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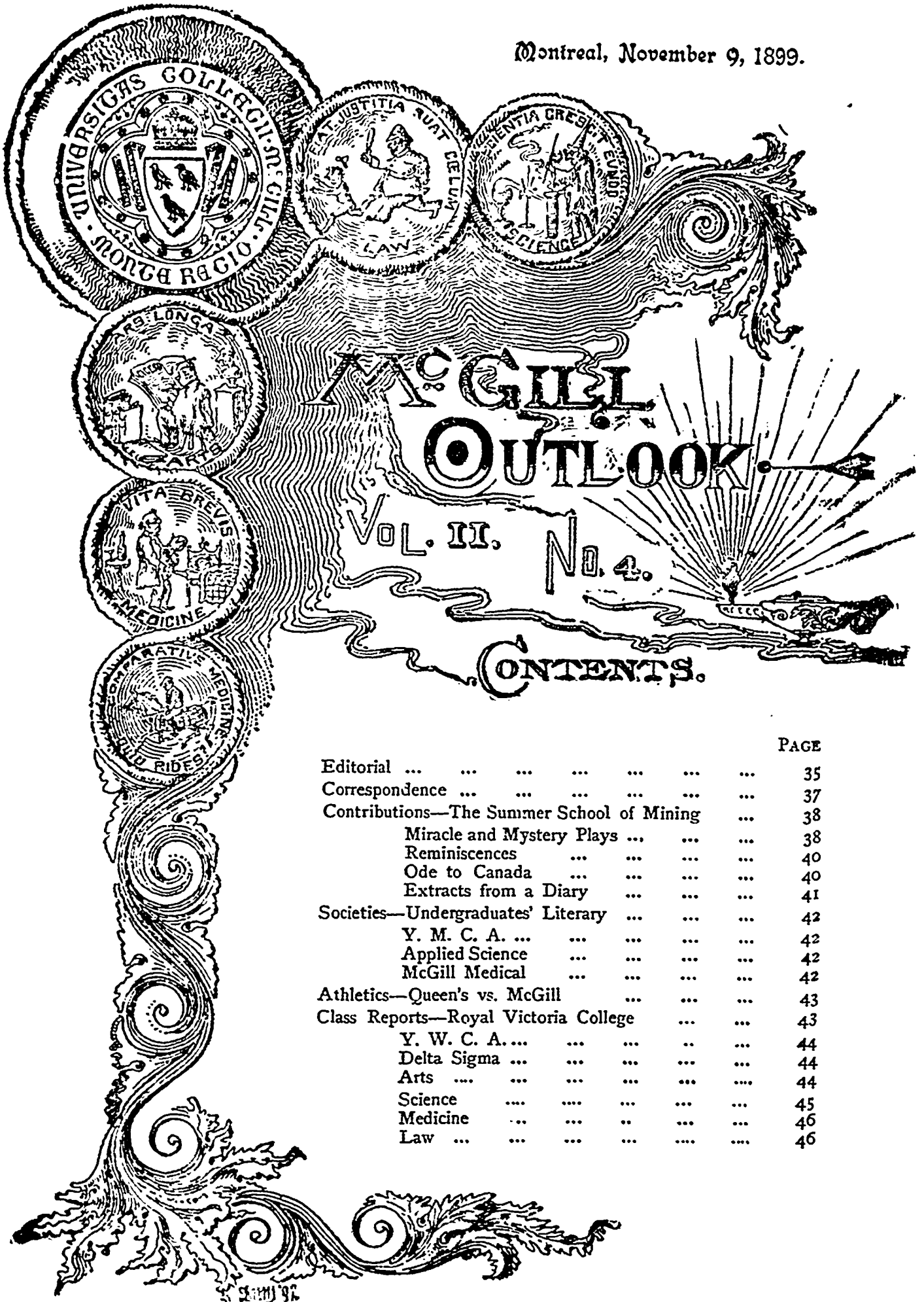
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Montreal, November 9, 1899.



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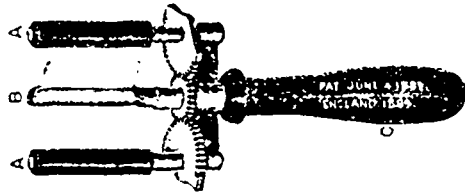
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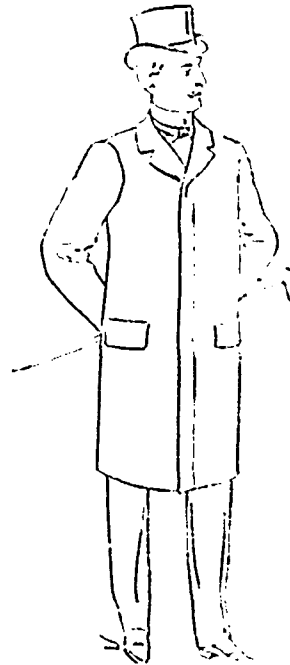
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MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 9, 1899.

No. 4

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Editorial.

NO definite conclusion has yet been arrived at in regard to the holding of a University Banquet this year, yet, if one can judge from the feeling among the students in its favor, there is every likelihood of its taking place.

Some of the faculties have met and discussed the question, and representatives have been appointed by several of the Undergraduates' Societies to a general committee that will undertake to bring the affair to a successful issue. This is about as far as the question has gone, up to the present time. The majority of students will await with much interest the development of some definite plan.

It is for the best interests of the College at large that these university dinners are held, and it would be unfortunate indeed were the present year—the allotted period—passed over without one being held. It would be supported by the great majority of the students;

in fact, by all those who see in such affairs the fostering of what is so greatly to be desired in McGill—the University spirit.

There is no need here of entering again upon the old and regrettable subject that McGill is sadly lacking in University *esprit-de-corps*. There is, unfortunately, no denying the fact, which is apparent even to outsiders.

College men claim that there will never be the much desired feeling until the students live in residence, and there is a great deal of truth in the statement. But the men are not in residence, nor does there seem a likelihood of this happy age being reached for some time to come. Until it does, then let the Students of McGill, in every way possible, do their utmost, individually, as undergraduates of their various faculties and as a body, to foster the University spirit.

A University dinner is one of the greater opportunities given to every man to help a long

the good work, and the prospect, if for no other reason than this, should receive the hearty co-operation and support of every man in the University.

WE see by the first number of *Queen's University Journal* that an active movement is on foot in the University for the erection of a gymnasium. Queen's, like McGill, has been struggling along for years without such athletic advantages as go with a well-equipped gymnasium.

Queen's has behind her hardly a fraction of the wealth of McGill, and yet we are doing nothing in the way of this important, aye essential, feature of University life. Our curriculum is becoming more and more laborious, the demands upon our mental resources are becoming greater and greater, and, with the exception of those who adhere to football, we are more and more neglecting our physical needs. It is high time for a reaction. Until muscular development is recognized and associated with study at McGill our standard of education cannot advance. Let us up and to work!

THE first Inter-class Football Match of the season was played on Friday last, when the Medical Freshman and Sophomore teams met in the first game of the Gunn trophy series. We sincerely hope that this match was but the beginning of a number of interesting contests. It is now four years since the Gunn trophy was offered for competition to class teams in the Faculty of Medicine, and, judging by the enthusiasm displayed on Friday by the students of the two competing Years, the interest in the matches is each term increasing.

There can be no question as to the importance of these Inter-class contests. They certainly do as much as the regular team practices to develop good men, and many of our best players were first brought to the notice of the football management by their work on their class teams. We believe, however, that the matches should be played earlier in the season—as soon as possible after the beginning of the

fall term—for the football management would then be able to secure a number of good men who seem rather backward in turning out to the regular practices.

We see no reason why the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science do not follow the example of Medicine in the matter of Inter-class matches, and we look forward to a number of interesting class—and possibly Faculty—contests before the season ends.

EVERY student should turn out to the 'Varsity-McGill game next Saturday afternoon, and help our boys do their very best in this, their last match. Enthusiasm does a great deal to encourage a team, and, as it costs nothing, there should be lots of it on Saturday. It is believed by many, both in and out of the College, that our competing teams receive little support from the students, and that their efforts for the honor of the University are not appreciated. But let us prove ourselves true to the old colours on Saturday, and, even if defeat should come, let us show that we appreciate the work of the players by encouraging them through our cheers, until the final whistle blows. The game promises to be a splendid exhibition of football, and, in addition to the pleasure of seeing the game, the encouragement a team receives by the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of followers should not be lost sight of.

It is to be hoped, however, that Students having grounds tickets will have no difficulty in entering the grounds, and that those presenting their tickets at the gates will not be turned away as was the case at the Queens McGill game.

DEAN WALTON, of the Faculty of Law, will have the sincere sympathy of the students in the bereavement which he has just suffered by the death of his mother, Mrs. Walton, in England. The sad event occurred very suddenly during the past week. The Undergraduates' Society of Law met and drew up a resolution of regret, expressing their sympathy with Dean and Mrs. Walton.

Correspondence.

FRATERNITIES.

To the *Editor* of MCGILL OUTLOOK:—

Dear Sir:—I was much interested in the letter on fraternities in a recent number of the *OUTLOOK*. As a member of a fraternity—which, however, is not represented in McGill—I am naturally on the side of the fraternities, and deeply interested in all that affects the American Fraternity System; yet truth forces me to say that I would blush to admit myself a member of a fraternity in certain colleges. This, however, is not due to the character of the fraternity, but to the character of the college. A college should be the most democratic institution in the land. And the spirit of the fraternity chapter is formed and controlled by the spirit of the college.

Our development while in college is not to be measured by our attainments in books, honors and gold medals only, but also by our acquaintance with the men who are to be among the leaders in the thought and progress of our own generation. The importance of our knowledge of men cannot be over-estimated. Close and sure friendships are to be highly valued. In a college of over one thousand men, it is impossible to know all well, yet we can have a passing acquaintance with all and know a few intimately. Just this thing is accomplished by the fraternity. And for this the fraternity should be gladly welcomed. The fraternity which draws itself apart from the University, which places its own interests above those of the institution which makes its existence possible, which tries to "run" the college elections or to control the college politics in any way is stepping out of its own sphere, and should be denounced by the college and by its rival fraternities. In our colleges the "frat." has a sure place. Let it fill that place, and no more.

Sincerely yours,
A LOYAL "FRAT." MAN.

A UNIVERSITY BATTALION.

To the *Editor* of the *OUTLOOK*.

DEAR SIR.—This is a most opportune time to revive the movement in favor of establishing some military organization in connection with the University. If the "Sardinian" had carried a unit of "McGill Rifles" or a "McGill Ambulance Corps" with the rest of the Canadians, we would indeed have something to be enthusiastic about. Why should we not at once make this possible for future emergencies?

The present Government through its Militia Department has made arrangements for the encouragement of Drill Corps in connection with educational institutions. A grant of \$50.00 per annum is made for a drill instructor, and, if the Corps provides a suitable place in which to keep them, Martini rifles and bayonets are issued. The officers, though elected by the members of the Corps, are gazetted through the usual channels just as the commissioned officers in a Militia Battalion. Great freedom is allowed as

to the design and color of the uniform, though it must be approved by the Militia Department. In order to maintain the efficiency of such a corps; they are subjected to an annual inspection by the district officer commanding.

From this it will be evident that the Government offers substantial encouragement for the formation of such a corps. Your correspondent feels sure that it would be easily possible to form a company of fifty men, rank and file, in each of the larger faculties. This would make a corps of 150 men. And taking into consideration the physique and individual intelligence which would characterize them, we could in a year or two have one of the best drill corps in America.

The "advertisement" which such a corps would give to the University is obvious. And it seems certain that such an organization would go very far toward reviving that dormant "University Spirit" the absence of which is so generally deplored. We cannot agree that it would be of advantage to have such a corps merely part of a city Regiment. By all means let it be distinctly a "McGill University Corps," having a distinct and independent existence, and a distinct uniform.

The financial problem is not a difficult one to face. We know of one corps in an average-sized High School which has a neat uniform of blue serge with black facings and brass buttons, which only cost the men about seven dollars. Moreover, it is generally known that some of the "benevolent elves" are heartily willing to support the establishment of a University corps.

A few objections have been raised, one of which is the question of discipline. Our only answer is that if drill corps can be successfully conducted in this as in other respects in High Schools of such towns as Lindsay, Napanee, St Thomas, Woodstock and London, the students of McGill University can certainly be relied upon to do as well.

So Mr. Editor, if once the students can be brought to consider the question, we think it will be universally admitted that the formation of a military organization is not only desirable but easily possible. And it would certainly add no little enjoyment to college life. The presence of a company or two at foot ball matches, Theatre night performances, Inter-collegiate Sports or the reception of distinguished visitors would be very acceptable, and, if the corps indulged in a two weeks' camp at some pleasant summer resort, an outing would be afforded which would amply repay what trouble or expense might be incurred in forming the companies.

Now that the subject has been brought up, it is to be hoped that it will receive ample consideration in the columns of the *OUTLOOK* and among the students generally. Trusting that the agitation will result in definite action.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours, etc.,

"SERGEANT WHAT-IS-NAME."

Contributions.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF MINING.

(Concluded.)

Instead of spending Sunday, May 14th, in Philadelphia, a majority of the men decided to take a prep at the briny, and return in time to catch the midnight train for Perth Amboy; accordingly, they took the early train for Atlantic City, the sixty odd miles being covered in something under an hour. Upon alighting here, we proceeded to the famous Board Walk, which extends about four miles along the shore; after a long walk on this structure which is continually crowded with pleasure seekers, we at length ambled over to the seaside hotel with appetites such as only salt air can give. In the afternoon a yacht was chartered, and with the assistance of a nigger who played our accompaniment on a guitar, we managed to while away the afternoon singing some College songs, thereby exciting greatly the curiosity of a few American girls on board, who, after fruitlessly asking the skipper and nigger who we were, at length boldly asked one of the men themselves; the ice being thus broken the remaining hours on board passed very quickly. Atlantic City is composed almost entirely of hotels and boarding-houses, there being five hundred of the former alone, many of them magnificent structures. In the evening we returned to Philadelphia and took a sleeper from there to Perth Amboy, arriving at the latter place the following morning.

Perth Amboy is a rather uninteresting place, about thirty miles from New York, and noted principally for the Guggenheim Copper Works situated a few miles out of the town.

About a week was spent here, and as much or more practical information obtained as at any other place we had visited. Every detail of the electrolytic process was noted by the men, while we were enabled with the permission of the firm to make sketches of some of the machinery. Most of the boys had the pleasure of the sensation of holding a \$30,000 gold brick in their hands, and seeing silver shovelled around like coal, while pure copper was piled up in all directions as if it were so much pig iron. We met here two Graduates in Science, Mr. Rankin and Mr. Butler, who both contributed much to our pleasure by showing us all the places of interest in the vicinity.

We now left for New York, and after crossing from Jersey City proceeded to the Grand Union Hotel and celebrated the first night in the metropolis by a theatre, a supper, and a little jaunt around after. Many are the tales told by the boys of the four day's tear in New York, during which even the Pop Drinkers mixed their drinks, and the Beer Gang were shown around Mr. Steve Brodie's establishment on the Bowery by the proprietor himself.

At length, however, the time arrived for the disbanding of the party, and, after viewing some metallurgical works in Brooklyn, we bade adieu to Dr. Porter and Mr. Bell. Dr. Porter made excellent arrangements with the different firms whose works

we visited as well as with the Railway Companies; he was constantly with the men when not making plans for their future convenience, and he as well as his assistant Mr. Bell must feel gratified, knowing that their efforts have not been in vain, and that the Summer School of Mining has this year been an unqualified success, and that finally both have gained for themselves the hearty thanks of every member of the class.

G. M. C.

MIRACLE AND MYSTERY PLAYS.

(Concluded.)

Strict church feeling on the subject is well summed up in a passage taken from the "Manuel de Peché," written in Norman French about the end of the 13th century, and translated by Robert Mannyng, of Brunne, under the name of "Handlyng Synne," (1303.)

"Hyt is forbode hym yn the decre
Miracles for to make or see;
For miracle, zif you begynne,
Hyt ys a gaderynt, a syght of synne.
He may yn the Cherche, thurgh thys resun
Pley the resurrecyun;
That is to seye, how god ros,
God and man yn myght and los,
To make men be yn belev gode"

The strongest impulse given to the regular participation of the laity in the production of these plays was in 1311, when Pope Clement V. confirmed the decree of Urban IV., that on the Thursday after Trinity—since called Corpus Christi—should be held a festival in honor of the consecrated Host. There being nothing in the nature of the festival to limit the thoughts to any particular events of the Bible, as at Christmas and Easter, the Miracle plays were naturally not limited in the matter of the subject of representation, and so lead us to the great cycles of "matter from the beginning of the world" to the Day of Judgment.

In the meanwhile, English, which had formerly appeared only in refrains at the end of Latin verses, had usurped the entire production, a result of course inevitable on account of the now immense popularity of the Miracle play.

There is some doubt as to where such plays were first produced in England. For some time it was thought that this honor belonged to Chester, and that the Chester plays, attributed to Ralph Higden, were there performed during the mayoralty of Sir John Arneway (1268-76.)

It was probably, however, not in the West but in the East Midlands that Miracle plays were first acted in English, though we may assign the probable date of their appearance to a period very little later.

This is shown by the East Midland poem on the "Harrowing of Hell," which, though not a Miracle play, shows that dramatic influence had been at work before its composition.

It is, however, noticeable that with two exceptions the great cycles or sets of plays were the first

dramatic productions to be written entirely in English. The East Midland play of Abraham and Isaac, discovered by Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith, may be assigned to the 14th century, while about the year 1350 a Ludus Filiorum Israel was performed at Cambridge.

Passing northwards we are confronted with the great York cycle of plays, dating from about 1360, and with the closely-related Tounely or Woodkirk cycle of about the same period. In the West, Chester became a centre of dramatic performances, while in the South the fame of Coventry gradually overshadowed that of its rivals. Throughout the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries we have constant and abundant evidence of the popularity of the Miracle play, and have record of at least 30 towns and villages where such performances took place. Of these however, the four above mentioned were the principal ones, while of them the York cycle, which is still extant, is the most important contribution to dramatic literature of this kind, as it is the only known full text that we are sure was played by the crafts at the Corpus Christi festival.

Before entering upon the method of production, it would perhaps be well to explain what is meant by a "cycle" of plays, such as the York or Chester cycle. The meaning of such a term is a series of short plays on subjects taken from the Bible in due order from the Creation to the Day of Judgment produced on the festival of *Corpus Christi* by representatives of the various guilds of the town with which the series of plays was connected. Most of the subjects chosen were from the Old Testament and the apocryphal legends connected with it. As was natural, the production of each play in the cycle was as far as possible assigned to that guild whose craft or "mystery" most nearly approached the subject represented. For instance, in the Chester plays, the permanent mounting of "Noah's Flood" was assigned to the water carriers and drawers of the Dee.

This connection of guilds with plays at times caused confusion, for the incorporation of each new guild meant that some play had to be split into two parts or a new one written, while on its dissolution several plays had to be run together.

The plays were represented on two-storeyed scaffolds with wheels, drawn by horses. The upper part was open, and constituted the stage; the lower connected with the upper by a short ladder was the dressing room for the actors. In order that as many persons as possible might see the play it was performed in several parts of the town called "stations." As soon as a play had been represented at one station it would move on to the next, its place being taken by the arrival of the next scaffold, called a "pageant", on which would be performed the next play of the cycle. The acting began as early as 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, and sometimes lasted for 3 days. This we can readily understand when we remember that the York cycle consisted of 48 separate plays, but little more numerous than in the average cycle.

Each guild was assigned the permanent mounting of one play; it supplied the players and scenery, besides hiring a pageant house or scaffold. It will be noted that both the production itself and the tra-

velling scaffold from which it was represented were called a "pageant." This word is found in almost every conceivable form, as *paehent*, *paidunt*, *pagende*, *payyant*, *padzhand*, *padzi'n* and many others.

The stage would sometimes be in two or three divisions. Moses and the Hebrews in one play occupied one side, Pharaoh and his men the other. It is likely that the Temple and Bethlehem were seen near together, to say nothing of Simeon's house.

The players were hired by the crafts or guilds. A proclamation was made for "good playerz, well arrayed and openly spekyng." In 1476, to ensure good acting, the City Council of York moved that yearly at Lent all players should be examined by four of the best among them "all other insufficient personnes, either in connyng, voice, or personne, to discharge, ammove and avoide."

The characters were ludicrous, homely and naïf, with marked simplicity of feeling, marred, to our minds, by occasional grossness.

The costumes were gorgeous, and as a rule aimed at conventionality rather than appropriateness. Divine and saintly persons were arrayed in white, with gilt hair and beard. Until the injurious effects were learnt the face also was accustomed to be covered with gold leaf. Angels had gilt wings. Herod was represented as a Saracen, and was a stock character. His "raging," as it was termed, often took place in the street amidst the spectators, and furnished a comic element. The relations between the wives of Noah and Joseph and their respective husbands caused much merriment also. Noah's wife was always represented as stoutly refusing to enter the ark unless her gossips might accompany her. Souls were arrayed in white or black, according to their character, while demons wore hideous heads. The Devil before his fall was arrayed in white like the angels, and is full of dignity; but on his rebellion his character is completely changed to grossness, degradation and obscurity. His rôle, like Herod's, is to rage on all possible occasions, which, though always expected by the audience, never failed to catch their fancy.

I have already referred to the York cycle. The next one we have to consider is that of the Tounely plays, so called from the fact that the only known manuscript in which they exist has long been in the possession of the Tounely family. This cycle has also been frequently referred to as that of the Widkirk plays. It has recently been established that this is an error, and that the plays belong to Wakefield, near which is a place called Woodkirk.

The Chester plays come somewhat earlier in the 14th century. They show signs of clerical authorship, as the religious tone is far higher and the humor is kept more within bounds.

The Coventry cycle, consisting of 42 plays, is to be found in the Cottonian collection in the British Museum. It also is probably by clerical hands, in the lengthy prologue is a passage which points to the performances of a strolling company:—

A Sunday next, yf that we may,
At six of the belle, we gynne our play
In N—toun.

In this play the didactic speeches elsewhere assigned to a "Doctor" or expositor are delivered by

an allegorical personage called Contemplacid. Death is personified, and other characters are, besides *Deus Pater and Filius, Veritas, Misericordia, Justicia and Pax.*

This tendency towards the personification of abstract ideas is a mark of late date in the history of the Miracle play, and helps to link this cycle to the earlier Moralities.

Towards the end of the 16th century the performance of miracle plays, owing to the reformation and the changed spirit of the times, came to an end. We have reason to believe that the York plays, which commenced to be produced about 1560, and which lasted until 1588, were the last miracle plays seen in England.

By this time the stage at London had already attained great popularity, besides an ever increasing range of subjects for dramatization and with it we leave the Miracle play and enter upon what is distinctly the history of the Modern Drama.

J. A. N.

REMINISCENSES.

Our tent was pitched on a slightly up-slanting clearing, partially screened from the lake by bushes of alder and willow and enclosed higher up by the thick, dark, mountain forest.

The rays of the "beautiful guardian of night" glinting through the trees and dancing upon the water, the fire with fitful bursts of flame casting suggestive shadows on tent and background, made a scene too beautiful for words to exactly paint, and one peculiarly befitting our state of mind.

We were three young men fresh from college, full of hope and high ambition, and ready to do battle with the world for name and fortune.

But a gloom had fallen upon us, and each seemed absorbed in his own thoughts—a low murmur, or the cry of some solitary night-bird calling to its mate, alone broke the silence. We were far back amongst the lakes and hills, and had just got news that "Jack" was dead.

Jack Dodge had been one of our greatest friends. He was older than any of us, and we used to like to call him "Daddy."

Nothing pleased him more than to have one of us go to his rooms to talk over old times, to get a little help or encouragement, or to ask his brotherly advice.

He was certainly a "daddy" to us, and we loved him as a brother.

Jack was to have joined us in camp in a few days, and now we heard that he was dead—after all his work and study; after having taken high honours on graduating; a noble soul, full of love for his fellow-man, to be cut down so suddenly. No wonder that when so far back from civilization amongst the forest where man had scarcely trod, we should be silent that night, as lying round the camp fire we rested on our elbows, each one thinking of the dear old friend he had seen for the last time. No eulogy over the dead could have been more expressive than that which our silence itself expressed.

Each rolled himself in his blanket, and lying down on his couch of spruce boughs was soon fast asleep.

Although it is now long years since that night, we three "old" chums love to get together and talk of "dear old Jack."

BOB.

ODE TO CANADA.

Hail to thee, Canada, pride of the Empire !
Loud be thy praises o'er mainland and sea ;
Land of the maple and home of the beaver,
Parent of children progressive and free !

Guardian of history
Sacred to memory,
Long may such treasure embellish thy breast ;
Goddess of loyalty
Offered to royalty,

Hail to thee, Canada, Queen of the West !

Far from the cold, frozen waste of the Arctic
Down to Ontario's paradise rare,
Ocean to ocean, o'er peerless dominion,
Stretches thy well favored country so far.

Over thy fertile plains,
Watered with welcome rains,
Flourish the flora at nature's behest :
Streamlet and river wide
Flow down the mountain side.

Hail to thee, Canada, Queen of the West !

Proudly our banners have waved on the frontier,
Enemies bowed to our conquering steel ;
Ever we'll honor a foreign foe noble,
Never, no, never, to foreign foe kneel.

Stony Creek, Beaver Dams,
Chrysler's Farm's war-alarms,
Chateauguay, all met the foe at their best ;
Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane,
Live in our hearts again.

Hail to thee, Canada, Queen of the west !

Here have we hearts truly loyal to England,
Thistles have relatives over the sea,
Fond Recollection, in weeping for Ireland,
Droppeth her tears on "*la bête fleur de-lin.*"

None with impunity
Sever our unity,
Such would be surely condemned by the rest ;
All we've inherited
Truly we've merited.

Hail to thee, Canada, Queen of the West !

Canada, take of the homage we offer,
Patriot hearts are devoted to thee ;
Thus were we ever repaid in thy glory,
Certainly evermore so will we be.

Crowned with laurel wreath,
Plucked from thy native heath,
Oh ! may thou ever with honor be blest ;
Farewell, Adversity—
Welcome, Prosperity.

Hail to thee, Canada, Queen of the West !

EDWIN HERBERT GRAY. ARTS. '03.

The Montreal *Herald* in republishing the Kipling poem produced for the first time in last week's OUTLOOK pay us a compliment—very much appreciated—and which was that:

"With the first issue of the MCGILL OUTLOOK this year it became evident that the magazine was this year to assume a place among college publications worthy McGill's standing and reputation.

The last issue abundantly justifies such expectations, for one of its most striking features is an heretofore unpublished poem of Kipling's—at least the editorial note which accompanies it makes this claim."

EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY.

II.

BUENOS AIRES.

After leaving Las Palmas we soon entered the doldrums, crossed the Equator—climbing up one side and sliding down the other—fell in with the Southern Cross and arrived off Monte Video on the twenty-eighth day after leaving England. Anchoring about 8 a.m., two barges were towed out to us by which we discharged our cargo. There were many other vessels about us, among them an English man-of-war—the “Flora.” This gave us a great sense of comfort. We were able to observe the muster and hear the music of the naval band. We were only able to get a meagre idea of Monte Video. We were told that there had been a Revolution there the previous week, and about five hundred people, mostly women and children, had been killed. There was no object in view. Fighting had been a little scarce of late, so, to create a little excitement, they pointed the cannons up the main streets and let go. It is a picturesque city, however, and a great surprise to the tourist who first casts eyes upon South America.

Next morning we awoke to find ourselves well up the River Plate and nearing Buenos Aires. Steaming up the channel we passed the Argentine Navy, consisting of seven white ships of different sizes. The Argentine flag, blue, white and blue, was dipped in response to our approach.

The channel, though narrow and unnavigable in strong adverse winds, is being deepened, and is a great boon to shippers, who, only a few years ago, were compelled to load and discharge their cargoes some ten miles down the river. In those days passengers proceeded to the city by tender. Today there is a large creek, with excellent docks, running right up the margin of the city, and an astonishing sight it is to look upon the hundreds of ships, steam and sail, which lie in these waters. These ships, with the background formed by an immense city of 300,000 people, present a sight which far exceeds all expectation on the part of a new arrival, and make him feel that he is entering one of the greatest distributing centres of the globe.

After passing the doctor and the customs, we again enjoyed the privilege of stepping upon stationary

footing. It was all the more welcome this time as we had been at sea three weeks without even a glimpse of land. One has only to undertake such a trip to comprehend the outlawry of the sailor when he arrives at port.

We proceeded to Hotel Universelle, on Calle San Martin, and forthwith to partake of a bath, for which that hostility is noted. Feeling very strong after this operation we went for a stroll about the main streets in that vicinity, passing through the Plaza Victoria, Avenue de Mayo, Florida and other streets. We wound up at the “Criterion” on Calle Piedad and partook of a dinner that was fit for the gods. The sense of solidity accompanying our once more standing upon the earth stimulated our gastric glands in such manner that we knew not when to desist.

The atmosphere, too, was stimulating. Although the latter part of July it was winter. The term cannot, however, be applied in our sense of the word. It might be represented by the weather of one of our most invigorating October days.

Next morning, according to custom, we breakfasted in our rooms, simply bread rolls, butter and coffee brought to us by a “mozo.” This is the regular thing, and a rather different proposition from the chops, steak, marmalade, toast, etc., of the Anglo-Saxon breakfast.

Proceeding to the office of a friend, a Canadian resident of the city, about 11 o'clock, I was taken to the “Residentes Extranjeros” Club and put up. (About 11.30 the second breakfast is taken, and one is always thoroughly prepared for it. This breakfast assumes the magnitude of a heavy lunch). Towards evening my friend invited me to his suburban home, and I was thus afforded my first opportunity to travel on a South American railroad. I found it to be much the same as our own, the cars, if anything, being more elegantly fitted. The gauge is 4 ft. 8 in., and there is no ballast. As a train passes you the tracks are seen to sink $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in. There are small transverse furrows to permit draining the track.

Arriving at the ideal bachelor's quarters of my friend at Martinez, we were once again equal to a long dinner followed by drawing up to the grate-fire with our Spanish cigarettes and coffee. We told yarns till late in the night, and I sank into bed delightfully tired and sleepy to prepare for doing the city on the following day.



Societies.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY

The regular meeting of the above Society was held on Friday, 3rd inst., the President, Mr. Place, in the chair.

After regular business, Mr. Dewitt, Arts '00, gave a reading.

The debate which followed was:—"Resolved that the future of Great Britain is brighter than that of the United States."

The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Irving, Arts '01; Forbes, Arts '00, and Westover, Law '01. The negative by Messrs. Williams, Arts '01; Duncan, '03, and Greenway.

The meeting decided in favour of the affirmative.

An interesting feature of the meetings is the active part taken by the Freshmen. The Society extends a cordial invitation to all the members of Arts '03.

Y. M. C. A.

Dr. McVicar, Principal of the Presbyterian College will address the men's meeting next Sunday afternoon. There will be special music. All are cordially invited. Remember the regular weekly social, Saturday evening. Come!

APPLIED SCIENCE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Applied Science Society was held in the Engineering Building on Monday evening, October 30, with the President, R. H. Gilleau, in the Chair. After the Minutes of the previous meeting had been read by the Secretary, B. Mackenzie, A. Byers was elected Vice-President, while Messrs. Sowden and McFadyen were voted into the positions of Reporter for Mechanical Department and Assistant Treasurer respectively.

The President then introduced Mr. S. Kirkpatrick, who gave a very instructive and practical paper on "Coal Mining in Cape Breton," with special reference to the Dominion Coal Company's Works. The speaker first dwelt on the development of a mine, comparing the different methods used in working from a shaft and from a slope.

The timbering of No. 1 Dominion Shaft was then explained, and the advantages of crib work under certain conditions in the deeps. The tail rope and endless cable systems of haulage were then dwelt

with, the latter having demonstrated itself to be the more economical where primary outlay of capital is not a serious consideration.

At the conclusion of his paper Mr. Kirkpatrick invited a discussion of the subject which was joined in by a number of men present, Mr. Buchanan relating some little peculiarities he had noticed in one of the coal districts in England.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, upon the motion of Mr. Corriveau, seconded by Mr. Gasco, was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

With reference to this Society it may be said that, though the youngest, yet it is the largest in the Faculty.

It has for its object the bringing in of practical men to speak whose experience and advice cannot fail to be of incalculable value to Science students. Besides the above it is the intention to have all the papers read through at the session printed, and they will be distributed to members at the end of the year.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held Friday evening, Nov. 3^d, and the attendance was especially good.

Messrs. M. Mackay, 1901, F. W. Patterson, 1900, and G. D. Morrison, 1900, filled the programme.

Mr. Mackay's paper on the "Hereditary Transmission of Mutilation" was a very interesting one, with all the attractions of a philosophic discussion. After giving a short history of the thought on the subject from Darwin to the present time, he presented a well sustained line of reasoning to prove that the Hereditary Transmission of Mutilation was impossible.

Mr. Patterson in his paper on "Ovariectomy" discussed the employment of the operation from its earliest days through the various stages of its development, and dealt at some length upon its present use.

Mr. Morrison's paper was on the "Sweats of Phthisis. Cause and Treatment," and evoked a very spirited discussion.

It is a pleasure to an audience to listen to such carefully prepared papers, and it is a pleasure to the readers and an ample reward for much labor when such good numbers of their fellow-students turn out to hear their papers.



Athletic Notes.

QUEENS vs. MCGILL.

The trip to Kingston on Saturday, the 4th inst., was an unqualified success in all but one—and that the most important—particular, *i. e.*, McGill was beaten by 8 to 4, making their season's record stand: won 1, lost 2. However, as was remarked in the last issue of this paper, the players should not be censured, as they put up a great game, and, although beaten on their merits, proved conclusively that on a dry field they would probably have vanquished their rivals in the Limestone city.

The team arrived at Kingston in time, and, having dressed on the train, walked up to the hotel, from which place a well-remembered "bus" took the boys to the athletic field which was in a frightful condition. Without any exaggeration, the water in places came up to the ankles, while here and there quite a good sized pond could be found with small waves ruffling its surface. In addition to this, there was a cold east wind off the lake, accompanied by rain and sleet, which made it almost unbearable for the inactive back division, to whom very little responsible work fell.

The match itself was an interesting one, and was anybody's game up to the last minute. There was, of course, a good deal of scrimmage work, and it was in this department that Queen's showed a superiority which won the game for them, while McGill's strong fast-winged men were badly handicapped by the state of the field. The very best of feeling prevailed throughout the entire game, the referee not being obliged to as much as warn a player for scrapping, etc. The work of the officials was most satisfactory, and their fair and conscientious decisions helped to make the game the gentlemanly contest that it was.

In the first half Queen's got the ball repeatedly to their halves, who punted down field into touch. They pursued this tactic throughout the entire half, which ended with Queen's having scored a rouge and two touches-in-goal, while McGill had failed to notch a point.

In the second half McGill started off with a rush, and by some good fast dribbling on the part of the

wings obtained a try, which was not converted. McGill 4, Queen's 3.

This score remained unaltered until within ten minutes of time, when after some hard scrimmage work Queen's was awarded a free kick right on McGill's line, which resulted in a try. Score, Queen's 7, McGill 4.

Just before the whistle blew, Queen's on another penalty forced McGill to rouge, leaving the final score, Queen's 8, McGill 4.

After dinner, at the hotel, the boys convinced Kingstonians that the musical talent of McGill was of a very high standard. Some of the boys left for home late Saturday night, but the majority stayed over till Sunday just to call on a few acquaintances in a well known institution in the Limestone city.

The teams lined up as follows:—

Queens:—Back, McDonald; Halves, Weatherhead, Elliott (Capt.) Walkem; Quarter, McDowall; Scrimmage, F. Carr-Harris, Young, Russel; Wing-, R. Carr-Harris, Devitt, Etherington, McDowall, Williams, Young.

McGill:—Back, McDougall; Halves, Glassco, Savage, Johnston; Quarter, Young (Capt.); Scrimmage, O'Brien, McKay, King; Wings, Beck, Cowan, Molson, Percy, Shillington, Duffy, Trihey.

Referee:—A. J. McKenzie.

Umpire:—Cadet Harty.

On a wet and muddy field McGill 3rd was defeated by Britannia 3rd Saturday afternoon. Score, McGill 3, Brits. 4.

The first match of the Gunn trophy series, in the Medical Faculty, was played Friday morning between the Freshmen and Sophomores, and resulted in a win for the Freshmen, who scored four points to their opponents' three.

McGill plays Toronto Varsity on the campus next Saturday, the 11th inst. Every student should turn out to the game and encourage the boys.

McGill 3rd plays Montreal 3rd on the same day.

Class Reports.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The enthusiasm for the Delta Sigma has never risen to such a pitch as it has this year. A Freshie the other day was so gracious as to give a cordial invitation to a Junior on the committee to attend a meeting, holding out as an inducement a social cup of tea; needless to say, the Junior accepted.

A basket-ball team is being organized by the Seniors and Graduate. Let the Juniors and partials go and do likewise. It is rumored that the Seniors are to turn out at five in the morning for practice, as

that seems to be the only hour available. Already our lungs are in fine training.

Heard in the Library, "Well! where can I find you?" "Over in the Mining Building, I am always there except when I'm here," pause—"of course, *occasionally* I have lectures."

Miss Ross, B.A., of '97, is to be in the city next week. She will address the Y. W. C. A. on Monday next at 4 p.m. in the R.V.C.

We hope that Professor Moyses may soon be with us again, and quite recovered from his recent illness.

The voluntary chorus seems to be one of the things the students wanted very badly, for all one hears when the subject is mentioned is a chorus of "It's just lovely" and "You ought to join." Let us hope that it will be lovely, and be a "choir invisible" as well as "unheardable" during certain practices and meetings.

Wanted—An apology from the Theologues of the Presbyterian College who took a snap shot of three young ladies on the Library steps last Friday at 2 p.m.

Freshmen are notified that solos are not permitted in the University Library.

Will the Freshies please remember that, when a Junior offers them a cup of tea, they should smile and look pleasant. or if, that is not possible, for them, a "thank you" would not be out of place.

We are certainly very thankful for one new building, but a Sophomore is the only one who is practical enough to see that we ought to have "Thanksgiving" lectures.

We regret very much that Miss Molson and Miss Radford are unable to attend lectures. We hope they will soon be with us again.

REPORT OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held Nov. 1st. The leader, Miss McDougall, B.A., read the ninth chapter of Isaiah, and then took up the second Bible study. The meeting was one of the most interesting which has been held yet.

DELTA SIGMA.

The first historical meeting of the Delta Sigma Society on Monday, October 30, was devoted to a discussion of that now all important topic, the war in the Transvaal.

Miss Cameron read an intensely interesting paper on the history of the Boers and the events which have culminated in the present war. Much credit is due to Miss Cameron for the unprejudiced manner in which she sought to present the question.

In the discussion which followed the paper, the Boer side was upheld as well as the English, this lending interest to the meeting. As the programme of each meeting is posted in advance, there is no reason why all members should not come prepared to take part in the discussions for the day; by so doing each one would be materially aiding the Society.

It was unanimously decided to contribute articles of interest which had been given at the meetings of the Society to the OUTLOOK if the Editors should at any time desire them. In this manner it is hoped that the lack of time to write for the only paper which the College possesses may in some measure be remedied, and the Editors assured of the interest which the students feel for the success of the paper. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Cameron, and the meeting then adjourned.

ARTS,

1900.

Your Reporter has been gently reasoned with, like as a man reasoneth with a sick pup, for omitting two reports; he handed in his manuscript too late on both occasions; he apologizes.

The English class regrets Professor Moyses's enforced absence from his classes; he is confined to his house with a bad attack of influenza.

Honour classics is doing popular poets of the day into Greek verse. The immortal:

"There was a young man of Quebec,"
(who was congealed in a highly unpleasant manner from boots to necktie) has been still further immortalized by Professor C. r. r. The metre may not commend itself to a genuine Kiplo-maniac, but is more classical and better suited to such a noble theme:—

Κεβεκκίον τιν' ἄνδρα πρὸς δερμὴν ὄλον
μπαδὶ καλυφθέντ' ἐγγελοῶν τις ἤρετο
ἄρ' οὐ το ρίγος ἀπτεται, τάλαν, μελῶν
ἀντίπε δ' ἀνηρ παντελῶς μεν οὖν κρατέ
οὐπω δ' ἄρ' ἐστι ψυχρὸν ὡς Κεβεκκίω.

Two Juniors are seated in the library. Says "Peck" looking up from his mechanics, "What in purgatory is a lamina?" "Napoleon" makes answer: "Oh! a lamina is a thin coat of varnish." "Peck" is dissatisfied; he looks up the context, but is unable to follow Mr. Loney's method of finding the centre of gravity of a triangular coat of varnish. So he appeals to a Junior classics man sitting near. The embryonic Parson ponders a while, and then replies: "a lamina is a doorstep!" Tableau in which the shade of Noah Webster is taken violently ill.

The First Year men are to be congratulated on the support they are giving to the Literary; they have some splendid material—"raw material" as yet, perhaps, but full of promise. But we would like to remind the Freshlets of the existence of THE OUTLOOK (price \$1.00), and the UNDERGRAD. SOCIETY (price \$2.00), and would exhort them, while still in the full flush of boyhood to contribute their humble mite to these good causes; let them remember that sweet hymn which they warble in their shrill childish treble as they drop their Sunday School pennies in the slot:

Little drops of water
Little grains of sand
Make the mighty ocean
And the spreading land.

1902.

The Freshman correspondent has acknowledged that the Freshies are in business, but, thanks be to Arts '03, it is not a *rushing* one.

If we are—as the '03 report says—meddlers, the Freshmen can do nothing but admit that they are peddlers.

Mr. Harold Crothers is likely to receive an appointment as sub-assistant demonstrator in Blow-Up Chemistry. Congratulations old man; good work means rapid promotion.

1903.

That debator who possesses the ability to "see emphatically" must have remarkably good eyesight—aindt id?

All students are studious; McK- - - r is a student; therefore McK- - - r is studious.

A FRAGMENT.

For many weeks I've wret-tled sore
With vowels non-thematic,
And marvelled doubtless even more
At changes in the attic.

But when, oh when, will I have read
The text of ancient master?
With Homer I would still be fed,
Well, just a little faster.

'Mong all the books of classic lore
I dearly love my Homer,
But, oh, that I might study more,
Like level-headed L- - - r.

SCIENCE.

A strange sight was to be witnessed by anyone passing through the Milling Room of the Mining building last Friday.

Here were to be seen some dozen miners, each one working industriously before a huge tub of water, with his sleeves well rolled up to the elbows, while his arms moved about in the manner characteristic of an Irish washerwoman. We learned upon enquiry from the good-natured Charlie that they were engaged in panning out some auriferous gravel by the same process now used in the Klondyke; we further learned that the few particles of gold left after the mud, gravel, etc., had been washed off were accurately weighed and a rough estimate of the value of the gold-bearing gravel thus obtained. Our attention was next directed to a sporty-looking individual who was industriously working away, while at the same time he was making statements as to the probable outcome of the Jeffries-Sharkey fight which he said was to take place that evening.

He upon being spoken to said he had been engaged some time in coal mining operations in Virginia and told some amusing stories of a sporty character in connection with his sojourn in the South.

We next watched the vigorous shaking of the pan by a cross little man, and passed on to see the familiar figure of the good old boy who was muttering something to himself when things didn't go right. A man who the rest called E. V. had a far-away look in his eye when he heard the dashing of the waters of the tubs, while a tall gentleman called Mack delighted in getting other men to shake his pan while they told him how to do it. A supercilious chap, an aspirant to the hot realms of metallurgy, was rattling his gravel in a most condescending manner to show his disdain for mere miner's mud. Altogether the whole scene was an interesting study and made one half envious of the happy lot of ten jolly miners.

1900.

The men of 1900 have done well by their College paper, some thirty out of thirty six having decided to subscribe to the OUTLOOK for the coming year.

We would like to remind the gentlemen of the Civil, Electrical and Mechanical courses that, although this is the fourth number of the paper this year, yet we have received no items from the men who are supposed to report for these courses.

A number of our men accompanied the Football team to Kingston on Friday last; among those we noticed were Messrs. Byers, McLaren, Osbourne and Robertson.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the B. G. last Friday night in the Windsor to determine what was to be done to Kruger; at length, after much eloquence had been expended on all sides, it was decided—

"To hang old Kruger on a sour apple tree,"
The member dissenting to put up the drinks.

1901.

There seems to be no need of going to the Transvaal to learn the Boer dialect when one can have just as much fun in the Mineralogy lectures.

But speaking of the Transvaal, we have a hero in our very midst. Our "scientist of repute," it seems, having failed to obtain the leadership of the contingent, undertook to lead a gallant charge on the "grub" served to the departing Tommie, and to that end donned the 43rd uniform, tin sword and all. Only for the unwarranted attentions of an impertinent civilian who seized his cap, we have no doubt that our gallant friend would have qualified for the V. C.

Several of our leading lights went down to Quebec to see the soldiers off. A. P., Dewey and Herbie made a trio hard to beat. It seems that they had a little exterminating to do on their own account. When is a bed not a bed?

1902.

Come boys, support your class. Your Reporter is anxious to do his best, but he cannot divide himself up amongst all the classes of the year, even if he is cracked, and so he asks your support.

Prof.:—"Gentlemen, a man who spells gas, gass, should leave off the G and "see himself as others see him."

The Banjo Club is again practicing. Mr. Whitely is again a member, and is the only representative our Year has in it. Any of the boys who play should join and help to push the thing along, as it is one of the best advertisements the College has.

"Oh sweet illusions of the brain,
Oh sudden thrills of fire and frost,
The world is bright while you remain,
And dark and dead when you are lost."

Bigger has one of those sweet illusions just now. He imagines he is growing a moustache, and it is certainly out of sight.

The sweet strains of "Because" may now be heard by any person sitting in the same neighborhood as M-l-r-n. We wonder if the reason is that Simpson St. has lost all its charms—or if it is a case of not lost but gone before. Never mind, old boy, we have all been there before. Brace up.

MEDICINE.

1900.

A meeting of the Year was held last week and reports from the various committees received. Messrs. Jardine and Stevenson were highly commended on their financial abilities, as their returns show a surplus.

C-k—This baby business is a farce.

G-b-s-n, on a Maternity Call—"Many are called, but few get there."

Charlie says you can pay him as much as you like for instruments, but D-u-l says "keep an eye on the treasurer."

1901.

There are a few gentlemen? of the Third Year who are so full of ambition that they are led from the straight path in transgression of the ordinary rules of common etiquette. I have said there are a few, but there are just those few too many, and, if those few violate these rules and acquire great advantages by their want of decorum, why should all the others of the class be subject to these rules and regulations which shut them out of that which these few enjoy.

I refer to the nefarious practice of attending "all" clinics without regard to grouping. There are those gentlemen (without an interrogation mark after the term) who attend clinics when called upon to do so. But there are others who make it a practice of attending ALL clinics whether called upon or not. Surely the wise gentlemen if they think for a moment will refrain from any such line of action, and surely a word to the "wise" will prove sufficient.

Our Medical Clinician at the M. G. H. has kindly consented to supply a long-felt want by giving tuition in spelling and Greek derivation. As a proof of

its want, one of our respected number told him that Hæmoptysis was derived from Hæmoglobin.

Every rose must have its thorn, so said MacK-n-ie when he broke the needle after putting in the sutures in such a manly, able and professional manner at the M. G. H. Clinic.

LAW.

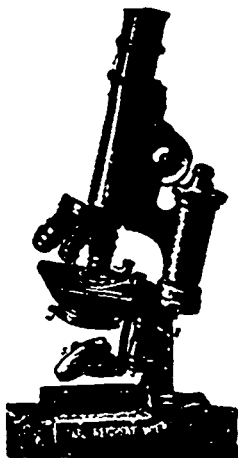
There was once a man who incurred the wrath of the gods. That a man should incur the wrath of the gods is of course, a common occurrence, and, if that were all, would not require notice. But this was an extraordinary case. So great was his offense that a council was called to consider his punishment. For some time nothing terrible enough could be hit upon. Finally, however, a satisfactory penalty was devised. The man was made a newspaper reporter without any news for his paper. It is altogether probable that this will not be found in any of the histories of the Ancients, but it ought to be. Had newspapers only existed in Dante's time, he would certainly have assigned the above a very high place in the Inferno. This is the position in which the present deponent finds himself. He has ever present before him a gaping, vacant space which must be filled at any cost. The worst of it is there is not much chance of losing one's job.

The Faculty of Law is about to lose one of its brightest ornaments—at least, temporarily—Mr. W—r is going out to Sherbrooke to smash the Hon. John McIntosh.

The way in which the city keeps the streets is frightful. Really something ought to be done. One of the Third Year men recently found the mud on the crossings so thick that he was only able to get to the morning lecture in time to meet the men coming out.

We understand that Mr. D—k is about to leave us. He has been offered a very lucrative situation as bearded lady in a New York dime museum. Judging from appearances, we should think he would be most successful.

Please do not forget the Literary Society at 8 p.m. in the Chemistry Room at the Arts building.



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SONGS TOMMY ATKINS WILL SING
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Strange tunes that may rise above the
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The typical Boer burgher is fond of quoting the Psalms in season and out of season; and, when a commando rides forth to battle, it is the almost invariable custom for its members to thunder in unison, to a rapidly rising and falling cadence, the soul-stirring war-songs of the Israelish prophet-king.

Curiously enough, the Boer is likely to find himself, soon after hostilities break out, pitted against a British psalm-singing regiment—the Cameronians, to wit. These sturdy Scots-descendants, many of them, of the old Covenanters—are reputed to constitute the most religious body of men in the British Army. Nearly all of them carry well-thumbed Bibles under their tunics; and one of the best-known of the old tribe of war correspondents has left it on record how, in the trenches before Sebastopol, they used to produce them overnight, in order to learn by heart the words of the particular psalm that was to carry them to victory in the morning.

At the storming of Lucknow, however, it was the well-worn "Campbell's are coming," which, mingling with the sinister cry of "Remember Cawnpore!" served the brawny Highlanders for the fray, and for the slaughter which followed. The Gordon Highlanders, when the time comes to charge, will make the yell res-echo, just as they did at Dar-dai, with the time-honored refrain of "The Cock o' the North."

The 14th will fight, as they have done for more than a century past, to the strains of "Ca Ira." The adoption of this famous French revolutionary song as the regimental official tune came about in a curious way. At the now well-nigh forgotten siege of Namur, in Flanders, the 14th was repulsed by a body of French whose bugles were playing the air. Colonel Doyle, who was in command, rallied the

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wavering battalion, and bade his own drums strike up "Ca Ira" in their turn, saying: "Come on, lads! We'll beat them to their own accursed tune!" The men responded to their leader, the French were beaten, the battery won, and in the end Fumars itself was rushed and captured. By special order of the Duke of York, the air was adopted as the regimental "march past."

It may be added that the "accursed tune" stood the regiment in good stead later on in the war, when at Fournay, after fighting all day, they found themselves at nightfall hemmed in by French troops. The colonel, however, was equal to the emergency. He made his men "lie low" until it was quite dark, and then, the band playing the famous air, and every officer and man shouting out the refrain at the top of his voice, they passed unrecognized through the midst of their foes, and reached their own lines in safety.

Some song or other was undoubtedly sung by Wilson's patrol when, cut off from all help by the turbid waters of the Shangai river, they faced Lobengula's impis for the last time. But whether or no it was "God Save the Queen" must remain, probably for ever, a moot point. "Rule, Britannia" was sung by the Naval Brigade at the bombardment of Bomarsund, and again by Peel's bluejackets at the Shahmuffif; while the silencing of the Mex forts, in 1882, was punctuated by the strains of the well-known sailors' "chanty" beginning, "Boney was a warr-ior, yo-ho-ho!"

After all is said and done, however, the music which somehow seems to well up unbidden in men's throats on the eve of battle is as often as not entirely inopportune to the time and place. Nor, as a general rule, do troops take kindly to officially-inspired lyrics. In the great American Civil War, for instance, the favorite fighting song, was not the national and stately "Hail, Columbia," but the meaningless "Yankee Doodle."

And it is at least probable that, in the coming conflict in South Africa, the storming of Pretoria or the relief of Johannesburg will be associated in men's minds with "A Little bit off the Top," or "Would you like to Go Halves in This?" rather than with any more classical or enduring ditty.—*Answers.*

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have a slight cough, and instead of trying to stop it you inflame your throat by coughing as hard as you can, although you have been told times and again that by so doing you are only aggravating it. To please your vanity you wear boots and shoes which do not fit you. Out of pure carelessness you sit in an unhealthy position at table and at your desk; you eat food which you know does not agree with you; you drink a large tumbler of water before a meal because, like a child, your reason is not stronger than your thirst; you go away from a hot fire into the night air, and then grumble at catching a cold; you smoke too much, stay indoors too much, or take too much exercise, and then come grumbling to us doctors to make a new man of you. I often feel when some man, whose physique I can see must have been perfect, comes to me a hopeless wreck that the best kind of physic would be the rod, served very hot."—*Answers.*

When a courting man has the mumps and his best girl follows in due season with a swelling of the jaw, then prepare for the publication of the baneful Circumstantial evidence demands it.

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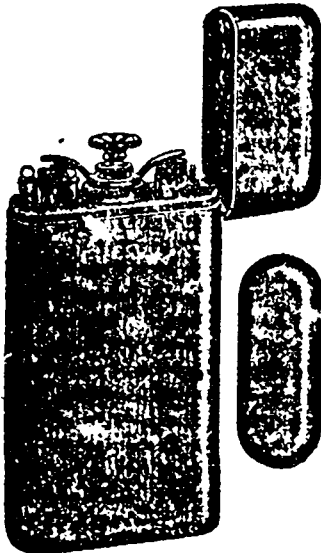
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