

McGILL  
UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

*Thursday, January 1st, 1885.*

---

---

CONTENTS:

	FAGE.		PAGE.
EDITORIALS	3-4	BETWEEN THE LECTURES	11-12
CONTRIBUTIONS	5-8	PERSONALS	12
McGILL NEWS	9-10	CORRESPONDENCE	12-14
COLLEGE WORLD	10-11	ADVERTISEMENTS	2, 14, 15, 16

---

---

MACMASTER, HUTCHINSON & WEIR,  
\*ADVOCATES\*  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,  
162 St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.  
DONALD MACMASTER, Q.C.  
R. S. WIPP, B.C.L.  
M. HUTCHINSON, B.C.L.  
F. S. McLENNAN.

Robertson, Ritchie, Fleet & Falconer,  
ADVOCATES,  
151 ST. JAMES STREET,  
Montreal.

H. W. ATWATER,  
Advocate, Barrister, Commissioner, &c.,  
131 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

GREENSHIELDS, McCORKILL & GUERIN,  
ADVOCATES,  
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.,  
Chambers: Exchange Bank Building,  
102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.,  
MONTREAL.  
J. N. GREENSHIELDS. J. C. McCORKILL. EDMOND GUERIN.

A. PERIARD,  
Law Bookseller, Publisher, Importer  
And Legal Stationer,  
23 ST. JAMES STREET,  
(NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.)  
MONTREAL.

J. J. GREAVES,  
IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF  
WOOLS, TOYS, JEWELRY, STATIONERY,  
Fancy Goods, Wall Paper, Baby and Doll  
Carriages, Velocipedes, &c., &c.  
816 & 1344 ST. CATHERINE STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
Picture Framing done on Reasonable Terms.

HEADQUARTERS  
FOR  
School and College Text Books!  
DRYSDALE'S  
232 ST. JAMES ST.

MEDICAL WORKS, BOOKS USED IN ART COURSE,  
SCIENCE TEXT BOOKS,  
THE VARIOUS THEOLOGICAL TEXT BOOKS.  
Full assortment in stock & supplied at Rock Bottom Prices.  
STUDENTS' NOTE BOOKS,  
Scribbling Books, &c., &c.,  
← BEST VALUE IN TOWN. →  
Stylographic Pens, Anti-Stylo Pens and Students'  
Supplies a Specialty.  
W. DRYSDALE & CO.,  
232 St. James Street,  
ALSO  
BRANCH STORE: 1423 ST. CATHERINE ST.

E. A. GERTH,  
IMPORTER OF  
H.A.V.A.N.A CIGARS,  
Briar and Meerschaum Pipes,  
SULTANS, KHEDIVES AND BEYS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES IN BOXES OF 25.  
Try Students Mixture.  
Paces and other Cut Plugs from \$1.00 upwards.  
1323 ST. CATHERINE ST., QUEEN'S BLOCK.

WM. NOTMAN & SON,  
PHOTOGRAPHERS, |

New Scale of Prices  
THIS YEAR  
\*FOR STUDENTS,\*  
17 Bleury St.

# UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Vol. VIII.]

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, JANUARY 1st, 1885.

[No. 4.

## McBill University Gazette

### DIRECTORS.

JEFFREY H. BURLAND, B. Ap. Sc., F.C.S., *President.*

G. J. A. THOMPSON, *Vice-President.*

G. C. WRIGHT, B.A., *Treasurer.*

H. S. McLENNAN, *Secretary.*

J. W. McMEERIN,

H. V. THOMPSON, B.A.

A. B. OSBORNE,

T. W. LESAGE.

### EDITORS.

W. H. TURNER, B.A., *Editor-in-Chief.*

W. DIXON, B.A.

G. F. PALMER

R.A.E. GREENSHIELDS, B.A.

C. H. LIVINGSTONE.

S. FORTIER.

T. HAYTHORNE, B.A.

The UNIVERSITY GAZETTE will be published fortnightly during the College Session.

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

## Editorials.

### THE FACULTY OF LAW.

We ask our readers' careful attention to the letter of B. C. L., which appears in this issue. The Faculty of Law has long been in a most unsatisfactory condition, so much so that we are informed the Quebec Government has made representations respecting it to the Corporation. We readily admit that the Ministry may have been prompted to this action by enemies of the University, but, even so, their being able to remonstrate at all, shows how grave is the cause of complaint against the methods of the Faculty. It would be dealing that Faculty a death-blow should the Government decline continuing to shorten the apprenticeship of its graduates. Yet no one can doubt that this will be the next step, unless speedy improvement becomes manifest. B. C. L., who writes in a spirit of uttermost friendliness and loyalty, makes several suggestions for such improvement, and we trust that these will meet that consideration from the authorities which they undoubtedly deserve.

### THE FOOTING.

Of late years there has been great difficulty in persuading the Freshmen in Medicine to pay their footing, and now the time seems to have come for its abol-

ishment. We notice this with some regret, for, in principle, the payment of this initiatory fee is not altogether a bad thing. The students of any faculty may be regarded, for social purposes as a sort of club for admission to which a small charge may justifiably be exacted. The benefit of the payment, too, accompanies the student through his whole course, for the dinner of each year is the better for the money which the footing yields. In reality, therefore, the question of footing comes to be one of the desirability of commuting a fraction of each year's subscription by a single payment in the first year. Unfortunately, the Freshmen cannot be brought to see the matter in this light, and it seems scarcely wise to continue a practice which they look upon as an imposition. We therefore counsel the students to come to an agreement not to demand the footing next year.

### LADIES FIRST.

We heartily congratulate the ladies upon the success which has attended their first examination in McGill. That success was not wholly unexpected, it is only another evidence of the effect of concentration and industry. Our lazy Freshmen may well take a lesson from their rivals. No longer will it be safe for them to divide their energies between hockey, football, the regular course, and the private lines of reading which most first year students lay out for themselves. Steady application must now be the rule if the men are to hold their own. This examination has been an awakening, and they will make a better fight next April. It will not do to be too confident though, for no doubt the ladies will struggle hard for a fair share of the honors.

ONE unaccountable thing has been the vacillation of the Faculty, who publicly announced that the ladies would not be ranked with the other students and afterwards gave no intimation of a change in their determination until the examinations were over. An explanation of this variation of purpose will be eagerly looked for.

### McGILL GOVERNMENT.

As will be seen elsewhere, two new Governors have been appointed. They are men in every sense estimable, whose connection with the University cannot but be creditable to it. Yet we are not satisfied. If these gentlemen were graduates, or held honorary

*ad eundem* degrees from McGill, none would rejoice more than we at their appointment. But it does seem as if the policy which, under necessity, sought the members of the governing body from outsiders thirty years ago, should now be laid aside when the College counts among its graduates some of the foremost citizens of Montreal, men of years and wealth and influence. These must surely feel a warmer feeling for McGill and be bound to it by a stronger tie than aliens, who never heard its name until they settled in this city. It is true these gentlemen, being clergymen, may be supposed to have more leisure than most, but it is also to be remembered that the board of governors deals with nothing outside of finance; and surely our prominent lawyers and physicians may be adjudged better men of business than clergymen, however able these may be in other respects. In truth, the late appointments are of a piece with the old time policy of the authorities, a policy which ever aims at estranging the graduates and supplying the place they should occupy with any outsiders who are likely to harmonise with those ideas in accordance with which the University has always been governed. Thus among the governors there is but one graduate, and we all know how bitter was the struggle which eventually gained him his seat. In the corporation, with the exception of the representative fellows and heads of affiliated colleges, the members are either governors or their appointees, men who, when important questions are to be decided, invariably either vote with the governors or do not vote at all. Even among the heads of the affiliated colleges there are some who blindly follow the lead of the autocratic governors. And there is no check upon these men, they are irresponsible, meeting with closed doors, deciding questions of public interest without ever a thought as to what the public may wish. No stranger observing these things would suppose that these two bodies claimed to be administering a public trust. But how can this state of affairs be remedied? There appears but one way. The governors must be forced by well directed public opinion to give the graduates that importance in the management of the college which the *alumni* of every other University have. There is nothing which the prosperous business man of this county stands in such awe of as the opinion of his neighbors. Let the most stubborn man see a steadily growing general impression unfavorable to himself or any of his actions, and he will soon repent him of his obstinacy. Here then is a strong point for the graduates. If they will combine and use the means at their disposal for stirring up a public agitation, the governors will be forced to give way. They meet with closed doors, a sure evidence

of one of two things, either they are ashamed of their proceedings or they dread the check which a public scrutiny would impose upon them. First then they should be forced to admit the press to their deliberations, after which attention may more easily be drawn to their anomalous constitution, to the excessively small share in the government which is allotted to the graduates, the very men who are most interested in it. The question in its broader aspects is really as to whether the University is to become a great centre of educational influence or remain, as now, in partial obscurity, contenting itself with instructing those students which certain favorable circumstances happen to bring it. These circumstances are essentially transitory. McGill's Science Faculty will not always be the only one. The Law Faculty once stood alone, but now it being eclipsed by Laval. Already the Medical Faculty has powerful rivals, and they seem to grow in power. In Arts the majority of the undergraduates are theological students in training at the various divinity schools of the city, and it is doubtful if even these will not be drawn away by Ontario's Consolidated University. If McGill is to be saved, it must display vastly more energy. It seems now to be retrograding, and the authorities are languidly apathetic. A stimulus must be supplied, and apparently the graduates alone can supply it. Let them assert themselves. Once they have gained a strong position among the governors and in the corporation, they can turn their attention and direct their strength towards pushing McGill on. Money can be had, if sufficient effort be made, and lack of money, if the government be zealous, could alone check progress. Let it be repeated, however, that there must be an infusion of new blood. The time is now ripe to force that infusion, and to do so only requires concerted action upon the part of the graduates. If they let the opportunity pass, they deserve to remain as a body insignificant.

---

### RONDEAU.

TRANSLATED FROM JEHAN FROISSART (1335-1410.)

Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away,  
My heart is pained while thou dost absent stay;  
I yearn for thee each moment of the day,  
Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away.

For till thou comest—wherefore then delay?  
I have not any one to make me gay;  
Come back, sweet friend, too long thou art away,  
My heart is pained when thou dost absent stay.

Geo. MURRAY.

## Contributions.

## FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.\*

But I go further and say that our Canadian manufactures would be actually stimulated, to supply the English market with a great deal that is now supplied by the United States. The United States now send to England \$22,500,000 of the following articles: Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Boots and shoes and other leather manufactures, butter, cheese, preserved meats, Sewing machines, Furniture and other small manufactures of which the same is true.

To sum up then, if the United States were induced by the policy indicated, to give us free trade, we would have a market of 50,000,000 in addition to the other markets of the world. If they were not, we should have a monopoly of a market of 307,000,000 persons in our own Empire, for our Agricultural, Animal, Forest, Fish and Mineral produce, and for certain classes of manufactures. Sixty per cent. of our manufactures would be stimulated, 77 per cent. would be beneficially affected if at all, and the rest would have cheaper raw material. This would indeed be literally million upon millions to the wealth of Canada. I cannot pretend to estimate it, it would be limited only by the very utmost degree of our Producing power. In short then looking at the matter in every light, Canada has a great deal to gain by the acceptance of this scheme.

But is England likely to adopt this policy? I venture to say that it is likely. If once attention be closely drawn to the number, value and extent of her colonial possessions, she would adopt any policy that would secure them permanently to her. There are a thousand reasons why she should: and the subject has only to be agitated and discussed to bring this out. We shall of course be told that England is committed to free trade, that nothing will induce her to depart from it. Well these general assumptions are really of very little value. I have yet to learn that England is irrevocably committed to anything. One thing is certain: England knows that however good a thing her free trade policy has been, it is only half as good as universal free trade, and this apart from the Colonial question altogether, might go a long way towards inducing her to adopt this policy. There is no doubt that England desires universal free trade. It is true some croakers say that in that event England would lose a great deal of the cotton trade with China and Japan, in favor of the United States. But I do not believe it. So long as she has her colonies she must have her splendid mercantile marine. And so long as she has her commercial fleet, it will be impossible for any nation to dislodge her from foreign markets, and particularly for a nation that has destroyed its shipping so that only 16.3 p.c. of its own commerce is in its own ships. It will long continue cheaper to transport raw cotton by water to England for the East, than by rail to the manufacturers of the Eastern States and by rail to the Pacific coast, and thence by sea to China and Japan. And if the United States could not com-

pete with British India, which is a cotton-growing country where labor is and will remain infinitely cheaper than in America, which is only twelve days water transit from China. Indeed to suppose that England will lose her foreign trade is as chimerical as the scare got up a few years ago, that her coal mines would become exhausted. It was found on looking into the latter question, that they probably would, but it would take some thousands if not millions of years for it to happen. And I think Englishmen have been able to sleep comfortably under the prospect. But after all this is low ground to take. The truth is that mankind would be benefited if obstructions to trade and intercourse between all nations were removed. And it is one of the chief recommendations of the policy I am now advocating that it would afford one of the strongest inducements to all nations to take the fetters of their intercourse with one another.

The question really is How would England be affected if the protective nations did not adopt that alternative, if they maintained their protective tariffs. Well, in this case the benefit would undoubtedly be primarily to the colonies. But looking at this question purely from an English standpoint, would it not itself abundantly repay her? We know that with no discrimination in their favour, already trade with the colonies advances much more rapidly than trade with foreign countries, and possess elements of permanency that the latter does not. The exports to foreign countries in 1855 were £87,000,000, in 1882, £214,000,000, an advance of 246 per cent., the exports to the colonies in 1855 were £28,000,000 in 1882, £92,000,000, an advance of 328 per cent. Again the colonies are a much more valuable market per head of population. The following nations are her largest foreign customers, and I shall give the exports to each of them in 1882, per head of their respective populations placing the produce of the United Kingdom in the first column, and the total export in the second:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	PER HEAD. IMPORT PROD. U. K.	PER HEAD. TOTAL FROM U. K.
United States .....	£0.59	£0.74
Germany .....	0.41	0.67
France .....	0.46	0.79
Holland .....	2.25	3.89
Belgium .....	1.46	2.73
Russia .....	0.05	0.08
Spain, Colonies .....	0.23	0.26
Italy .....	0.22	0.25
Channel Islands .....	6.57	8.24
Canada .....	2.10	3.31
Newfoundland .....	3.28	3.75
South Africa, Natal .....	3.74	4.03
Cape of Good Hope .....	8.32	8.93
Australia .....	9.52	10.36

It will be seen, then, that the lowest of the colonies, which I am sorry to say is Canada, is more than three times as good a customer, relatively to population, as the United States; that the colonies generally are from three to twelve times as good customers as England's three largest foreign customers; and that the only foreign countries that compare with the colonies are Holland and Belgium, which are almost free trade countries, Holland's import duties being insignificant, and Belgium's very low. If, therefore, trade with the colonies were properly fostered, it would take but little time for it to equal, and even to exceed, foreign trade. Again, the colonies situated in every quarter

\* President's Annual Address to University Literary Society.

of the globe are, for the most part, new countries, with immense undeveloped resources.

If, then, British enterprise were directed to the colonies, the possibilities of the expansion of their trade, their wealth, are absolutely unlimited. And this could only be done if the people of these colonies were brought chiefly into the closest connection with the capitalists and people of the mother country.

It may nevertheless be true that, for a limited time, the price of imported food into England would slightly increase. To the vast majority of the people this would entail but slight inconvenience, and that only temporary, and would be in some measure offset by a repeal of the present duties on tea, coffee and cocoa imported from the colonies: which are pretty heavy; and the question is merely whether they are willing to put up with such inconvenience for the accomplishment of the object contemplated by this policy. The English people have been called upon to make great sacrifices before now, and for less worthy objects than to build up their great Empire. They have submitted to heavy burdens of taxation for the carrying on of costly wars. Could they not bear something in the interests of their fellow-subjects beyond the seas? It would be only the investment of a prudent man, sure to make a handsome return in the future. In building up their colonies they would be providing a sure market for their future products; not trusting blindly to the chance good will or enlightenment of foreign nations for the removal of restrictions on trade, but with the certain, that no restrictions would ever be imposed. They would, in fact, be laying up for themselves and for their children a heritage richer and more glorious than they could look forward to in any other way.

And at the same time as they were doing this, they would be wiping out their national debt out of the enormous revenues this system would bring into the coffers of the government. So that by the time other nations would have begun to think about combinations to offset their power, they would be relieved of the great bulk of their present taxation, and would have all the greater advantage over all competitors.

But what is supposed to attach the people of England peculiarly to their system of free trade, is that in the past it prevented and relieved distress. Suppose, however, they can be satisfied that there is another and a better way in which distress may be prevented and relieved. I have said that the majority of the people might have some temporary inconvenience. But it is possible there might be a fraction of the people upon whom it would bring a measure almost of distress. Well it is the interest of these people more than any others that this scheme may be said to have been devised. For, for those who are so ill off, so near starvation point that even a slight increase in the price of food would bring them into distress, surely the sooner they leave their present homes and take up a homestead in one of the British colonies, the better for all concerned. In this view, a slight hardship would be a blessing to mankind; for it would induce those who are now on the very verge of indigence to remove to those parts of the world where they are most wanted, and thus relieve the over pres-

sure of population at home. For it is an essential part of a scheme for the consolidation of the Empire, that no distress would be permitted, emigration (then it would be merely Migration) would be a stimulation to a degree that would effectually remove any possibility of hunger and want at home. And the removal of these people would simply be to provide a better market for all England produces, in a country where they would be able to make something with which to pay for what they consumed. And we have seen that every Canadian colonist is worth three Americans to the English producer.

Nor must we forget that the interests of some of the chief industries of the United Kingdom are identical with our own in this matter; and especially the agricultural interest. We know with how much difficulty the members of the Anti-Corn Law League persuaded the agriculturists of England to consent to the abolition of duties on farm produce. We could therefore count on the hearty co-operation of the farmers of the mother country who form, I need not tell you, one of the most important elements in the population. And this is the class to whom an extension of the suffrage is just being given in the new Franchise Bill. By the assimilation of the County and Borough Franchise, 2,000,000 voters chiefly in the rural constituencies, have been added to the Parliamentary electors. And those are the men whose interests are enlisted on our side in the endeavor, until we can get reciprocity from other nations, to keep the British markets for the British people.

But I think we may with confidence leave the English side of the question to the English people. I believe it has to come to this, that an Imperial Federation must at the outset be accompanied with an Imperial Customs Union. And I have no fear but that when the English people take hold seriously of this question, and make up their minds that the thing should be done, the difficulties will rapidly vanish away.

And now but one word in closing. Lord Roseberry in addressing the Trades Union Congress at Aberdeen, told them that the Franchise bill was of small importance in comparison with the question of Imperial Federation. In the same way I am convinced that the question of free trade itself is of small importance in comparison with this. Mr. Bourne announced himself a free trader. I am myself a Free trader,—even in the elegant language of Canadian politics a jug handle free, believing economically free trade is the best system even if adopted only on one side. But just as there are times in domestic life when consideration of economy are of secondary importance, so in national affairs, there are occasions when economic considerations sink into comparative insignificance. And this is one of these cases. I believe indeed that in the long run it will be true economic policy for England to establish a world-wide consolidated Empire, even though at the expense of some immediate sacrifice. For every interest of civilization will be greatly promoted by a grand far-reaching scheme by which so many of what must be the great nations of the future shall be brought into relations with one another of the closest and most enduring character.

And we Canadians shall be recreant to our trust if we do not do our part to forward so grand, so sublime a scheme; if we pursue the shortsighted policy of allowing to slip from our grasp the joint heritage we have with all our fellow subjects in possessions that dot every sea, that extend vastly over every continent, spreading the exalted civilization of our race into the remotest corners of the world.

#### BORES.

Not the bore of a gun—nothing half so polished or indispensable as that very necessary adjunct to the weapon, without which the sporting undergrad, fails to find perfect felicity in the long vacation—but all kinds of the human bore, the wearying, disagreeable, or otherwise objectionable individuals who, in a greater or less deg. e., infest the lives of all of us from youth to age; the bane of our childhood, the dread of our boyhood, and one of the greatest of our afflictions in after years—these are now my theme.

Their name is legion, their variety endless, and to be brought in contact with them (and none of us escape the infliction) is utter weariness of spirit, and creates in the victim a wild desire to bring the troublesome one to a sudden and violent end. Though differing in many respects, one peculiarity is common to them all—namely: No shaft of satire, however broad, or however well sped, will penetrate the plate armor of their hopeless stupidity; no hint, innuendo, or lampoon, no matter how palpably pointing to himself, could make the bore understand that he might possibly be the subject of it, and nothing but the plainest of English, spoken in the plainest manner, will convince one of these creatures that he could be anything but the pleasantest of companions, and even after you have told him in unmistakable terms that he is—what he is—he is ready to confer plenary absolution upon you, should you, in a weak moment, show qualms of conscience for having offended him.

#### Place one dames.

First, for a few varieties of the bore feminine. Who does not know the old family servant who "nussed you when you was a baby?" Which of us, out of respect for the faithful old creature will not submissively listen to the oft-repeated tale, though having heard it weekly—we had almost said daily—for eighteen or twenty years, it *does* become monotonous.

Which of us, during our collegia career, has not encountered the garrulous and irrepressible landlady, who has eagerly seized every opportunity of pouring into our unwilling ears her story of other and better days, who will enter your room, "thinking you was out," and, door-handle in hand, ruthlessly interrupt and retard your pursuit of knowledge?

Then every one knows the old, young lady of society, who *will not* remember that thirty-five summers have passed over her already thinning hair, and who still tries to be a giddy, gushing young thing; and the fond and doating mother, who will extort admiration for her very common-place offspring!

But the most saddening thing of all is to worship some lovely creature from afar, to gaze by stealth upon her bewitching face, to rise early, and late take rest,

until you find a friend able and willing to effect for you an introduction to your idol, and then, when you are, figuratively, at the feet of your fair divinity, you find the knowledge slowly, but surely, forced upon you that your adored one's hair covers a brain not sufficiently large to serve a good-sized, intellectual flea; that the fair form is but an empty casket. Oh! hollow! hollow! hollow! In short, a month's acquaintance with her will show you another variation of the female bore, a pretty one 'tis truebut, nevertheless, a veritable, unmitigated, hopeless bore.

Turn we now to the male animals of this species of *bête-noir*, and the puzzle is where to begin—where end.

The first who presents himself to our memory is the jovial, sociable, loud individual, who slaps you on the back until you wonder whether your vertebrae will hold out, and wrings your hand until the joints crack; who calls you "old man" and "dear boy" in a stentorian voice, the very tones of which would shatter the nerves of sensitive persons; who proclaims his sentiments on the house-tops and declares his opinions to the four winds of heaven; who will apostrophise you as the best fellow in the world and the truest friend he has, while you stand shuddering by, trying to repress the guilty wish that the earth would open and swallow him.

One of the most disgust-inspiring individuals is the religious bore, the man who, in a half-whisper, will ask you if "you are saved," or, "if your heart is given to the good cause," or some such posing question. If in a humorous frame of mind, you will reply, "give it up," or "ask me something easy," but, suppose you are not, will you glance stealthily at the window and murderously wonder whether it would kill him much to throw him out? Echo answers, yes. In this connection we cannot banish from our thoughts the remembrance of the many weary hours of childhood and youth when we have been compelled to listen Sunday after Sunday to the dreary platitudes of some person, who had about as much vocation for the pulpit as the Sultan of Turkey. Fortunately for us all, this species of boredom, at any rate, may cease with youth.

Next in the list comes the bore with a grievance, the man who will expatiate hour after hour upon some real or fancied wrong of which he imagines himself the victim, who will button-hole you at the most inconvenient times and will nobly sustain his well-known reputation for being the rival of the Ancient Mariner in relating "dreary tales of woe." In presence of such an one a dull horror fastens upon you, and you begin seriously to wonder whether it would be more comfortable to commit suicide by hanging or per six-shooter. Then how often do we cross the path of the pedantic prig, who is crammed so full of erudition that to save an explosion, he is constantly obliged to let off the steam of wisdom which overcrowds his brain. Then there is the practical joke bore, who has always some doubtful story to relate of how cleverly he has scared men, women and children half-out of their wits.

Lastly come the vocalizing bore, who fancies himself a Simms Reeves, and the amateur acting bore, whose Hamlet is, in his own estimation far before that of either Salvini or Irving; the political bore, the

scandalizing bore (a hydra-headed monster this), the poetical and the punning bore, and still we could continue to swell the list. But we must end somewhere, and we do so here wishing that each and all of us may find from these common pests a good deliverance.

#### MONTCALM AND WOLFE.

THE two volumes of this work are now before the public, and are as we should expect from their distinguished author, Dr. Parkman, a most valuable contribution to Canadian history. In view of the importance of this work, as well as of all the works of the author, on whom our own University cheerfully bestowed its highest degree, it may not be out of place to try and set forth its chief contents in one or two short articles.

The work cannot be two highly valued by Canadians; in it they have not only a most readable and fascinating, but also an exceedingly reliable account of that part of the history of Canada with which it deals. The preface shows the extraordinary pains taken to know all that could be known on the subject. The amount of published and unpublished materials examined is simply prodigious. Nor has our author been satisfied with all he could find written in France, England and America; to give reality and life to his work he has visited and made careful observations of every spot where any of the important events which he undertakes to describe have taken place. "In short," he says, "the subject has been studied as much from life and in the open air as at the library table." Except in a collateral way, the work is confined to a period of fifteen years, from 1748 to 1763, and deals with the question, which, in the words of the author, was "the most momentous and far-reaching one ever brought to issue on this continent, namely, 'Shall France remain here or shall she not?'"

In this article only two topics will be referred to,—the position of the French and English in America at the beginning of the period, and the Acadian question.

As to the territory which France claimed to be the owner of, she may be said to have been all-powerful. With the exception of the strip of country between the Alleghany Mountains and the Atlantic ocean, Acadia, and a few ill-defined possessions around the Hudson Bay, she owned all North America beyond the Gulf of Mexico. The two great gateways of this vast region, the St. Lawrence and Mississippi rivers, were also in her hands; in the North she had Canada, and in the South, Louisiana. There was one particular, however, in which France fell woefully short, and that was population. An extensive territory she had, but men and women with whom to people this territory she had not. It is estimated that in all her dominions the whole white population did not much exceed 80,000, a result largely owing to France's exclusive system of colonizing; for it must be remembered that she did not admit into her colonies any and every one, but only those of her own religious faith.

With England matters were the reverse. Compared with France her territory was small, but her population very large. Her chief possessions lay along the

Atlantic on the east side of the Alleghenies, which are set down as containing about 1,160,000 people. Of the thirteen colonies which were planted here, four may be mentioned as being the most important,—Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York. All the thirteen bore a resemblance to one another, each had legislatures elected by the people and a basis of English law; still they were not as much alike as could be wished. No real confederation existed between them, each colony refusing to interest herself beyond her own immediate boundaries. The representatives of the people, too, were often at feud with the governors, who with two exceptions were appointed either by the Crown or by a feudal proprietor. In Canada, on the other hand, there was no popular legislature to interfere with the commands of the central authority.

Thus did France and England engage in a war which the author describes as "the strife of a united and concentrated few against a divided and discordant many; a strife of the past against the future; of the old against the new; of moral and intellectual torpor against moral and intellectual life; of barren absolutism against a liberty, crude, incoherent and chaotic, yet full of prolific vitality."

In order to form correct opinions concerning our second topic, "the expulsion of the Acadians," we must hold intercourse with some such author as Parkman. It will not do to allow Longfellow's "*Evangeline*" to be our guide on the subject; for we know that that poem is decidedly anti-British, and that such a spirit is only excusable on the ground that a close adherence to facts would have given the author less scope for sentiment and pathos, the qualities of the poem which caused a distinguished critic to so justly call it an "Idyll of the heart." The punishment of exile, in the end inflicted on the Acadians, was so great, that we are apt to hastily condemn those who inflicted it. A careful study of facts, however, will place the matter in a truer light, and will show that the provocation to such a penalty was by no means slight.

In this necessarily short account we can merely mention facts which are very thoroughly substantiated and explained by Mr. Parkman. In 1710 Acadia was conquered by General Nicholson and three years after regularly given up to the British by the treaty of Utrecht. This treaty allowed the French to remain in the country and to have the free exercises of their religion so far as compatible with the laws of Great Britain, provided that they would acknowledge themselves to be subjects of the British. Those who did not wish to comply with the terms had a year allowed them during which they could leave. Though nearly all remained, yet it was not till seventeen years after the treaty that they could be induced to take the oath of allegiance; and when war again broke out in 1745, they showed to what extent they were faithful to their new vows. Many of them remained neutral, others actually took up arms in behalf of the French, while others gave them what indirect assistance they could by information and supplies. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle brought the war but not the opposition of the French to a close.

The authorities both in Old and New France did



what they could to maintain a determined and systematic hostility, their chief agents in Acadia being the clergy who were incessant in their efforts to keep their fellow countrymen faithful to King Louis XV. A second plan was to induce the Acadians to remove to countries under French rule, such as Isle St. Jean and Cape Breton, and also to stir up the Indians to attack the English. Certainly one feature of all these plans was that they were to be carried on secretly and without the knowledge of the English. What prompted this unfaithfulness and disobedience was the natural desire to win back Acadia, and not any ill treatment on the part of the English; for it is shown beyond a doubt, even from French sources, that the rule of the English was more mild than harsh. Indeed, they are accused of being lenient from policy, in order to secure the goodwill of the Indians, and some speak of their easy and conciliatory system as the one most detrimental to the French cause.

Thus did the Acadians persist in working wrong to the English; far from abating their enmity, they grew more and more dangerous. They were again asked to take an oath of unconditional allegiance to King George. This they refused, and the English Governor took steps to have them removed from the province.

(To be continued.)

## McGill News.

### THE MEDICAL DINNER.

(Report continued.)

Among the professors who rose to reply in response to repeated calls were Dr. Girdwood who in expressing the pleasure which it gave the professors to meet the undergraduates at their annual dinner, made some witty allusions to the design on the card uttering a hope that the skull figured there might not be symbolic of "Death in the Pot," and having made some remarks in favor of the Higher Education of Women was followed by Drs. Mills, Shepherd, and Wilkins, who were enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. W. McMeekin proposed in a humorous and loudly applauded speech the next toast, that of *Our Hospitals*. In eulogizing the advantages of the Montreal General Hospital "where," he gave us his serious opinion, "many patients get better in spite of the treatment" he called attention to the many and marked improvements recently added to facilitate the courses in clinical medicine and surgery.

Mr. Andrew Robertson in response regretted the insufficient accommodations for patients in the general Hospital, but announced the news that a site has already been obtained for additional buildings which, after certain pecuniary obstacles had been overcome, might be soon expected to supplement the existing ones. He hoped that the higher education of women would have a beneficial effect in producing a superior class of nurses, and closed his remarks with an apt quotation from Walter Scott.

His speech was followed by a capital song (a parody on an air from "patience") by Mr. Orton. "Sister Universities" was then given in a short speech by Mr.

H. E. Kendall who extended a hearty welcome to each of our guests represented other universities.

In an eloquent reply the Rev. E. J. Hill traced the analogies that exist between his own *alma mater*—Edinburgh University and McGill. It was the pride that his fellow students took in their university that had raised it to the standard of excellence which it occupied then and to-day; let a similar love and pride among McGill undergraduates characterize their actions towards the Canadian University. He closed by urging the necessity for a more complete pecuniary equipment of the chairs in the Medical Faculty.

Other responses were made by Mr. Gray of the Toronto School of Medicine who attributed the cordiality of the present intercollegiate courtesies to the presence of a large number of Ontario students among the McGill Undergraduates, and after an allusion to the advantages possessed by the medical students of Montreal in the Superior (!) police supervision in vogue here, gave place to Messrs. Lyndsay, of the Trinity School of Medicine, Toronto; Houle, Laval; Grandpré, Victoria; and England, Bishop's Coll. ge.

These gentlemen were followed by another part song "Oh, who will o'er the downs so free" by the glee club.

The toast of the "Graduates" was then proposed by Mr. G. C. Stephens in a short speech, and responded to by Dr. Rodgers, who contrasted the Annual Dinners celebrated in his day with the present one. He echoed the sentiments expressed by the Dean, that it was the duty of graduates, as well as undergraduates, to work together to promote the interests of the University, and called attention to the fact that many of the students of past times were Professors of the Faculty to-day—a fact, he remarked, that should be a stimulus to the labours of all undergraduates.

This was followed by a duet, with gaiter accompaniment, rendered in an excellent manner by Messrs. Ferguson and Pomeroy, who fully deserved the *encore* which they received.

Dr. Shepherd then proposed the "Class of '85." He explained that it was a theme which he should be peculiarly fitted to do justice to, as he had been connected with that class more than with any other, and, after mentioning as a cause for congratulation the increase, instead of decrease, in numbers, which the system of a four years' course, with compulsory summer session attendance had induced, concluded with a cordial hope that the class would "weather the March gales of 1885."

Mr. M. C. McGannon responded in behalf of '85 in an exceedingly eloquent and graceful speech. He traced the history of the class from its first year to the present day; described the aspirations with which they met together for the first time, the unanimous agreement that an M.D., C.M. was the *summum bonum*—their motives being probably as many and varied as their numbers and characters, that while some saw incident to that degree a life of ease and enjoyment, others took it but as a rung in the ladder of ambition and wealth, while others again for the higher reason that "nothing so nearly pertains to the gods as to relieve suffering." In proceeding with the annals of the class he alluded to its agency in rectifying the de-

fects in the chair of *Materia Medica*, and made a touching reference to the loss that the Faculty had sustained in the deaths of two of its oldest members. He concluded by a graphic contrast between the former diners and those of the last three years upon which the Faculty have shed the lustre of their presence. The Glee Club again followed with a song, "The Soldiers' Farewell," which elicited some well-deserved applause.

The "Freshmen" were then proposed by Dr. Stewart and their importance to the college as a class of the gentlemen who annually go, to leave mama and see the show' was demonstrated. From the unprecedented numbers of the present class he argued a brilliant outlook for the prospects of McGill, and after some good advice as to the object and direction of their reading, pointing out that it should tend to a wider knowledge of medical research than would barely suffice to enable them to serapethrough their examinations the toast was responded by Mr. Holden. After returning thanks for the complimentary reception of the toast Mr. Holden expressed the feelings of all the students present, we are convinced, by a strong advocacy of the merits of a university Dining Hall, the want of which, he contended robbed the daily intercourse of students of much of that sociable character which it should possess. After a passing tribute to the advantages to be gained from a more complete interest in College sports, especially football, and also from the Medical Society, he referred to the lack of interest which appeared to be taken in the *College Journal*, a neglect which he advised the students to rectify.

A song "Down among the dead men" by Mr. Ellis then succeeded and was warmly applauded.

The "Ladies" were then proposed in a short speech by Mr. N. D. Gunne. Mr. Christie in offering himself as their champion, showed that their admission into McGill marked an era in her annals, and deprecated any apprehension as to their showing any superiority in their final examinations, asserting a strong conviction that they would long ere that time be "wooded from scientific to domestic felicity."

After another song "Fairy Moonlight" by the choir, the "Press" was proposed in a short speech by Mr. W. D. T. Ferguson who found however none of the representatives of the Third Estate left to respond. After some remarks by delegates from the various other faculties of the University (which the somnolency of our reporter did not admit of his recording), and votes of thanks to the "Chairman" and "Committee" a very pleasant evening was brought to a close.

The Revs. Canon Norman and Jas. Barclay have lately been appointed Governors.

The Y. M. C. A. young man's letter which appeared in our second issue was, it appears, a private one, and not intended for publication. It was sent to an aged friend in Liverpool who indiscreetly gave it to the Y. M. C. A. paper of that place.

Our College Y. M. C. A. is expecting a visit from Mr. C. K. Ober, the Assistant College Secretary of the International Committee Y. M. C. A. New York. He

is expected here for January 11th and 12th. Mr. Ober is an old student of William's College: and is said to be a good speaker, a good organizer, and a thorough student's man, so that a visit from him is looked forward to with pleasure.

Further notice will be out later.

### College World.

A new elective in political economy is to be given the seniors of Amherst in the winter term, consisting of lectures on the tariff and "Modern Socialism."

The eighty-third annual catalogue of Bowdoin College for the academic year 1884-5, just issued, shows the number of undergraduates for the year as follows: Seniors, 29, with one taking special studies; juniors, 20; sophomores, 31, freshmen, 32.

The chair in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale made vacant by the death of Professor Norton, has been filled by the appointment of Professor Dubois, while the latter's place as professor of dynamical engineering is now occupied by Professor Charles B. Richards.

A new biological school has been opened in connection with the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, in a building thoroughly fitted up for the researches belonging to that field of science, and under the direction of Dr. Joseph Leidy, the eminent American biologist.

Hon. P. T. Barnum has presented to the city of Bridgeport, Conn., the sum of \$1000, to be known as the Barnum Fund, the annual income from which is to be used in the purchase of two gold medals, to be presented to the two students of the Bridgeport High School who shall write and publicly pronounce the best two English orations.

The first convivium ever held in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., took place recently in the college commons. Everything was done to make the occasion resemble an ancient Roman banquet as nearly as possible. The guests were attired in flowing white togas and presented a very imposing sight as they sat at the tables. Speeches were made on the Latin authors.

The San Francisco *Alta* speaks bitterly of the University of California, saying that it has not half as many students as it ought to have, that the grounds are insufficient and neglected, and that there is lack of authority, lack of government, lack of discipline throughout. It seems to attribute these evils to the intrusion of politics into the management of the institution.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* says that the "practice of taking tea or coffee by students in order to work at night is downright madness, especially when preparing for an examination. More than half of the cases of break-down, loss of memory, fainting, etc., which occur during severe examinations, and far more frequently than is commonly known, are due to this. Sleep is the rest of the brain; to rob the brain of its necessary rest is cerebral suicide."

The catalogue of the Yale divinity school shows 107 students—10 graduates, 35 seniors, 34 middle and 27 juniors. Special lectures will be given this year by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. John Hall and Rev. Dr. Tyler, of New York; Rev. Dr. Burton, of Hartford; Professors Phelps, of Andover, and Professors Ladd and Sanford, of Yale. Rev. John E. Russell has been appointed to the chair of New Testament Biblical Theology.

Mr. E. R. Gould, B.A., a recent graduate of Victoria University, has been appointed professor of political science and history in the State University, Washington, D. C. Canadians seem to win honor more easily abroad than at home, though competition is as severe and requirement as enacting as anywhere else. "The powers that be," seem to prefer English importations. We trust that the day has gone by, however, when native industry and talent do not count for anything.

A discussion of the Greek question which should be memorable will take place in New York next month. On the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 24, President Eliot will address the Nineteenth Century Club on the important step lately taken by Harvard College in making the study of the classics elective to students in all classes. The debate following the exposition of President Eliot's views will be participated in by President Porter of Yale and President McCosh of Princeton.

THE Senate of the University of Toronto having affirmed by resolution the expediency of creating in the Arts' curriculum a department of political science, steps are being taken with a view to making the necessary changes to bring it into effect. The course, as it at present exists under the head of "Civil Polity," is most meagre and imperfect, and forms only a very subordinate adjunct in the final years to the department of mental and moral science. It is now proposed to make the course a comprehensive three-year one, and thus to encourage the study of a science which deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. In doing this, Toronto University will only be following in the steps of the great American universities, in all of which chairs of political science exist.

The Brown university catalogue, just issued, shows the total number of students to be 248, or twelve less than last year. The loss is wholly in the sophomore class; the number of juniors is the same, while the senior and freshmen classes show an increase. The number of special-course students is unusually large, twenty-three, against twelve last year, which is due partially to the faculty's strict enforcement of the rule adopted last spring, that a student failing in an examination shall not be considered as candidate for a degree until the examination has been made up. The curriculum is substantially the same. An additional French elective is offered in the first half of the senior year, so that French may now be studied three years. There is an additional elective in English literature in the second half of the senior year, and also a course in meteorology. Dr. Guild reports that 7200 volumes have been added to the library during the year, against 1750 last year. The library now numbers 62,000 bound volumes, besides many pamphlets.

## Between the Lectu s.

### THE CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

We commend the following pamphlets to the notice of the R. R. Committee.

*Bear Hunting at Lake Taniscauming.* By Father Mig, missionary to the Longfeet Indians near the source of the Ottawa.

As a literary production it is not equal to the Author's former works, there being too frequent a use of adjectives and adverbs. The narratives, are, however, entertaining.

*Ten Years at McGill.* By Shamus O'Brien, the celebrated author of *Skip the Gutter*,—*Meet me on the Plains of Philippi*, etc.

This writer is two well known to need any comment from us. We may say, *en passant*, that the pamphlet before us was specially prepared for the guidance of Seniors. Freshmen would not, we think, be benefitted by its perusal.

The following papers are likely to appear in the GAZETTE.

*Down Microscopically Considered.* From the German of Kerr (!) Gale.

*Biliousness; Its Cause and Cure.* By W. Lo-Chead.

*What A Football Cost Me.* By Flip Rob'son.

*Lowering the Centre of Gravity in Tugs of War.* By Tom, the Son of Gunnion.

*Screech Owls; Wingless and Featherless.* A new Species. By Hannibal Darray.

Tutor, to Freshman.—"Mr. T., what is a spherical angle?"

Mr. T.—"An angle formed by the intersection of two spheres."

Tutor.—"Mr. T., your answer is incorrect."

Mr. T. after long silence—"I accept your correction."—*Éc.*

The Harvard Faculty has drawn up and published a series of statements relating to the cruelties and abuses of foot-ball with a view to its abolishment. Strange how tender-hearted and thoughtful Faculties are! If it were not for occasions like this, students would appreciate it.—*Cynic.*

There was a young girl in Pat-hogue,  
Who owned such a sweet little dogue,  
She made him a squeak.

Which protected his bacque  
From the sun and the rain and the fogue.

But, alas, for this sweet little dogue,  
While crossing a brook on a logue  
With a sneeze and a cough,

He rolled suddenly ough,  
And was frightened to death by a frogue.

Then this maid of Eastern Long Island,  
Jumped hurriedly off from the island,  
Into mud soft as dough,  
(She was heavy and slough)  
So she never got back to the drisland.

But the Patchoguers planted a tree called the yew,  
Which waves o'er the maid—and her little dog, tew.

—*Adelphant.*

PROFESSOR.—“What is fraud?” Student.—“Taking willful advantage of a person's ignorance.” Professor.—“Give an example.” Student.—“Why—er—er— one of your examinations.”—*Ec.*

“An old medical friend of ours, having occasion to leave his country practice for a few days, engaged as his *locum tenens* a young fellow just fresh from college. Upon his return he enquired of young Sawbones what fresh cases had come in.

“Oh, nothing of importance,” was the reply, “except a birth.”

“And how did you succeed with that?”

“Well, the woman died, and the child died, but I think I'll save the old man yet!”

PROFESSOR to Student leaving the room, “Sir, if you leave the room before the hour is up I must mark you absent. What is your name, Sir?” Student, “You will see on the roll book, Professor.”—[Exit Student.]

There is a metre prosaic, dactylic,

There is a metre for laugh and for moan,

But the metre which is never prosaic,

Is the “Meet her by moonlight, alone.”

A ST. LOUIS editor received in his morning mail, by mistake, proof sheets intended for the employes of a religious publication house. After glancing over them he rushed to the sub-editor, yelling, “Why in the world didn't you get a report of that big flood; even that slow old religious paper across the way is ahead of you. Send out your force for full particulars. Only one family saved. Interview the old man, his name is Noah.”

### Personals.

Dr. L. D. Ross '84 will return shortly to the city after an extended tour through the Eastern Districts of London, Eng. It is reported that he was once surprised in one of the hospitals, whither he had unwittingly wandered, having mistaken it for the Westminster Aquarium.

We deeply regret to hear of the death, from typhoid fever, of Dr. Archibald MacLeod, late of New Westminster, British Columbia. Dr. MacLeod was a native of Orwell, Prince Edward Island, and graduated in Arts at this University in '81, and in Medicine in '83, being one of the most promising men of his class.

### Correspondence.

*Editors McGill Gazette* :—

DEAR SIRS.—At this time when our University may be said to have emerged from its earlier stage and to have established itself on firm foundations it is well that attention should be drawn to those points in which we are still weak in order that the necessary remedies may be applied and a symmetrical advancement secured. I am confident that the authorities with their wonted good sense and liberal-mindedness will take in good part all complaints and suggestions offered by well-wishers of the institution in a friendly spirit; and not only this, but will, to the limit of their means, make every effort to remove the causes of such complaints, if

they find the latter to be well founded. If further progress is to be made by the University as a whole, if the good reputation which we are beginning to enjoy, not only on this Continent, but in Europe, is to be maintained, we must see that no department be allowed to lag behind the rest. In the Faculty of Arts, although there is much room for improvement, about as good a course is offered as could possibly be expected with the means at present at the disposal of the College. The Faculty of Medicine needs no comment; while the Faculty of Applied Science is only awaiting further grants to become all that its originator expected. Concerning the Faculty of Law I wish to speak a little more at length. It seems to me that of late years, at all events, too little attention has been given to the affairs of this Faculty. I have not noticed that the Principal has been much given in his periodical addresses to dealing with the state of this department of the University; on the contrary he seems to ignore it altogether. Now it cannot be denied that the condition of the Faculty of Law is by no means what it should be, nor is there any use in trying to hide the fact that the B.C.L. course is looked upon by the average student with considerable contempt. What are the causes of this state of affairs, and what remedies are possible under the circumstances? The lectures, which begin somewhere between the 1st October and Christmas, are given in what must be considered a most slovenly manner. What are known as “slopes” are far too frequent to show a healthy condition of things. A slope takes place whenever a lecturer is more than ten minutes late, and when it is considered that they average at the very least one or two a week, a very vivid idea of the regularity and punctuality of the Professors will be obtained. The lectures are themselves, in many cases, not such as one would expect in a great University like McGill. Among the Professors are some of the ablest men at the bar, but still some of them do not seem to care to take the trouble to make their lectures worthy of them, or to prevent them from getting ludicrously behind the times. Some of the lectures are antiquated and partially useless, others utterly inadequate. There is no enthusiasm about the work; apparently nothing but apathy. The number of students has been gradually dwindling, and even English speaking students prefer to go to Laval. Of course it is seemingly a very thankless task to lecture without a good monetary remuneration, and the McGill Law Faculty cannot give very much. Having little or no endowment it has to depend mainly on the revenue derived from the students' fees, and this, of late years, has not amounted to very much. But that there are so few students is due in no small degree, in my opinion, to the Professors themselves. Let them work first without thought of the remuneration, and make the course what it ought to be, and they will soon find that their self-sacrifice will meet with adequate reward. When a lawyer accepts the position of Professor he should make up his mind to enter into the work for its own sake and for the honour of the position; and if he is not possessed of this spirit, the sooner he resigns the better for himself and the College at large. At present the lectures are given between the hours of four and six in the afternoon, and we know that it is

often very inconvenient for a lawyer to leave his work at such an hour. Nevertheless, the Professors ought to make it a point to be punctual, and, except on the rarest occasions, make everything give way to this duty. In order to make the work easier and the Professors more attentive to their duty I recommend the adoption of the plan followed at Laval. There the lecturers are paid five dollars a lecture, and an accurate list of attendance is kept. This rule has, it is needless to say, a very stimulating effect. In the second place, the whole session is divided into three terms, and so many Professors allotted to each term. Each Professor lectures every day during his term, and his work is then over for a year. This has the effect of making the lecturers more punctual, and of making the students more interested in their work. At present, for instance, a lecture is given on Roman law in McGill once a week, or on an average about four lectures a month for three months. At Laval the same subject is taken up every day, Saturday included, for the same number of months. In other words six times as much work is expended on this subject at Laval as at McGill. And so with the other subjects. Everyone will recognize that one hour a week is far too little for Roman Law; and the shame is the greater because our Professor of Roman Law knows more about his subject than, perhaps, any other person in Canada. Again, the length of the session is too short. I can see no earthly reason why it should not be prolonged so as to close at the same time as that in the Faculty of Arts. It might then be divided into three terms as follows: the first from October till Christmas, the second from 1st January till the middle of February, and the third from the middle or end of February till the end of March. The examinations for the whole session could be held in April, and the Convocation take place at the same time as the Arts one. If these changes were carried out I have not the slightest doubt but that the reputation of the Faculty would rapidly rise, because a sounder course would be afforded, while at the same time the Professors would find their labour much less onerous.

yours etc.

B. C. L.

*Editors McGill Gazette:—*

DEAR SIRS:—It has always been the peculiar boast of McGill Medical College that it presented unrivalled facilities for the study of anatomy, and that its course in this subject was not equalled on this Continent. The demonstrators have been most painstaking and efficient, and the mode of conducting the work tended to inspire the student with a zeal worthy of the subject. While encouraged to work independently and observantly, and while having his work carefully examined and his knowledge of it thoroughly tested, his labour was much lightened, and his interest stimulated, by frequent and able demonstrations on the important organs, viscera, etc. From personal experience I know that last year the demonstrations were frequent, able, and instructive, and during the Christmas holidays there were more demonstrations than during the whole present session.

This present session (for some unexplained reason) things are not as they were, and the anatomy room is

fast losing its reputation for pre-eminence, particularly among those who are most interested in its efficiency—viz. the students of the Primary Class.

The feeling is wide-spread among them, and the greatest dissatisfaction prevails, that while the facilities are still unrivalled, there is a great decline in the quality of the teaching in the Dissecting-room, so that students are forced to trust for much of their knowledge of the subject to the lectures on Anatomy.

There is a lack of interest displayed by certain of the demonstrators which, aside from the direct injury suffered from the consequent carelessness and neglect, has a very injurious moral influence—particularly on first-year students.

When a demonstrator accepts the following as the boundaries of the Popliteal space—"It is bounded above by Hunter's Canal, below by the Popliteus Muscle;" or devotes ten minutes to "grinding" six men on the whole dissection of the leg; or after telling a student to go home and read his work because he missed a "catch" question, says, in an aside, "The fact is I have not read up the 'abdomen' this year and don't know it very well," he is, to put it mildly, grossly careless, and displays a spirit unworthy of his position. The above instances are but a few among many similar ones; and students are constantly complaining of the impossibility of getting proper demonstrations or thorough "grinds" and it is often, only after considerable waiting, that even these "grinds" are obtained owing to absence of demonstrators.

During the present session, there have been not more than half a dozen class demonstrations, and not one during the holidays, which is a bad showing compared with last year.

When grievances thus exist (and that they are real I fear will not be shewn on the 18th March, next) it is but proper that the students who are most interested, should give expression to them and strive to have them removed.

I hope it will not appear that I have endeavoured to lower the reputation of our school; for I believe it will ever maintain the position of pre-eminence which it has attained by fifty years of thorough high-standard work attested to by able graduates the world over.

Neither am I to be understood as wishing to be personal in this matter. But I do protest against the meagreness of demonstrations; the lack of enthusiasm and energy, diffusing itself throughout the whole class; the careless inspection of work; the lack of thoroughness in "grinds;" and the inefficient assistance rendered the oft puzzled student of anatomy, in the dissecting room during the present session.

To avoid personality it is impossible to more than refer thus generally to the management, etc. of the room; at the same time these remarks do not apply to all the demonstrators, some of whom are most painstaking and efficient; but let whom the cap fits wear it.—Yours, etc.,

PRIMARY STUDENT.

*To the Editors of the McGill College Gazette;*

Sirs,—Partly in appreciation of the "Denial" which headed your last issue, and partly in response to the

solicitations of my friends, I have been tempted to hurl a certain amount of verbal canister into the camp of the enemy, and, like "Veritas," to treat your readers with a short narrative of facts.

In good sooth, my steel (pen) might well grow rusty whilst parrying fly-bites; but, *Habet et musca splenum*, and as frequency of attack from even this description of enemy, might in time prove injurious, I deem it my duty to fire with the torch of veracity the filthy heap of personal slander and hollow argument that has been accumulating in your journal since its first publication. And, first, the election case, so much ranted about in your last by a "flower," doubtless of the natural family *Legiacee-Falsandria, Mentirigynia*, as you will observe, a hybrid pure and simple; but though the material is such as would have delighted either the pencil of Hogarth, or the pen of Swift, I shall forego ridicule as being no argument, and dispose of the subject in a few words. Let me assure you, Mr. Legal Exponent, that were you to quote 37 *Vict.* "from early morn till dewy eve" to the responsible majority of students who acted so decisively in the matter, you would not then have convinced them that they had acted wrongly or unjustly. Truly he must be a *luxus naturae* who would question the act of an assembly, possessing at least an approximation to his own amount of intelligence. Having no constitution of our own, we are not compelled to adopt any other, and thereby to sacrifice justice to a Parliamentary rule. Were all the abuses removed, liberties gained or wrongs rectified, which we find recorded in history, effected through the instrumentality of Parliamentary rules? And that there was an existent wrong requiring active remedial measures, was, I think, sufficiently well pointed out in the letter from "Veritas."

Again, in a Report of the Medical Dinner some false-jawed jack-daw has in a parrot-locutory style, demonstration a double ignorance by charging me with having used a non-current geological term; firstly, in attributing to a man of such personal merit as Sir William Dawson, so gross a breach of gentlemanly conduct as to laugh at a mistake, and secondly, in evidently being himself unacquainted with the terms employed.

For though unpremeditated I fortunately remember the words used and they will speak for themselves—

Eozoic, Paleozoic, Syenite and Diolite—

The Gospel of Ananias I "pass-over" as this scriptural character has only perpetuated his special faculty for departing from the truth. As for our "Captious Critic," it is at once apparent that he is less "captious" than *factions* and much more factious than he is intelligent. Even my Report of a Case of Eczema read before the society, must needs be announced in the *Gazette* as *Ecyema*—but this of course was a misprint. In conclusion, let me agree with the "flowery" correspondent that a precedent has been established not as he would have it—that justice is to be fenced in by such means as a parliamentary rule and slabs of Etiquette but that for the future, no faction however immaculate be its linen or how tinselled its crust shall ever override the intelligence and common sense of McGill University.

F. HARKIN.

## THE Sanitarium or Home Hospital,

(Established in 1879, by SAMUEL STRONG.)

Is a Select Boarding House for people who are ill, or require operations, and wish for private treatment by their own Medical attendance.

There are home comforts, and trained nurses in attendance day and night. For terms, which are moderate, and according to case or room, apply to

**Mr. or Mrs. STRONG,**

15 University Street.

MONTREAL.

## BUY YOUR Boots and Shoes,

RUBBERS, OVERSHOES AND MOCCASSINS

AT

## A. M. FEATHERSTON'S Shoe Stores,

UP TOWN: QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK.

1331 St. Catherine St., cor. Victoria St.,

DOWN TOWN:

1 St. Lawrence Main St., cor. of Craig St.

## JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

## HATTERS AND FURRIERS,

233 Notre Dame Street.

## FUR COATS, CAPS and GAUNTLETS,

Extra Quality Goods at Lowest Cash Prices.

The "MCGILL" Ribbon for Sale.

## The Monarch Shirt Emporium

AND

## ARTISTIC GENTS FURNISHINGS STORE,

130 St. James Street,

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

Scotch Wool Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, Gloves, Mufflers, Snowshoes and Toboggan requisites always on hand

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER—FIT GUARANTEED.

STUDENT BRINGING THIS ADV'T WILL GET 10 P. C. DISC.

→\*Central Drug Store.\*←

W. H. CHAPMAN.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, ENG.,

By Examination member of the PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY  
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Licentiate of QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

Finest and Purest Drugs only used.

COR. OF CRAIG & BLEURY STS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

For Cabinet Photos. go to

SUMMERHAYES & WALFORD'S.

For Groups go to

SUMMERHAYES & WALFORD'S.

For Composition of Groups go to

SUMMERHAYES & WALFORD'S.

For all kinds of Photography go to

SUMMERHAYES & WALFORD'S.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS,

1 Bleury Street.

RICHELIEU HOTEL,

I. B. DUROCHER, Proprietor.

Jacques Cartier Square, opp. Court House & City Hall,

MONTREAL.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS THE BEST IN THE CITY FOR McGILL COLLEGE DINNERS.

RAADT & CO.,

→\*HAIR DRESSERS,\*←

St. Lawrence Hall,

AND QUEEN'S BLOCK, 1323 ST CATHERINE ST.,

MONTREAL.

McGill

UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.

Published 1st and 15th of the Month.

SUBSCRIPTION, - - - \$1.00.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

GEO. BROWN & SONS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Shirt and Collar Manufacturers,

21 BLEURY ST.

Snow Shoe and Toboganing Suits, Tuques, Sashes,  
Stocking, &c., &c.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO STUDENTS.

Surgical Instruments.

A FULL STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND

IMPORTED DIRECT

—FROM THE—

Leading Manufacturers of the World.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

384 ST. PAUL STREET.

C. ASHFORD'S

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY.

AND

FANCY GOODS SHOP.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Students' Note Books, Dissecting Cases & Scalpels.

(BY WEISS & SON.)

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Books procured to order from England & the United States

678½ AND 680 DORCHESTER ST.,

MONTREAL.

J. MARIEN,

Hair Dresser and Wig Maker,

1368 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

WELLINGTON ARCADE,

MONTREAL.

Perfumery and Hair Goods kept in stock. Special attention for  
LADIES CHAMPOOING and CHILDREN HAIR CUTTING.

L. ROBINSON,

Late of London, England,

Fashionable Tailor,

31 BEAVER HALL.

—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF—

English, Scotch and French

—TWEEDS,—

—AND—

WORSTEDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

*Fifteen per cent. discount  
For Spot Cash.*

Removable Collars and Cuffs

FOR OVERCOATS,

MADE FROM THE PRIMEST FURS,

Fit Better than sewed on

AS HERETOFORE AND LOOK HANDSOME.

THE  
Burland Lithographic Co'ys.,

5 & 7 BLEURY STREET,  
MONTREAL.

General Engravers, Lithographers,  
Printers and Publishers.

This establishment is the oldest in Canada and is the largest and most complete of its kind in the Dominion, having every facility for executing

ALL KINDS  
OF

Engraving and Fine Printing.

NOTES, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BILLS OF EXCHANGE  
and all classes of BANK WORK, finely executed on  
safety or other paper of the latest and  
most improved kinds.

BILL HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, NOTE & LETTER  
HEADINGS, ENVELOPES

and every description of commercial form,

By Lithography or Letter Press Printing.

SHOW CARDS, GLOSS LABELS, COTTON TIC-  
KETS, MAPS, CALENDARS, and EVERY SPECIES OF  
COLOR PRINTING.

PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY,  
Reproductions rapidly and clearly made.

Photo-Engraving,

BOOKS, PLANS, PEN DRAWINGS and MAPS, repro-  
duced suitable for ORDINARY PRINTER'S USE,

WAX PROCESS,

We are the only firm in Canada Really Engraving  
subjects by this process and can produce specimens of map  
work equal to the best work by U. S. artists.

ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING

In all their several branches.

BALL PROGRAMMES, INVITATIONS, AT HOME and VISITING  
CARDS, neatly and tastefully engraved and printed.

SPECIAL DESIGNS MADE FOR

MENU CARDS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, BUSINESS DIES  
&c., &c.,

And all kinds of Paper, Envelopes and Cards

Embossed and Illuminated.