

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

MR. JOSEPH HICKSON, the recently appointed General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, whose portrait we give on our first page, is a native of Northumberland, England. He was born in the year 1830, and when a lad entered the offices of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway at Newcastle, and was afterwards with the Maryport and Carlisle Railway as their principal agent at Carlisle. He removed to Manchester in 1851, to join the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, where he went through a regular railway training, rising steadily by the force of his merits, until he became General Manager's Assistant. It was in that position that he attracted the attention of Mr., now Sir Edward Watkin, afterwards for some time President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. On his return from Canada in 1861, where he found the railway in a condition of almost hopeless bankruptcy, he secured the services of Mr. Hickson as chief accountant, in which position he first became connected with the Grand Trunk Railway. He was shortly afterwards appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and has continued to occupy that position to the time of his recent appointment as General Manager, fulfilling the duties of the office, often most difficult, with marked ability, and with such satisfaction to the Board at home, that on the withdrawal of Mr. Brydges, he was placed in charge of the railway, and has since been named chief executive officer of the Company in Canada, with the title of General Manager and Treasurer and President of the Executive Council which controls the affairs of the Company. During the last six months, while Mr. Hickson has been in charge of the railway, he has rendered most important service at a critical period of its history. His personal efforts in conducting financial arrangements for the necessary means to change the gauge of the Grand Trunk from Montreal eastward, have accelerated the carrying out, during this year, of that important work. His appointment to his present position was a recognition of valuable and honest service rendered to the Company, and is one upon which the directors and the proprietors are to be congratulated; and Mr. Potter, who has had considerable intercourse with Mr. Hickson during his presidency of the Company and his visits to Canada, has, we think, exercised a wise judgment in the selection of so experienced, zealous, and able an officer for the control of the Company's affairs in this country.

Mr. Hickson has a great taste for agriculture, and has attained some success in carrying out his enlarged views in connection therewith, but his limited leisure has afforded him few opportunities of indulging them. He is a man of sterling honesty, a warm friend, manly and straightforward in all his actions. In his relations with his brother officers and with the employees of the Company, he is strictly just and impartial, and has, by his qualities of head and heart, made for himself a place in the respect and esteem of the large staff of officials connected with the railway.

WINNIPEG.—The City of Winnipeg, lately a wilderness, has now about 5,000 inhabitants, all industrious and thriving, the natural result of active and industrious habits. A great many fine buildings have been erected during the past year, showing greater stability and marked improvement in style—notably the Hudson's Bay Company's offices, Law Office, Custom House, Higgins' store, Bannatyne's store, Hepler's Bank, &c., all of white brick, and three stories. Over 300 buildings of brick or wood have been added to the city during the year.

Among the principal streets are first, Main or Garry street, which is the main artery of the city, and on which the business houses extend for a mile or more, running north and south. Next in point of importance is the Portage Road, the main route west, which strikes from about the centre of the city and stretches west to the Rocky Mountains; then on either side are Broadway to the south and Burrows Avenue on the north, both leading westward, all of which are one chain and a half or two chains in width.

Westerly of the city the barracks are situated, composed of neatly erected buildings of wood, and calculated to afford quarters to about 400 men. They are kept in the nicest order. Trade in Winnipeg has been exceptionally good during the past year. The Mennonites alone, of whom 1,200 are settled near the city, having spent over \$50,000 in the city of Winnipeg, for their outfits of lumber, furniture, provisions, cattle and agricultural implements. A hotel has been built for them in the city, and they are enthusiastic over the prospects of their adopted country. Many of them have been at work on the Pembina Branch R. R. One house sold to them in one week, 20 lumber waggons and 30 stoves, with other articles innumerable, other houses doing nearly as well.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—On Saturday, the 14th inst., an inspection and review of the Montreal Volunteer Force took place on the Champ de Mars. The occasion was the visit of Major-General Selby Smyth, Adjutant-General of the Dominion Militia, who since his arrival in Canada, only a few weeks ago, has already found time to inspect the principal corps in Ontario and Quebec. The review at Montreal was not so large as it might have been, but it was the largest held for a considerable time back, and proved creditable in many respects. There were about 600 men under arms. After the inspection, General Smyth addressed the volunteers in hearty words of commendation and counsel. He

encouraged them to go on in their drill, pointed out where they needed improvement, and promised them all the assistance in his power. Last week, we referred editorially to these inspections of the Adjutant-General, to which we are disposed to attach considerable importance.

THE GAME OF DOMINOS.—This game is more popular in Continental Europe than it is in the United States or Canada. It is also more scientifically played. Our illustration, which is a masterpiece of composition and character drawing, represents the game at its crisis, where all eyes are turned on the last domino, the key to the situation. The effect is admirable.

FALLS OF MONTGOMERY CREEK.—East Berkshire is about fifty miles east of St. Albans, Vermont. Besides being noted for its scenery, a bit of which Mr. Edson has transferred to paper, it is a popular resort for trout fishing.

ROMEO AND JULIET.—The beautiful story of spring-time love which Shakespeare has told, is here reproduced with force and truthfulness. Whether in the drawing-room of the Capulets or on the moon-lit balcony, the loves of the immortal Veronese couple are fraught with a melting tenderness which the artist has cleverly portrayed.

STUDENT LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG.

I.

A SCHLAEGER DUEL, WITH THE SECONDS AND UMPIRES.

The love of knowledge is a remarkable feature in the German character. In no other country can so many men be found who are content to lead a more simple, humble life, provided only that it is a studious one. To this cause we must attribute the immense number of universities in Germany.

I spent part of this summer in Heidelberg, and made the acquaintance of many of the students. The following account is not in any part extracted from books, but is framed exclusively on the information I myself gathered.

The universities in Germany differ from those in England, in that they have no compulsory degree, but only a voluntary honour list. The students board and lodge in the town where they please. The universities are thus little more than examining and lecturing bodies. So far they much resemble that of London, except that in Germany the students are more in the habit of migrating from one university to another than in England.

But the chief peculiarity of German student life consists in the Burschenschaften and Corps. In 1817, when the German nation was beginning to recover from the terrible disasters it had suffered at the hands of France, two professors conceived the idea of uniting all German students into a military body for the protection of the country.

This notion was readily adopted by the universities; and corps and Burschenschaften were ultimately formed. They, however, soon split, and became smaller and more numerous; and though many original customs exist in them all, they differ in minor points.

The different corps and Burschenschaften have special banners and uniforms. A slightly braided patrol jacket and two caps—a gold-embroidered forage cap, and a plainer kepi. There is a corps ribbon carried over the right shoulder, like the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, but very narrow. The uniforms are always worn.

The newly-joined students are called *Füchse* (foxes), and are not allowed to wear the ribbon, nor compelled to fight duels. They are obliged, however, to buy tobacco on certain occasions for the use of the Burschenschaft, and, during the course of the first half-year, each to write an essay on some appointed subject. The funds of the Burschenschaft are divided under several heads, among which are the duelling, *Bierkneipe*, library, lending, political and literary debate funds, &c. I cannot pretend to explain all the rules. They are very complicated and take up a book of considerable size.

The principal features are the meetings for debate, held once a fortnight, the *Bierkneipe*, and the duel. The different Burschenschaften and corps are generally named after different parts of Germany; thus, there are the Swabians, the Francomans, the Saxobourians, and others. Sometimes they have branches in other universities, sometimes they exist only at some one in particular.

II.

THE DUEL.

The chief rules concerning duels are, that no member is allowed to refuse to fight, if challenged, and that each is obliged to fight about once a term. But some fight sometimes as many as one or two a week. These duels are for insults, but there are also arranged duels where no insult is given. The usual form of challenge is, 'Dummer Junge' (stupid youth.)

Heidelberg is situated on one bank of the Neckar, a very rapid river. A bridge communicates with the other side, upon which a small, straggling village stands. One of the houses, the Hirschgasse, contains two large rooms, where many of the duels are fought. On entering the duelling-room, I perceived a large number of students assembled, of two different Burschenschaften. The members of each kept their own side of the room, and on one side was a row of tin basins with sponges and water.

After a short delay, caused by the non-arrival of the surgeon, the business of dressing the champions on each side began. Next to the skin they wore a coarse white linen shirt, and a thick pad under the right arm to guard the brachial arteries. On the right arm were placed a thick leather glove and a silk sleeve, then a sleeve of quilted canvas about an inch thick, an elbow-pad of leather bound on with straps, and a canvas bandage over all. So thick were these bandages, that it was impossible to let the arm hang by the side. A tightly-twisted silk handkerchief extended from the little finger along the outside of the wrist to guard it. A large, thick leather apron, slit in the middle so as to be fastened to each leg with straps, covered the lower part of the chest, and extended below the knees. To prevent an accidental wound in the eye, a pair of iron eye-goggles were strapped on, furnished with glasses for those who were short-sighted. A padded neck guard completed the dress. Thus swathed and bandaged up, the appearance of the combatants was rather comical as, with their huge bandaged arms supported by friends, they walked with a slight swagger round the room, waiting till the umpire had taken his seat. The seconds were provided with arm-guards and leather peaked caps, with neck-guards like small bolsters, and with swords, not to protect their principals, but to prevent foul play. The umpire, watch and note-book in hand, soon took his seat, and the weapons were handed to the swordsmen.

The swords have a very large iron-barred hilt, something of the shape of a claymore hilt, but much larger. They are quite straight, about three-quarters of an inch wide at the hilt and tapering to a quarter of an inch at the point. They are very thin and flexible, and low-tempered, in order that they may not be brittle, and require constant straightening during the fight. They are very sharp at the point for about nine inches; the rest is blunt.

The words 'Auf die Mensur' (to the trial, or measure), 'fertig' (ready), were rapidly given by an umpire, and the two combatants advanced on their guard. This is quite different from the usual broadsword guard; it is a kind of hanging guard, the arm being held high above the head and the sword downwards; but all the blows on the right side are guarded, not by the sword, but by the right arm. No pointing is allowed, and all the blows must be directed at the head. Hence it would appear that one has only to stand still in order to be completely protected; but it must be remembered that the swords are flexible, like riding-wips, and flip over a guard that is not carefully made. When the combatants are in this position, the swords do not touch one another. The word 'Los' (go) being given, a series of very hard blows were rapidly exchanged, consisting exclusively of cuts at the head, being delivered partly with the arm, but mostly with the wrist, and with the full strength. These head cuts are so easy to guard from the position of the swordsmen, that I did not see a single stroke fall unguarded, even with indifferent opponents; but the very frequent gashes told that the swords had bent over an insufficient guard.

The duel must last fifteen minutes exclusive of breathing time, and consists of about twenty-five rounds, in each of which some six or eight blows are exchanged. Each of these rounds last from a quarter of a minute to a minute and a half. When a wound is received, 'Halt' is cried, and the umpire examines the place and records the result in a note-book. The challenged party or his second has the right of crying halt if tired. A wound of considerable depth may terminate the duel, but in general it goes on for the whole fifteen minutes. Sometimes a circle is chalked on the floor, within which the opponents must stand during the round.

The students are very plucky. I saw one who had a gash about three inches long across the temple, and which in consequence of a small artery being cut, bled very profusely. He refused to stop, though recommended by the doctor to do so. At each encounter this would bleed afresh, and at the end of the duel his face was such a mass of blood, partly blackened by sulphate of iron, put on to stop the bleeding, that his features were barely distinguishable. The circle of spectators, consisting only of students and their friends and of the waitresses of the inn, were quite silent during the whole time, and no applause greeted a successful stroke. The lightness of the weapons, the impediments to the free use of the arm, the limited number of the cuts allowed, and the consequent ease with which they may be partially guarded, explain how, with such hard hitting and sharp swords, such slight wounds are inflicted. In England we are generally accustomed to laugh at these duels, but they must certainly be confessed to be a manly exercise, whatever other objections may be brought against them. They demand such an exertion of command of temper, that I consider that they could be naturalised, even were it desirable, in few nations besides the German. They replace our national cricket, football, and hunting.

There are, two other kinds of duels—the sword and pistol duels. The punishment for fighting one varies from a month to five years' imprisonment. It is usually proportioned to the severity of the wounds which either delinquent has inflicted on the other. Some years ago, a student one of the best duellists in Germany, killed an officer in a duel. He suffered a long imprisonment, during which he was treated more as a state prisoner than a criminal, and visited by crowds of sympathising admirers. He was finally released, but forbidden to study in any university in North Germany. The pistol duel simply consists of an exchange of shots, usually once, but sometimes twice or thrice, in the wood at Heidel-

berg. The sword duel is with curved infantry sabres. The combatants are naked to the waist, and are either quite unprotected or have such neck-guards, or arm-guards, or other partial protection, as may be specially arranged by the seconds.

No thrusting is allowed, but all other cutting. I am told that the exchange of cuts is so rapid as to prevent any very heavy blows being given. In the last duel, one of the students got six rather severe cuts on the head and chest, which they say will keep him in bed for two months, and the other got six weeks' imprisonment. To give any very severe wound in a sabre duel is difficult, where the opponents are good swordsmen, because it would require to draw back the arm some distance. Before, then, the blow could descend, a good duellist could easily give some light blow. He need then be in no fear of receiving the heavy cut his antagonist was preparing for him, for the seconds strike up the weapons the instant a wound is received.

In the end of June this year, five American students insulted the members of one of the corps. Each of them at once received a challenge to a pistol duel; this weapon being chosen as it was understood that they could not fight with swords. They declined the contest, but the majority of Germans thought that if people come to a country where duelling is prevalent, they ought not wantonly to insult the inhabitants unless they are prepared to fight. In general, however, English and Americans are little molested, for their ready manner of using their fists is as well understood here as elsewhere.

III.

THE BIERKNEIPE.

Kneipschenke stands for a low tavern or gin-shop. The word *Kneipe* has now, however, risen somewhat in the world, and is applied to the bi-weekly meetings of the Burschenschaften and corps to drink beer. The English are, as a rule, very poor hands at drinking beer, when compared with the Germans. Most men in Germany go to a tavern every evening and drink from one and a half quarts of beer upwards. But this is as nothing to the students, who frequently drink fourteen or sixteen *Schoppen*, or quater-litre glasses, of beer at a sitting. A litre is about nine tenths of a quart, so that an evening's allowance is frequently a gallon, but instances are numerous of two and a quarter gallons being drunk by one man in an evening.

The *kneipen* are held in public-houses, in certain rooms specially kept for the purpose. The attendance of active members is compulsory. On entering the *kneipe*-rooms of the Francoman Burschenschaft, whose acquaintance I had made, I perceived an immense number of silhouettes and photographs of the original members hung round the walls. Several large group photographs represented the Burschenschaft at various periods, together with the dogs, banners, drinking-horns, shields, and other insignia. On three sides of the room were hung coloured shields with heraldic devices, the arms of the Burschenschaft, and banners, and on the fourth, over the door two stuffed foxes in student caps and huge military boots were fighting a sabre duel, and displayed several terrible gashes of red paint. Tables were on three sides of the room with song-books on them, and a piano stood in a corner. The members of the corps soon assembled, and the president, having taken his seat, pronounced the *Kneipe* open. Then the tobacco-box was handed round and the long pipes filled. These German pipes consist of a horn mouth-piece, a stem about two feet long, a china or horn water reservoir, and a china bowl. Their price varies from 2s. to 2l. They must be smoked with tobacco prepared specially for them. They are of two kinds, the smooth china, and a peculiar porcelain, which I believe is prepared with arsenic, glazed outside and rough within, which takes a colour like a meerschaum. Some say the latter are unwholesome. The best pipestems have an internal tube of glass, which can be taken out and cleaned; when new they are very unpleasant to smoke, but after a fortnight are very agreeable. The taste of the tobacco is quite different from that in England.

The songs in the *Kneipe* are chosen by the president. No song-books are to be opened except while singing is going on, under penalty of a fine. Partsongs are mostly sung, accompanied by the piano. There are several methods of health-drinking, for example the 'Salamander.' Four students place their glasses one above another and sing. Then one of them counts 'one—two—three' while they drink; then again 'one—two—three,' during which they rattle their glasses on the table; then again at 'one—two' they raise their glasses, and at 'three' bring them down with a thump. Or again, one says to another, 'Ich komme dir etwas' (I drink a measure to you), and drinks a draught of beer. The other is then bound to reply within five minutes, 'Ich komme nach' (the same to you), and to drink an equal quantity. As a stranger, my health was very often drunk in this way. I was therefore obliged to drink a larger quantity of beer than I am accustomed to.

Out of nine hundred students at the university, about two hundred belong either to corps or Burschenschaften. The total expenses of the majority of the students during their residence at the university, do not exceed 100l. a year each. This is partly because they live in very simple lodgings with few servants, and dine in restaurants, and have very small fees to pay. Many of them, being unable to afford this sum, go as tutors into families, receiving their board and lodging free.