

CONFIDENTIAL.

*Memorandum for the Board of Governors with reference to certain recent statements respecting the McGill Classes for Women.*

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1. The endowment of the Honourable Donald A. Smith, was given and accepted by the Board of Governors and Corporation, (see the deed of October 16th, 1886,) for the ultimate endowment of a College for Women, but in the mean time for Separate Classes for Women, as a Special Course in Arts; but no part of the income of the endowment was to be used, either directly or indirectly, for the support of mixed classes of the two sexes.

2. In making arrangements for carrying out this intention, under the resolutions passed by the Governors and Corporation, the Principal of the University conferred not only with the Faculty of Arts, but with all the Professors concerned individually, inviting them to recommend the best methods of providing for their several subjects, without any additional labour to themselves, unless voluntarily undertaken and for special remuneration. It was suggested to them that the lectures might be provided for by either of the following methods: (1.) By the Professor himself, with remuneration for the same. (2.) By the employment of an Assistant, or an assistant Professor, who might take certain portions of the work for both sexes. (3.) By any combination of these modes, or, (4.) By the engagement of a separate Professor or Lecturer for the Women. It was stated, however, that it was the belief of the Donor and others, that the last method would be less likely to be successful and acceptable than either of those previously mentioned.

3. Full time and opportunity were given to each Professor to think of the matter, and to make such proposals as he thought best, including all the details of the work with reference to subjects, hours, &c. After discussion of these proposals by the Principal with the Faculty and individual Professors, and report by him as to the wishes of Professors, with written schemes from several of them, resolutions were passed by the Governors appropriate to the circumstances of each chair, and assistance was provided in all cases where it was desired, the preferences of the Professors themselves being consulted in the choice of their Assistants. The resolutions were communicated to each Professor, and letters of acceptance were received by the Board from all of them, and are on record in the minutes of the Board of Governors.

4. In carrying out these arrangements where assistance had been required, the junior classes, involving the heaviest labour, and that least agreeable to the Professors, have been given to the Assistants, and the Professors have retained the senior classes. In no case has a greater number of lectures been imposed on any Professor than those he delivered previously, except when voluntarily undertaken and with special remuneration. It is to be observed also, that it is the ordinary lectures which are separate, and that no Professor is required to deliver separate lectures in the honour work of the third and fourth years.

5. With reference to repetition of lectures on the same subject to different classes, there is nothing unusual in this ; and it is certainly less difficult than the delivery of as many distinct courses. In McGill, the Principal for many years delivered separate lectures in Botany to the Medical and Arts students, and Prof. Penhallow has continued this, simply because it is more convenient and advantageous to the students. This consideration and the advantage of teaching smaller classes in our present over-crowded class-rooms, would be sufficient to justify such a method, even independently of difference of sex ; though this of course affords an additional reason and facility for such division.



6. In the judgment of the undersigned, after careful observation for nearly four years, in which much of his time and labour has been given to the details of this work, the preference of the founder of the classes for separate education has been fully vindicated, and this not only with reference to the classes for women, but with reference also to those for men. The appointment of additional lecturers, all of them competent and successful, has given aid previously much needed, more especially in the junior years. The usefulness of some of the senior Professors has been extended, by relieving them of junior classes, and they have been enabled to devote themselves more exclusively to the higher parts of their work. The results as shown in the examinations and in the large number of students, have been eminently satisfactory, and beyond those previously realized elsewhere in Canada, and have laid a secure foundation for the intended College for Women, as soon as means shall be obtained for its establishment. Such results to any one interested in the prosperity of the University and the advancement of education, should compensate for some sacrifices had these been required. There is every reason to believe that this is the feeling of most of the members of the Faculty; and that all have labored as earnestly as possible to achieve success in this new and important effort.

7. So soon as a separate College for Women can be established with adequate endowment, it will not be necessary that the staff of such College shall consist wholly of the University Professors and Lecturers. It will no doubt have, in part at least, a staff of its own; and the present provisional arrangements will then necessarily be much modified.

8. It is the conviction of the undersigned that had McGill University, with its staff and its endowments as they existed four years ago, entered on the work of "co-education," it would scarcely have been possible to avoid a complete breaking down of its success and usefulness, whether for men or women. The undersigned would certainly have declined to risk his educational reputation on the success of such an experiment, under-

taken at the instance of gentlemen, who while expressing perfect confidence in the system which they advocate, may have no adequate conception of the difficulties which it would encounter in the circumstances of this University, or of the amount of care, labour and responsibility involved in the institution of classes for the higher education of women, even under the most favourable circumstances.

J. WM. DAWSON.

*February 22nd, 1888.*

McGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES
ACC. NO. 909A15
REF. 2



*Memo*  
*Classer Women*

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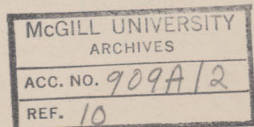
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J. WM. DAWSON.

*February 22nd, 1888.*





*Newspaper  
Clippings  
Doolie's Shovel*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
ARCHIVES  
ACC. NO. 909A/2  
REF. 36



long and ever-widening vistas of untold future wealth.

Our University and its Colleges, Wesleyan, Congregational, Anglican and Presbyterian are all in full harness for another session. Cap and gown flit about in silence as mysterious as it is serious. Sir William Dawson delivered the Annual University Lecture, taking for his subject "The Constitution of the University, its nature and origin." Owing to recent peculiar applications of the constitution the lecture attracted a large audience and has caused considerable discussion. Much dissatisfaction exists regarding the constitution, which, whatever fitness it once may have possessed, is now felt to be quite out of harmony with the spirit of academic thought and progress. As a symptom of this dissatisfaction we may accept the announcement of the further discussion of the subject in the Graduates' Society, where the president, Mr. Selkirk Cross, is to read a paper. The usual condition of the audience in Convocation Hall, for want of space and oxygen, is simple endurance, and the authorities would create a new bond between the University and the city by carrying their ceremonies to the Queen's Hall, where the citizens and friends of the College might have a chance of comfort, and the ceremonies a chance of dignity. The hint, so persistently thrown out on these crowded occasions, in the direction of a new and enlarged hall, is only another indication of our colonial tendency to exhaust in stone and lime endowments which ought to be preserved for higher and more urgent needs, and I trust I shall receive credit for some interest in the University when I express the hope that the bond to which I have referred may be regarded as of equal value to any endowment for a new hall, to be used, at best, only a few times a year. Many of the ancient Universities of Europe with centuries of prestige, accumulated wealth, and thousands of students, indulge in no such mistaken luxury. A missionary band of students, formed into a Y.M.C.A. a few years ago, have begun a subscription list for a building for themselves, and a movement has been set agoing to procure a separate gymnasium. With every sympathy for the spiritual and physical development at which these two excellent organizations are aiming, it is devoutly to be hoped that the Montreal Gymnasium and the Barnjum, both of them so well equipped, and the ~~Montreal Young Men's Christian Association~~ on Dominion Square by the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association, will suffice for the requirements of McGill for at least the present generation.

A more welcome expression of collegiate catholicity was exhibited on the evening of Friday, the 23rd November, when the affiliated Theological Schools inaugurated what I trust is intended to be a series of intercollegiate debates. The students of the Presbyterian, Diocesan, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches discussed, before an interested and delighted audience, the question of whether the Chinese should be legally excluded from, or admitted to, the country. The *pros* and *cons* from every standpoint, theoretical and practical, were marshalled by the respective combatants, resulting in a very exhaustive treatment of that important question.

A gentleman, now many years gone from this earthly scene of profit and loss, left his accumulated fortune to establish and maintain a college where young maidens,

DECEMBER 14th, 1888.]

chiefly from the families of the clergy, might upon advantageous terms procure board and the very highest education. The estate had, however, suffered so seriously from what we call shrinkage in stocks, that the benevolent intentions of the founder were capable of being put into practical form only about a year ago. An exquisite, if small, property on the slope of the mountain was purchased, thoroughly equipped, and opened with a curriculum not too compromising and a staff of satisfactory and thorough promise. Though the founder was no soldier, his institute is known as The Trafalgar, and now in its second year it shows the best of all proofs that it was greatly needed,—a full house, a happy family, and an enthusiastic administration. The Lady-Principal is not a Canadian, but an acquisition from the Athens of modern times, and, as she herself admits, "a Scot bristling all over with prejudices." But her soft brown eyes, and her smile which saunts you not because it claims a self-attracted homage, but because it centres its homage in you, indicate that the prejudices are as firm as the granite of her native land for all that is good, and as solid against the un-good as are the oaks of her adopted land.

The St. Andrew's Society's Ball, though not favoured



grounds for believing that the illegitimate demands made upon the youthful constitution, when it should be consolidating in all its parts, are made at the expense of future vigour and capability. Every one who has had practical acquaintance with the work of education must know how needful are these warnings. It is well-known that successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service, one of the most exacting in the way of examination, have often wrecked their health, and sometimes permanently, in the work of preparation.

But physical mischief is not the only evil consequence of the present system. There are also *equally serious evils of an intellectual and moral kind*. Among these the protest enumerates the following: 1. "That under the prize system all education tends to be of the same type;" 2. "That the preponderating influence of examinations destroys the best teaching;" 3. "The true value of different kinds of education cannot be so intelligently considered and so easily measured by the public when these great prizes are in existence."

These are serious indictments, and we strongly recommend the illustration given of them in the protest to the consideration of our teachers and others who have the control of the education of the country, and, indeed, to the governing boards of our schools, and to the parents of the children who will ultimately have to decide what method of education shall be adopted.

No less noteworthy than the largely signed protests are the brief comments upon it which have been published by Professors Max Müller, E. A. Freeman, and Frederic Harrison. Professor Müller tells us that he "did not sign the protest with a light heart," since nearly forty years ago he did his best "to prove the necessity of examinations for admission to the Civil Service;" and he thinks he was *substantially in the right*, although he has no doubt at all as to the existence of the grave evils against which the protest is directed.

Here is a testimony, the testimony of a sober thinker, an enthusiast for learning, and one who is in thorough sympathy with the general progress of modern thought and knowledge, a testimony the serious import of which is not easily exhausted: "From what I have seen at Oxford and elsewhere, all real joy in study seems to me to have been destroyed by the examinations as now conducted. Young men imagine that all their work has but one object—to enable them to pass the examinations. Every book they have to read, even to the number of pages, is prescribed. No choice is allowed; no time is left to look either right or left. What is the result? The required number of

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INScribed BY PERMISSION TO DR. FRANCIS PARKMAN, THE HISTORIAN.

O FATE, what shadows flit within the pale  
Of memory's maze, as seeming near, the wail  
Of heroes' hopes, spent in the rage of war,  
Brings echo from the past a-seeming far!  
How pause we on the verge of living joy  
To scan the mirth and woe of life's alloy  
Writ red, on history's page,—a tale ungrate  
Of glory's prowess born of tribal hate!  
Athwart these plains, where armies erst have fought  
In short-timed strife, we still would glide in thought,  
To read heroic day-dream in the forms  
Of gathering clouds, arrayed for battle-storms,  
To watch the flash that livid gleams on death  
While roars its thunder o'er the torrid heath.  
Is that the pibroch of the Celtic braves  
That calls contending kinsmen to their graves?  
Are these the shouts of liberty that guide  
To slavery a budding nation's pride?  
Adown the hollow there may still be found,  
Near by an obscure pillar, helmet crowned,  
The spot revered, where Wolfe victorious fell.



They have never hinted at a proposal that their own professors should be required, or even requested, to do the work of such a separate college. There is, in fact, so far as I know, not a single institution in the world, situated like McGill College, that has adopted, or would be likely to adopt, the same course. Nearly every professor in McGill College was already doing work which, in a properly equipped university, would have been distributed among two or three men; and yet, in spite of this—in spite of the success which has attended co-education wherever it has been tried,—the College has inflicted on its professors the cruel injustice of requiring them to go through the needless farce—to bear the intolerable burden—of repeating their lectures every day. J. CLARK MURRAY.

## The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1888.

### THE CO-EDUCATION PROBLEM.

The Toronto *Educational Journal* is inexact when it says the *Witness* is disposed to congratulate the authorities of McGill on the wisdom of those who secured for it separate women's classes. There was a very important if in our remark, namely, if other Western colleges who have to any extent tried co-education, follow Adelbert College in excluding women from their classes. Of this, we think there is very little probability. The *Educational Journal* does not believe in separate classes as in McGill, but in entirely separate colleges, as Wellesley and Vassar. At the same time it declares that no educationist who has had any experience of joint classes has ever, so far as it is aware, told of any harm arising from them. This, we believe, will be borne out by almost universal testimony. It may be desirable, where the means are available, to meet existing prejudices by a provision of separate classes. It would seem from the statements of Dr. Murray and Professor Moyses that the means in the hands of McGill are not sufficient for this purpose, except at the cost of overtaxing the present professors. To give this system a fair trial it should not be subjected to too great and too constant a strain. On the other hand, the progress of events may not take long to prove futile any attempt to pledge an institution against joint classes. McGill had joint classes as far back as thirty years ago, and it has them now in the honor work.

### A MCGILL PROFESSOR'S WORK.

PROF. MURRAY'S ARTICLE TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE GOVERNORS—A REPLY.

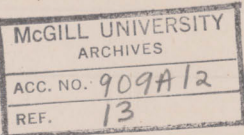
A meeting of the Board of Governors of McGill University takes place this afternoon. Among other matters before the Board is expected to be the alleged over-working of certain of the professors in the Arts Faculty, on account of the double course of lectures necessitated by the separate ladies' classes. The complaint of Professors Murray and Moyses, published in the *Witness*, is likely to be considered and a full discussion of the class arrangement and "division of labor" is expected.

In conversation with a *Witness* reporter this morning, Sir William Dawson said that neither the Board of Governors nor himself had received any official information respecting the alleged injustice to the professors. None had come to his notice, and he knew nothing about their work in this light. Since the establishment of the Ladies' course the authorities had faithfully endeavored to carry out the trust that the terms of Sir Donald Smith's deed of donation confided to them. When the ladies' classes were organized three propositions were submitted to the professors. First, they could take extra classes and be paid for the extra work; second, they could give up to assistants, to be provided by the College, certain classes in the male junior years, and take a corresponding number of classes in senior years of the ladies' course; or the College would engage assistant professors for the ladies and the work of the staff would be unchanged. The professors had made their choice to suit themselves, and things had gone on smoothly enough as far as the authorities were aware. Sir William said they had more lady students than any other college in Canada. He was very sorry to learn that some of their professors considered themselves unjustly treated, and that the Board were ready to give the matter fair consideration.

### THE SEPARATE CLASS SYSTEM.

We are requested by Sir William Dawson to say that he does not hold himself responsible for the statements of our reporter on Saturday. He prefers to give information to the public in his own words and at his own time. In regard to the Donalds special course for women, his chief concern at present is to bring the fourth session to a successful issue, which will be the best defence of the University in the matter.

ST. DAVID'S DAY.





# Last Edition.

## THE CO-EDUCATION DIFFICULTY

### Both Sides Unwilling to Speak.

How the Case Stands at Present—The Origin of the Trouble—May Lead to Serious Complications.

In connection with the McGill co-education difficulty, published in last evening's STAR, a reporter last night called upon Professor Murray at his residence. That gentleman absolutely refused to say anything on the subject. A gentleman, who is thoroughly conversant with the state of affairs, was afterwards seen, and from him it was learned that at the graduates' dinner after Convocation Professor Murray made a speech in which co-education and other matters affecting the University were touched upon. This gave offence, it would seem, to Sir William Dawson, which was further increased when shortly afterwards, at the house of the parents of Miss Ritchie, who delivered the valedictory address, Prof. Murray, who, with the other professors of McGill, had been invited to spend the evening there, made a few remarks relating to co-education. Principal Sir Wm. Dawson was not present at the meeting, but the matter in some shape or other reached his ears, and thereupon he communicated with Professor Murray, referring to certain articles in the constitution of McGill, which he

#### CHARGED HIM WITH VIOLATING.

Other complaints it is understood were also made by Sir William Dawson, and these it is quite likely may be made public before the matter is finally settled, as our informant states that Professor Murray has no intention of resigning his position until at any rate the whole subject has been thoroughly ventilated. It is considered that his action has been perfectly fair and above board and that he has in no way done anything subversive to the interests of McGill. Had the governing body of McGill made their meetings open, and were the graduates of the university properly represented on that body, it is held by many who have the interests of the University at heart, this difficulty would not have arisen. Meantime the matter has been placed before the Governors who were to hold a meeting on Saturday, and on their action will depend whether the matter will come before the courts. Should the governors sustain the Principal in his present action it is not at all improbable that a libel suit may be brought against that body, while, in the event of their refusing to endorse his action a suit may then be brought against the Principal personally.

Sir Wm. Dawson last night refused to give any information on the subject. The Corporation, he said, was

#### A CLOSE ONE

and no authentic report could be given of their doings.

It is no secret, that such a trouble as the present was liable to arise at any time during the last few years. The subject of co-education was in a manner shelved four years ago, and it is asserted that there was a strong feeling on the part of some that the desire of young ladies for a complete university course, with a degree at its conclusion should be burked. Public opinion was, however, too strong for the obstructionists and a sop was thrown out, in the shape of a partial course. This was not sufficient for the party of progress who insisted that those capable should proceed to their degree. Still another hindrance was tried to be placed in the way of the young lady aspirant to academical fame, by attempting to substitute some other title for the recognized one of Bachelor of Arts, but, that, too failed.

## BEAUHARNOIS JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The Work of Construction to be Carried on with Vigor.

Yesterday afternoon, in the general offices of the Grand Trunk Railway, a meeting was held of the shareholders of the Beauharnois Junction Railway. The annual report, which was read, was considered satisfactory, and it was decided to push their work with renewed vigor, notwithstanding the fact that the Dominion Parliament had seen fit

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years of age.

## THE ISLAND FERRY.

### Works Under

In consideration of a new lease for five years granted by the city, to commence at the expiration of their present lease, 1st May, 1888, the company undertook to carry out the following works by the 1st May, 1888, viz., to build a new pavilion and an elevated passage from the end of the wharf to the wharf.

undertaken by the Richelieu Navigation Company.

A sub-committee consisting of Ald. Dubuc, and Boisseau of the Parks and Amusement Committee will meet the officials of the Navigation Company with reference to being carried out forthwith. By the terms of the lease the company are to have two steamers running, able to carry 60 passengers apiece, fitted with life boats and preservers. They are to run to October 1, at regular intervals of half hour, Sundays excepted, commencing at 8 a. m. until midnight, and on Sundays at 9 a. m., from Jacques Cartier street and Longueuil Ferry. The company to provide one special and to furnish a band to play on Saturday afternoons. The fares fixed as at present to be unalterable.

## WANT A NEW TRIAL.

The Case of

Hon. Mr. Laflamme Against The "Mail" Comes up in Court.

The case against the Court of Appeal to-day, when Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Q. C., applied for a new trial on behalf of the defendants. The grounds for the motion were that the verdict of \$10,000 was not excessive. A most important witness, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, who had been subpoenaed, had not turned up in court. Mr. C. H. Stephens appeared with Mr. A. Geoffrion, Q. C., and E. Lafleur Messrs. C. that a new trial should not be granted, as the verdict was not excessive in view of the libels in the plea.

## Dr. Murray's Resolution.

To the Editor of the STAR:

SIR,—A letter which appeared recently in a temporary entitled "The Education of Girls" certainly deserves serious consideration. It touches upon the advantages derived from co-education the writer to be derived from it. "What has become of the resolution moved by Dr. Murray in corporation so far back as 1880, or thereabouts? (We believe it was in 1882.) A committee appointed by the corporation to investigate the pros and cons, and certainly a right to know the results of the investigation." Now, what has become of Dr. Murray's resolution? The question is asked on every side, and on every side it is whispered that Dr. Murray has side it. We know that "injury to the whole" and, in the interest of the whole, the right in demanding an investigation of the matter. Dr. Murray, of whom students are justly proud, must be heard, and well did Prof. Hutchinson at the graduates' annual meeting advocate the admission of the press to all meetings of the University corporation.

The world moves. If McGill will not move, when McGill must stand to one side, the living current of humanity flow and let the best women will go where obstacles are not thrown in their path, but where all the halls of learning, yes, even those of medicine, are heartily thrown open to them; and able, conscientious men will seek broader platforms where they can speak the thought that inspires them without suffering an underhand persecution which will not allow itself to be "met with and fought outright."

## Daring Robbery.

Whilst Mrs. Anne E. Boyd was closing

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Star  
May 15/88



settle. He left a horse behind him, which, by an unfortunate incident, died the same day, probably of grief.

### CO-EDUCATION AT MCGILL.

#### Regrettable Misunderstanding Between Principal Dawson and Professor Murray.

A most regrettable misunderstanding is reported to have arisen between the respected Principal of McGill College and Professor Clarke Murray, one of the most popular lecturers of the college. Sir William Dawson and Dr. Murray are well known to entertain very different opinions on the subject of co-education. At a dinner given on the occasion of Convocation the Professor openly declared his decided preference for the co-education of the sexes. The matter having come to the knowledge of Sir William he laid it before the Board of Governors with the result that Dr. Murray was censured. It is stated that Dr. Murray resents as unwarrantable the interference with his freedom of speech and that the affair may end in his resignation.

#### Endangering the Public Health.

Mr. Radford, Sanitary Inspector, has written to the Provincial Board of Health pointing out the danger to public health through the system of killing in

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don't want any body to know this  
wish I'd never told you a word about  
now."

"It might do her good to hear the  
story some day," mused Ellen.

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"No, it wouldn't," John said, flatly  
contradicting her; "and it makes me  
look soft and stupid. I'm both; I know  
that; you know it too, and are smiling  
at me, though you try hard to look seri-  
ous; but I couldn't help liking her a  
great deal once. But don't tell her so  
—ever—will you?"

"I will not," Ellen Morison promised.

"That's right," said John, evidently  
relieved in his mind. "I can go back to  
my work now jolly. It seems all squar-  
ing round so well. Miss Mary getting  
stronger, forgetting and forgiving every  
thing you have done to her, and her  
young man coming back from India to  
make her heart light for ever and ever.  
Why, this is capital."

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ve we

"And all this your doing," said Ellen,  
gratefully; and her hands were extended  
toward him again. "It is from a sacri-

What the happiness will spring  
from the sacrifice we have done to deserve it?"  
kind to me in the



MR. K. A. RAMSAY stated that at the present stage of the matter he did not wish to answer any question which had reference to the proceedings within the corporation itself. However, he had no hesitation in saying as he had already stated that viewing the support of the university and the support on which it could rely, the separate education of women *per se*, although undoubtedly superior to co-education, was impracticable, that it could not be carried out with any degree of success. It would only result in inefficient classes, would overtax the Professors called to take the working of it in hand and would divert the financial aid which is necessary to the general purposes of the university itself.

MR. JOHN S. HALL, JR., in answer to the first question said he had been present at the special meeting held in September last and there was a resolution pending before the Corporation, proposed by Prof. Murray, the terms of which were to open the advantages of the Faculty of Arts to women.

To the second question, Mr. Hall answered that the Donald A. Smith donation in its literal sense was opposed by several members, and one ground was that the Corporation had not as yet decided upon the resolution of Dr. Murray and had not defined what the plan of the Corporation should be with regard to the Higher Education of Women; and it was understood that the Corporation would not be bound by the acceptance of the resolution, but that the whole matter would come up in the October meeting.

In reply to the third question, Mr. Hall said he understood most decidedly from the statements of Sir William Dawson in the September meeting, that the vote, that day, was not to affect the discussion on the general question.

DR. S. P. ROBINS.—1. Was not sure that such a proposition was down for discussion at the October meeting of the Corporation.

2. Being present at the meeting in question, he had made a strong appeal to accept Hon. Mr. Smith's donation, so anxious was he to advance the higher education of women. He was aware that there were two parties in the Corporation, one in favor of committing the University to the policy of separate education, and the other not, and the motion as finally adopted still, as he understood it, left the general question open; the donation being accepted for the "higher education of women," without the University being involved.

3. He did not remember any distinct assurance from Sir William Dawson, but certainly the impression he carried away with him was similar to that of some others, that the main problem of separate or co-education was still to be discussed and solved.

4. From an extended experience, he was in favor of separate education from an intellectual point of view, though he saw no moral obstacle whatever in the former system. There would be no ruin for a college resorting to co-education, and the matter at McGill should be decided solely on a basis of finances.

MR. WILLIAM H. KERR, Q.C., declined to answer any of the questions, stating that he did not wish to express any opinion at present on the subject.

HON. ROBERT MACKAY being interviewed and the question having been read to him, said: "Asked these questions here, in my house, after a certain length of time, I cannot answer them without further time and examination of the registers. There may be on this subject of education of women different opinions."

ARCHDEACON LEACH did not attend any of the meetings where the Smith donation was discussed, and knew nothing about the matter except what he had learned by reading Sir William Dawson's public letters. With regard to the preference of either system of education, he thought that the matter depended entirely on the wish of the donor, whom he understood had expressed the wish that separate classes for women should be maintained.

DR. F. W. KELLEY answered all three questions in the affirmative and went on to say he considered the Faculty of Arts weak in point of number of instructors, and too limited in the number of subjects taught. The first duty of the Corporation then should be to strengthen the Arts Faculty. The Science Faculty, too, needs a new building, a new department of mechanical engineering which should be thoroughly equipped after the model of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a department of electrical engineering. Large provision should also be made for enhancing the usefulness of the Medical Faculty and for the encouragement of original work in certain departments of science. A residence for students is also essential. These are imperative needs, and should be met before the University commits itself to the establishment of a separate college for women. Other Canadian colleges, viz., Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison, Victoria, Queen's, Woodstock Institute and University College admit women to the same classes as men, and there seems to be no valid reason why these should not be admitted to McGill. It is probable, moreover, that the ladies who will take a full college course will always be few, and confined to those who are preparing themselves for high positions in the teaching

MR. J. R. DOUGALL, refused to answer the questions on the ground that there was an understanding between the members of the Corporation that their proceedings were to be considered confidential, and if this understanding were to be violated we would rather it were not done by a journalist. With regard to the general question as to separate or co-education he had no fear of evil consequences following the latter should it be adopted. His own experience showed him that the association of men and women in a business establishment brought about a higher moral tone among the employees. But if donations should be given to McGill, for the maintenance of separate classes, he was of opinion that they should be accepted, inasmuch as one donation was usually followed by another, and the additional professors engaged would be a source of strength to the Arts Faculty.

DR. J. CLARK MURRAY stated that he had already made his position known through the columns of THE STAR.

PROF. MCLEOD always considered the proceedings of the corporation to be confidential, and owing to his position as a professor he preferred not to say anything about the matter. However, after reading the questions, he promised to reply to-day, when he wrote as follows: "I have to say that, in my opinion, the information you seek should be obtained from the minutes of the corporation, which I have no doubt are open to your inspection."

HON. JUSTICE TORRANCE said although he had noticed the letters in THE STAR he had not read them and could not say anything on the subject.

MR. JOSEPH HICKSON did not know anything about the matter and has not attended any of the meetings. He had taken no interest in the question whatever, and in answer to the fourth question said he could not pronounce which system would be the best to follow.

MR. J. H. R. MOLSON said that although he had attended the meeting in question, he did not remember what passed sufficiently well to speak about it, and could not say anything.

DR. HOWE, to a reporter's inquiries, said that he had not been present at the meetings when the Donald A. Smith endowment was discussed, as he had been too busily engaged otherwise. He was opposed to co-education, and thought that the institution of mixed classes would be a remarkably hazardous experiment.

DR. JOHNSON said that he could not give any particulars or venture an opinion in regard to the matter, as such would be a peculiarly unprofessional proceeding in view of the fact that the Principal of the University is at the present time engaged in writing a series of public letters giving a thorough explanation of the position of affairs. He thought under the circumstances that it would be very unbecoming to make any public statement, and added that if the professors wished to give an expression of opinion they would call a meeting of the Faculty for the purpose.

MR. W. C. McDONALD would not answer the questions, did not care to see them even.

THE REV. GEO. CORNISH, LL.D., declined positively to say anything at all on the matter. He did not care to see his name in print connected with opinions on this question, but would confine himself to stating his views when the matter was brought up for discussion at the meetings.

PROFESSOR HARRINGTON, in reference to the first question, stated that he could not say whether such a resolution was in the orders of the day or not, and, in reply to the second, he said he did not recollect that the question was raised. The donation, as he understood, was accepted for the separate education of women. As to the third question, he did not think the question was before the meeting; and on the fourth point he thought separate education for the first and second years was certainly the better course, and he would not undertake to lecture a class of both sexes. The elements of which first year classes were composed were mixed enough at present, and to add another would much increase the difficulties. In the later years when the students had got settled down, then co-education might be successful. He thought ladies would prefer to have separate classes.

THE REV. DR. DOUGLAS said that he had not attended the meetings, but his own deliberate conviction was that co-education in the same class rooms was very far from being desirable, and it was better for both men and women that their education should be separate. This opinion, the Doctor said, he had arrived at after fully discussing the matter with parties who had the opportunity of judging of the operation of co-education. Those who saw what student life really was, all deprecated the system of mixed classes, and if he had a daughter who wished to matriculate, he should hesitate very gravely about allowing her to join any mixed classes. It was very well to say that the presence of ladies in the classes would put restraint on the young men, but the old proverb said that familiarity breeds contempt, and it was certain that the continued presence of ladies would do away with the restraining effect.

MR. HUGH MCLENNAN declined to say anything, as he did not consider himself well enough posted to express any opinion.

MR. JOHN MOLSON said he rarely attended the Corporation meetings, thinking that its work belonged more especially to the professors and graduates. The meetings of the Governors were private. As to the general question, he supposed Sir William Dawson was publishing the views of the University.

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Wool lined Cloth boots at Fogarty's, corn St. Lawrence and St. Catherine. 287-2

Although your doctor may say you ov your life to him, he will not take it in settl ment of his bill.

Black cloth slippers, flannel lined, at Fo garty's. 287-2

Rural Hospitality.—"Do take some more vegetables, Mr. Jones, for they go to the pigs anyhow."

Fine German slippers in great variety at Fogarty's. 287-2

"Yes," she said, "I always obey my husband, for I have something to say about what his commands will be."

Children's Felt boots at Fogarty's. 287-2

Augustus; Now, Emily, do you love me, or do you not? Emily: Well, if I say I don't, shall I have to return your presents?

Girls' felt buttoned boots at Fogarty's. 287-2

Mrs. Mackey has refurnished her Florence home and will spend the Winter in it.

Ladies' beaver cloth button boots sealette lined, at Fogarty's, cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine. 287-2

Henrietta Chanfrau gets the whole of her late husband's estate, estimated at \$60,000.

Wool lined rubbers for boys at Fogarty's. 287-2

After Vienna girls leave school they go through one or two years' teaching in the kitchen.

Wool lined rubbers for girls at Fogarty's. 287-2

A New Jersey girl put on her brother's clothes and voted in his stead. She made a bet she could do it.

Wool lined rubbers for gents at Fogarty's. 287-2

Among the most blessed of all the contrivances of nature is that which prevents a man from being disturbed by his own snoring.

Wool lined rubbers for ladies at Fogarty's. 287-2

"Sam," said a master to a sleepy-headed apprentice, "have you ever seen a snail?" "Yes, sir."—"Then you must have met it, for you could never have overtaken it!"

We guarantee every pair rubbers sold; if they give out we give another pair for nothing. Fogarty & Bro., cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine. 287-2

Special Notice.

WEBER HALL (N.Y. Piano Co.'s Building) seats 500; furnished with Grand Piano and Organ. Rent moderate. 279 20

FINANCIAL.

At the morning session of the Stock Exchange the market was still stronger than yesterday, with an apparently upward tendency. Business was, however, only moderately active. The sales were as follows: 219 Montreal 188 1/2; 15 do. 188 1/4; 29 Merchants 109 1/2; 7 Ontario 105; 3 Toronto 175; 25 Commerce 121 1/2; 25 Federal 49; 8 Montreal Telegraph Company 115; 25 Candian Pacific 46; 29 Gas 181 1/4; 29 do. 181 1/4; 25 do. 181 1/4, and 266 do. at 182.

At the afternoon session of the Stock Exchange the market was about steady at this morning's prices. The business done was light and the sales were few as follows:— 10 Merchants 109 1/2, 25 do 109 1/2, 30 Toronto 174 1/2, 50 Montreal Tel. Co. 115, and 55 do 115 1/2, 50 Gas 182.

Sterling Exchange is firmer in New York, but no sales are heard of in the local market. Sixty-day bills are quoted at 8 1/4 to 3/8 between banks and 8 3/4 to 1/2 over the counter. Demand 9 to 3-16 between banks and 9 1/4 to 3/8 over the counter. Cables 9 1/2 to 5/8 counter rate. New York funds 1-16 to 1-10 between banks and 1/4 over the counter. Posted rates in New York \$4.82 and \$4.86. Actual do. \$4.81 to 1/4 and \$4.84 1/4 to 5. Cables \$4.85 1/4.

In the London Money Market to-day consols were 99 3-16 for money and 99 11-16 for account, Erie, 15 1/2, New York Central 94, Illinois Central 123 1/4, Canadian Pacific 46 1/4, 4 1/2 U. S. bonds, 117 1/2, London street rate 4 p. c.

COMMERCIAL. LOCAL.

At the Corn Exchange this morning business was dull and uninteresting. No sales were reported. The prices of flour remained unchanged.

Local receipts were as follows: By Grand Trunk Railway, 400 bushels wheat, 450 bushels peas, 1,700 bushels barley, 875 barrels flour, 173 boxes cheese, 419 dressed hogs, 100 rolls leather, and 13 barrels ashes. By Canadian Pacific Railway, 2,000 bushels wheat, 200 barrels flour, 88 kegs butter, 56 dressed hogs and 13 packages tobacco.

Table with columns: OATS, Month, Open, Highest, Lowest, Closing. Rows for Jan, Feb, May.

GRAIN IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Month, Open, Highest, Lowest, Closing. Rows for WHEAT, CORN, OATS.

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO.

Table with columns: Month, Opening, Highest, Lowest, Closing. Rows for CORN, LARD.

Cash Prices—Wheat, 73 1/2c; corn, 37 1/2c; oats, 24 1/2c; pork, \$11.42 1/2; lard, \$6.70.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Reported for THE STAR, by W. L. S. Jackson, Broker, 57 St. Francois Xavier St. 3 p.m.

Table with columns: Betw'n Bks., Counter., In New York, Posted, Actual. Rows for N.Y. fds, Stg 60d's, do amd, do Cab'l's.

MARRIAGES.

LANE-GASCON—On Dec. 4, by the Rev. Father Seguin, P.P., David W. Lane to Rose Delima Gascon.

DEATHS.

McENTEE—In this city, on the 5th inst., Annie McEntee, aged 3 years. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, 99 Jacques Cartier street, on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

WHEN SHOULD SPECTACLES BE USED? When more light is wanted than formerly, or when the lamp has to be placed between the reading and the eye. Henry Grant & Son's Perfected Spectacles improve the sight and make the reading clear. Now selling cheap. Established 24 years.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 287x 26 Beaver Hall Terrace.

POINT ST. CHARLES

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY. NOTICE.

A meeting of Conservatives will be held in St. Matthew's School House on SATURDAY, Dec. 6th, at 8 p.m. Business: Forming of Cabinet and Speech from the Throne.

The Liberals will meet in the same place on MONDAY, Dec. 8th, at 8.30 p.m. Business: Appointing Leader of the Opposition and other General Business.

E. W. SUMMERSKILL, Secretary. 287 1

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HOCHELAGA, will hold a Bazaar in the School House (rear of Church) on Saturday at half-past two o'clock till ten p.m., and continuing Monday and Tuesday nights from 6.30 to 10 p.m. 287 2 Admission Free.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, Hemmingford.

Having fitted up a large and commodious building, I propose opening a first-class hotel on temperance principles. Commercial men will find sample rooms adapted to their purposes. Also a livery attached, all at the lowest prices, passengers conveyed to and from trains free of charge. Open Monday, Dec. 8th, 1884. 287 5 HENRY WOOD, Pro., Hemmingford.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

The cheapest place to buy a good Piano or organ, new or second-hand, is at the Montreal Organ and Piano Parlors, 21 MANSFIELD ST. Call and see. Parlors open every evening until 9 o'clock. 287 2 W. POWELL & CO.

GO TO CLARKE'S! AT BEAVER HALL SQUARE, -FOR- CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Acknowledged to be the Choicest and Best Stock this season! LARGEST SHOWROOM IN THE CITY! 287 1

FOR SALE—SLEIGHS, A LARGE STOCK OF ALL kinds, either for business or pleasure, low prices, quick sales, small profits. Buckingham & Harvey, 187 Mountain st. 287 2

WANTED—A PERSON TO CUT AND MAKE children's blanket suits. 118 St. George st. 287 1

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ABOUT 14 OR 15 FOR light housework; good home to right girl. Apply 504 St. Laurents st. 287 1

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A YOUNG BOOK-keeper, speaking French and English. Good references. Address "Wilfred," 1082 St. Catherine st. 287 1

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Are the Finest the World Produces, and can be proved by comparison.

**JAPANS**.....from 25c to 60c per lb.  
**IMPERIALS**.....25c, 30c, 35c per lb.  
**GUNPOWDER**.....from 40c to 60c per lb.  
**ENGLISH BREAKFAST BLACKS,**  
From 30c to 60c per lb.

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# AROUD'S IRON WINE

The most nourishing preparation combined with excellent tonic.  
With QUININE and SOLUBLE BEEF.  
Of all Iron preparations, it is the most successful against chlorosis, weakness or poor blood, because it contains all the elements for the regeneration of blood, bone and flesh.  
J. FERRE, Druggist, General Agent, 102 Ricardet Street, Paris.  
FOR SALE BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS OF FRANCE AND FOREIGN LANDS.  
EXACT name and signature, AROUD, Druggist.

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**DOCTEUR PIERRE**  
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The Faculty of Medicine, Paris.  
8 Opera Place, PARIS, and by all respectable Perfumers and Hairdressers.

**ROB BOYVEAU MARIÉCHOUX**  
This Purifying and Renovating Syrup, of agreeable taste and of exclusively vegetable composition, was approved in 1778 by the ex-Royal Society of Medicine, and by a decree of the year XIII. It cures all Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, Scrofula, Eczema, Psoriasis, Lichen, Impetigo, Gout, Rheumatism. On account of its aperitive, diuretic and sudorific properties, it develops the functions of nutrition, it fortifies the system and facilitates the expulsion of morbid elements.  
**ROB BOYVEAU MARIÉCHOUX**  
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.  
This is the specific for the cure of all long-standing or rebellious syphilitic accidents, Ulcers, Tumors, Gums, Scrofula, as well as Lymphaticism, Scrofulous and Tuberculous.  
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Paris, J. FERRE, Druggist, 102 Rue Richelieu.  
Successor to BOYVEAU LAFFETEUR.

**PILULES DE BLANCARD**  
à l'Iodure ferreux Inaltérable  
Sans odeur ni saveur de fer ni d'iodure  
L'ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE  
a décerné le *Grand Prix* le 13 Mars 1860.

These PILLS are used against  
**Scrofulous Affections, Poverty of Blood, Debility of Constitution, Anemia, etc., etc.**

N. B. — None are genuine without our Signature at foot of a green label.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

210

These PILLS are used against  
**Scrofulous Affections, Poverty of Blood, Debility of Constitution, Anemia, etc., etc.**

N. B. — None are genuine without our Signature at foot of a green label.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

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**LAROZE'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP**  
of Bitter Orange-peel and of POTASSIUM IODIDE OF POTASSIUM  
This is the most powerful and well known. The best of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, MM. Bichat, Serres, Dubois, etc., have recommended it for the cure of Scrofulous, tuberculous, cancerous and tertiary syphilitic diseases, scrofulous, cancerous and tertiary syphilitic diseases, scrofulous, cancerous and tertiary syphilitic diseases. It is a tonic upon the digestive apparatus, prevents all trichinosis and allows to be taken in all cases.  
LAROZE & Co., 2, rue des Lions-St-Paul, PARIS.  
and Druggists of CANADA  
Beware of Counterfeits.  
P. of Bitter Orange-peel.  
Quas-ia-Amara and Proto-Iodide of Iron.  
2-pe-1 and of Bromide of Potassium.

**40 YEARS.**  
ALLAN TURNER & CO., Druggists, Brockville, Ont., write, "We have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for 40 years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and do not hesitate to recommend it."  
T. B. MELVILLE, Druggist, Prescott, Ont., says, "I can confidently recommend the preparation as thoroughly reliable."  
F. B. GARMAN, Morrisburg, Ont., says he thinks WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY one of the best preparations in the market for the purposes intended, and takes pleasure in selling it.  
WEEK NERVOUS MEN—All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, nervous, low-spirited, etc., can be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. The old plan of treating Nervous Men with Quinine and Iron is a mistake. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is a truly reliable preparation. It is a tonic upon the digestive apparatus, prevents all trichinosis and allows to be taken in all cases.  
W. A. WISTAR, 141 N. 4th Street, New York.

GO for nothing with soldiers. All they ask for is good March weather.  
We guarantee every pair rubbers sold; if they give out we give another pair for nothing.  
Fogarty & Bro., corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine.  
When a bachelor says he is single from choice, it makes him mad to ask him why the girl made choice of some other fellow.  
Ladies' Senleite lined Felt knee button boots, something new, at Fogarty's. 299 4  
That woman was a philosopher who, when she lost her husband, said she had one great consolation—She knew where he was of nights!  
Carnival boots for ladies, at Fogarty's. 299 4  
Why is the conductor of an orchestra like the electric telegraph?—Because he beats time.  
Men's Beaver cloth Hand-made boots at Fogarty's. 299 4  
Erastus Clone had an addition to his family the other day and called him Sy.  
Wool lined Cloth boots at Fogarty's, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine. 299 4  
What is laughter? asks a scientist. It is the sound that you hear when your hat blows off.  
Felt lined Skating boots at Fogarty's. 299 4  
"I drop into poetry occasionally," as the office boy remarked when he tumbled into the waste basket.  
Men's light leather Congress, for wearing under overshoes at Fogarty's, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine. 299 4  
A young bride claimed that her husband was a model man. And he was. His occupation was making dumplings for clothing stores.  
Wool lined Felt boots at Fogarty's. 299 4  
Give your enemy's boy cigarettes enough to smoke. He will soon become weak and imbecile.  
Black cloth Slippers, flannel lined, at Fogarty's. 299 4  
"A cigar," remarked old Tomcol, "is like an advertisement; the less it costs, the more puffing it wants."  
Artic socks for wearing with moccasins, now, just out, at Fogarty's, corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets. 299-4  
The woman who seeks relief from pain by the use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics, finds what she seeks only so far as suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means, and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. Leave chloral, morphia, and belladonna alone, and use Mrs. Finkham's Vegetable Compound.  
Difficult Punctuation.—Putting a stop to a gossip's tongue.  
Felt embroidered overshoes at Fogarty's. 299-4

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The following valuable and costly list of First, Middle, and  
date of closing for letters to reach us from dis-  
tant places,) so the more distant you are  
the better your opportunity for securing one of  
these elegant and costly  
CONSOLATION REWARDS  
1, 2 and 3. Three elegant Rosewood  
Square Pianos. .... \$1,550  
4, 5, 6 and 7. Four Gentlemen's Solid  
Gold Stem Winding and Stem Set-  
ting genuine Elgin Watches. .... 400  
8, 9, 10 and 11. Four Ladies' Solid  
Gold Stem Winding and Stem Set-  
ting genuine Elgin Watches. .... 400  
12 to 17. Six Solid Quadruple Silver  
Plate Tea Services. .... 550  
18 to 23. Eleven sets Chamber's Ency-  
clopedias (10 vols. to set). .... 500  
30 to 39. Ten Solid Coin Silver Hig-  
Case or Open Face Watches. .... 300  
40 to 50. Fifty-one Aluminum Gold  
Htg. Case Watches. .... 1,000  
51 to 121. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple  
Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant  
design. .... 400  
122 to 300. Eighty-nine dozen Solid  
Silver Plated Tea Spoons. .... 445  
201 to 400. Two hundred volumes  
TENNYSON'S POEMS, elegantly bound 400  
list of rewards ever offered by any publisher in  
the world. It will positively be the last  
unless the results of this competition far  
exceed the preceding ones, as I certainly can-  
not afford to continue them. I have now kept  
continuing these Bible competitions in public in-  
as promised, and this great one, offering this  
immense list of rewards will be a fitting close  
to the affair. Bear in mind every one com-  
peting must send one dollar with their ans-  
wers to the TRUTH, (the cheapest and best  
weekly for TRUTH), for the extra postage.  
You therefore pay nothing extra for the privi-  
lege of competing for these costly rewards.  
as one dollar is the regular subscription price  
of TRUTH for a half year. You cannot fail  
to be well pleased with your dollar investment  
if you do not succeed in gaining any one  
of these for the money as thousands of our  
subscribers have testified. Long lists of winners  
in previous competitions appear in nearly every  
issue of TRUTH, and full lists of winners in  
this entire competition will be published in the  
of the competition immediately after the close  
in fact all the addresses as completely as possible,  
fraud or humbug in this matter. In order to  
prevent fraud, the proprietor of TRUTH re-  
serves the privilege of comparing any person or persons  
have always done exactly as promised during  
our year in conducting these competitions, and  
our reputation for fair and honorable dealings,  
is too well established now to risk overthrow-  
ing it. Look up these Bible questions, it will  
be worth anything else. These  
competitions have done more to promote  
deal to promote the study of the Bible among  
all classes. Now this may be your last oppor-  
tunity to secure an elegant piano, a gold  
watch, a fine horse and carriage, in addition to  
wider year's subscription to one of the most  
valuable magazines you may have so sent through  
Don't delay. All money must be sent through  
the post office or by express. None can be re-  
ceived by telephone or telegraph. Don't forget  
that we don't guarantee that everyone will get  
rewards you doubt nearly twenty-four hundred  
see this notice, and TRUTH will at once  
be forwarded as an acknowledgment of your  
subscription, and your letter will take its place  
in the order it is received at this office. There  
is no delay in this matter, and all are treated alike,  
fairly and squarely.

S. FRANK WILSON,  
Proprietor TRUTH  
TORONTO, Canada.



McGILL LADY STUDENTS AND CO-EDUCATION.

At a recent meeting of their Delta Sigma society we understand the lady students of McGill had under consideration the subject of the respective merits of separate and co-education. There was a large attendance and the whole question was carefully discussed. The result, however, must have come as a surprise to some, when only the smallest minority—2, we believe—were found in favor of separate education, the system it has been tried to set in motion at McGill.

Readers of the STAR will remember the decided stand it took against the McGill authorities when the present scheme was instituted. It was then urged that a system of separate education was at best a needless waste of funds in the present condition of the University. To institute a ladies' college worthy of the name it was contended at least half a million dollars would be needed, and that any sums intended for the higher education of women would be most profitably spent in the general endowment of the University, to all the privileges of which women ought to be admitted on the same terms as men. Separate classes were, however, determined on, and professors who already had to compress into the time at their disposal the work of two or three chairs were further required to perform what Dr. Murray recently so well called the "farce" of repeating their lectures to a few lady students at a different hour.

One of the main reasons all along advanced by Sir William Dawson for the course that was adopted was that women would be so much attracted by the separate classes that they would flock to McGill from all parts of Canada and the United States. The recent and practically unanimous adverse verdict of the lady students shows however that this assumption was groundless.

*Star Apr/88*



601  
R. H. W. W. W.  
Albany, N. Y.



## HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

We have to record another of those liberal benefactions of which Montreal is justly proud, in the gift on the part of the Hon. Donald A. Smith, of fifty thousand dollars, in aid of a college for women, under the management of the Governors and Corporation of McGill University. It has long been felt that the time had fully come for our university to enter into that movement for the collegiate education of women which has advanced with so rapid strides in the Mother Country and in the United States. But the great difficulty of want of means stood in the way, along with the certainty that, in the first instance at least, only very imperfect results could be secured without some expenditure. The most timely and liberal gift of Mr. Smith has removed this difficulty, and it is hoped may enable the university to open classes for lady students of the first year in the approaching sessions. Could the arrangements be made for this, and for adding the work of the second session next year, it is probable that little difficulty would be found in continuing the courses of study over the third and fourth years, even if in some of the classes students of both sexes should have to attend the same lectures, since the options in the advanced years are so numerous that the utmost scope might be allowed in this respect to the wishes of professors and students, without placing an unwelcome restraint on any. Mr. Smith's benefaction tends to lead the work of McGill with reference to this important matter into the same channel with that of the ladies' colleges connected with the universities of Cambridge, Oxford and Edin-

burgh; and success similar to that which they have achieved may, no doubt, be attained here. It is to be hoped that the Trafalgar Institute will soon go into operation and become, in some sense, an affiliated college, and that the Ladies' Educational Association will be able to take advantage of the new classes in aid of its excellent work. The preparatory schools will also be stimulated, and their work will be more centralized in preparation for the entrance examinations of the University. It is to be observed that, in connection with this, the universities of McGill and Bishop's College have already opened the examinations to women as far as that for the diploma of Senior Associate in Arts, approximately equal to the Intermediate examination. Some lady students may be disposed to go only thus far, and can retire with the certificate of Senior Associate, but there can scarcely be a doubt that when this point has been reached, the universities will throw open the remainder of the course to those who desire it. The notice having been so short, and the opportunities for preparation so imperfect, it is likely that the class in the first session will not be large, but we are informed that eight young ladies have already signified their wish to become students, and we have no doubt that others will give in their names before the classes can be commenced. The fifty thousand dollars recently given to the medical faculty of McGill College on condition of an equal amount being contributed by the citizens, and these fifty thousand are not the only instances of the wise and princely munificence of Mr. Smith to this city. Still further gifts are contemplated by him which must place him, from a financial point of view, in the first rank of our benefactors.



Medicines, &c.

IN THE MODERN KEEN RACE

of business competition the dyspeptic is heavily handicapped, and is like a man fighting with one hand tied. The brain is disabled from insufficient phosphorized fat to carry on the mental processes, and the feeling of intellectual paralysis is very distressing, and a serious drawback to mental workers. There is poisoning from the products of indigestion getting into the blood, fogging the brain, exciting headaches, neuralgic pains and a general sense of discomfort, wretchedness and inability of consecutive thought. In WHEELER'S PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA we have a remedy for stomach troubles as nearly a specific as quinine in ague.

A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

**RHEUMATISM.** "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882

W

TREAL, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER

Business Cards.



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UNIVERSITY CO-EDUCATION.

Attention has been called to the fact that one of the colleges in the Western States, —Adelbert College, Ohio,—has just abandoned the system of co-education. This action has been interpreted as a deliberate verdict against that system on the part of those who had had experience of its results. As such an interpretation is founded on a misapprehension, it may be worth while to state the precise facts connected with the incident in question.

It is quite evident that Adelbert College had not been for some time in such a satisfactory condition as its friends desired. Even if there were no other evidence of this, it seems sufficiently proved by the fact that the presidency had gone a-begging, having been refused by several men to whom it was offered before it was accepted by the newly installed incumbent. The same conclusion seems to be further confirmed by the fact of the college having been removed from the place of its foundation—Hudson, Ohio—to the larger city of Cleveland. But, apart from this, it is obvious that there has been a movement to improve the whole standing of the college; and it was in connection with the modifications suggested by this movement that the question of co-education came up. The question had evidently been discussed with great anxiety and some warmth of feeling. Up to the very last there appear to have been the utmost hesitancy and vacillation; and it was only on the very morning of the new president's installation that the trustees finally came to a decision. What was their decision? Was it a verdict against the principle of co-education? On the contrary, like sensible men, the trustees refused to be led away into any discussion of abstract theories; they give it to be understood explicitly that they look at the question solely in its practical bearing upon the concrete facts of their own situation.

Notice, in the first place, how decidedly they refrain from pronouncing any judgment on the general question of co-education. "We are not to be understood," they say in their official resolution, "as expressing an opinion against co-education elsewhere, nor are we unmindful of the eminent success which has attended it in other colleges." Nor do they even wish their action to be taken as implying any judgment against the success of co-education in Adelbert College itself. After resolving, in a spirit of equity, that the young women who have entered on their undergraduate course, shall be allowed to complete it, the trustees add: "It is but due to the young women who have been or are now students in this College that we should say that this action is not occasioned in any degree by any fault or lack of intelligence, scholarship or devotion to study on their part; on the contrary, the college may justly take pride in their scholarly attainments." If, therefore, any argument against co-education is drawn from the action of Adelbert College, it is in opposition to the unequivocal protest of its own trustees against any such misinterpretation of their intentions.

This becomes still more apparent if we observe, in the second place, that the decision of the trustees was based solely on the peculiar circumstances of the college itself. Like all similar institutions, except a few of recent foundation, Adelbert College had been established for the exclusive education of young men. It had never contemplated the education of young women, and had never committed itself to educating them in any way. It had, simply, as the president expresses it, "drifted" into co-education; and now when, apparently for the first time, the question came up for formal decision, the trustees decided at last to adhere to the original intention of its founders. In coming to this conclusion they appear to have been actuated by three considerations: (1) that the college was founded, and its endowments were given, for the education of young men; (2) that adequate provision for co-education has been already made in other colleges, even in the State of Ohio itself, where the system has been characterized by "eminent success;" (3) that larger endowments for Adelbert College were expected if it confined itself exclusively to its original "mission."

The last, which was evidently not the least, of these three considerations, does not appear so distinctly in the resolution of the trustees, but it comes out quite explicitly in the president's address, as well as in the discussion at the meeting of graduates. It may seem strange that men should be found ready to make liberal provision for the education of young men, but unwilling that young women should be allowed to enjoy the benefits of their liberality. Still it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact. We have it obtruded upon us in a very startling form here in our own University. With the exception of one lady, the founders of scholarships in McGill College have all refused to allow any female student to be a competitor. This inexplicable sentiment had to be faced by the authorities of Adelbert College, and in deference to it they decided as they have done. It is but due to the graduates to say that among them many of the men, and apparently all the women without exception, were opposed to the decision of the trustees.

It would, of course, be altogether out of place here to discuss the wisdom of the action taken by Adelbert College. I desire only to remove the impression that that action is to be regarded as hostile to the cause of co-education. When this question came up for discussion in the Corporation of McGill College, a committee was appointed to make inquiries; and although the committee contained members decidedly opposed to co-education, not a single instance could be discovered in which the system of co-education had been attended with undesirable results. It now appears that in the experience of Adelbert College nothing has occurred unfavorable to the system, while every year brings evidence of its extension.

It may be added that the action of Adelbert College in regard to future provision for the higher education of women affords no defence of the course taken by McGill College. All that the trustees of the former College have done is to recommend the establishment of a separate college for women in Cleveland.

*Adelbert Museum  
Feb 1888*



## CORRESPONDENCE.

METHODS OF M'GILL.

MONTREAL, 24th Nov. 1888.

*To the Editor of THE WEEK :*

SIR,—I have not, of course, been unaware of a correspondence which has been carried on at intervals for the past four or five months in the columns of THE WEEK, with reference to certain incidents in McGill College. Though the correspondence has unfortunately forced my name into an undesirable prominence, I have not hitherto thought it necessary, nor do I think it necessary now, to take any part in the controversy between your correspondents. But a letter from "Medicus" in the last number of THE WEEK makes an appeal to me, which I cannot ignore without exposing my silence to misinterpretation. The statements of "Medicus" in a former letter have been met by a denial from one of the Governors of McGill College in language which, I presume, few editors care to see recurring often in their pages, and which, therefore, I shall not repeat. Accordingly "Medicus" now calls upon the Board of Governors, as well as upon me, to prove or disprove his statements by publishing the whole of the correspondence which has passed between us.

I am pleased with this appeal in two respects. In the first place "Medicus" has the good taste to see that the publication of the correspondence in question does not rest with me alone. Except as a last resort of self-defence it is not desirable that I should assume the responsibility of publishing the communications of the Board, and it might be considered unfair to publish merely my part of the correspondence, even if it were intelligible without the other.

The good taste of "Medicus" is further shown by his not calling upon me for any mere statement of mine in reply to the assertions of his opponent. The question at issue is a question of facts, and is not to be settled by mere confidence of assertion on either side. The only way in which such a question can be set at rest is by an appeal to the facts involved. In the present case the facts are a series of communications which passed between the Board of Governors and myself. I have certainly nothing to fear from the facts being made fully known; and, therefore, the only answer I can make to the appeal of my unknown friend, and the best recognition I can give of his generous championship, is to authorize, as I now do, the publication of all my share of the correspondence. J. CLARK MURRAY.

## THE FISHERIES.

*To the Editor of THE WEEK :*

SIR,—One is at a loss at times to understand the drift of your leading paragraphs, especially when you touch on the question of the Fisheries, and the privilege of transit *in bond* of the cargoes of American fishermen through Canadian territory.

It must be presumed that you and all respectable Canadian journalists rejoice in the welfare of the Dominion, and that you would do nothing to weaken her interests. Such being the case, I would ask you in all sincerity, Have you given the question due consideration, and have you weighed well the evil results that must arise by granting such a concession?

You say, "American fishermen so much desire the privilege." Too well I know they do so, and they would use *every* means to attain it. Too well I know their insidious encroachments in the past. Foiled on one point they soon attack you on another, and the point now aimed at would, if pierced, virtually destroy that system that it has taken years to build up.

What! offer a premium to American fishermen to trespass on your fishing grounds, and to carry their ill gotten cargoes through your own territory? What! allow your neighbours to rob your richest orchards and then permit them to carry the fruits of their spoil through your own farm?

It is only those who have had practical experience of the wiles of American fishermen to capture cargoes of fish (legally or otherwise) who can fully understand the difficulties that surround the question; and there is no one thing that could be more injurious to the fishing interests of the Dominion than to open up such a "Pandora's box" of evil.

Ottawa, 24th Nov., 1888.

SPECTATOR.

New York 1888



...have said, the old customs have now almost  
died out, or have been modernized beyond recognition.

Doubtless the American "Thanksgiving Day" was the Puritan modification of these festivities, or rather was intended by the Puritan fathers of the "Mayflower" to be so. But in these very un-Puritanical times the rigidity of the good fathers is so far relaxed in the observance of the day, that they would probably not recognize their institution, could they walk the earth once more!

"Seed time and Harvest, cold and heat, Summer and Winter," each in its turn and with a message of its own. And perhaps of all, the message of the Autumn brings most of sweetness and of cheer. Spring "with dewy fingers cold" is fleeting, and Summer only blooms to fade again. But with the autumn comes the looking forward to the certain hope of better things beyond, in the waking into life of a new Spring.

"Oh, what a glory doth this world put on  
For him who, with a fervent heart, goes forth  
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks  
On duties well performed and days well spent!  
For him the wind, aye and the yellow leaves  
Shall have a voice, and give him eloquent teachings;  
He shall so hear the solemn hymns that Death  
Has lifted up for all mankind, that he shall go  
To his long resting-place without a fear."

S.

### "SNOWFLAKES AND SUNBEAMS."

MR. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has well earned the title of "The Poet of the American Lakes," bestowed upon him by New York literary circles, has given us the dainty holiday booklet, "Snowflakes and Sunbeams," a delicious foretaste of his long looked for volume of "Lake Lyrics." The publication of "Lake Lyrics" has been postponed until some verse, which the poet wished to include in the collection, had been published in the various magazines to which it had been sent. Mr. Campbell needs no words of praise to introduce him to a literary public that must always read his words with the keenest pleasure and admiration. His "Legend of Blind Man's Lake," which appeared with illustrated frontispiece in the *American Magazine* for September, was called by the *New York Critic*, a poem of weird beauty. In the *November Century* was printed "Lake Memory," and another of Mr. Campbell's poems, "The Winter Lakes," will appear in the *December Century*.

But it is as the poet of winter that we shall learn to know and love the author of "Snowflakes and Sunbeams." Nearly every one of the score of poems collected under this title is a winter scene, crystal clear or sparkling, or with its wintry purity heightened by contrasts with gleams from the fireside. Mr. Campbell has a remarkable power of putting by force of suggestion the entire domain of winter into a single phrase. The essence of the season is caught by a stroke of his pen. February, which comes twixt winter's birth and winter's wane," is spoken of as the month "Of drifting at the whited pane."

Could anything be more colourless, more February-like than this? Could any line open up a wider outlook of suggestion? When you open your eyes on a chilly morning, and see the snow drifting at the whited pane, do you need to be told a single word regarding the aspect of all things out of doors?

Here is the embodiment of a winter twilight:

"Shadowy white,  
Over the fields are the sleeping fences,  
Silent and still in the fading light,  
As the wintry night commences.

"The forest lies  
On the edge of the heavens, bearded and brown;  
He pulls still closer his cloak, and sighs,  
As the evening winds come down."

In these four lines we get a spirit-like glimpse of the world an hour before the dawn.

"I cannot see, but well I know,  
That out around the dusky grey,  
Across dark lakes and voiced streams,  
The blind, dumb vapours feel their way."

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**TROUBLE AT MCGILL.**

For some time, and it has been no secret, misunderstandings have existed between the Principal, Sir William Dawson, and his able assistant, Professor Clark Murray, regarding the question of co-education of the sexes. A crisis has now been reached, and the Principal's antagonism to it as manifested in his course towards those who advocated the departure is likely to culminate in the forced retirement of Mr. Murray. This would indeed be a calamity for the University, for there is no chair filled with greater efficiency than the one over which Prof. Murray presides. During the vacation the strained relations of Principal and Professor would appear to have been more intensified by correspondence which took place between them. The friends of Prof. Murray, and they are legion, aver in the event of the severance of the present relations, that a law suit is not unlikely to be instituted for the recovery of a very considerable amount of back salary which he claims is due.

**MISSIONS.**

**Monthly Meeting of the C. W. B. of M.**  
A meeting of the Canadian Women's Board of Missions was held yesterday.

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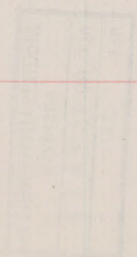
*Montreal Herald*  
*Oct 10/88*

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
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Specimen of  
Notes  
written by  
Murray "friends".

Specimen of  
Notes  
written by  
Murray "friends".





To the Editor of THE WEEK :

Week  
Jan 14/88

SIR,—In a recent issue of THE WEEK I published a contribution discussing the question which has now become known as the “difficulties” at McGill University. In a following issue my statements were declared by a Governor of that Institution to be “downright lies.” As I did not think that an assertion from that gentleman, even if *upright* instead of *downright*, could be accepted in preference to an assertion of mine, I was compelled to call upon the parties interested to prove or disprove that Governor’s accusations by publishing the official correspondence. Prof. Clark Murray, two weeks ago, acknowledged my right to do so, by publicly authorizing the publication of *his* part of the correspondence, and I have allowed what may be considered ample additional time for the Board to reply.

It is useless to suggest to the readers of THE WEEK the peculiarities of the two attitudes. Such a suggestion would merely expose myself and them to further insult, without in any sense serving the interests of justice and truth.

The question originally was :—

1. Whether a professor in McGill University is to be excluded from the privileges of freedom of speech enjoyed by mankind ;

2. Whether, if he should not possess and inculcate individual thought and opinion, his existence in the University be not an absurdity ;

3. Whether, by expressing an individual opinion, he should bring himself under the penalties of the statutes of the Institution he is serving ;

4. Whether, when he is *imagined* to have expressed some such individual opinion, the occasion is one for unearthing a statute possibly embodied to cover the most distant possibility of a crime represented rarely in the lowest of our jails ;

5. And whether, when the Board discovers that it has made a hideous blunder it can be permitted to make the *amende honorable à la Mr. Hague* ?

The question *now* has acquired wider issues, namely :—

1. Whether THE WEEK is to be exposed to rash statements from “Medicus” or any one else ;

2. Whether its contributors are to be attacked by “responsibility,” under cover of irresponsibility ;

3. And whether its readers are to be subjected to the treatment which McGill’s Governors evidently think good enough for its professors ?

In these circumstances I have but one course open to me. Prof. Clark Murray’s letters by themselves will not satisfy myself or THE WEEK, whose interests Mr. Hague has implicated, and any statement from him to make them

intelligible might be submitted to the *uprightness* by which I have suffered.

I must, therefore, with the most emphatic insistence, demand from Prof. Clark Murray the publication of his entire correspondence, without a remark from him, except what of an introduction is required for the fullest and fairest comprehension of the question from both sides.

MEDICUS.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE WEEK :

tracts from a



owner is provided with a corresponding disc, on production of which the property will be delivered up to him at his destination. At many of the good hotels you can check your baggage to another hotel, say 1,000 miles away, and thus remove all thought and anxiety on its account from your mind till you find it safely reposing in your next bedroom. The only inconvenience that this causes is that you cannot get at your property anywhere between the two ends of the checked journey, but a man soon learns to obviate this by packing all that he can possibly need in one bag and taking that "right along on the cars."

There is nevertheless another really terrible objection to the American management of baggage; it is that only trunks which are constituted of about the same durability as a burglar-proof safe have any chance of surviving even one journey. It is a solid fact that a new leather portmanteau is sometimes reduced to a mere shapeless mass of pulp and rivets in about 1,000 miles, if changed fairly frequently from one line or even from one baggage-car to another. The men who look after this part of the business hurl things about in the most light-hearted and unsparing way and we think the check system is to some extent responsible for their conduct. No man with a heart could behave so were he surrounded by the appealing and agonizing faces of portmanteau proprietors, as he necessarily would be if travellers were obliged to keep an eye on their belongings. Moreover those travellers would be willing to give untold largesse rather than see their beloved treasures catapulted about exactly as if they had been intended by nature for destructive missiles.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAILWAY ACT.

*To the Editor of THE WEEK :*

SIR,—Referring to the article in your number of November 29, respecting the case now pending in the Supreme Court between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Province of Manitoba, I think you should acquit the Dominion Government and Parliament of any intention to re-establish, under the provision in the Railway Act, the monopoly they had abolished in the preceding session. It is only reasonable to believe that the Government and Parliament held that the provision of the Constitutional Act respecting the effect of a declaration that any provincial work was one "for the general advantage of Canada," was not intended to prevent a Province from constructing a railway wholly within such Province, but to enable the Dominion Parliament to make such railway, or to subject it, when made by a Province, to such provisions as might be established for the government of railways

## THE WEEK.

Jarvis Street is one of the very prettiest roadways in the world: an avenue of well-to-do dwelling-houses all standing back a long way from the road, with the sweetest of English gardens and lawns in front, no two houses being alike, and all vying with each other in quaintness and picturesqueness of design. On a blazing day, such as was now making life almost insupportable and very thirsty, it was a real treat to walk down this shady street for a mile, or so, and gaze at the refreshing green lawns and bright flower beds, from among which often came the tinkling splash of a little fountain, while from lattice and verandah dense masses of