustan age of Roman Literature, and to dwell for a moment on one of the most worthless men of that period. When you consider the conduct of one who was soaring and ambitious, but had not the power to climb the ladder of fame by his unaided efforts, you will agree with me that the character of the vile Bathylus, who would, by his mendacity, have made his name honourable at the expense of Virgil, is, to say the least, not one to inspire admiration.

False, indeed, who arrogated to himself, a writer of the lowest order, the authorship of such highly finished verses as

*Nocte pluit toto, redeunt spectacula mane;  
Divisum imperium cum Jove Caesar habet.*

My wonder is that Augustus, in whose honour they were inscribed, failed to see in the distich the work of no less a shining star than the poet of Mantua; and that the impostor was

not ordered to transport himself to Tami, whither Ovid was banished some time later for a much s lighter, or rather, no real offence.

But if emperors were so easily gulled in those days, we have to thank the press in this nineteenth century that imitators and plagiarists cannot impose on us now with their ideas obtained at second-hand, and worked up for print in second-rate composition. You are, no doubt, curious about my meaning; let me, therefore, anticipate your conjecture as to the bearing of these remarks.

In your last issue there appeared an article from the pen of a writer of the class referred to above, whose whole originality seems to have been expended in the tedious process of transposing the letters of his name, which he was bound to put in some shape or other at the end of his effusion. Would that he had gone through this pleasing task after, instead of before, writing on Liberal Education. I confess to a wish that he had invested his article with a little more well-directed ingenuity, and that he had given us something more than a review of other men's opinions—for a much better penned exposition on the same subject appeared in the November (73) number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, but whether Jerkab Males drew on it for his knowledge, I will not venture to state, for, as you know, Mr. Editor, libel suits are too common to allow of my indulgence in too free-speaking. The reflection, however, that there is a great deal of similarity between the one and the other is irresistible.

If the writer in the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE has not already seen Professor Atkinson's paper, I should strongly recommend it to his perusal, and wish him more enlightened views on the subject than he seems to have already. But my business now is to correct one or two assertions in his article which are too glaring in their misrepresentation to be passed over in silence; and let it be understood that I would hardly have undertaken to do this, but that he seems to have written it as a direct refutation of my article on the Classics which appeared in the March number of the GAZETTE. Males is quite welcome to entertain and promulgate his opinions, crude as they may be; but when he makes false statements, it is the duty of every true friend of the University to set him right. I am sorry that in writing this I should shew myself on the side opposed to that "by no means unintelligent class" who believe that the old system is well nigh collapsed; but if I cannot be intelligent without joining that party, I would rather show myself in my true colours, and sail under the flag of those who drift down the stream that leads to the far past, where naught but the sound of "dead formulas" is heard, and nothing but antiquated accumulations gathered. It is some consolation, however, to think that the "antiquated" ones are still in the ascendant, and are likely to remain there so long as they have no stronger opponent to urge the cause of the reform than Jerkab Males.

I am quite ready to admit that the grinding theory as stated by him would have applied to a period of some twenty years back; but that the method of classical teaching is different now, it is almost needless to mention; for even the "old sticks" in the light of that truer psychology which pretends to investigate the laws of the juvenile mind, have thought it advisable to mix the sweet with the bitter, and to make it advisable to mix the Greek and Latin grammars a little more palatable in their administration. A quarter of a century ago, the birch was the true accompaniment of the grammar; but in these days the bloody symbol is preserved only for the benefit of those refractory pupils who will not take quietly that which is good for the health of their minds. The great difference now is that in reading the classics, the aim of the teacher or professor is to make the schoolboy or student understand the author he is reading, and it is not his fault if the blockhead will not take any interest in his subject.

And even supposing the method of classical training had not been marked by a new era, do we wish for any better proof of the efficacy of the old grinding theory than will be given by an appeal to the loftiest minds of England, which are to be found in the greatest statesmen, orators and poets of that "tight little island"? And who are the teachers of the truer psychology but those whose minds were first strengthened by the grammars and abstract mathematics before they became the philosophers whose classical training gave them the thread by which to find their way out of the labyrinthine windings of Platonic subtlety or Aristotelian reasoning? If the old system has done its work, not only "tolerably" but surpassingly well for 150 years, there is no reason why for the next two or even two hundred centuries it should not do the same work just as well; for I am not aware that the development of the human mind takes place in any different

way now from what it did when nothing but classics and mathematics were taught in colleges. And still less was I aware that the minds of Canadians are so differently constituted from the inhabitants of the rest of the civilized world, as to make a different system of education necessary to ward off those "baneful effects," of which Jerkab Males writes without understanding what he means. Is Males as ignorant of the nature of a B. A. as some of your friends, Mr. Editor, who, after they have made up their minds that you are going in for the legal profession, inform you that you must be nearly a full fledged lawyer when you are well nigh at the end of your four years course in Arts? On what other plea than ignorance can he recommend that an Arts course in Canada should comprise nothing more than physical and natural science and mental and moral philosophy, while in England, the old system is still adhered to? And all this for the sake of "the harly sons of toil," whose defective elementary teaching is to give them immunity from the regular course and to procure for them at the end, a degree on the same terms as those who have had a first-class school education to begin with. As it is, those who come up from the sixth form have, in their first year, to be put back into work that they have done in the fourth form, for the benefit of those whose education does not extend beyond what they have derived from the common school. The question may well be asked why this unalloyed class come to college when they know what they have to encounter, and when they are fully aware that their acquaintance with Latin and Greek is limited to three months. I should say that the criminality of their admission under such circumstances rests rather with themselves, and that the conduct of the authorities is to be censured only in so far as they allow such men to pass their matriculation. Let the men who, in after years, are to constitute the "nation's greatness," understand that McGill is not, or ought not to be a place where a school and college education is combined, but that they must devote four years at least to elementary training before they come up for their Arts course, or else take the consequences. It is absurd to suppose that they can blame anyone but themselves if they allow to waste the prime of life over dry texts, from which if they only knew how to use them, they would gain a material advantage. If among the harly sons of toil is to be found the stamina and administrative talent requisite to the nation's greatness, that is no reason why they should not properly prepare themselves for college or keep themselves away from a proper school because they are afraid of becoming alloyed in their intercourse with the youth of a public place of learning. We have heard of civilization tending to the degeneration of a race, but we never supposed that a public school was just the place to foster such a tendency.

"For all their translations they are indebted to Mr. Bohn; not one in ten can translate properly five lines of Homer or Juvenal at the termination of their course." Then all I can say to Jerkab Males is that it is a piece of gross carelessness on the part of the examiners, that they allowed such men to proceed beyond their first year. But for the credit of the University I am happy to deny such a bold assertion. Either it is a most wilful misrepresentation of one who is bound to gain his point at any cost, or else he is as ignorant of the rudiments of mathematics as he appears to be of the classics. Let me by a small calculation set him right. By a reference to the calendar it will be seen that out of eight graduates last year, four took honours in classics during their course; this year I can answer for eight out of seventeen who would pass a creditable examination on the Greek and Latin literature of the past four years, and next year more than half the graduating class will consist of those who have already distinguished themselves in that branch of education. Such an estimate will give us an average of something over fifty instead of ten per cent., as the sanguinary perverter of the truth would lead us to believe, who could translate something more than Homer or Juvenal after they have obtained their Bachelor's degree. Such being the case I do not think that the time has yet come when we can afford to put the classics (mathematics I say nothing about, for to treat them in this way is out of the case.) in a subordinate position, however much it may be convenient to the "unprepared class" to have the prominence given to other subjects for which it is not so necessary to have a previous training. And seeing that the old grinding theory will run on in its old groove for many a long day to come, my advice to the disciples of Jerkab Males, is to submit with a good grace and to suffer a little contamination at the public schools, rather than send themselves off into consumption over their Greek and Latin texts at college.

Please insert this, Mr. Editor, for their benefit, and oblige their well-wisher,

G. B. W.

## University Literary Society,

SESSION 1873-74.

The past winter is to be remembered as one of unusual moment and enjoyment. We had the drama, concerts, balls, official receptions, conversations, and a series of sporting exhibitions. But the chief, perhaps, among our sources of enjoyment and entertainment, were the lectures given by several distinguished men, under the auspices of the University Literary Society. The season's course embraced men who have distinguished themselves on both continents as statesmen, orators, authors, explorers, and men of science, and probably no city in our Dominion could boast of such an array of lecturers. The course was opened in the month of October last by Mr. Harvey Bawtree, giving a free reading, and which was well patronized, as is generally the case with such entertainments. The first regular lecturer in the course was Gerald Massey, the poet. His lectures upon "The Sea Kings of England" and "Charles Lamb" were scholarly, pictorial, glowing, and at times, ready eloquent; we might say they were splendid *prose epics*. Close upon Mr. Massey's lectures came the splendid declamations of J. M. Jewell. His readings surpassed the most sanguine expectations of all, and he may, without doubt, be put down as the best reader that ever paid a visit to this city. He was followed by Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., the author of "Ginx's Baby," "Lord Bantam," &c. &c., who gave us his "Satirists of England" and "The England of To-day." The latter touched the "mock loyalty" of a number, and many of whom, we are sorry to say, never heard it; and hence, were not in a position to judge one way or another. Dr. I. I. Hayes, the well-known traveler and explorer, came early in the month of February. He gave three of his admirable lectures, teeming with information concerning Arctic discovery, illustrated by means of views which were taken during the Doctor's three voyages to the Polar regions. The Society, on the second night of Hayes's lectures, was honoured by a visit from the Earl and Countess of Dufferin. The Governor General expressed himself to the officers of the Society as highly pleased with Dr. Hayes's lecture. Mr. R. J. DeCordova, of New York, favored us with three numerous lectures, which were largely attended by all classes of our citizens. Mr. Wendell Phillips, the eminent American orator, was induced after considerable difficulty to give two lectures under the auspices of the Society, which he did early in the month of March, and favoured us with "Dan O'Connell" and his great lecture "The Lost Arts." His lectures were perfectly brilliant and well received. Men might, according to their information or their tastes, question his statements in regard to Ireland, or cry out (as some did) No! No!—but all must admit that the subject was presented in a most effective manner.

Shortly after Mr. Phillips' lectures, the Society suffered a great loss in the destruction of the Queen's Hall by fire, and the members of the Society anticipated that the remaining lectures of the course would be as well supported in the Mechanics' and Association Halls as they had been in the Queen's; but such was not the case, and the Society will, in consequence, meet with a considerable financial loss. Wendell Phillips was followed in course by the Rev. Canon Kingsley, who gave us "Westminster Abbey" and "The first Discoverers of America." English lectures, as a general rule, have been failures in America. Their style is either too ponderous, or they underestimate the intelligence of our audiences. They talk like pedants or nurses. A notable exception to this has been the Hon. Wm. Parsons from Ireland, whose lectures on "George Stephenson" and "Michael Angelo" will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to hear them. Mr. Parsons spoke without notes or manuscript, and with a vigor, fluency, and beauty of language that evoked rounds of applause. His peroration might very well answer for a classic model of scholastic declamation. The Society's course of lectures was closed on the 24th April last by the Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Salem, Mass., who gave three lectures and a matinee on the "Wonders and Revelations of the Microscope." His lectures were popular, instructive descriptions of the history and construction of the microscope. They carried the audience into the various fields occupied by the student and observer of nature, and exhibited many of the surprising and beautiful discoveries which the microscope has made. The application of polarized light and spectroscopic observation to the minute objects studied by the microscope gave occasion for a large number of brilliant and delicate experiments. His evenings were of delightful interest and entertainment as well as instruction, but, we are sorry to be compelled to say it, they

were poorly supported. Prof. Goldwin Smith honoured the Society by a visit at one of the ordinary meetings, and delivered an address upon the subject which was under discussion during the evening. Two public meetings have been held during the session, in Association Hall, both of which were very largely attended by our citizens. The first was held on the 22nd of December, 1873, on which occasion the President's annual address was delivered by Mr. J. J. MacLaren, M.A., B.C.L., and the following subject was debated at considerable length, viz.: "Ought the people of Canada to look forward to Independence as their political future, rather than to a federation of the self-governing portions of the British Empire?" The affirmative was supported by Messrs. N. W. Trenholm, M.A., B.C.L., and R. C. Fisher, M.A., B.C.L.; and the negative by Messrs. D. MacMaster, B.C.L., and Geo. E. Jenkins. The second public meeting was held on the 14th April last past, and the question was discussed, "Should the Liberty of the Press be Unrestricted?" The affirmative was advocated by Messrs. F. J. Keller, B.C.E., and D. MacMaster, B.C.L., and the negative by Messrs. M. S. Lonergan, B.C.L., and W. Simpson Walker, B.C.L. So closes the work of the most eventful session that this Society has experienced since its organization.

## Cremation.

The disposal of our dead has at all times been regarded as a delicate and important duty. We are reluctant to think that human bodies are essentially the same as those of other animals; we flatter ourselves that our intellectual and moral superiority extends to all parts of our nature. We act as if the dead had hopes, fears and passions like ourselves, which we are bound to gratify in every way. Hence the elaborate ceremonies of funerals in all ages. Each has had its ritual, very sensible and appropriate at the time, no doubt; very absurd to those in different times and circumstances. Burial has been prevalent at all times; cremation was once a widespread and established custom. Rome under the later Emperors was very much like London of the present day,—a large and crowded city where defective hygiene would produce the worst effects. Accordingly the custom of cremation was almost universal. On the introduction of Christianity, however, the whole feeling of the new religionists was brought to bear against this wise and wholesome practice; and with such success has come to be looked upon as a practice essentially horrible and unchristian.

In the large cities of England, where much attention has been paid to sanitary matters, the bodies of the dead have been found a fruitful source of disease. Accordingly, they have sought for some means by which this might be prevented. There is nothing new under the sun; they have returned to cremation. But it is no longer the pile of wood with spices and scented oils and *charonis obolus* and thrice repeated cries of *vale*. It is altogether a modern and prosaical arrangement, a crucible and reverberatory furnace, with an amount of fuel which may be accurately calculated, and is found to be about one hundred and fifty pounds of hard wood. Societies have been formed to encourage the practice, furnaces have been experimented with, and the whole subject pretty thoroughly agitated. The adoption of cremation, however limited, is a benefit; but we doubt if it will pass beyond very narrow bounds. Any practice has a poor chance which has for its supporters only a portion of the men, and for its opponents nearly all the women of the country. Everybody would be willing to have everybody else burned except himself and family.

With regard to our own city we do not see any prospect of cremation, nor any great immediate advantage in it. The cemetery is at a healthy though inconvenient distance, and, in spite of the monotony of its marble and granite, is not wanting in beauty. Probably all the senseless expenditure now made in monuments would then go to urns and other appliances for preserving or getting rid of the ashes of the dead. This reminds us of a proposal which was made some months ago of unsurpassed absurdity—that the remains of McGill should be exhumed and reburied in front of the college with a *monument*. This was the way in which the Literary Society was requested to spend its surplus. Now if cremation had been the custom in the time of our founder such a proposal would have been unheard of. His ashes might now rest with us, and add to the glory of his imperishable monument, the solemnity and reverence of the tomb.

M.P.  
(1874)

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE,

Published by the Undergraduates of McGill University  
on the First of every month of the Session.

## EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:

J. S. MCJENNAN, G. H. CHANDLER,  
STUART JENKINS, AND E. JAPLEUR.  
JOHN D. CLINE, B. A.  
W. SIMPSON WALKER.

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

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

All literary matter must be in the hands of the committee on the 15th of each month, unless special arrangements are made with the committee before that date.

**SUBSCRIPTION \$1.00, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.**

W. B. DAWSON, TREASURER. J. S. HALL, SECRETARY.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
LIBERAL EDUCATION.....	91
CARPERS.....	92
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Exemptions.....	93
A Liberal Education.....	93
UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.....	95
CREMATION.....	95
EDITORIAL:—	
Valedictory.....	96
Exemptions.....	96
A Suggestion.....	96
Applied Science.....	97
COLLEGE NOTES.....	97
EXCHANGES.....	97
DEGREES, HONOURS, AND PRIZES.....	98
FOOTBALL NOTES.....	99
REVIEWS.....	99
THE BIRDS OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY.....	101

## Valedictory.

The close of the session brings with it the end of the first volume of the GAZETTE. It may be well at this time to review the past, and it affords, too, an opportunity for the retiring members of the Editorial Board to take leave of their readers. There are many circumstances to which we can look back with pleasure, and there are many the recollection of which are far from being agreeable.

We can allow ourselves to forget the men who could write and would not, those who could not and would, the contributors who disappointed us, and all the annoyances which we have experienced. One style of man, however, has so stamped the impression of his character on our mind that we fear time will be long in effacing it. We hardly need to point him out; he is the man who gives advice and acts as censor. Every editor must know the quasi-cordial air with which he introduces his suggestions and rebukes, certain that they will be favourably received and immediately acted upon, and the mildly incredulous air with which he hears that his suggestion has been considered before, that the contingency he kindly points out has already been provided for, and that his criticisms are worthless. But why say more of him?

But small annoyances are forgotten, and the prominent recollections in our mind as we write are of very friendly intercourse

existing between the Board and our readers on the one hand, and our contributors on the other.

The aim of the Editors has been to make the GAZETTE a College paper. Its columns have been open to all the students, on any college subjects they cared to discuss, and the opinions expressed in some cases have been different from our own. We have held that the GAZETTE would only have a value by pursuing this course. We have endeavoured to improve, and on comparing our later efforts with those of last fall we may safely congratulate ourselves that this endeavour has not been in vain. Next year, in a more convenient shape, under able management, and with the experience already gained to guide the editors, the promise of the present will not be belied, and in the performance of their duties we ask the support and countenance of contributors and readers, which in the past has been so kindly extended to us.

## Exemptions.

We direct the attention of our readers to the communication on "Exemptions," in which the author attacks the system at present adhered to in McGill. Hitherto we have not expressed the editorial opinion on any articles that we have published in relation to collegiate matters; in this case, as the letter appears in the last number of the GAZETTE, and consequently no one unconnected with this staff will have an opportunity of replying, we have thought it advisable to offer a few remarks upon it. The argument of the writer is, that if it is necessary for any study to be in the curriculum as a means of gaining a liberal education, its pursuit should be as necessary to the honour-man as to the aspirant for the ordinary degree; and, so many men gain honours that they are really not honours at all. The first argument appears valid enough. The second statement is undoubtedly true. It is a rare thing for anyone to get a first-class ordinary degree, and as a general thing, to speak plainly, it is only the men in the class who are pursuing professional courses, or are of inferior ability, that go up for an ordinary degree. We state, of course, only the rule; there are numerous exceptions.

We accordingly admit the writer's statement that honours are too easily gained, but we differ from him in our inference from the fact. He says that the reason is that men gain exemptions, while we hold that the reason is that the honour courses are not difficult enough. Take the most difficult course,—the medal has been offered for ten years, it has only been taken five times, and on each occasion there has been no competition, the candidate having only to attain the requisite first-class standard. If all the courses were as difficult as this, we question whether any of the other medals would have been gained more frequently. The consequence is, that the honour of gaining the "Molson" is, in the estimation of undergraduates, far greater than that to be obtained by winning any of the other medals. Another point in regard to exemptions tells in favour of the system: any one claiming exemptions must attain a second-class on the subject which he drops in the examinations at the end of the third year.

"A Graduate" is undoubtedly right in regarding the present plethora of candidates for honours as evidence of a fault in the system rather than as signs of any extraordinary ability in our students. We would propose as a remedy for the defect: increase the amount of honour-work, add most rigid examinations for honours, and instead of abolishing exemptions altogether, granting them only to students who gain first-class standing on the same subjects in the third year.

## A Suggestion.

A member of the graduating class suggested in our hearing the other day, when the increase in the library fee was being discussed, that the librarian should keep a book in which students should insert the names of any books they might wish to be procured. The object of this would be that in making their pur-

chases the Library Committee might be guided by the wants of those who used the library most—the students. The library of course contains the works which, under ordinary circumstances, the student needs; yet, in any honour course reference is often made to works which the student is unable to consult, and which might be procurable by the authorities; while however anxious they might be at present to meet the wants of the students, from ignorance of them they cannot do so, for there is now no way by which we can indicate what books we may stand in need of. In this connection we may say that the number of books consulted in, and taken out of the library is large, and quite enough to indicate that we use the library, and thus to encourage the authorities to increase its efficiency as far as lies in their power.

### Applied Science and the Workshop.

"It is the combination of the workman and the man of science that forms the Engineer."—*Professor Huxley.*

Englishmen have the name of being notable grumblers; and this habit, however occasionally disagreeable, is, on the whole, a salutary trait of the national character. It is founded on a deep sense of right and of justice, and is nothing more than the rude utterance of a protest against evils unremoved and wrongs unredressed.

To grumble, according to Dr. Johnson, in his dictionary, is "to murmur with discontent." There is nothing discreditable in this definition; it does not imply a *murmuring without cause*, and it is the natural expression of the feeling of men raising what they think their due. And now, to explain ourselves more clearly, let us refer our readers to extracts from the Inaugural Lecture in the Department of Practical Science, delivered on the 19th February, 1872. Professor Armstrong on that occasion formally introduced "the commencement of the teaching of Practical Science in this University," and recorded his conviction regarding the day being "full of happy augury, and meet for sincere congratulations," etc., etc. We shall only make one small part of his very able address the subject of our observations, and note how emphatic is the utterance.

"To talk of educating the chemist without a laboratory, or the surgeon without a dissecting-room, would be considered an absurdity, and just of the same nature is the attempt to train men to be Engineers without a workshop;" and then the Professor hopes "before many months are past we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the lathes turning, and of hearing the hammers ringing in our miniature manufactory." These remarks, at the time, were duly applauded and appreciated, more especially when a few moments afterwards we learned that Robert Stephenson, who designed the Victoria Bridge, had expressed himself very strongly regarding the necessity of educating the Engineer in the workshop, and by this means rendering him "most intelligent, most useful, and the fullest of resources in the times of difficulty." It is now over two years since this lecture was delivered, and our faith in this proposed hammer-ringing and lathe-turning has been steadily declining. Many of us saw, a few weeks ago, a very elaborate plan of the proposed workshop, most ostentatiously displayed in the Library; but while reflecting with credit on the draughtsman, it seemed to us rather as a practical joke on our visitors, and this problem is easily solved, "If it takes over two years to draw up one plan of a workshop, how long will it take to build it?"

This is a very serious subject, and one materially affecting the welfare of the Department of Practical Science. We might refer to other portions of this Inaugural Lecture, delivered with the approval of the Governors and the Faculty, but this is the most noticeable instance of the non-fulfilment of some remarks which were accepted by the students of this new branch, as promises. Possibly it is the intention of the College authorities to erect this building during the vacation, and we trust it may be so, as cer-

tainly after the pointed remarks of the Professor of Civil Engineering, we fail to understand how the graduates of '73 and '74 have been thoroughly trained for their profession, a knowledge of which is "only to be gained by a course of real workshop labour." We make this frank, open statement in the hope that it will set matters right, and bring affairs to a crisis sooner than harboured discontent; and in grumbling about grievances the voice of one may seem feeble, but as the noise of the countless waves makes the mighty sound of the ocean, so do the voices of many grumblers help to form that "public opinion" which is the moving power in the machinery of the British Constitution.

### College Notes.

The dinner of the graduating class will be provided by Martin of the Carlton Club. Mr. Ward is to occupy the Chair, and will be supported in the Vice-Chair by Mr. C. Harvey.

The sessional library fee in future will be four dollars.—Bulletin Board.

Some one advertises for a law clerk in the College Bulletin Board. A chance for some member of the graduating class.

Principal and Mrs. Dawson entertained the graduating class last evening. During our course we have had to thank them for much kindness, this present gathering being one of many instances of their hospitality.

Professor Armstrong sailed for England on last week's steamer.

We call attention to the card of the Janitor in our advertisements. He has done work of the kind for our students in the past, all of which has been very satisfactory.

### Exchanges.

We took up our pen and prepared to review our exchanges for the last time. The conclusion of the examinations and the fact that never again would we have the opportunity of reading them through to review made us benevolent. When we read them through we no longer felt the milk of human kindness inciting us to say pleasant things. One or two papers we read with pleasure, several more were barely endurable, and, as for the rest, we glanced at the titles of the articles, and that was enough. An interesting article could be "made" on the *species* coming under the *genus* college literature. There is the priggish sheet, the grossly personal, the cultured (a small species), the sporting, the quasi-literary, and that large class—the commonplace. We throw this out as a hint,—we have no time to demonstrate the truth of our theory; but we are confident that College Editors, at least, will recognize that there is "something in it."

We have seen for a long time continued hits at Western papers in some of our exchanges; we didn't know just who they were; we are now fully prepared to admit a strong presumptive case for any adverse criticisms on most of them. Some of them are priggish, all of them are commonplace, and many of them unite the worst characteristics of both classes.

Take the *Western Collegian*, which opens with some rhyme which starts with the remark that partakes of the character of a truism:

"We live not in the vague and misty past."

The next lot of verse is on that fruitful subject, the "Crusade:"

"Kneeling down by the bolted door,  
Where Satan's minions the venom pour,  
Praying that light may come once more  
And misery decrease;

When the sparkling wine or foaming beer  
No more reflects a woman's tear,  
A shout of glory each heart shall cheer;  
On earth there shall be peace.

Ye Powers of Darkness, bid you thence!  
Behold angelic audience  
Waits to carry the tidings hence  
That run hath lost its power."

We have heard of an almost unlimited number of drinks, and new names for old ones. Many of them are Western, we believe, in their origin. The *Collegian* has added a new one to the long list—the "venom;" it is almost as original as Dick Swiveller's "ruby." The remainder of the verse, if it means anything, means that "on earth there shall be peace" when the woman weeps not at the moment she raises a wineglass to her lips. What a grave responsibility rests on the sex!

We would fain quote in full "Three Hours for Temperance" to give our students an idea of the primitive state of college civilization in the far West, whence this sickly journal emanates. Fancy, if you can, a whole morning consumed by an invasion by a band of these Crusaders, while the ladies and the learned dons alternate in acclaiming anathemas against the unhappy youths who still hold out against the persuasions of the temptresses,—and all this, too, in the College Chapel; and if you fail in the conception, only turn to the *Western Collegian* where you will find a vivid account of this glorious victory.

The *Cornell Era* is chiefly remarkable for the summary manner in which it annihilates the *Popular Science Monthly*, leaving Spencer and Huxley completely vanquished. It speaks favourably of a forthcoming volume of American College songs. For the sake of the æsthetic qualities of the Editor of the *Era*, we hope that these songs are not reprinted from the College papers.

The *Harvard Advocate* is quite up to the mark, and its mark, too, is a high one. Its poetry, however, is not above the ordinary. The author of the article on "Music" has evidently reached two of the main defects of our North American social polity when he says: "The chief trial of the American is his devotion to business. His whole life is absorbed in selfish money-making. Every moment devoted to anything else is so much waste;" and again: "Another deadening influence is the Puritanical spirit which is still felt in its condemnation of every sentiment but religious devotion."

The *Central Collegian* is one of the most prepossessing of our exchanges, both from its scrupulous neatness and the modest demeanour which it exercises in the midst of its fellows. We promise to profit by its courteous criticisms, and would merely suggest in return that its heading, "Local Department," should be placed much nearer the beginning of the paper.

## Degrees, Honours and Prizes.

The annual convocation of the Faculty of Arts took place yesterday.

### FACULTY OF ARTS.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

In Honours.

(Alphabetically Arranged.)

JOHN ALLAN,  
WM. B. DAWSON,  
FINLAY MCN. DEWEY,  
KUTISOFF N. McFEE,

JOHN S. McLENNAN,  
ARCHIBALD D. TAYLOR,  
HENRY W. THOMAS,  
GEORGE B. WARD.

Ordinary.

Class I.—CHARLES J. HARVEY.

JOHN S. HALL,  
JAMES R. BLACK,  
JOHN EMFSON,  
JAMES CRAIG,  
SAMUEL C. STEVENSON.

Class II.—ALFRED HARVEY.

SAMUEL GREENSHIELDS.

PASSED IN THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Class I.—HIGH PEDLEY; ARCHIBALD MCGOWAN and HENRY H. LYMAN, equal; ALINDUS J. WATSON.

Class II.—ROBERT A. CROTHERS; JACOB W. COX and ALFRED C. MOERTON, equal.

Class III.—THOMAS DUFFY, JOHN GRAHAM, GUY C. PHINSEY, JOHN L. McOAT, WILLIAM H. GRAY, JOHN MATHESON.

BACHELORS OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF M.A.

JAMES CAMERON, B.A.  
JOHN D. CLORIE, B.A.  
WILLIAM J. DART, B.A.

DUNCAN McGREGOR, B.A.  
GUSTAVUS MRSKO, B.A.  
EDWARD F. TORRANCE, B.A.

MASTER OF ARTS PROCEEDING TO THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

JAMES KIRBY, M.A.

PASSED FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Course of Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

(In order of relative standing.)

CHARLES J. HARVEY, [ST. GEORGE J. BOWWELL,  
ALEXANDER J. McLEAN. [GEORGE S. ROBERTSON.

Course of Mining and Assaying.

(In order of relative standing.)

JOSEPH WILLIAM SPENCER, [HENRY K. WICKSTEED.

HONOURS AND PRIZES.

Graduating Class.

B. A. Honours in Classics.

GEORGE B. WARD.—First Rank Honours and Chapman Gold Medal.  
ARCHIBALD D. TAYLOR.—First Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in Natural Science.

WILLIAM B. DAWSON.—First Rank Honours and Logan Gold Medal.  
JOHN ALLAN.—First Rank Honours, and Special Logan Prize.

B. A. Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

KUTISOFF N. McFEE.—First Rank Honours and Prince of Wales Gold Medal.  
JOHN S. McLENNAN.—First Rank Honours.  
FINLAY MCN. DEWEY.—Second Rank Honours.

B. A. Honours in English Literature.

HENRY W. THOMAS.—First Rank Honours and Shakespeare Gold Medal.

THIRD YEAR.

G. S. STEWART.—First Rank Honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy.  
GEORGE H. CHANDLER.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Moral Philosophy; Prize for Collection of Plants.

WILLIAM M. McKIBBIN.—Prize in Zoology.

HENRY K. WICKSTEED.—Prize in German.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Chandler, Stewart, McKibbin, Ritchie, Wicksteed.

SECOND YEAR.

HUGH PEDLEY.—(Victoria College)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Botany.

H. LYMAN.—(High School)—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Logic;

Prize in Botany.

ARCHIBALD MCGOWAN.—First Rank General Standing.

ALINDUS J. WATSON.—First Rank General Standing.

A. C. MOERTON.—Prize in English Literature.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Pelley; McGowan and Lyman, equal; Watson, Cothers; Cox and Morton equal; Duffy, Graham, Phinney, McOat, Gray.

FIRST YEAR.

EUGENE LAFLEUR (High School, Montreal)—First Rank Honours in Mathematics, and Prize; First Rank General Standing; First Prize in Classics; Prize in History; Prize in French; Prize in German; Prize for English Essay.

J. H. GRAHAM (Huntington Academy)—Second Rank Honours in Mathematics.

CHARLES H. GOULD (High School, Montreal)—First Rank General Standing;

Second Prize in Classics; Prize in French.

WILLIAM H. WARRNER.—First Rank General Standing; Prize in Hebrew;

Prize in Chemistry; Prize in English, and Prize for Essay.

SYDNEY C. CHUBB (Southampton College)—Prize in Chemistry.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Lafleur, Gould, Warrner, Scott, Robertson, Graham, Atwater, Russel, Anderson, McMillan, McGregor, Chubb, Walker.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

SENIOR YEAR.

JOSEPH WILLIAM SPENCER.—First Rank Honours in Geology and Mineralogy.

CHARLES J. HARVEY.—Prize in French.

MIDDLE YEAR.

ARTHUR E. HILL.—Prize in Engineering.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATION.

Hill, Burchell, Hawley, Ross, Page, Wilson, Rodgers.

SENIOR YEAR.

FREDERICK HETHERINGTON.—(High School, Quebec); Prize in Engineering.

PASSED THE SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

Thomas, Ewing, Hetherington, Reel, Rogers.

The Valifications were read by Messrs. J. S. McLennan, B.A., and C. J. Harvey, B. A., Sc. Professor Murray addressed the graduating class, followed by Judge Dunkin and Principal Dawson.

## The Dufferin Medal.

Principal Dawson announced yesterday in Convocation that the Governor-General had presented two medals to the University. These medals, we understand, are to be given for the two best historical essays to be handed in next December, the competition being open to all members of the University to the degree of M.A.—that is to say, all undergraduates in Arts and graduates of not more than three years' standing. The subject has not yet been chosen, but will shortly be announced. We understand that it will be on some subject the materials for an essay on which are easily attainable. We trust that a large number of men will compete for these medals, the first of which should be the highest honour the University can give. We have heard it reported that Dr. Leach, Dr. Cornish, and Professor Goldwin Smith are to be the examiners.

### Football Notes.

The first practice match of the season was played on Saturday last, on the College Grounds, between fifteen of the "Banks" and fifteen of the U. F. B. C. More than ordinary interest was taken in the contest, from the fact that the Montreal men agreed to play the "carrying" game, to give the College team an opportunity of practicing their rules, which are to be played against Harvard on the 12th or 13th proximo. The day happened to be unusually fine, and the capital condition of the ground greatly added to the enjoyment felt in playing this well-contested match. The afternoon's play ended in favour of the "Banks," they kicking two goals to their opponents' three "touch downs;" and the large number of spectators who turned out to witness the game were treated to a capital exhibition of Rugby football; and although the match resulted in favour of the "Banks," both teams deserve a word of praise for the able manner in which the game was conducted.

The following are the fifteen who have been selected to play Harvard on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 12th and 13th May:—

#### BACKS.

DAY, RODGER, Jr., Science (captain). | J. B. ARDREY, Law.  
C. J. K. FLEET, Law.

#### HALF BACKS.

H. W. THOMAS, Arts. | ST. GEO. BOSWELL, Science.

#### FORWARDS.

O'HARA BAYNES, Law.	R. P. PATTEE, Medicine.
G. E. JENKINS, "	R. A. MACDONALD, "
R. W. HUNTINGTON, "	E. G. HENDERSON, "
D. E. BOWIE, "	C. R. JONES, "
H. JOSEPH, Arts.	P. J. GOODHUE, "

#### MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB.

At the semi-Annual Meeting held on Wednesday, the 22nd April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for this season:—

E. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ., President.  
COLONEL FRANK BOND, Lt. Vice-Pres. | J. B. ARDREY, ESQ., Treasurer.  
FRED. C. HENSHAW, ESQ., 2nd " | S. C. W. MOG-AIT, ESQ., Secretary.

#### COMMITTEE.

MESSE, HARE, | MESSE, S. CAMPBELL,  
D. RODGER, JR., | C. J. R. FLEET,  
J. J. RUSSELL, | P. J. GOODHUE.

#### MATCH COMMITTEE.

MESSE, H. W. THOMAS, | D. RODGER, JR.,  
and HARE.

Mr. Hare was also chosen Captain for the spring season.

A new by-law was proposed and adopted to the effect that undergraduates of McGill may become members of the M. F. B. C. upon the payment of one dollar annual subscription.

After the discussion of probable matches for the season, and the enrollment of names of new members, the meeting was brought to a close, having first tendered a unanimous vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

We have also heard that, at an early date, the project of returning to the "carrying" game will be mooted by several prominent members of the M. F. B. C.

#### INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

With the revival of the football season, and also *apropos* of the meeting of the Harvard and McGill Football Teams, a few remarks made a year or two ago upon the topic of International matches generally may not be out of place.

In former times, before horizons were practically abolished, the aspiring sportsman was sufficiently gratified if he could style himself champion of his native town, and his utmost hopes were realized if he could claim supremacy in his own county. But of late years the man who has won a few matches against indigent competitors considers himself modest if he does not arrogate the title of Champion of the world in his particular branch of sport. It may, indeed, happen that such an addition is like the degrees of certain foreign universities—of more show than value. No David may arise to cast a stone at the self-constituted Goliath; he may never be convicted of being "a thing wherein we feel there is some hidden want." It seems probable, however, that those who defy competition will for the future be compelled to make good their boasts against all the British Colonies, as well as against America, France, and Germany.

There is something peculiarly delightful about international contests. In some schools it is the custom, in default of antagonists, to arrange cricket matches in which one half the alphabet plays against the other half, or the dark-haired play the fair-haired. Contests of this sort are always felt to be dead failures. The stimulus of rivalry is wanting; victory has no charms, and

defeat no terrors. But the faintest trace of international feeling in a contest at once excites universal enthusiasm, and the uterine deities of the contending nations—whether they be St. George, St. Denis, Mumbo-Jumbo, Jingo, or Golly—are freely invoked by confident partisans on both sides. We all remember how jubilant the imperturbable Yankee showed himself to be over the prospective triumph of Empire in the Derby. When Gladiateur actually became the Senior Wrangler of the turf, France felt that Waterloo was at last avenged, and magnanimously pitted a de-graded Albion. Ladies whose own delicate noses had never been visited by anything ruder than a smelling bottle, and general disciples of culture who had never received a heavier blow than a Savers' had distorted the features of Heenan, and how the latter had treated his opponent like a human skittle. The biggest crowd ever seen on the banks of the Thames assembled to witness the victory over the Harvard.

It is for these reasons, among many others, we shall be glad to meet the Harvard men, more especially since they have brought themselves to relax the strictness of their football traditions, and will meet us also on our own terms and after our own fashion. We hope, too, that the custom of inter-university matches may become more frequent, as these meetings, for the sake of wholesome rivalry in our national sports, are desirable.

We must say a word or two to our men regarding the Athletic meeting in October, as we should like to see each one do his best to contribute to the success of this yearly gathering. There are four months' vacation before we meet again, and expectant competitors can easily during that time pick out their particular events, and get quietly into as good form as possible. That a sound mind requires a sound body for its shelter, is a proverb older than the English language; and that bodily health—and as a consequence, mental vigour—are promoted by judicious and wisely-directed exercise is beyond dispute. Surely, then, "training," or prudent and systematic exercise of the body, with a view to keeping the mind clear and elastic, must be virtuous and good, and it is in this persuasion that we must ask our fellow students to follow the true principles which guide men in bringing about that blissful condition of existence, the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

R.

### Reviews.

**THE WILD NORTH LAND:** Being the story of a winter journey with dogs, across Northern North America. By Captain W. F. Butler, F.R.G.S., author of "The Great Lone Land," etc. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1874.

In this work we, as Canadians, have attained the wish expressed by Robbie Burns, viz.: that we may "see ourselves as others see us." The great importance attached to Northern North America, as a field for immigration and enterprise, since the purchase of that territory by the Dominion Government, has led us to boast, in a manner vague and uncertain, about our North-Western possessions. Were some inquisitive foreigner to ask us the pertinent question, "What is there up there?" although formerly we could furnish, at best, an answer little calculated to afford accurate information on the subject; now we can advise him to proceed to Dawson's forthwith, and lay out his money in a copy of this work, and in one of its predecessors, "The Great Lone Land." To supply information of this nature, we have before us the work of no visionary theorist, no speculative immigration agent, but of one who has seen the country, its advantages and its disadvantages, and who can tell in no mean language his experiences of that vast territory. To the Canadian nation "The Wild North Land" gives the candid and unprejudiced opinions of a stranger.

Unlike most of the books written on the subject of Canada, we find in it no tales of impossible, or, at best, improbable adventures, or of wondrous sport, which must alone have existence in the fertile imagination of the author; nor are the customs and peculiarities of one of the numerous classes into which New World society is divided, taken as a fair specimen of the others. Thus, in Mr. Fitzgerald's "Wickets in the West," that gentleman so frequently introduces the various bar-keepers he meets with, and the legion of beverages they concoct, that an Englishman who had never been in Canada, might easily infer

that the people of that Dominion were a thirsty race, and that the sole occupation in life of every man, woman and child was the manufacture of "mint juleps," or the brewing of "John Collins."

Captain Butler, with fair pretence to literary excellence, and with a faithful description of the lands through which he passes, almost convinces his reader that he, too, was of that gallant band; that he was with them, enduring their hardships and sharing their pleasures, and that marched that dreary march at the author's side, with Cerf-Vola, the untiring, in advance.

To give a *résumé* of his travels, Captain Butler, with men and dogs, leaves Red River in the autumn of 1872, travels thence on foot to Lake Athabasca, which body of water is reached in the first week of March, in the following year. Thence along the Peace River to the Rocky Mountains, and down to the northern part of British Columbia. At Quesnelle, a frontier post on the Fraser River, some 400 miles north of Victoria, he bids us adieu. Of this immense journey, by far the greater part was accomplished on foot, the dogs merely serving to drag the baggage train; of the manner in which these remarkable animals work we have an excellent account.

The exterior of the volume, an excellent illustration, as well as the author's eulogy, introduces us to Cerf-Vola, the untiring—an Esquimaux dog, in whom, next to the author himself, the most inveterate dog-hater is compelled *volens volens* to take the deepest interest. Cerf-Vola is an old friend of the author's. Through many a long march had he proved his strength, as well as his loyalty, and we can easily understand the feeling which prompts Captain Butler to prefer the unswerving affection of the dog to the mercenary allegiance of his human companions. How the other dogs, at the end of a long day's pull, must have wished that their leader was of a disposition more prone to ease and repose!

The hardships endured by that little band are, even to us, the inhabitants of a country the severity of whose climate throws such an obstacle in the way of immigration, most marvellous; these hardships seem to have been of such opposite natures. For example, here is the author's account of a wet night:

"To camp, what a mockery it seemed, without blankets or covering, save our rain-soaked clothes; without food, save a few biscuits. The cold rain poured down through leafless aspens, and shelter there was none. It was no easy matter to find a dry match, but at length a fire was made, and from the surrounding wood we dragged dead trees to feed the flames. There is no necessity to dwell upon the miserable hours which ensued! All night long the rain hissed down, and the fire was powerless against its drenching torrents. Towards morning we sank into a deep sleep, lying stretched upon the soaking ground."

Here again is an admirable picture of an occurrence familiar to us, even in the streets of Montreal:

"We have all heard of hard hearts, and stony eyes, and marble foreheads, alabaster shoulders, snowy necks, and firm-set lips, and all the long array of silicious similitudes used to express the various qualities of the human form; but firmer, and colder, and whiter, and harder than all, stands forth prominently a frozen nose.

"A study of frozen noses would be interesting; one could work out from it an essay on the admirable fitness of things, and even history, read by the light of frozen noses, might teach us new theories. The Roman nose could not have stood an Arctic winter, hence the limits of the Roman Empire. The Esquimaux nose is admirably fitted for the climate in which it breathes, hence the limited nature it assumes."

The Indian finds in Captain Butler a true friend, and protector from the numberless calumnies levied at his defenceless character by the so-called philanthropists of the day. His honesty, even unsullied by education and soap, spoken of by Mark Twain, is well illustrated by the following anecdote:—

"The Moose that Walks" arrived at Hudson's Hope early in the spring. He was sorely in want of gunpowder and shot, for it was the season when the beaver leave their winter houses, and when it is easy to shoot them. So he carried his thirty marten skins to the fort, to barter them for shot, powder, and tobacco.

"There was no person at the Hope. The dwelling-house was closed, the store shut up, the man in charge had not yet

come up from St. John's; now, what was to be done? Inside that wooden house lay piles and piles of all that the Walking Moose most needed. There was a whole keg of powder, there were bags of shot and tobacco, there was as much as the Moose could smoke in his whole life. Through a rent in the parchment window the Moose looked at all these wonderful things, and at the red flannel shirts, and at the four flint guns, and the spotted cotton handkerchiefs, each worth a sable skin at one end of the fur trade, half a sixpence at the other. There was tea, too—tea, that magic medicine before which life's cares vanished like snow in spring sunshine. The Moose sat down to think of all these things, but thinking only made matters worse. He was short of ammunition, therefore he had no food, and to think of food when one is very hungry is an unsatisfactory business. It is true that the "Moose that Walks" had only to walk in through that parchment window and help himself till he was tired. But no, that would not do.

"Ah! my Christian friend will exclaim, 'Ah! yes, the poor Indian had known the good missionary, and had learned the lesson of honesty and respect for his neighbour's property.'

"Yes; he had learned the lesson of honesty, but his teacher, my friend, had been other than human. The good missionary had never reached the Hope of the Hudson, nor improved the morals of the 'Moose that Walks.'

"But let us go on.

"After waiting two days he determined to set off for St. John, two full days travel. He set out, but his heart failed him, and he turned back again. At last, on the fourth day, he entered the parchment window, leaving outside his comrade, to whom he jealously denied admittance. Then he took from the cask of powder three skins worth, from the tobacco four skins worth, from the shot the same; and sticking the requisite number of martens in the powder-barrel, and the shot-bag, and the tobacco-case, he hung up his remaining skins on a nail to the credit of his account, and departed from the El Dorado, this Bank of England of the red man in the wilderness, this Hunt and Roskel of Peace River.

"And when it was all over he went his way, thinking he had done a very reprehensible act, and one by no means to be proud of. Poor 'Moose that Walks'! in this trade for skins you are but a small item. Society muffles itself in your toil-won sables in distant cities, while you starve and die out in the wilderness.

"The credit of your twenty skins hung to the rafters of Hudson's Hope, is not a large one; but surely there is a Hope somewhere else, where your account is kept in golden letters, even though nothing but the clouds had baptized you, and no missionary had cast water on your head, and God only knows who taught you to be honest."

The scenery through which Captain Butler's line of march passes must have been truly magnificent. No less beautiful is his description of it. Were our enlightened citizens to make a tour along the valley of the Peace River, or catch a glimpse of the canons of the Rocky Mountains, we are afraid the beauties of the Saguenay or of the Upper St. Lawrence would sink to comparative insignificance.

The absence of that tedious and eternal *ego*, which forms such a prominent part in the majority of modern books of travel, is in this volume not unworthy of remark. Notwithstanding the solitary character of his journey, Capt. Butler does not tire his reader with a lengthened account of his own thoughts, words and actions, but makes it his object more to describe the country through which he passes, and the people with whom he meets, than his own personal experiences or exploits. Many amusing incidents are recorded; for example, his meeting with Pete the miner, the doings of Cerf-Vola, and the "ways that are dark" of his *compagnons de voyage*.

As one of the many amusing stories he gives us we may cite the following:—

"An enthusiastic American, from the steamer's deck, points out to the British loungee that glory of American Independence, Bunker's Hill.

"There, sir, is Bunker's Hill!"

"Ah! indeed," drawled a genuine British loungee, with that superb ignorance only attained after generations of study, as he quietly scanned the ridge through his lazily arranged eye-glass. 'Bunker—who was Bunker, and what did he do on his hill?'"

Captain Butler left the wild North Land to join the Ashantee expedition. It will be by no means unreasonable for us to surmise that from his pen it shall be our pleasure to read an account of that glorious instance of British prowess. Like Oliver Twist, we "want more."

## The Birds of Montreal and Vicinity.

## PAPER VI.

Sub-order: OSCINES.

Family: CERTHIDÆ. Creepers.

Sub-Family: CERTHINÆ. Typical Creepers.

Genus: CERTHIA, LINNÆUS.

BROWN TREE-  
CREEPER. } *Certhia Americana, Bonaparte.* } American,  
" } *" Familiaris, C.* } " }  
or BROWN Creeper. Length 4 inches. Head, back, and wing-coverts streaked dark grayish-brown and white; upper tail coverts reddish-brown; wings and tail brown, wings edged and barred with white; under parts gray. Ends of tail feathers wedge-shaped, as with the Woodpeckers, and no doubt due to the same cause. Bill long, slender and curved, colour blackish-yellow above; legs yellow.

Sub-Family: SITTINÆ, Linnæus.

Genus: SITTA, LINNÆUS.

WHITE-BELLIED NUTHATCH (*Sitta Carolinensis*, Gmelin). White-breasted Nuthatch. Length 4 inches; girth 3½ inches tail 1¼ inches. Male—Crown grayish black, running back to black band which crosses above the shoulders; back, upper tail coverts, and central tail feathers, lead gray; wings dark brown, bordered with lead gray, more especially the secondaries and tertials, which are about half gray on the outer fibrils. Tail feathers next to central ones blackish-brown, slightly tipped with white; outer tail feathers also blackish-brown but crossed near the ends by a broad band of pure white, which extends partly up to the outer edges. About the eyes, and underparts grayish white, tinged brown on hind parts; under tail coverts a mixture of brown and white; under side of tail white and gray. Bill straight and dark; legs dark.

RED-BELLIED NUTHATCH (*Sitta Canadensis*, Linnæus). Brown-bellied Nuthatch. Length 3½ inches. Crown black; back, wing and upper tail coverts, and central tail feathers, lead gray; wings, and outer tail feathers brown; those of the tail darker, with a broad white band near the tips, like the preceding species. There is also a black streak from base of bill, across each eye; otherwise about the eyes and chin is white. Under parts brownish. Bill dark above; legs yellow.

Family: PARIDÆ. Titmice, or Chickadees.

Sub-Family: PARINÆ. True Titmice.

Genus: PARUS, LINNÆUS.

BLACK-CAP TITMOUSE (*Parus atricapillus*, Linnæus). Black-capped Chickadee. Length 4½ inches. Crown, throat, and part of shoulders, black back; wing and upper tail coverts, brownish-gray; wings and tail feathers brown, bordered on outer edges with white. Sides of neck, breast and abdomen, grayish-white, tinged brown on hind parts. Bill very small, colour black; legs blackish.

Family: ALANDIDÆ. Larks.

Genus: EREMOPHILA, BOIE.

SHORE LARK } *Eremophila cornuta*, Wilson } Horned Lark; Sky L'k;  
" } *" alpestris, C.* } *Alouette de rivage.*

Length 6½ inches. Back of head and neck, grayish-brown; wing and tail coverts reddish-brown; wings, central and outer tail feathers, brown, bordered with white; tail feathers next to centre blackish-brown. A black band crosses the crown above the eyes, and another crosses the breast. There is a black streak extending from base of bill, under the eyes, and downwards; forehead, above the eyes, sides of neck, chin, and under parts other than those mentioned, white; reddish tinge on breast. Bill and legs dark yellow.

Family: FRINGILLIDÆ. Finches, &amp;c.

Sub-Family: COCCO THRAUSTINÆ,

Genus: PINICOLA, Vieillot.

PINE GROSBEAK } *Pinicola Canadensis*, Brisson } *Bouvreuil à*  
" } *" enuclicator, C.* } *bec dur.*  
Length 8½ inches; girth 7 inches. Adult male—Head,

breast and abdomen, carmine; back and upper tail coverts brown, bordered with carmine; wings and tail brown, with outer end fibrils of secondaries and tertials, white. Hind under parts dark gray. Bill black, short and large at the base. Legs black. Young male has wings and tail similar to adult. Crown and upper tail coverts darker carmine than adult. Back and under parts dark gray. Another specimen has head, upper tail coverts, and under parts light yellowish-brown. Other parts similar to above adult specimen. This last example, which is in the N. H. S. Museum, Mr. Whiteaves says was probably reared in a cage, and that the colour is very likely due to the food which has been given to the bird.

Genus: CARPODACUS, KAUP.

PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus*, Gmelin). Hemp-bird; *Glancon pourpré*. Length 5½ inches. Male—Head, upper tail coverts, breast and abdomen deep carmine; feathers on back, brown, bordered with dark red; wings and tail brown. Bill yellow, short, and large at base; legs yellow. Female—above brown; beneath white mottled with brown. Bill and legs as in male. This bird bears a close resemblance to the Pine Grosbeak, but is less than half the size.

Genus: CHRYSOMITRIS, BOIE.

YELLOW-BIRD (*Chrysomitris tristis*, Linnæus). American Goldfinch; Thistle-bird; *Chardonneret jaune*; *Chardonneret du Canada*. Length 4 inches. Male—Crown wings, and tail, black, with ends of middle wing and inner fibrils of tail feathers, white; rest of body, except the undertail coverts which are white, bright yellow. Bill undertail coverts which are white, bright yellow. Bill and feet whitish. Female—Wings and tail brown; undertail coverts white; rest of body grayish yellow. Bill and legs yellowish. This is a pretty bird, and is not uncommon in summer months.

PINE FINCH (*Chrysomitris pinus*, Wilson). Pine Linnet; *Linnette des pins*. Length about 4 inches. Above, a mixture of light and dark brown with greenish tinge, except the ends of wing and tail feathers, which are black, with the ends of tertials white, and outer, middle, fibrils of secondaries, and base of tail, yellow. Under parts a mixture of gray, streaked with black and brown. Bill and legs dark.

Genus: CURVIROSTRA, SCOPOLI.

RED CROSSBILL (*Curvirostra Americana*, Wilson). Common Crossbill. Length 5 inches. Male—Head, upper tail coverts, breast and abdomen, red; back and wing coverts brown and black; sides of neck, except a small red patch at base of lower mandible and throat, yellowish-brown; wings and tail black. Bill black above, white beneath, point of upper mandible crosses to the right of that of the lower mandible, which has a sharp ridge in centre, and then curves to the point. Legs dark. Female—Upper tail coverts, breast, and slightly on crown black, greenish-yellow; rest of body brown, darker on wings and tail. Bill similar to that of the male, but the point of upper mandible crosses to the left of the lower one—I do not know whether the direction in which the points are turned in above cases (examples in N. H. S. Museum) is constant or not no notice is taken of it in either Baird's or Coues' Works.

LESSER RED POLL (*Aegithus linaria*, Linnæus). Red-poll Linnet. Length 5 inches. Male—Upper parts brown, feathers bordered with white; crown deep carmine. Underparts gray mottled with brown on the sides of body; breast light carmine. Bill and legs yellow. Female—similar, but has little or no carmine on the breast.

Genus: PLECTROPHANES, MEYER.

SNOW BUNTING (*Plectrophanes nivalis*, Linnæus). Snowflake; *Oiseau de neige*. Length 6 inches. Male in winter plumage, in which state it mostly occurs in this neighborhood—Head and under parts white mixed with dark brown on the crown; lighter brown about the neck, sides of body and band across the breast; back brown mixed with black; primaries and central tail feathers black, lighter about edges; secondaries and lateral tail feathers white, except near the outer end of fibrils, which are black. Bill yellow, short and large at base; feet black.

Sub-Family: SPIZELLINÆ.

Genus: PŒCÆTES, Baird.

GRASS FINCH (*Pœcates gramineus*, Gmelin). Bay-winged Bunting. Length 4½ inches. Feathers on upper parts of head, back and wing coverts, black bordered with brownish-white; wings and central tail feathers, dark brown; outer tail feathers white. Under parts brown, mixed with brown on the breast. Bill and legs yellow.

Genus: ZONOTRICHIA, Swainson.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*, Forster). Male—Length 6½ inches. Top of head black, except a white patch in the centre, and another, circular, band towards the neck; upper parts brown, with two white bands across the wings, and mixed with gray on the back. Underparts gray, mixed with light brown on the sides and hind parts. Bill and legs yellow.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia albicollis*, Gmelin.) Length 6 inches. This species is similar to the preceding, with the difference that the top of the head is brown, with three narrow white streaks, running from the base of the upper mandible, one in the centre of crown, and one over each eye, the part of these lateral streaks which is near the bill is yellow; the throat is also white. Male darker than female.

Genus: JUNCO, Wagler.

"BLACK" SNOW-BIRD (*Junco hyemalis*, Linnæus). Wilson's Snow-bird. Length 5 inches. Male—head, back, breast, and sides of body blackish brown; wings and central tail feathers dark brown; outer tail feathers white. Under-hind parts grayish white. Bill and legs dark yellow. Female lighter.

Genus: SPIZELLA, Bonaparte.

TREE SPARROW (*Spizella monticola*, Gmelin). Canada Bunting. Length 5½ inches. Crown, streak back of each eye and patch on shoulders reddish brown; back and wing coverts a mixture of light and dark brown and black; ends of feathers of wing coverts tipped with brownish white; primaries and tail brown, edges lighter; secondaries dark brown in centre with edges brownish white. Under parts gray, tinged brown on the sides. Bill and legs blackish.

CHIPPING SPARROW (*Spizella socialis*, Wilson). Chipbird; Chippy; Hairbird. This species closely resembles the preceding but is much smaller in the body. In this species, however, the streak back of each eye is black, extending in spots interrupted with gray round the back of neck. Forehead is also black. Bill of male entirely black, of female black and yellow; legs of male blackish, of female yellow.

Genus: MELOSPIZA, Baird.

SONG SPARROW (*Melospiza melodia*, Wilson). *Finco chanteur*. Length about 5 inches. Above, brown; centre of feathers blacker; lighter about the back and around the eyes. Throat and abdomen white; breast and sides of body white, streaked with light and dark brown; bill, black; legs yellow.

SWAMP SPARROW (*Melospiza palustris*, Wilson). Length 4½ inches. Crown streaked black and brown in some, in others brown, irregularly spotted black; above, and partly round the front of the eyes and sides of the neck, grayish black; dark brown in rear of each eye; back, wings and tail, brown; centre of feathers blacker; under parts gray; brownish in sides of body; bill and legs, dark yellow; upper mandible of bill slightly decurved.

Sub-Family: PASSERELLINÆ.

Genus: PASSERELLA, Swainson.

FOX-COLOURED SPARROW (*Passerella iliaca*, Merrem). Fox-Sparrow. Length 6½ inches. Above reddish-brown, mixed with grayish-brown on the back; beneath white, spotted with brown, lighter on throat and abdomen; bill blackish in some, light yellow in others; legs light yellow.

Sub-Family: SPIZINÆ.

Genus: GUIRACA, Swainson.

ROSE-BREADED { *Guiraca ludoviciana*, Linnæus. } Length 6½  
GROSBREAK: { *Goniaphea*, " C. } inches. Male—Head and upper parts black, with a broad

white bar across the primaries; wing and tail coverts spotted white, and inner end fibrils of lateral tail feathers white, except at tips; under wing coverts, breast, and partly down the centre of abdomen, which is white, carmine; sides of body more or less spotted black; bill stout, light yellow at base; legs blackish. Female—Differs considerably from male. Upper parts brown, mixed with yellowish-brown on the head and back. There is a light streak in centre of crown, and a white streak over each eye. Under parts white, with small spots on the throat, and larger on breast and sides of body, which parts are also tinged brown.

Genus: CYANOSPIZA, Baird.

INDIGO BIRD (*Cyanospiza cyanea*, Wilson). Indigo, or Blue Bunting. Length about 4½ inches. Male—Dark blue or indigo colour on the head, neck and breast; back, and part of wings and tail bluish-green; ends of wing and tail feathers dark brown, with edges bluish-green. Bill and legs blackish. Female—Head and back brownish-yellow; underneath lighter, and slightly streaked with a darker shade. Tail and end of wing feathers brownish.

Genus: CARDINALIS, Bonaparte.

RED BIRD (*Cardinalis Virginianus*, Brisson). Cardinal; Virginia Nighthale. Length 7½ inches; girth 6 inches. Male—General colour scarlet; darker on the back and tail; ends of primaries brownish; forehead and throat black; head crested; bill stout, yellow; legs yellow. This bird resembles the Scarlet Tanager previously noticed.

Genus: PIPILO, Vieillot.

GROUND, OR MARSH ROBIN (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, Linnæus). Towhee Bunting; Chewink. Length 6½ inches. Head and upper parts black, with a white bar on the wings, which has also some of the outer end fibrils white, and ends of lateral tail feathers white; abdomen white; sides of body and under tail coverts brown; later, lighter; bill, stout blackish; legs light yellow.

Family: ICTERIDÆ. American Starlings.

Sub-Family: AGELAINÆ. Marsh Blackbirds.

Genus: DOLICHONYX, Swainson.

BOBOLINK (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Linnæus). Reedbird; Rice-bird; Goglu. Length about 5½ inches. Male—Head, tail and under parts black; back of neck wing and upper tail coverts yellowish-white; wings brown; back black, streaked with dark yellow; bill and legs black. Female has head, back and wing coverts dark brown, with edges of feathers lighter; under parts yellow, lighter on the throat and abdomen; sides streaked with brown; bill blackish above; legs yellow. Another specimen, unusual, is light yellow, white on the throat, bill and legs yellow. This bird may certainly be said to love the "merry, merry sunshine," as it may be found rather plentiful in open meadows during the bright summer months, and is a very lively bird, producing a sound combining a hum and a whistle, resembling that of the night hawk.

Genus: MOLOTHRUS, Swainson.

COWBIRD (*Molothrus pecoris*, Gmelin). Common Cow-ben bunting, or Cow blackbird. Length 6½ inches. Male—Head and breast brown; primaries dark brown; rest of body and tail black with bluish reflections. Bill and legs black. Female—General colour brown, darker on primaries and tail, and redder on the back and ends of secondaries. This species is said to resemble the European Cuckoo in not rearing its young, but depositing its eggs among those of some smaller bird.

Genus: AGELAIUS, Vieillot.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*, Linnæus). Swamp Blackbird; *commandeur*. Length of Male 7½ inches; of female, about 7 inches. Adult male—Entirely black, except a brilliant scarlet and yellow patch on wing coverts. Bill and legs black. Young male—Head, neck, and under parts a mixture of black and yellowish brown; wings and tail brown, edges of wing feathers lighter; scarlet and yellow patch on wing coverts not so bright as in adult. Female—Above dark brown, edges of feathers lighter; no scarlet and yellow patch on wing coverts; Underneath streaked brown and gray, lighter on the throat,



Genus: BUTORIDES. Blyth.

GREEN HERON { *Butorides virescens*, Linnaeus. } Fly-up-the-  
Ardea " C. } creek.

Length 15 inches; neck about 6 inches. Head with crest of long narrow feathers; back, wings and tail, greenish black; shafts of back feathers white; borders of middle wing feathers brownish white; neck, throat and breast white and brown; chin white; abdomen and thighs grayish brown. Bill 3 inches long, black above; legs and toes blacker at back; toes long and slender.

One specimen was shot in 1870 by a friend of Mr. Craig's, at St. Genevieve, on north-west side of Island of Montreal. Mr. Craig also informs me that in 1871 another specimen was shot at Vaudreuil, opposite St. Anne.

Genus: NYCTIARDEA. Swainson.

NIGHT { *Nyctiardea Gardani*, Gmelin } Qua-bird;  
HERON { " *grisea*, var. *nevada*, C. } Squaw.

Length about 24 inches; neck and legs, each about 11 inches long; girth about 14 inches. Crown, back, and wing coverts, blueish black; neck, wings and tail, light brownish gray; forehead, beneath the eyes, throat, and under parts white. Black of head usually furnished with 3 narrow white feathers about 8 inches long. Bill 4 inches in length, black; legs and feet yellow; occurs at Nuns' Island.

Genus: NYCTHERODIUS, Reichenb.

YELLOW-CROWNED { *Nyctherodius violaceus*, Linnaeus }  
NIGHT HERON { *Nyctiardea* " C. } Length

and girth, &c., about the same as the Night Heron. " Adult with the head crested, some of the feathers extremely long, and back with long loose feathers, some of which reach beyond the tail; bill short and very stout, black. Colour bluish gray, darker on the back where centre of feathers are darker; edges paler; paler below. Head and back of upper part of neck black, with a cheek patch; crown and most of the crest white, with a yellowish-brown tinge. Feet black and yellow." Mr. Whiteaves informs us that the late Mr. W. Hunter (N.H.S.) had stated that he had shot a fine specimen of this well-known southern bird a number of years ago, in the neighbourhood of this city.

Sub-Order: GRALLÆ.

Tribe: LIMICOLÆ. Shore Birds.

Family: CHARADRIIDÆ. Plover.

Genus: CHARADRIUS, Linnaeus.

GOLDEN { *Charadrius Virginicus*, Borek }  
PLOVER { " *Faloni*, var. *Virginicus*, C. } Bull-head;

Frost Bird; Field Plover; *Pluvier Doré*. Length about 16 inches; girth about 9 inches. Male in winter plumage, above and partly on the sides, mottled black and white; tail barred black and white; abdomen and undertail coverts white. Bill and legs blackish. Summer plumage is darker above than beneath.

Family: PHALAROPIDIDÆ.

WILSON'S PHALAROPE, { *Phalaropus Wilsoni*, Sabine. } Length  
*Seganopus* " C. } 9-10 in-

ches. Adult ash-y; upper tail coverts and under parts white; a black stripe from the eye down the side of the neck, spreading into rich purplish-chestnut, which also variegates the back, and shades the throat; young lack these last colors.

Family: SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Sub-Family: SCOLOPACINÆ.

Section: SCOLOPACIÆ.

Genus: PHILOMELA, G. R. Gray.

AMERICAN WOODCOCK { *Philohela minor*, Gmelin. } Bog-sucker;

*Cog de Bruyere*. Length 8 inches; girth about 9 inches. General colour brown, mottled darker, and also mixed with gray on the upper parts. Back of head with three or four broad, black cross-bars. Chin white; beneath light reddish. Bill 2½ inches long; 1 inch thick at base, blackish; legs yellow. Occurs in swampy woods about the city.

Genus: GALLINAGO, Leach.

WILSON'S SNIFE { *Gallinago Wilsoni*, Temming. } English or  
American Snipe. Length 8 inches. Crown dark brown with a brownish white middle stripe, and a yellowish stripe or patch about each eye, and another brown stripe

on each side of the neck, which is also streaked with light and dark brown. Feathers on back and on wing coverts black in centre, brown and lighter on edges; secondaries brown crossed with white spots; primaries grayish brown tipped with white. Tail barred light and dark brown. Bill 2¼ inches long; ¼ inch in diameter, blackish; legs blackish. Most of the snipe and sandpipers have long sharp wings, extending when closed slightly beyond the end of the tail.

Tribe: TRINGIÆ.

Genus: TRINGA, Linnaeus.

PURPLE SANDPIPER { *Tringa, Arquatella, maritima*, Brunnich. }

Length 7 inches. Above dark brown, with purplish reflections; feathers on back and wings edged with white; beneath gray, mottled with brown on the throat and breast. Bill 1¼ inches long, black; legs yellow. A specimen was seen at St. Anne, by Mr. Passmore, on the Natural History Society's Field-day, two years ago.

JACK SNIFE { *Tringa, Actobromas, maculata*, Vieillot. } Pectoral  
Sandpiper; Grass Snipe. Length 8½ inches. Above brown, darker in centre of feathers, edges lighter. Chin and abdomen grayish; throat and breast streaked light and dark brown. Bill 1¼ inches long, yellowish black; legs yellow.

Geo. T. Kennedy.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THOSE INTENDING TO ENTER COLLEGE,

MR. HAMILTON

ANNOUNCES THAT HE IS PREPARED TO SUPPLY

CAPS AND GOWNS

OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORK-  
MANSHIP,

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Faculty of Arts, April 30th, 1874.

Just Published.

*The Story of the Earth and Man.*—By J. W. Dawson, F. R. S., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the McGill University, Montreal. (Hodder and Stoughton.)—Geology as a science must always prove attractive; its study serves the highest ends, and the facts, suggestions, and conclusions it evolves enlarge and discipline the mind. The several chapters of this treatise were originally prepared for, and appeared in, the *Lectures Hour*; and now that they are gathered together and reproduced, with their illustrative diagrams, they make an exceedingly useful volume—a volume containing an epitome of all the theories from time to time advanced, and the modern arguments peculiar to this many-sided and important subject. The author's method is admirable for its simple straightforwardness; for, while he avoids such technicalities as are likely to confuse the unscientific reader, leaves nothing untouched which is necessary to a fair—not to say complete—comprehension of the whole science. With commendable reticence, Dr. Dawson has left undiscussed the relation of scientific geology to the Mosaic account of the creation of the world; but on this branch of the subject he has previously written in his "Archaia," and, therefore, the less need to go over the ground a second time. All, however, will agree with him, that geology, to be really useful, must "be emancipated from the control of bald metaphysical speculation, and delivered from that materialistic infidelity which, by robbing Nature of her spiritual element, makes science dry, barren, and repulsive, diminishes its educational value, and even endears it less efficient for purposes of practical research."

Price \$2.

For sale by

DAWSON BROS.

## MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED FOR  
COMPETITION AT THE OPENING OF THE SES-  
SION, SEPT., 1874.

### IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

To Students entering the First Year, Two Exhibitions of  
\$125; Two of \$100.

Subjects.—Greek.—Homer, *Iliad*, bk. I.; Xenophon, *Anabasis*, bk. I.;  
Lucian, *Charon*.—Latin.—Cicero, *Pro lege Manilia*; Livy, bk. V., chaps. I.  
—XXV.; Horace, *Odes*, bk. I.—Text Books.—Hartley's Elements of Greek  
Grammar. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, Exercises 4 to 25. Dr. Wil-  
liam Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar, and *Principia Latina*, Part IV.—  
Mathematics.—Euclid, bk. I., II., III., IV. Algebra to end of Harmonical  
Progression (Colenso). Arithmetic.—English.—English Grammar and Com-  
position.—(Bain's Grammar, as far as Derivation.) Special Exercises in Gram-  
mar and Composition.

To Students entering the Second Year, Three Exhibitions of  
\$125; One of \$100.

Subjects.—As stated in Calendar of last year.

To Students entering the Third Year, Three Scholarships of  
\$125, and One of \$120.—Tenable for Two Years.

Subjects.—As in Calendar of last year.

### IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL AND APPLIED SCIENCE.

The Scott Exhibition, founded by the Caledonian Society of  
Montreal, in Commemoration of the Centenary of Sir  
Walter Scott.

One Exhibition of \$66, to Students entering the Middle Year.

Subjects.—Mathematics.—Ordinary and Honour of the Junior Year. Eng-  
lish of the Junior Year and English History as in Student's Home. Engineering  
and Surveying of First Year. Chemistry, as in Wilson's Text Book.

One Exhibition of \$66, to Students entering the Senior Year.

Subjects.—All the pure Mathematics of ordinary course of the first two years,  
with remainder of Drew's Conic Sections and of Colenso's Algebra [Part 1].  
The Engineering and Surveying of the two preceding years, with a Report on  
some Engineering work. English Grammar—Bain's, English Composition.  
History of England—Smith's Student's Home; Hallam's Middle Ages, chaps.  
VIII., IX.—English Literature.—Collier; Johnson's Lives of the Poets.—  
Zoology.—Dawson's Hand Book, Invertebrates, and more especially Fossil  
Animals.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A.,

Secretary.

## W. NOTMAN,

Photographer to the Queen,

Montreal.

BRANCHES: TORONTO AND HALIFAX,

PHOTOGRAPHER to YALE COLLEGE,

CLASSES 1872-73.

## DAKIN, ARCHIBALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS,

6, 8 and 10 BEDFORD ROW, HALIFAX, N. S.

Personal attention given to the Sale of Canadian Consignments.  
Liberal Advances made to Consignors. Place of Business,  
with Good Storage, in the Centre of the City.  
Prompt Returns Guaranteed.

### REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:

Charles Robson, Esq., and others, Halifax; Messrs. Thomas Rigney & Co.,  
Merchants, New York; G. R. Henderson, Esq., and others, Digby; Levi Bar-  
den, Esq., and others, Pugwash; Lewis McKee, Esq., Malou, C. B.; Messrs.  
MacEachren & Co., and others, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Leander Chute, Esq.,  
King's Co.

C. W. DAKIN.

P. P. ARCHIBALD.

## WOODWORTH & BELCHER,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

(Formerly Boon & Woodworth.)

Mr. BELCHER is lately from London, Eng., where he has  
had ten years' experience in some of the leading Houses of  
London.

They are now prepared to make Students' Gowns and  
Trenchers to order; also Military and Clerical Outfits

No. 3 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

MONTREAL.

## F. E. GRAFTON,

PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER, AND STATIONER,

Invites attention to his large Stock of

EDUCATIONAL WORKS AND APPARATUS,

THE MOST COMPLETE IN MONTREAL.

Also to his

Sunday School Department,

Which embraces every requisite for a good Sunday School.

BOOKS FOR LIBRARIES AND PRESENTS.

### TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

Forms another Department, embracing the best collection of Books and Tracts to  
be found in the Province.

IN THE

RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK DEPARTMENT

Will be found a variety of the best Religious Publications of the day.

English and American Papers and Magazines promptly supplied.  
Circulars, Catalogues, and Lists sent on application.

F. E. GRAFTON,

182 St. James Street, Montreal.

*CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.*

**POSITIVE**  
**GOVERNMENT SECURITY**  
*Life Assurance Company*  
 (LIMITED.)

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

*Deposited with Canadian Government for Canadian  
 Policy-holders, \$100,000.*

**TRUSTEES FOR CANADIAN LIFE FUND:**

Hon. JAMES FERRIER, Senator M. L. C., Chairman Grand Trunk R'way.  
 Hon. THOMAS RYAN, Senator, and Director Bank of Montreal.

**DIRECTORS FOR CANADA:**

THOMAS MACFARLANE BRYSON, Esq., Belmont Street.  
 WILLIAM DUNN, (Messrs. Dunn, Davies & Co.) St. Francis Xavier Street.  
 JOHN TORRANCE, Esq., (Messrs. D. Torrance & Co.) Merch'is' Ex. Court.

**MEDICAL EXAMINERS:**

R. P. HOWARD, Esq., M. D., L. R. C. P. E., 9 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal  
 W. H. HINGSTON, Esq., M. D., L.R.C.S.E., D.C.L., 37 Union Av., Mont'

**MANAGER FOR CANADA:**

F. C. IRELAND, Montreal.

Office, 353 NOTRE DAME STREET.



COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, AND MONOGRAMS

EQUISITELY DESIGNED AND ILLUMINATED,

LODGE, OFFICE, AND COMPANY SEALS.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, VISITING CARDS, INITIAL NOTE  
 PAPER, &c., &c.

G. BISHOP & Co., ENGRAVERS,

189 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

KENNETH, CAMPBELL & CO.,

APOTHECARIES TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

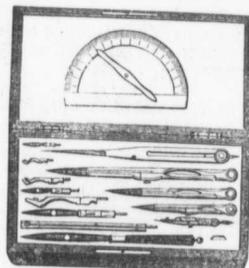
**MEDICAL HALL,**

ST. JAMES STREET, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,)

AND BRANCH—PHILLIPS SQUARE,

MONTREAL.

HEARN & HARRISON,



MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING AND OPTICAL  
 INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

MICROSCOPES,

MAGIC LANTERNS,

BAROMETERS,

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS,

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

242 & 244 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

N. B.—Liberal discount always to Schools, Seminaries, and  
 Corporate Institutions.

THE PLACE TO BUY

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS,

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,

POCKET KNIVES,

POCKET SCISSORS,

ALBUMS, OPERA GLASSES,

PENS, PENCILS, INKS, Etc.,

IS AT

G. & W. CLARKE'S,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND IMPORTERS OF FANCY  
 GOODS,

222 ST. JAMES ST. (Next "Witness" Office),  
 MONTREAL.

**J. G. PARKS,**

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE PEOPLE

THE PHOTOS, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, &c., OF J. G. PARKS,

195½ ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Are too well known to need any special commendation.

WE are glad to know that through the Country the people when they come to  
 the City know that J. G. PARKS is the man to "secure their shadows ere  
 the substance perish."

Six First Prizes Awarded Him at the Provincial Exhibition

Special attention is directed to his NEW STYLE of PHOTOS, giving the  
 effect of pictures taken on ivory.  
 Ever since the fall of Adam mankind have been running after their shadows  
 & are now going to J. G. PARKS to have them caught and made tenfold mor  
 urable than the substance which perishes.

Montreal:—"Witness" Printing House, 218 and 220 St. James Street.