

absolutely common property, the FORTNIGHTLY, it could hardly exist were it dependent solely upon student support. Of course the excuse is offered that there is no time to write. Here again let us quote Dr. Adami :—

"My own experience has led me to think but poorly of the man who is a bookworm and nothing else; to think even more poorly of the man who is slack; and to see that neither of those classes of men do good in the world or achieve true success. It is those men who throw themselves heartily into work and college life outside of class room that I find happiest and most successful in their future careers. And, finally, I have learned to appreciate most those who have the widest range of interests, and the greatest eagerness in the pursuit of those interests, and to see that it is those men who, provided they pursue those interests at right times, are not merely the happiest, but are bound to make a mark in this world and to do good, not simply to their own immediate surroundings, but to those distant, not merely in place but also in time."

THOSE WHO HAVE been brought into contact with Prof. Hugh Longbourne Callendar since he came to McGill will be pleased to learn of the honour recently conferred upon him. His students will receive the news with special interest, for, short as has been the time since his advent among us, they have learned to admire and esteem him in no slight degree.

Prof. Callendar was one of the fifteen who were elected members of the Royal Society, on Thursday, June 7th, 1894. The following is a list of his qualifications :—

"Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Lecturer on Physics. Has made important investigations on the measurement of temperature by electrical means. These are described in the papers:—'On the Practical Measurement of Temperature' (Phil. Trans. 1887 A, p. 161); 'On the Determination of the Boiling Point of Sulphur, and on a Method of Standardizing Resistance Thermometers by reference to it' (ibid., 1891, A) (this paper is written in conjunction with Mr. Griffiths); 'On the Construction of Platinum Thermometers' (Phil. Mag., July, 1891); 'Some Experiments with a Platinum Pyrometer on the Melting Points of Gold and Silver' (ibid., February, 1892)."

AFTER ITS BRIEF but brilliant outburst attending Sports day, McGill has once more lapsed into its usual placid calm; and it seems right that a passing comment should be made on the manner in which affairs were conducted on that always memorable occasion.

The usual large assemblage of visitors was present, it being the recognized thing for everybody who pretended to be "anybody" to spend, at least, an hour or two on the College campus watching the McGill men disport themselves at play and gain the much coveted laurels.

The entrance by ticket was an innovation, though a good one, as only those were present who take interest enough in the College sports to procure an

admission card, and who attend regularly on account of the enjoyment they derive from them. It also prevented the small boy fraternity from sending its usual large delegation to hamper the officers and cause disaster in the bicycle races.

The entries for the different events were more numerous than usual, and the events themselves were very well contested throughout,—in fact, they appeared better than in former years, and certainly several records were completely demolished.

The management of the afternoon games was very faulty, and showed either neglect or ignorance on the part of the members of the Committee. The races were allowed to drag wearily on, and much time was lost on account of the high jump and pole leap which consumed about two hours, while some races, among them the relay race, had to be postponed till the following day.

We think it only right to point out such defects and errors so that greater precautions may be taken to prevent their recurrence.

THOUGH DONATIONS and endowments have been made to all our Faculties, and our University is extending rapidly in all its branches of study, there is one very important part of our education which has not received the support it deserves; that this is so is due both to our superiors and to ourselves: to our superiors, because they have not placed at our disposal a convenient and suitable gymnasium; to ourselves, because we have not given sufficient evidence by our enthusiasm to stimulate the authorities to give us the gymnasium. At the present time it is in order to enquire what advances are being made in gymnastics and what prospects there are for us to have a gymnasium. The work that has been done, though thorough after a manner, has not been up to the quality done at other colleges; and it is only within the last year or so that the system in vogue in the American colleges has been introduced at McGill.

This change we owe entirely to our enthusiastic instructor, who has given so much time to the study of gymnastics from a medical standpoint.

The system has been employed in the American colleges for some years, and has proved admirable in every respect. Briefly, it is that every student who intends to go in for athletics or gymnastics has to undergo a thorough medical examination. Those who are unfitted for either kind of work are not allowed to undertake it, and where special work is required, that particular work is prescribed. The system has this year been introduced at McGill, and as a result several students have been forbidden to go in for gymnastics on account of having organic disease; others have been allowed only the lighter forms of