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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Monday, December 1st, 1884.

CONTENTS :

	PAGE.		PAGE.
EDITORIALS - - - - -	3-5	COLLEGE WORLD - - - - -	9-12
FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE - - - - -	5-6	BETWEEN THE LECTURES - - - - -	12-14
McGILL NEWS - - - - -	7	CORRESPONDENCE - - - - -	14
SOCIETIES - - - - -	8	PERSONALS - - - - -	14

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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

Vol. VIII.]

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, DECEMBER 1st, 1884.

[No. 2.]

McBill University Gazette

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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.

NOTICE.

If we are to publish a weekly after 'Xmas, as is most desirable, we must get at least four hundred subscribers, for three hundred of whom we look to the students. It really rests with these whether the GAZETTE is to be continued as a fortnightly or not; for however willing the editors may be to publish a weekly, it is obvious they cannot do so unless supplied with means.

THE LAVAL TROUBLES.

STUDENTS everywhere will watch with no passing interest the course and final issue, of the trouble at present existing between the Montreal branch of Laval University and the law students, which so far has resulted in the open rebellion of the latter.

The apparent cause of the difficulty is the desire on the part of the rector, Mr. Hamel, to enforce the rule requiring the students to wear gowns at lectures but in justice to the students it must be said that the real cause is of a much more serious nature. We do not think the custom of wearing gowns can be supported by very convincing arguments; at least it is an inheritance of the past, and like so many other old customs, its age is its only title to respect. However the objections to it are hardly many enough or strong

enough to justify the students in so serious a step as rebellion against their *alma mater*. But they have other and better grounds for the action they have taken. Mr. Hamel has evidently very exalted ideas of his duties and powers as rector of the university and but little respect for the common sense and good judgment of his students. Not satisfied with providing for them able and instructive lectures on the various branches of law by capable men, and of exercising a wise and dignified supervision over their conduct when at lectures, he goes further and insists on the rigid observance of a number of rules for the regulation of their conduct in everyday life, and in these rules we find the true cause of the rupture. It is not our intention to discuss the merits of each particular regulation which he desires to enforce but merely to mention two as illustrations of the attitude assumed by him towards the students. One of these is to the effect that the students shall under no circumstances attend the theatre, and another, forbids them to identify themselves with, or attend any meetings of a political club or debating society. Without committing ourselves to an opinion as to the utility of the theatre or debating club, we consider such rules an unwarrantable interference with the freedom of the students. Of course the first duty of the student when at college is to devote his time and energy to his studies and any reasonable steps on the part of the powers of Laval to secure this end would, we are sure, meet with the approval of all right-minded students and certainly of this paper. But are the rules above referred to reasonable? Is it reasonable that young men who have come to years of discretion and entered upon the serious study of their profession, and who are supposed to possess, in some degree at least, that wisdom which comes of years, should be hampered and humiliated by rules fit only for children. The principle involved in their rules if recognized and carried out as Mr. Hamel would like it to be carried out will undoubtedly have the effect, on the one hand, of robbing the students of their independence and manliness, and on the other hand, of robbing Laval of her students. No one we are satisfied will question the right of Mr. Hamel to advise his students on these matters and to impress on their minds the necessity of applying themselves with diligence to their studies, and had he been satisfied

with so doing, we are much mistaken if the students would have done otherwise than listen to his counsel with respect and been profited thereby; but when he goes so far as to use the imperative "thou shalt not" he assumes an authority alike humiliating to the students and inimical to the success of the university over which he presides. The love of the law students of Laval for their university may be very strong—no doubt it is—but, notwithstanding, they will never submit to be hedged round and hampered by hard and fast rules affecting the minutest details of their conduct as long as there are other universities close at hand affording as many advantages to the student and free from these objectionable rules. The decisive step taken by the students show that they are seriously in earnest over the matter, and their good faith is evidenced by the fact that they returned to the lectures on the strength of Mr. Hamel's assurance that the rules for the present, at least, would remain a dead letter. But although the difficulty is stayed, it is by no means settled: and we venture the opinion that it will never be satisfactorily settled till either Mr. Hamel withdraws his autocratic demands and allows the students the freedom they deserve and to which they are entitled, or the latter seek and obtain admission to another university. The students demand of right that they be treated not as children, but as men capable of choosing for themselves their course of conduct in life, and the sooner Mr. Hamel recognizes the reasonableness of their demands and acquiesces therein, the better for his own reputation as a liberal gentleman and scholar, and the better for the reputation of Laval University.

MEDIAEVAL WISDOM.

THE Arts Faculty seem desirous of emulating Laval in grandmotherly government. Some little time ago, the University Literary Society asked permission to hold their public meetings in the Molson Hall. This was granted, but with the ungracious stipulation attached, that the society should submit the subject of discussion on each occasion to the faculty. The reason of this was explained to be the fear of the faculty that they might be thought to countenance heterodox political views. Being at a financial ebb, the society pocketed the insult, and availed themselves of the generosity of the learned professors. The latter were so delighted with their success, that straightway they issued a decree to the Undergraduates Literary Society, commanding them not to discuss the subject of Annexation, and ordering them to submit all questions for debate to the approval of the faculty. Marvellous to relate, this society also ate the humble

pie prepared for them. There was a time when, rather than submit to a similar injunction, a college society allowed itself to be driven from the walls of McGill, and continued its sessions in a hired room in the city. Using the Principal's own phrase, may we not say that "the breed of students" has degenerated. But we must not be too hard on them; it is with the faculty that we are indignant. Whence comes this sudden, sensitive conscientious, and to what lengths will it carry them? What will be the next step? Is all freedom of discussion, all originality of thought, all boldness of speculation, to be checked? Does the faculty expect to turn out a yearly class of model young men, all characterized the same and warranted inoffensive? If the faculty are responsible for every word uttered in a students' debating society, where does their responsibility end? Surely a more unwise, impolitic step was never before taken by any body of men.

THE PRESENT PROBLEM.

WITH regard to the controversy, between the *Star* and Principal Dawson, upon the question of separate or co-education, we prefer, so far as we are concerned, to leave it stand as at present, with the balance decidedly in favor of the *Star*. No one denies, for a moment, that, other things being equal, separate classes are to be preferred; but in the present financial condition of the University, we must strenuously deprecate any division of its energies. As it is now, the Arts Faculty is not keeping pace with the advance of rival schools; and with the prospect of having to compete with a consolidated Ontario University in the near future, it appears the height of folly to divert large sums of money, that might be applied to the general improvement of the college, for the purpose of maintaining separate classes. It must be patent to all that this is the real state of the case, for the last benefactor of the University is not an educationist, and the conditions of his gift have probably been determined upon the advice of some one in authority, presumably the Principal. Whoever is the Hon. Mr. Smith's adviser in this matter is certainly not acting in the best interests of the University, and should Mr. Smith insist that this gift be applied to the maintenance of separate classes, the Corporation will be perfectly justified in refusing his benefaction. It is unfortunate that one, whose wisdom has done so much towards building up the University, should have so firmly taken the rather peculiar and inconsistent stand of wishing to weaken an old established faculty, for the sake of founding a new. Fortunately at this time, the days when the Principal was the University have gone

by, and as we understand that the majority of the corporation entertain views of an opposite character to his, Sir William will doubtless bow to the inevitable and gracefully accept his defeat.

HOCKEY.

THE king is dead, long live the king. Although a few daring spirits still kick the football about the campus, the leather is virtually shelved for the season and replaced by the puck. The McGill Hockey Club has held its annual meeting which, although taking place at night, was so well attended that the club may reasonably anticipate a successful season.

The game of hockey is full of excitement and one the rules of which are easily learnt. It combines the advantages of Rugby and association football without their drawbacks and is intensified in enjoyment by the rapidity of action possible only on ice. No better exercise can be found to keep the mind clear and the body in trim than a well-contested game of hockey as it is not exercise for duty's-sake but for enjoyment.

However, "good wine needs no bush." The club expects, and has a right to expect, aid from every student, and we hope that the undergraduates in Arts and Medicine will not let themselves be outdone by those in Science but will work equally hard with them to keep up the honor of McGill on the ice. Their men are of equally good stuff, their time equally free, and their money equally plentiful; and if the Hockey Club is to take in the present and future the position it has held in the past, all three must be placed at its disposal.

Contributions.

FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.*

I shall first make the assumption that we should not get free trade from other nations. The total amount of our dutiable Imports in 1883 was something over \$90,000,000. Suppose \$10,000,000 of the same articles produced in Canada. That makes \$100,000,000 out of which our revenue has to be drawn. Of the \$90,000,000, \$48,000,000, was imported from foreign nations. But if we adopt a highly discriminating duty against them, we must expect this amount to be largely reduced: let us say it would fall to \$25,000,000. The balance would be either produced here, or imported from within the Empire. The produce of the Empire would then be \$75,000,000. To yield the necessary revenue then would require an *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. on the produce of the Empire, and the same with 30 per cent. addition on imports from foreign nations.

*President's Annual Address to University Literary Society.

The Budget estimates would then be:

30 per cent. on \$43,000,000 now imported from	
within the Empire.....	\$12,900,000
"\$10,000,000 produced in Canada	3,000,000
"\$23,000,000, now imported from for-	
ign countries, but to be produced	
within the Empire.....	6,900,000
60 per cent. on \$25,000,000 to be imported from	
foreign nations.....	15,000,000
\$38,200,000.....	\$37,800,000

* If \$6,000,000 only were require for Imperial expenses, a duty of 24 per cent. or British, and 48 per cent. on foreign produce would be more than sufficient.

Our present average rate of duty on dutiable imports is 25.29 per cent. The United States rate on dutiable imports is 42.646.

We could therefore raise all the revenue we require, including the \$14,000,000 for Imperial purposes, by increasing our rate of duty on imports from the Empire, 4.71 per cent. or from 25.29 to 30 per cent. which is still 12.646 per cent. less than the American rate; and by raising the duty on imports from nations that refuse us free trade to 60 per cent.

These rates might be considerably reduced, perhaps to 25 and 50 per cent. respectively, by reason of revenue to be derived from certain classes of articles now imported from foreign nations free of duty, but on which under the new system, duties would have to be imposed. This would apply to about \$12,000,000 of the \$19,000,000 free goods now imported from foreign nations, fish, settler's effects, government stores and certain other articles remaining free.

It might seem as if it would do little to foster our trade with the United Kingdom, if instead of repealing our duties they were maintained at 25 or increased to 30 per cent. But in reality it would give them practically free admission to our markets, because the same duty would be collected also from producers of the same articles here, and in addition to the prohibitive duty of 30 per cent. on foreign protective nations. All the English could demand would be that there should be no discrimination against them in our own favour. And this tax being purely for revenue would be in no way incompatible with free trade. Nor would 60 per cent. duty destroy our trade with foreign countries, because only half of it would be prohibitive, and the rest would be paid also by producers in the Empire.

Another means by which a considerable portion of our revenue might be raised is by an income and property tax, similar in principle to that now in force in Montreal, which I have heard praised by very high economic authorities, provided it be collected impartially. I have examined the lists of persons enumerated in the last census of Canada, as engaged in profitable occupations. They are 1,400,000 in number. A revenue of \$10,000,000 could be collected from these by an income tax of 3 per cent. taking the assessable incomes at a very low valuation,—merchants and manufacturers incomes being put at \$1000, professional men, innkeepers and gentlemen of private means (*rentiers*), at \$500, merchants' clerks and other mercantile men at \$300, Farmers and Industrial employees at \$200, Farmers, sons, Fishermen, Seamen, Miners and Laborers, at \$100 a year. As an incentive to the due payment of this tax, the Upper Chamber of the Legislature might be made elective, and every taxpayer have a right to vote for the members thereof in pro-

portion to the amount of taxes he paid. If this or some such system were adopted, the Customs and Excise duties on the products of the Empire could be reduced to 20 or even to 15 per cent. And it seems to me that it would be a fair division if the \$14,000,000 necessary for our share of Imperial expenses were raised by that means, and \$10,000,000 of the amount required for our own purposes were raised by the Property and Income tax.

On the other assumption, namely that the United States and other protective nations would not adhere to their protective duties, but would grant us free trade, then I should imagine trade would increase to such an extent that the same rate of duty would raise all the revenue needed. If not, the United States would have to impose internal taxes to raise the revenue they required, and we could adopt the same system of internal taxation as the in order that neither of us should have any artificial advantage over the other.

Proceeding now to consider the other features of Mr. Bourne's scheme, it at once appear that the advantage to Canada of such a policy as he has outlined would be enormous. And the advantage would be great, whatever the effect produced on protective nations. Nearly all protectionists who have any knowledge of political economy, certainly Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilly, and the other members of the present conservative government of Canada, hold that free trade is the best policy, provided you can get free trade all round. Sir John's formula was reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariffs. And he has many times declared and has placed it on record on the Statute book, that he is willing to enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States. Free trade with that country is all that we should get by Commercial Union. The objection Canada has to that policy is not that it would increase our trade with them, but that they declare their determination to admit us to their markets only on condition that we place greater restrictions on our trade with all other nations, discriminating even against Free Trade England, taxing English goods double, so as to make up the revenue lost by admitting American goods free; the injustice of which policy is manifest, and our people must never resort to so contemptible a policy. Now under Mr. Bourne's scheme the United States as well as other nations that have protective tariffs would be given to understand that unless they abolished their protective duties as regards the British Empire, the Empire will effectually shut them out from her markets, or make them pay a heavy tribute for the benefit of the colonies on all they send into the Empire.

The high tariff now in force in the United States is designed to foster the interests of the Eastern manufactures. But if the western farmers, who now really control the elections, if the people generally of the United States, were to see that they are about to lose their market for over \$400,000,000 of their yearly produce, or will have to pay duties to build up their rivals in the colonies of the Empire, is it likely they would continue to submit to such a tariff? Would they see the farmers of the Canadian Northwest getting 90 cents a bushel for wheat when they could get only 75 cents without making their influence felt at

the polls? I do not think so. The probability is that at the next general election after the declaration of such a policy, the farmers of the west would arise in their might, sweep away the protective tariff, and insist upon giving free trade to the British Empire rather than lose the British markets. It was partly in the hope of coercing the United States into reciprocity that the protective tariff was adopted in Canada. But it is manifest that Canada's trade is not of sufficient magnitude to overturn the policy of that nation, Canada consuming only 5.75 per cent. of the domestic export of the United States, while the English market is by far their best, being 52 per cent. for the British Isles alone, and 61 per cent. for the whole Empire. Germany which comes next takes only 8 per cent. and France, the third, less than 7 per cent. (Returns of 1883). England's proportion of the total foreign trade of the United States is shown by the top red line in their Commerce and Navigation volume. The United States are far more dependent on the British markets than the British Empire is on them. For while the American export to the British Isles is 52 per cent. of its total, the export of domestic produce from the United Kingdom to the United States is only 11.45 per cent. of its total; that from the United Kingdom to the British possessions, on the other hand, is 34.93 per cent.

If then the United States were induced to give us free trade, as it is clearly their interest to do, we should then have all the advantages of commercial union, without the accompanying disadvantage of closing our ports to all the other nations of the world. It would be the same with France as with the United States, only perhaps France would decide upon it sooner. The other nations would follow suit, and the grand ideal of universal free trade would be attained.

Suppose however that this effect were not produced; suppose that the United States persisted in maintaining their protective duties. What would be the consequence? Canada would then have, for all she now produces in competition with the United States, monopoly of the English markets. We all know what an advantage this is in the matter of live cattle. What would it be if applied to all her products? Why it is utterly impossible to estimate, almost impossible to conceive it. The United Kingdom now imports from the United States over \$400,000,000 a year, for \$220,000,000 of which she is a competitor of Canada. Thus, of live cattle and sheep, of meat, of wheat, barley and other grains, furs, hides, skins, butter, cheese, agricultural implements, leather and wood manufactures, the U.S. export to England in 1883, was \$210,000,000, the other \$10,000,000 being of a variety of articles; while Canada's total export was \$47,000,000. Now this comparison is with the United States alone. But of the principal articles now imported by England from Canada, England's total import in 1883 was \$700,000,000, of which \$60,000,000, was from Canada and Newfoundland, \$50,000,000, from other Colonies, and \$590,000,000, from foreign nations. The exact amounts in sterling are: British North America £11,970,000; other British Possessions £10,775,000; Total British Possessions £22,745,000; Foreign countries £118,909,000; Grand Total £141,654,000.

(To be continued.)

McGill News.

During the last week, Lady Dawson entertained the students of the different faculties and years at the receptions which she is wont to hold every year. It is needless to say that these were very much enjoyed.

We have it on good authority that the Hon. Donald A. Smith purposes giving a second \$50,000 to McGill for the higher education of women. It is also said he will insist that the classes remain separate, as at present.

At the approaching Christmas examinations, those of the ladies, owing to the contracted space in the Molson Hall, will be conducted in one of the rooms of the Museum, except the French examination. The policy of separate education is evidently to be pursued in every detail.

THE following is an extract from a letter sent by a medical freshman to the *Association News* of Liverpool, Eng. The italics are our own.—“This will show you that I have come to Montreal, as I anticipated. I am now well into work, *which I like very well*. My time is *fully occupied* all the days of the week *except Sundays* and half of Saturdays, and my spare time I devote to *Christian work and exercises*. The Y.M.C.A. here is very active, the Secretary being a man of *extraordinary grace and good abilities*. We have a college Y.M.C.A. in connection with it, (the Secretary?) Had the first meeting last Sunday, which *I enjoyed more than any meeting that I have attended for years*; only forty or fifty of us, but all bent on something. When the speakers described the work to be done, and the means of doing it, *an expression of enthusiastic zeal might be seen on every face*. There are about 500 students in McGill College, *the majority of whom are reckless worldlings*. I hope when I write next to be able to tell you of work being done among them for the Master.”

T. D. KING'S BOOKS.

The Shakespeare collection of the late T. D. King has been purchased for the Library by the Hon. D. A. Smith, and Mr. W. C. McDonald, each subscribing the sum of \$250. The books are to be kept in a separate case, the cost of which has been defrayed by subscription. Below are printed the names of the books and the date of publication, if earlier than 1850.

Facsimile of Folio (photo-lithography), 1623; Johnson's Edition, with portraits, by Vertue, 1765; Theobald's, 8 vols., 1773; Bell's Scene and Character Plates, 1788; Plays from Text, Johnson & Steevens, Thurston's Wood-cuts, 1804; Reed' edition, 8 vols., 1809; J. O. Halliwell's edition, 3 vols., illustrated and with portraits of celebrated actors, no date; The Plays of Shakespeare, from the text of Steevens, 1811; Ham. & A. Y. L. I., Specimen of New Edition; Singer (Whittingham Press), woodcuts by Thompson, 1826; Douce's Illustration, with plates and woodcuts, 1839; The Poems, illustrated, Charles Knight, 1841; Songs and Sonnets, illustrated by John Gilbert, no date; Shakespeare Library, J. P. Collier, 2 vols., 1843; Dramatic Works of Shakespeare, Edinburgh, 1843; Seven Ages of Man, illustrated by Van Voorst, 1848;

Edition, with Life, by J. P. Collier; The Plays and Poems of Shakespeare, illustrated by A. J. Valpy; Howard Staunton's, illustrated by Gilbert; Carruthers and W. Chambers, with wood-cuts; Comedies, Histories and Tragedies—exact re-print of 1623 edition; Charles Knight's pictorial edition; Cowden Clarke, illustrated by Selous; Howard Staunton's Cambridge edition; Rolfe's Rugby edition, by Moberly; Imperial Edition, with Life, by Collier; Schmidt's Shakespeare Lexicon; Rev. Alex. Dyce; Cassell's, illustrated by Selous; Singer's edition, 10 vols., Explanatory Notes by Zachary Grey, 1754; Voltaire's Essay, 1769; Farmer's Essay on the learning of Shakespeare, 1789; Shakespeare Forgeries, by Samuel Ireland, only 138 copies extant, 1796; Comments on the Plays of Shakespeare and Beaumont and Fletcher, by J. Monck Mason, 1798; E. H. Seymour's Remarks on the Plays, 1805; Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature, 1815; Shakespeare's Himself Again, by Andrew Becket, 1815; Wm. Richardson's Essays on Shakespeare, 1818; Genius of Shakespeare, by Z. Jackson, 1819; Nare's Dictionary, 1822; The Seven Ages of Man, by John Evans, 1823; Augustine Skottowe's Life of Shakespeare, 1824; Bowden's Life of John Kemble, 1825; Caricature Readings of Shakespeare, by Seymour, very curious, 1830; Collier's History of English Dramatic Poetry, 1831; Life of Mrs. Siddons, by Campbell, 1834; Shakesperiana containing twelve tracts on various subjects connected with the Poet from 1790 to 1843; The Text of Shakespeare Vindicated, by Singer; The Grimaldi Shakespeare; Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare; The English of Shakespeare, by Geo. L. Craik; Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson; Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements, by Lord Campbell; Cole's Life of Charles Kean; History of Shakespeare's Portraits, with an Enquiry into their Authenticity, by Friswell, illustrated; Clarke's Shakespeare Characters; Kenny's Life and Genius of Shakespeare; Halliwell's Historical Account of Shakespeare's last residence; Notes and Emendations, by Collier; Shakespeare's Tercentenary, Boston; Bible Truths with Shakesperian Parallels, by James Brown; Shakespeare's Delineations of Insanity, Imbecility and Suicide, by Dr. Kellogg; Shakespeare Treasury, by Dr. Stearns; Shakespereana, Genealogica, by George Russell French; Hazlitt's Shakespeare Characters; Shakespeare Argosy, by Capt. Harcourt; Hudson's; R. Grant White's; Dissertations on the Hamlet of Saxo Grammaticus; Caliban, the Missing Link; Snider's Essays; Abbott's Grammar; Home and Rural Life, by Walter; Dr. Karl Elze's Essays; Tyler's Philosophy of Hamlet; Shakesperiana—, R. & J., Reprints, Quartos, 1597 and 1595, Revised Edition, 1599, Quarto; Parallel Texts of the first two Quartos, edited by P. A. Daniel; Trans. New Shakespeare Society; Shakespeare's Allusion Bks. (1592-98) edited by Ingleby; Bacon vs. Shakespeare, by T. D. King; Shakespeare's Diversions, by Jacox; Mind and Art of Shakespeare, by Dowden; Authorship of Shakespeare, by N. Holmes; Commentaries of Cervinus; Shakespeare Manual, by Fleay; Boyd's Essays; Facsimile of a Pleasant, Conceited History printed in 1594; Shakespeare's Home (W. Irving and Fairholt), with etchings by J. F. and N. W. Salin.

Societies.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this Society, in April last, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Stewart; 1st Vice-President, M. C. McGannon; 2nd Vice-President, D. Corsan; Secretary, G. C. Stephens; Treasurer, T. A. D. Baird; Pathologist, R. H. Arthur. There has been a decided improvement in the meetings this year, both in point of numbers and the interest taken in them; and a large number of new members have joined the Society during the present term. The Society began its work this year under considerable financial difficulties, but it has again been placed on a good footing by the efforts of its members.

The following papers have been read before the Society: Gunshot Wounds; Mr. Darey; Stricture of Urethra, Mr. McGannon; Complications of Typhoid Fever, Mr. Corsan. The following reports of cases: Case of Aortic Disease, Mr. McGannon; Case of Ecyenia, Mr. Harkin; Case of Aortic Aneurism, Mr. Allan; Case of Rheumatism, Mr. Boggs.

THE HOCKEY CLUB.

The annual meeting of the McGill University Hockey Club was held in No. 1 Class room, Arts Building, on Monday, Nov. 24th at 8 P.M. There was a large attendance and the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. R. Roy, who occupied the presidential chair *en grande tenue*. After Mr. Cowie (3rd Sec.) had been elected secretary pro. tem, Mr. Kerry as representing the old regime was called upon to read the general report for last year. The treasurer's report showed a total receipt of \$26.00, an expenditure of \$24.37 and a consequent surplus of \$1.63. With regard to matches the club played eight, winning six and losing two, one of which latter, as our readers will doubtless remember, was the disputed match with the Victorias. The report having been adopted the meeting proceeded to elect the officers for the ensuing year with the following result:—President, J. R. Roy; Sec. Treasurer, O. P. Brown, 3rd Science; Committee, Chalmers. 1st Med., Weir, 3rd Science. It was then decided to increase the number of the Committee by one, and Mr. Budden (4th Arts) was elected to fill the position. The meeting then adjourned. The new committee seems to be an enterprising one and the issue of a very artistic ticket appears to have had a good effect in attracting subscribers. The subscriptions are coming in rapidly and already \$10.00 more than the total of last year has been paid up. The Crystal Rink, whose width has been increased by four feet has been engaged for two practices a week and although the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Craven, Ogilvie and Hutchison from college life will not easily be filled it must be remembered that Kinloch, an ex-captain, and one of McGill's most brilliant players, intends resuming play this year and that Elder is not the man to desert his college in extremity. Altogether, the McGill team runs no slight chance of winning a companion cup to that of 1883.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

There were several things about the meeting of this society, held on the 28th ult., which call for sharp criticism. In the first place, the number of members present was small—no unusual, but certainly a deplorable, circumstance. The majority of the members have a pleasant habit of only presenting themselves when they are appointed to take part in the programme, and not always then. A little more consideration on the part of these gentlemen would not be out of place. On this occasion their absence was altogether too bad, for Mr. Brookes had gone to much trouble in preparing the carefully and agreeably written essay on "Mrs. Carlyle," which he read to the society. Here and there it betrayed some traces of conventionality, and the writer never attempted any very daring flights of style; but the whole essay was eminently pleasant and entertaining. Alas! that our praise must end here. The members appointed to lead the discussion upon the subject came up wholly unprepared, and made speeches which convinced the society of nothing so much as their ignorance of both the life and character of "Mrs. Carlyle." Being lawyers, their knowledge of this fact did not prevent them from speaking—very little about the subject, and much about various trifling side-issues that had been touched upon by the essayist. When the ramblings of these gentlemen were brought to a close, the chairman called upon a member who is noted in the society for his playful eccentricities, one consisting in his inability to speak to the point. On this occasion he entertained the society with a lengthy oration upon anti-nuptial contracts, some slight allusion to which had been made in the essay. Another pleasant peculiarity of this speaker is that soon after he has unburdened himself, he invariably remembers a most important engagement, and is obliged to leave the room—while some other member is speaking. This charming habit was not discarded at the meeting in question. Fortunately his exit was the last disagreeable incident of the evening, the remaining speakers adhering more or less to the main topic, and all having some knowledge whereof they spoke.

Lawt's of the Laval students have *dis-gown*-ted an old *habit*.

WHY is the Undergraduates Literary Society like a clock nearly run down? Because neither can evolve *poly-ticks*."

WHY are McGill medical students like youthful camels? Because they *harken* not to the voice of their *elders* and *chews* another master of the feast.

WHO was master in Shakspeare's house when the poet could exclaim to his spouse:—"Alas! Ann *hath* a way of her own!" While she could retort: Yea, and a *Will* of her own too!"

MANY more students have given up *painting* for knickerbockers and no longer disguise their calves. This accounts for their *stocking* around tailor shops lately. The *breeches* in the party who dislike the costume are becoming greater.

College World.

GYMNASTICS will be compulsory at Princeton next term.

AMHERST Art Gallery has been the recipient of a \$5,000 gift.

THERE are 104 college graduates in the Michigan House of Representatives.

THE average salary of all the college professors in the United States is \$1,530 per annum.

THE widow of the late Ezra Abbott has presented to the Harvard Divinity School her husband's theological library, comprising nearly 4,000 volumes.

THE Dartmouth sophomores and freshmen had a cane rush lately. After a struggle of twenty minutes, the somophores succeeded in getting the cane into Reed Hall and were declared the victors.

IT is reported that a "Shakespeare Club" is to be formed at Harvard, to promote both the advanced study of oratory and of the classical drama. Lectures will probably be given by Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Irving and others, and a series of readings by other gentlemen.

The literary fertility of some of the students of the Presbyterian College has been displaying itself in the production of two very creditable journals called *Phoenix* and *Earnest*, which contain many racy articles as well as many items that have called forth free comment on the unknown authors.

THE *Harvard Crimson* says, there are but three persons in the United States, who have received the three honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Literature, they being Professor Wilson, of Cornell, President Barnard, of Columbia, and President McCosh, of Princeton.

ALTHOUGH German colleges maintain such a reputable educational standing, yet there is but one periodical published by their students; and even this, strictly speaking, is not an undergraduate paper. The paper referred to is the *Allgemeine Deutsche Studentenzertung*; and appears monthly in Berlin.

CANADA'S representatives at the Gilchrist examination stood as follows:—Honors Division—No. 1. A. W. Duff, of the University of New Brunswick; 41, John Albert Bell, Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia; 49, Frank W. Nicholson, Mount Allison College, New Brunswick. 1st Division—A.G. Reid, Dalhousie College.

WITH the exception of the dean of Christ Church and Professor Jowett, master of Baliol, there is not now a single head of a college in Oxford who has any reputation as an author in the world of letters. Oxford indeed, seems nowadays to be vying with the silent sister in Dublin. To what end, asks the irreverent, is all this learning and the pecuniary rewards thereof.

THE number of Freshmen at Oxford this term is unprecedentedly large. Students of narrow means are much more numerous than twenty years ago; in fact, in this respect, Oxford seems to be returning to the sixteenth century, when the sons of persons in what in England is called the lower middle class—yeomen, shopkeepers, etc.—made up much of the university.

EIGHTY boys at Adelbert College, Cleveland, have refused to attend the recitations because of the action of the board of trustees in deciding to extend to ladies the privilege of the college. The action of the board has met with very general favor, but has so stirred up the boys in the Adelbert that they have been rebellious. Many promise to leave, but the faculty believe that the college will gain by the action. The young ladies of the city held a jubilee in honor of the occasion Saturday night.

THE trustees of Middlebury (Vt.) College seem to be having trouble with their presidency. Nothing is said about President Hamlin's having resigned, yet the place has been offered to and declined by E. H. Higley, of Worcester, Mass., formerly professor of Greek and German at the College, and the presidency has now been offered to Rev. Dr. Kerr C. Anderson of the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, N.Y. Rev. C. S. Murkland of Chicopee, Mass., has also declined a professorship in the college.

THE freshmen of Cornell University have passed the following resolution: That we, class of '88 of Cornell University, considering cane-rushing as pernicious and dangerous, do hereby pledge ourselves not to challenge the future class of '89 to participation in a cane rush. Moreover that the influence of this class shall be exerted to the overthrow of such practice of cane-rushing in this university. The junior class adopted resolutions upholding the freshmen in their efforts to put down rushing.

A wasp went madly to his work,
And various things did tackle,
He stung a boy and then a dog
And made a rooster cackle.

He settled on a Freshman's cheek
And labored with a will—
He probed there for half an hour
And then he broke his drill.

'Tis said the wasp then quickly rose,
And settled in his hair,
And though the drill was short and dull
It penetrated there.

— Liberal

THE Yale College professors have adopted a new system of examinations since the elective system of study has been made so general. The old annuals are done away with, and an examination at Christmas and one at the end of the year substituted. Some of the senior professor are assigning special branches of the studies to the different students and requiring them to prepare full papers to be read and criticised before the class. The examinations will then embrace a thorough knowledge of the points covered by all the papers.

EDUCATION appears to be making great strides in the Madras presidency. During the year 1882-3 the number of children attending schools in the presidency rose from 393,683 to 446,324. These figures show an advance of 66 per cent. as compared with those of 1879-80, the year which marked the close of the famine. There is an increase 17 per cent. over the previous year in the number of girls under instruction, but the proportion of girls at school to girls of school-going age is still only 1 to 54, compared with 1 to 50 in Bombay. The number of Mohammedans pupils increased by 12 per cent. among males, and 35 per cent. among females.

THE University of London has taken an important step in resolving to confer a new degree, to be called the "teacher's diploma." It is to be under the seal of the university, and signed by the chancellor. No one will be examined, however, who has not already graduated. The examination will test the practical ability as well as the information of the candidates, and will combine a close scrutiny into their knowledge regarding the theory of the art of teaching. These diplomas will be certificates of merit of the highest order.

EX-GOVERNOR B. F. Prescott of Epping, N.H., a distinguished alumnus of the class of 1856, is making an effort to secure for one of the alcoves in the library building now being erected at Dartmouth College, as far as possible, a complete collection of copies of all books and pamphlets that have been written or published by the graduates of the institution, as well as from those who have received honorary degrees from the college. This gentleman has been largely instrumental in obtaining pictures from the portrait galleries at Phillips Exeter Academy, the State House and at Hanover.

The following list of subjects for the Townsend prize orations has been given to the Yale seniors: 1. Corruption in our Elections; its Prevalence, its Dangers and its Remedy. 2. The French Conquests in Italy and their influence on French Civilization. 3. The Future of the English House of Lords. 4. Development of the American Political Creed as shown by the New and Revised State Constitutions since 1789. 5. Michael Angelo at the Florentine Fortifications. 6. Charitable Works; Institutions as Judged by Political Economy. 7. The Origin and Duration of the Solid South. 8. Prometheus. 9. Parliamentary Institutions in the German Empire; 10. Sainte-Beuve.

Edmund Gosse, who has lately succeeded Leslie Stephen as Clark lecturer on English literature at Cambridge, is on his way to this country to give a course of Lowell lectures at Boston the first three weeks of December and at John Hopkins University in January. The title will be "From Shakespeare to Pope," and the subject broadly stated, will be the rise and development of the classical school of English poetry in the seventeenth century. The separate lectures will be: "Poetry at the Death of Shakespeare," "Waller and Sacharissa," "The Exiles," "Davenant and Cowley," "The Reaction" and "The Restoration." There will be a shorter supplementary course at Baltimore on "Gray, and the Recent History of his Writings," a subject to which Mr. Gosse has lately been giving special study.

THREE weeks ago some of the students of the Worcester County Free Institute led a horse belonging to one of the professors up two flights of stairs to the school chapel, where they left him over night. The faculty got the animal down with considerable difficulty and have since indulged in a still hunt for the perpetrators of the outrage. They discovered that the boys at a school meeting held the day following the horse scrape, signed a paper agreeing not to answer questions about the affair, and Thursday they called up one by one each member of the school and asked him

if he wanted to stand by his action in signing that paper. The majority backed down at once, but twenty-eight members of the senior and middle classes stood firm and were suspended. The boys say they had help from outsiders in their adventure with the horse.

The annual catalogue of Dartmouth College and the associated institutions for the year 1884-85 was published recently. The faculty numbers forty-two. The new members are: Charles P. Chase, A.M., instructor in political economy in the Chandler scientific department; Rev. Theodore C. Pease, A.M., Chandler instructor in evidences of Christianity; Owen H. Gates, A.B., tutor in Latin; George H. Whitcher, B.S., instructor in the agricultural college. The summary of students is as follows: College, 244; Chandler scientific department, 74; agricultural college, 28; medical college, 44; Thayer school of engineering, 12; total, 402. In the academic department 19 are from Maine, 98 from New Hampshire, 54 from Vermont, 33 from Massachusetts. Outside of New England, nineteen States and Territories are represented.

The sixty-fifth annual catalogue of Colby University shows a list of 116 students, of whom 15 are seniors, 35 juniors, 33 sophomores and 33 freshmen. Rev. Dr. George D. B. Pepper is president and there are nine professors. The number of young women in the college does not increase. There are now two each in the two upper classes and four each in the two lower. At the last commencement three ladies received the degree of bachelor of arts, and one was made master of arts, which sounds a little strange. Commencement in 1885 comes Wednesday, July 1. In the sixty-two years since the first class completed its course there have been 739 graduates from the college. Of these, 219 are ordained clergymen, 158 lawyers, 44 physicians and 120 teachers, of whom seven have been presidents of, and thirty-four professors in, colleges. In 1874 it was voted to admit young women to the course of study, and fourteen have graduated.

ANOTHER step has been taken in the formation of the new Engineering School at Firth College, Sheffield, in the appointment of Mr. W. H. Greenwood to be Professor of Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. Ripper to be assistant Professor of Engineering. It may be in the memory of our readers that the City and Guilds of London Institute made a grant about eighteen months ago of 3000*l.* a year to the Firth College in aid of the establishment of a Chair of Engineering. Since then additional subscriptions have been promised for five years to the amount of 5500*l.*, together with a capital sum of over 10,000*l.* A site for laboratories and shops has been obtained, and these will be proceeded with as soon as possible. It is hoped that the special advantages of Sheffield will make it the central school of metallurgy, especially for iron and steel, in the kingdom, and the Committee intend to spare no efforts in rendering it a complete and effective one.

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 22.—The reason that only four of the fourteen colleges which are now in membership and supporting the School of Classical Studies, at Athens, Greece, were represented at the meeting held here yesterday, was that the managing committee

represents only Harvard, Columbia, Brown, and Princeton. This School of Classical Studies was founded by the Archæological Institute of America in 1870. Prof. Goodwin's report for 1882-83 states that France and Germany already have the start of America and that England is prospecting the establishment of such a school. The principal object of this school is to afford an opportunity to graduates of American colleges to study classical literature, art, and antiquity in Athens; also to operate with the Archæological Institute of America in the exploration and excavation of classical sites. Prof. Harkness, the Director for the coming year, will personally superintend the work of the students, but will conduct no regular courses of instruction apart from meetings for consultation. There are two principal courses—one for study of Greek architecture and the other for general cultivation in Greek literature. This school, as the report of Prof. Van Benschoten yesterday revealed, is no longer an experiment, and the American colleges may hope to receive valuable results from it.

SOME TORONTO HAZING (?).

THE public debate Friday night at University College was celebrated at its close by the hazing of a number of "cheeky" freshmen. It was the intention to put ten through, but only four could be caught. These were secured in the afternoon and in the evening, and put in the coolers till wanted. The cheekiest man spotted however was not captured. He brought two girls with him to the meeting, and as soon as he noticed the fellows coming round him and asking him outside on all sorts of pretexts he smelt a mice, told the girls they wanted to take him, and implored them not to let go of him when the meeting was over. They held on to him as promised, and despite their best efforts the hazers had to let him go. After 11 o'clock about 200 hundred students were gathered on the lawn. They tried to get into the building and were put out. About 12 o'clock they returned and got possession.

It is known to the undergrad that underneath University College building there are spacious, cheerful, cool cellars, admirably adapted for initiation. Here the students wended their way, finding an entrance through a window. But some unfriendly spirit had plentifully besprinkled these lower regions with cayenne pepper, which proved so trying to the nostrils that the hazing party had to beat a speedy retreat, hastened by the cry of "peelers," raised from outside. A convenient stair-case brought them up to the mathematical lecture room, which was soon completely filled with students, many of whom wore grotesque masks or were otherwise disguised. All the gas in the building was set agoing. Upon a long counter-like piece of furniture, known as the experiment table, a row of chairs were placed for judges and jury, and the trial was proceeded with. The trial itself was not a great success. There seemed to be no ringleaders in the affair, and the spirit of lenity that prevailed was so great that the cheeky freshmen went away as cheeky as when they came in. However, no harm was done.—*Toronto World*, Nov. 17.

MORRIN.

The Morrin College Alma Mater Society held its annual meeting recently in the College Hall, Professor J. R. Murray, B.A., in the chair. The various reports were presented, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year, viz.: Mr. A. H. Walters, President; Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Secretary; Mr. A. Laurie, Asst.-Secretary; Mr. J. C. Myles, Treasurer; Messrs. R. Rolph, N. McLeod, J. Sutherland, J. F. Langton and M. McLennan, Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of the Morrin College Debating Society was held last Wednesday evening in the Morrin College classical lecture room. The Vice-President, Mr. N. McLeod, B.A., occupied the chair. The Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. C. Myles, presented his report, showing a balance to the credit of the Society of \$9.85. The election of officers for the present session resulted as follows: Prof. J. R. Murray, B.A., President; Mr. N. McLeod, B.A., Vice-President; Mr. J. A. Ferguson, Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. A. H. Walters, M. McLennan, and H. J. Silver, General Committee.

There are a larger number of regular undergraduates here this year than ever before. There will probably be six candidates for B.A.

The solitary lady student who created such a furore last session has disappeared, and the students of the sterner sex will not be comforted.

A motion was presented at the last meeting of the Alma Mater Society to discontinue the publication of the Morrin College *Review*, but was defeated by a large majority. The Financial Editor's report showed a balance of about \$16, which must be considered very satisfactory.

On Friday, the 28th inst., the first public meeting of the Debating Society took place, the Rev. N. B. Clark presiding. The programme consisted of a paper by the President, entitled "Tobias George Smollett, M. D., Novelist, Poet and Dramatist." The Society holds public meetings once a fortnight, and private meetings on the alternate Fridays.

The Glee Club will most likely collapse this year. The fact is, there are too few undergraduates to keep up so many societies.

COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The following notes from *Cassel's Family Magazine*, on the above institution, may prove interesting to Science students.

The college was established under the Secretary of State for India in Council, to educate civil engineers for the Indian Public Works Department, and is prepared to take in sixty fresh students every year. All do not enter the Indian Service, there being often no vacancies. The entrance qualifications are more simple than our Senior Matriculation in the faculty of App. Sci. The college course for Civil Engineering lasts three years. There are three terms, divided from each other by a four weeks' vacation at Christmas, two weeks' at Easter, and eight weeks' in summer. The annual charge is £180 for each student. The College fees include all charges for board, lodging, washing, but not for medical attendance, wine, or beer. There is a library for the use of the students

and a reading-room, provided with current periodicals, a gymnasium, and a workshop for learning the use of the lathe. The subjects of study in the first year are engineering (including a knowledge of building materials, geometrical drawing, surveying, free-hand drawing, physics (or chemicals), mathematics (including analytical geometry and the elements of calculus), statics and dynamics, kinematics, geology, architecture, and work in the chemical laboratory and mechanical shop. During the second year, engineering and applied mechanics, geometrical and free-hand drawing, surveying in the field, chemistry and physics, mathematics, geology, and architecture are taught. In the third year are taught engineering and applied mechanics, keeping accounts, estimating for works, surveying, making projects for roads, railways, and canals, working out designs from given data, mechanical engineering, and architecture. On passing the Final Examination, the students, if such is his aim, will be appointed to one of the vacancies of the Indian Service, if found of sound constitution and free from serious physical defects. When vacancies occur, preference is given to those students standing highest at their Final Examination. Once in India the career open to the young engineer is a very good one. Beginning at 4,200 rupees a year, he obtains 5,400 on rising one grade, and 11,400 on rising to be an executive engineer of the first class. As superintendent engineer of the first class, he earns 19,200 rupees per annum, and as chief engineer, 30,000 rupees per annum. The works on which young engineers are engaged are chiefly the making and maintenance of railways, roads, and canals throughout the jungles and forests of that vast peninsula.

EXTRACT from the "Principes."—"Come freshmen do not tarry." Inscribe this on your *Pierre précieuse*."

THE Maritime students deny the charge that their association is to be a *Merry-time* society. It may however be a *meeting* together.

THE most popular dining hall of McGill students is a *Barr* room. The principles of good templars and theologs do not de-barr their attendance.

A JUNIOR in Arts now turns 'D'F' ear to all enquirers concerning the Championship Juniro-sophomore foot-race. Have any mis-stakes been made?

THE freshman in Medicine who was seen throwing kisses the other day to a pretty nurse on McGill grounds is warned to *nurse* such luxuries till he is weaned from his own *Alma Mater*.

PROFESSOR of Physiology.—"Describe to me the crystal of Fictium just exhibited? Intelligent fresh., who has been *hoar*-ding up his wit for an occasion:—"It's a—it's a short little long thing." The dis-*hoar*-der was soon quelled.

The higher education of woman is progressing satisfactorily as the following correct report of a recent dialogue will vouch. Prof. D.—"Miss J., please translate *Qui est le meilleur?*" Miss J.—"Who is the miller?"

Between the Lectures.

One day, in English recitation
A fair co-ed, with piquant grace,
Laid bare her innocence of heart
By knowing not the word *embrace*.

The Latin word was given her
As was also the prefix, *em*.
She joined the two with ease, and gave
The part of speech they formed—and then

The proctor asked, with smile so sweet,
"My dear Miss Blank, the meaning give."
She hesitated, blushed and said
"I do not know, pray, please forgive"—

The class as one, to give her "points,"
Rushed up, and for the honour fought,
But prof., with stern commanding voice,
Said, "I'm the teacher, she'll be taught."

His smile so sweet was turned to wrath.
Said he, "It's strange you don't surmise,
But then, where ignorance is *bliss*
It's not *my* place to make you wise."

University Cynic.

A CAT-ASTROPHE.

One night, if legion heard be true,
A gay sophomore, with eyes of blue,
Upon the college fountain sat,
And saw approach, a spotted cat!

Now being of a humane mind,
He thought, in truth, 't would be but kind
And good, and altogether fittin'
To take into his room this kitten.

So he approached, to take it up,
(As one would collar any pup)
But sad to say, he made a flunk,
The cat turned out to be a *skunk*.

University Cynic.

It is with tearful eyes that we chronicle the sad event that at *Mathew* has got 'is *d' nose* proke.

PROF.—"Mention an oxide." Student.—"Leather." "Oxide of what?" Student.—"Oxide of beef."

THE Freshies in Medicine have an anomaly, half med, half theolog. One who fortifies the inner man with the *Athole brose* of the Presbyterian College before tackling the *unclaimed*.

Now doth the weary editor
With mind insatiate,
Fill up half a column
With gags on '88.—*Ex.*

A. "What are those fellows with pick-axes looking at so intently?"

B. "Pick-axes! why, old man, they are the Poly geology students inspecting the glacial scratches. Do yer freeze on to it?"

THERE is being executed in the 4th year Science draughting room the most unique design of the session. It is represented on perforated drawing paper, and profusely painted in many colours. Profs. have tried in vain to find out what it is. Our private opinion is that it is a—something

SOME philanthropist sent a bible to a Milwaukee editor in hopes of doing him some good, and he thought it was a new publication, and wrote a review of it, in which he said the production was a failure. If it was intended for a novel it lacked plot, and if it was for a history it was full of improbable incidents. He couldn't recommend it.

"I AM not easily discouraged, and was very sensible throughout my entire literary career," remarked a man that was selling blotting pads, "Instead of labelling my manuscript 'Important' or 'Copy' in red ink, as most young writers do, I used to scribble modestly in one corner 'For the editorial waste-paper basket,' and—"

"Well," suggested a listener.

"They always went there," he said with a sigh, "and the resignation in his tone made the crowd feel three years older."

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ANANIAS.

Chap. I.

1. And it came to pass in those days that there was war between the Hoodlumites and the Zites.

2. And the Hoodlumites, each and everyone, arose and said, "Behold as the Zites have oppressed the children of Gilcol in the former times and have usurped the power of the majority,

3. Let us show up the guile wherewith they have beguiled us and likewise the deep damination of the deed.

4. Go to, let us get the bulge on them. And great was the bulge wherewith they bulged the Zites withal.

5. And lo! it came to pass that on a certain day, a ruler was appointed for the feast that is called Phooting.

6. But the ruler was of the children of Baal, yea, even a Zite, namely Elder, surnamed B. A., a cunning player on the football, and the children of Gilcol chose him before all to be ruler of the feast.

7. Howbeit, the Hoodlumites, holy and humble men of heart, stirred up the multitude and said,

8. As the Lord liveth, the hand of the oppressor that waxed strong shall be laid low.

9. And his horn shall be broken, and the pride of his heart be for a derision and scorn among men.

10. And with sackcloth and with lamentation shall they be compassed. Selah.

11. Now there was a certain little man of the mountain that is called Vanleek, and his name was Har, surnamed Kin,

12. The son of Aguk, the son of Gotoh, the son of Nua.

13. And he had vowed a vow, saying, there shall no razor come upon my head till I am made a ruler of the feast among the children of Gilcol.

14. And have honoured my tribe with the chiefest of all the offerings of the sons of Gilcol.

15. And when Har, surnamed Kin, heard of all these things his wrath was hot within him.

16. And as he sat at meat he spake unto his manservant, Mak, the son of Gunnion, chief cook and bottlewasher of the tribe of the Hoodlumites, saying,

17. Go forth unto this man Elder, who hath been ordained ruler of the feast.

18. And when thou hast got thyself well out of his reach, thus and thus shalt thou say unto him,

19. Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as one that putteth it off.

20. And he yet further spake unto him, saying, Hast thou not seen the multitude of the tribes that cry aloud for this man Elder?

21. Behold I, even I, will deliver him into the hands of the Hoodlumites this day.

22. And thou and all the men of Gilcol shall know that I am the boss. Selah.

23. Behold, thou and thy brother, and thy tribe, even the Hoodlumites my brethren, shall go forth this day,

24. And ye shall speak privily with the young men, who are the children of Gilcol.

25. But chiefly unto them that dwell the other side the Primary, even unto the young men of the first tribe and the young men of the second tribe.

26. And through them shall I make myself ruler of the feast and smite the ungodly, the oppressor.

27. And Mak, the son of Gunnion, arose and said. Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?

28. But he answered, Yea, even a yaller dog.

29. And the manservant held his peace, for he was afraid, and he went on his way rejoicing.

30. And it came to pass that when all the tribes had gathered together for the second time

31. They were amazed, and said every man unto his neighbour.

32. Behold it is even as seventy of the one and three score and ten of the other.

33. Forasmuch as the Hoodlumites desire that from them shall the ruler of the feast be chosen, and the ungodly, yea even the Zites have vowed a vow that the ruler of the feast shall be a Zite.

34. Now while they took counsel among themselves, and communed one with another.

35. There arose in their midst one, even he who sat upon the seat of judgment, namely Har that is surnamed Kin, and they gave ear unto him.

36. And he spake from the rising up of the sun unto the sitting down of the same.

37. Both of their pride wherewith they are puffed up spake he unto them, and of the evilness of their ways.

38. And these and many other of their abominations spake he unto the children of Gilcol.

39. And it came to pass that when he had made an end of speaking, there was the sound as of a rushing mighty wind from among the Hoodlumites, and from among the Zites, weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

40. And behold the Hoodlumites mocked the Zites one to another, saying Let them call upon their High Priest. Peradventure he sleepeth and must be awakened.

41. Or peradventure he taketh a drink at the Oxford, or he is at the Windsor and playeth pool.

42. Howbeit the Zites were as silent as the Bump on the Log spoken of by O'Daniel the Prophet.

43. So it was when Elder heard these things he wrapped his face in his mantle and went out and stood in the entering in of the chamber.

44. And behold there came a voice unto him and said what dost thou here, Elder surnamed B. A.

45. And he said, I am very jealous because of the children of Gilcol, who are about to forsake their covenant and slay my people with the sword.

46. And I, even I only, am left, and they seek my life to destroy it.

47. Howbeit the Hoodlumites girded up their loins and they cried out together with a mighty shout.

48. And called unto Mak, the son of Gunnion, that made Gilcol to sin saying, up find us a ruler that he may sit at the feast and rule over us.

49. And he straightway asked of his master, Har surnamed Kin, that he should be ruler of the feast. For all things had been ordained of them before.

50. And Har, surnamed Kin, gave thanks unto the children of Gilcol.

51. And the rest of the acts of Har, surnamed Kin, and all that he did, and how he ruled at the feast, are they not written in the second chapter of the the Gospel according to Ananias.

THE CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

The approach of Christmas festivities accounts, no doubt, for the deluge of juvenile literature with which our sanctum has lately been flooded. Prominent among these is a very original work by Max McGunnion, entitled *A TALE OF TWO DINNERS*,—a cunning little work for cunning little people, and best adapted to the age of six, though not uninteresting at sixty. In a private communication the author states that he has not allowed himself to be fettered by history. The progress of events which led to the Banquet of the Greeks has been somewhat altered from the facts, and the habits of that romantic race are purely fictitious. But to children the interesting but imaginary details suffice to more than compensate for these deviations from historic truth. The story has sold well.

Blatt and Bradley's neat 12mo. handbook on *CABS AND CABBAGING* though of small literary merit contains many interesting reminiscences of city life among the lowly. It owes a good deal of its value to the excellent table concerning the tariff of cab fares appended.

Of H. A. R. Kin's elaborate treatise in twenty-four volumes on *RULES FOR DISORDER*, we have received as yet only the first four volumes. Though the work is very diffuse, apologetic and explanatory in style—which, indeed, resembles the stump-oratory form of literature,—we can, at least, say that the author is a thorough master of his subject.

An addition to this year's *MCGILL CALENDAR* is an improvement which, we wonder, did not suggest itself to the authorities before. That the keepers of boarding houses in the city have not ere this been "requested to report to the Principal any cases of immortality among the students" that may come under their observation, is an oversight that may have deprived Science of some invaluable contributions, and compilers of vital statistics of some exceedingly important data upon which to compute the rate at which students should be insured.

PRESCRIPTIONS AND PRESCRIBING. By T. Gunnion, Ph. D. Assisting House Physician, Montreal General Hospital: Hop Bitters Publishing Co., (Limited), pp. 84. This little book comes before us too late for extensive review. Its chief merit would appear to consist in the employment of an entirely original system of weights and measures which will doubtless be highly appreciated by those who are able to understand it, among whom, however, we cannot rank ourselves. More works of a similar nature are expected to follow shortly.

Correspondence.

Editors McGill Gazette :—

DEAR SIRS,—I write to enquire if there is any truth in the report that the Freshmen in Arts are petitioning the Faculty to give them separate papers from the ladies at the 'Xmas Exams. Poor dear little Freshies! What a shame it is that the Faculty should ask them to compete with the girls, and be ranked in the same class-list with them!

X

Personals.

Dr. W. S. Renner '84 is pursuing his studies in Vienna.

Dr. W. B. Porteous '84 has taken a degree at Edinburgh and intends settling in Boston.

Dr. G. B. Rowell '84 has taken his M. R. C. S. degree and opened an office at St. Albans, Vt.

Dr. E. H. Smith '84 who has been practising in Chicago visited the city during the past week.

Dr. W. G. Henry '83 late House Surgeon of the M. G. H. is now walking the hospitals in London.

Dr. C. E. Gooding '84 has taken his M. R. C. S. a wife, his abode, and a good practice in Barbadoes, W. I.

Dr. G. Graham '84 having resigned his position on the hospital staff has "hung out his shingle" at Chicago, Ill.

Drs. J. A. Hutchison '84 and J. B. Loring '83 are steadily (very steadily) acquiring fortunes in the west end of the city.

Dr. J. P. McInerny recently read an interesting paper before the Medical Association of New Brunswick at St. John's, N.B.

C. B. Smith, B. Ap. Sc. '84 (gold medallist and high-water-pants man) is on an engineering staff near Bracebridge, Ont., and wants a copy of the "Gazette."

D. B. Dowling, B. Ap. Sc. '83, has lately returned to Ottawa from the Wood Mountain region, where he spent the past summer in the interests of the Geological Survey.

T. D. Green, B. Ap. Sc. '82, was engaged last summer, as chief of party, in laying out Indian reserves in the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg and the North Saskatchewan.

B. J. Saunders, '85 Science, has just returned from Ottawa after having successfully passed the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor. *Shaneze* will henceforth wear a stand-up.

Dr. J. J. Gardner '83 has opened an office on Notre Dame St., and has been appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy to Bishop's College and Physician to the Montreal Dispensary.

Dr. T. A. Landor '84, W. B. Ferguson '84, W. McClure '84, W. A. de W. Smith '84, and R. B. Struthers '83 are Dr. Girdwood's assistants on the Eastern Division of the C.P.R.

We are happy to learn that the Rev. D. P. Merritt '84 has recovered from the severe illness by which he was prostrated the past summer. We congratulate him on his restoration to health.

Dr. W. G. Johnston, we are surprised to see, has neither been made to apologise for anything or send in his resignation for nothing, though he has been House-Surgeon in the M. G. H. since May last.

We congratulate Dr. C. E. Cameron '83 on his appointment as Physician to the Maternity Hospital, and Dr. R. F. Ruttan, '84 upon his appointment as Lecturer on Chemistry and assistant-Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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