

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

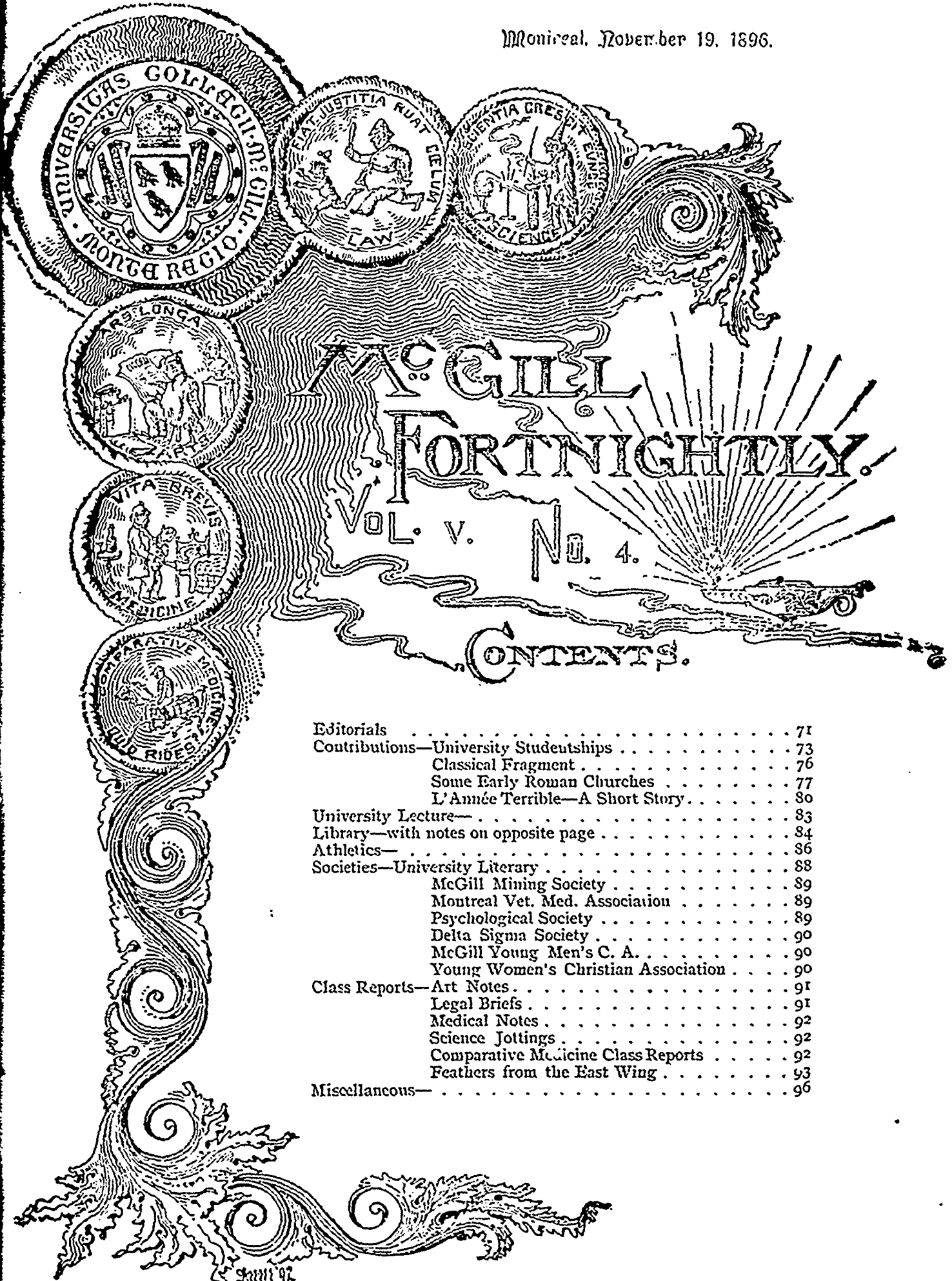
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

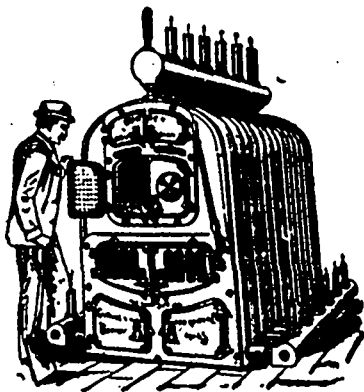
Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									/		



Editorials	71
Contributions—University Studentships	73
Classical Fragment	76
Some Early Rowan Churches	77
L'Année Terrible—A Short Story	80
University Lecture—	83
Library—with notes on opposite page	84
Athletics—	86
Societies—University Literary	88
McGill Mining Society	89
Montreal Vet. Med. Association	89
Psychological Society	89
Delta Sigma Society	90
McGill Young Men's C. A.	90
Young Women's Christian Association	90
Class Reports—Art Notes	91
Legal Briefs	91
Medical Notes	92
Science Jottings	92
Comparative Medicine Class Reports	92
Feathers from the East Wing	93
Miscellaneous—	96



WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Hot Water Heaters, Hot Air Furnaces,
Radiators, Registers, Steel Ranges . . .
Plumbers' Supplies, Locks and Scales .

GURNEY, MASSEY Co. Ltd.

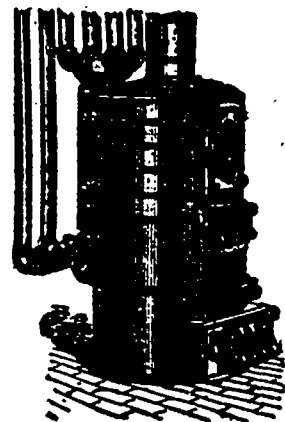
Bollers guaranteed more economical and quicker
circulation than any made.

✓ "HOW BEST TO HEAT OUR HOMES." ✓

Sent free on application, mentioning this paper.

ADDRESS:

385 & 387 St. Paul Street, Montreal.



**Applied
Science
And -
Arts -**



That is tailor science and art, are visible
in every line of the suits we make . . .
Seasonable just now is a special line of
winter trouserings which we are offering
at from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per pair—made to
order. We invite your inspection of these
goods.

Overcoats
either fur-lined
and trimmed,
or plain,

A Specialty.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,

**455 St. Paul St.,
MONTREAL.**

Art Supplements

For College Publications are a specialty
with us. Ask for Prices and Samples.

DESBARATS & CO.,

Printers and Photo-Engravers.

73 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

The "X" Rays

Turned on the policies of the Manufac-
turers Life Insurance Company will
not reveal anything unseen by the
naked eye.

Everything is clear as daylight, no
ambiguous clauses, no restrictions as
to travel, residence or occupation.

THE "MANUFACTURERS"

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

**GEORGE GOODERHAM, President.
J. F. JUNKIN, General Manager.**

Energetic Students can add to their income
by working for this company. For particulars
address:

**C. H. JUNKINS,
162 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
TELEPHONE 1708.**

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,

STUDENTS' HEADQUARTERS,

All the Books required for the

**Arts, Science and Medical
FACULTIES OF MCGILL.**

DOWN TOWN STORE:

232 St. James St.

UP TOWN STORE

285 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855

CAPITAL, all Paid up. - - - - - \$2,000,000
REST. - - - - - 1,400,000

Head Office: MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:—John H R Molson, President; S H Ewing, Vice President; W M Ramsay, Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley, W. M. Macpherson, J P Cleghorn.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.
A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector H. LOCKWOOD, Asst. Inspector.

BRANCHES—Aylmer, Ont., Brockville, Calgary, N W L., Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Meaford, Montreal, Montreal St Catherine Street, Morrisburg, Norwich, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Ridge town, Smith's Falls, Sorel, P. Q., St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Toronto Junction, Trenton, Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS IN EUROPE—London—Par's Bank Ltd., and The Alliance Bank Limited; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Cork—Munster and Linnier Bank, Limited. Paris—Credit Lyonnais Bank. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers. Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mecham's National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and F. Y. Hellden, Agents Bank of Montreal. National City Bank, also in the principal cities of the United States.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rate of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

ESTABLISHED 1804

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Strathmore | The Right Hon. Lord Wolmerston
 The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen | The Hon. Lord Wellwood
 The Right Hon. Lord Forbes.

CIVILIAN DIRECTORATE.

THOS. DAVIDSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR
 W. W. OGLIVIE, HENRI BARBEAU, ARCH. MACNIDER.

Invested in Canada, nearly \$5,000,000
 Total Assets, \$2,053,716

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AT MONTREAL.



SAMUEL S. GRANT,

1st Honors Pupil of Dr. Bucklin, A.M., M.D.

SPECTACLES - EYEGLASSES.

HOURS 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Henry Grant & Son, 72 BEAVER HALL,
 Corner Dorchester Street.

The largest circulation of any local paper in the Dominion

THE NEWS

FIVE EDITIONS—ST. JOHNS, MAGOG, KNOWLTON, HUNTINGDON AND LACHUTE.

E. R. SMITH & SON,

Publishers, ST. JOHNS, Que.



NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Branch office for Canada:

1744 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

INCOME AND FUNDS 1895.

Capital and Accumulated Funds \$36,855,500

Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest upon Income Funds 5,729,790

Deposited with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy Holders 200,000

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

CITY AGENTS—A. BROWNING, British Empire Building.
 E. A. WHITEHEAD & CO., Temple Building
 W. CAIRNS, Chesterfield Chambers

The Liverpool and London and Globe

....Insurance Company.....

AVAILABLE ASSETS. \$57,314,280.

One of the Largest Insurance Companies in the World

Directors in Canada

EDMUND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.
 W. J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman.
 A. F. GAULT. SAMUEL FINLEY. ED. S. CLOUSTON

All business accepted at most favorable rates and losses liberally adjusted.

G. F. C. SMITH, (Chief Agent Canada Branch.)

16 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

Guardian Assurance Building, 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

Capital Subscribed \$1,000,000. Funds in hand exceed \$2,500,000.

TRUSTEES IN CANADA:

W. M. Ramsay, Esq., J. G. Gravel, Esq., Hon. Alph. Desjardins, Sir Joseph Hickson.
 E. P. HEATON, Manager. G. A. ROBERTS, Sub Manager.

C. THEORET,

Law Bookseller, Publisher and Binder,
 Publisher of **La Revue Legale**
 and also of **La Revue de Jurisprudence**,
 Bell Tele. 221. 11 & 13 St. James St., Montreal.

HUST OUT—Abbott, Hy., Q.C., "The Railway Law of Canada"
 Mignault, P.B., C.B., "Le Droit Civil Canadien," 2nd vol.
 Sharp, W. P., Consolidated Supplements to his Annotated
 Civil Code.

KODAKS and all kinds of Cameras for Sale

Prices \$6 to \$75.
 Instruction in Developing and Printing free to all.
Montreal Photographic Supply,
 R. F. SMITH, Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Sts.
 Sole Agents for Canada—Kodak, Carbutt's and Harvard Plates, Prosch
 Shutters and Flash Lamps, Optimus and Periscope Lenses, etc.

Value Received



Every time, say buyers of the
No. 6 MODEL
REMINGTON

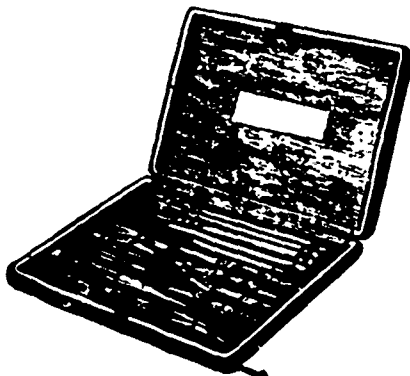
Standard
 Typewriter.
 Value in work done, time saved,
 in convenience—Always ready;
 in service—Always reliable.
 Send for Illustrated Booklets.

SPACKMAN & ARCHBALD, Montreal and Toronto
 Largest Dealers in Typewriters and Supplies in Canada.



MCGILL PINS

THE OFFICIAL ONE
 In plain 15 karat gold or with the University colours in
 Pearls and Garnets
 Scarf Pins and Safety Pins. \$2.35, \$2.50, \$3.15.
Henry Birks & Sons,
 Phillips Square, Montreal.



HEARN & HARRISON, 1640 & 1642 Notre Dame St.
 ... MONTREAL ...

Scales :-
 Triangles & Squares
 India Ink, &c.
 also MICROSCOPES
 and Accessories.

SPECIAL
 Discount to Students.
 THE OLD STAND..



High Quality
 Ophthalmoscopes,
 Dissecting Sets, As recommended by
 Prof. Stepliv.
 Skeletons, Skulls,

HICKS' CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

CHAPMAN'S
 Surgical Supply Depot,
 2294 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.
 Reference: THE MCGILL FACULTY. Corner of MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE

IT'S IMPORTANT to dress well.

Munroe Brothers,

Manufacturers and Importers of
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHINGS,
 IS THE PLACE TO BUY FROM

SPECIALTIES:

<i>The McGill Cuff</i>	....	....	20¢
<i>The McGill Collar</i>	....	....	15¢
<i>Munroe's Dogskin Gloves</i>	....	....	\$1.00

2246 St. Catherine St. Opposite Victoria.

WE make a specialty of



Group Photographs

Combination Pictures

CALL IN AND SEE OUR SPECIMENS.

W. NOTMAN & SON,
 Cor. PHILLIPS SQUARE and ST. CATHERINE ST.

Everything in the Stationery Line.

* * *

MORTON PHILLIPS & CO.

Stationers

Blank Book Makers & Printers

1755 & 1757 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

Vol. V.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

No. 4

Editorial and Business Boards.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor-in-chief—S. G. ARCHIBALD (Arts '97).
FRANK J. LAVERTY, B. A., (Law '97).
M. J. MALONEY (Med. '97) G. MACLEOD (Sci-nce '97).
B. A. SUGDEN (Vet. Science '97).
MISS LAURA A. YOUNG (Donalda '97).

BUSINESS BOARD.

Business Manager—H. M. MARLER (Law '98).
A. C. L. FOX (Med. '98). M. C. HEINE (Arts '98).
J. MACRAE (Science '98).
MISS MURIEL CARR (Donalda '98).
J. C. MOORE (Vet Science '79).

The annual subscription is \$1.00, payable strictly in advance. Remittance to be made to the Chairman of the Business Board, H. M. MARLER Law Faculty. Address contributions to the editor-in-chief, 117 Mackay St., Montreal.

Editorial.

THE University lecture was delivered this year by Professor Capper, who fills the new chair of Architecture. The lecture was a scholarly one, and we feel sure that McGill is to be heartily congratulated upon the acquisition of Prof. Capper to the professorial staff. McGill, we believe, is one of the few universities on this continent which possesses such a chair, and we are justly proud of that fact. Architecture, as Prof. Capper so ably stated, is intimately connected with almost all the great branches of learning, and everyone must acknowledge that the possession of such a chair is of great advantage to an university. And yet we are certain that almost every student present at that lecture must have asked himself this question,—Why have we not got a chair of political economy? We have a chair of architecture, which few universities possess, and yet we have not a chair of political economy, which scarcely any university of considerable standing is without. We are convinced that a course of lectures on political economy would be followed eagerly and enthusiastically by large numbers of students, both from the faculty of arts and from the faculty of law.

WITH the close of the football season, one inevitably makes certain reflections of a somewhat serious nature. While it is useless to indulge in "fond regrets," at the same time we think that it would be the height of folly not to profit by the lesson taught us this year. We think it evident that McGill made the same mistake this year as was made some years ago. There is not that systematic sifting of aspirants for the team which ought to take place in a college where so much new material is coming forward every year. We think that the American system of putting all players on an equal footing at the beginning of the season, and having, as it were, a competition for places on the team, might be adopted with advantage here. The mere fact of a man's having played on the senior team during the past year, is with them no guarantee of his playing during the present year. Is it here? THE FORTNIGHTLY realizes that great difficulties have to be overcome, owing to the fact that McGill is obliged to put three teams on the field, and that the choice of a team is a much more delicate operation than with those clubs who have only one team to choose. These difficulties,

however, are not insuperable. That they have been overcome this year we very much doubt. That such, however, will be the case next year, we sincerely hope.

WE are pleased to notice the general activity which prevails at McGill to-day. There is a ferment going on such as has not been visible for many years. This activity is seen in our athletics, in the numerous inter-class and inter-faculty matches which are held, and which do so much in getting out new material for our college teams; but this activity is also seen in many of the other interests connected with the college. The Literary Society has been better attended, and the debates more spirited than they have been for a long time. Throughout the college the different societies have more enthusiastic meetings than before, and university spirit seems to be gaining ground all the time. The many new professors who have been appointed, and the new chairs which have been founded, are in part the cause and in part the effect of the ferment. Some of the professors have already started to give courses on special topics, at which all students may be present. We have already referred to the course of lectures which Prof. Capper is delivering; besides these, Mr. Gould is delivering a course of lectures on bibliography, and we believe that Prof. Carter intends giving, twice a week, a series of lectures on some classical subject, which all may attend.

WE have nothing to say against the individual members of the Quebec football club, but THE FORTNIGHTLY feels it to be its duty to refer to the unsportsmanlike treatment received, both on the field and from the Quebec press, by the intermediate team who won from them on October 31st. It will be remembered that some two years ago a very strong intermediate team went down to Quebec, and were so hampered in their play by spectators pushing on to the field, that the captain had nothing for it but to refuse to continue the match under such conditions.

Hockey clubs who go to Quebec to play matches there, also complain of the lack of true sportsman instinct shown by the spectators. Their conduct is hardly tolerable, and if the Q. A. A. wishes to retain the respect of the public, they must certainly adopt other tactics than those hitherto in vogue at Quebec.

POSTHUMOUS POEM OF CAPTAIN GOULD.

[LINES WRITTEN ON THE FLY LEAF OF A KELLY.]

The farmer ever of the times
Is ready to complain;
But yet his life is not the strife,
We know, against the grain.
Whatever blessings are bestowed
In any time or where,
Though he may grumble at his load,
He always has his share.
The student has no reason thus
To rail upon his lot;
When hundreds gain their bread to gain,
And hundreds gain it not;
When hundreds have no place to lie
When daylight closes up;
He always has his crib near by
And always gets his sleep.

POET TREE.

Oak Caroline, fir yew I pine,
O willow, will you not be mine?
Your hazel eyes, your tulips red,
Your ways all larch, have turned my head
All linden shadows by the gate,
I cypress on my heart and wait,
Then gum! Beech cherished Caroline,
We'll fly for elms of bliss divine.
O spruce young man I cedar plan,
Catalpa's money if you can,
You sumach ash, but not my heart,
You're evergreen, so now depart.
There's pa; you'll see hemlock the gate,
He maple litely say, "'Tis late."
Locust that lover as he flew
For elms before the parent's shoe,
He little thought the dogwood bite
And make him balsam much that night,
Hawthorny paths he travelled over
And he was sick and sycamore.

Contributions.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS.

An invitation recently received from friends in Cambridge to write a report upon the Pathological Studentship of that university, stating the successive holders and the work by them accomplished, has of necessity made me ponder over the value of such studentships, not only to their holders, but also to the universities which have them in their gift, and has inevitably led me to think—more even than I had thought before—of the enormous influence that would be exercised by similar appointments in advancing the name and reputation of McGill were our University fortunate in obtaining a few such studentships.

So when the importunate editor has been at my heels for six months, begging me to contribute something to these columns, and I have all along assured him that I shall be delighted so to do, and have procrastinated until, gaining courage, he has peremptorily demanded the production of the article on a given date, now, at later than the eleventh hour, I can call to mind nothing more appropriate than a few notes upon the subject of Research Studentship and the value of the same.

In the older English Universities there has for centuries been a system whereby the corporations of the various associated Colleges are made up of a Master or President, a body of Fellows, and a body of Scholars (who are undergraduates.) These Fellows are not university officials; their rooms and stipends are given to them by the Colleges, and while their emoluments are such that they can live comfortably, the Fellows are not required to justify their existence by continued study and the publication of investigations in one or other branch of learning. Indeed, with relatively few exceptions, these Fellowships may be regarded as most valuable prizes, given to those members of the various Colleges who

manage to gain the highest positions in the University examinations; prizes which in a prosperous College, when the holders continue in residence, are worth at least, \$1,500 a year, for six years. For in most cases it is not even demanded that those elected to the Fellowship continue to reside within the university.

It goes without saying that some, appointed under these conditions, have performed excellent work, and have utilised their opportunities to add renown to themselves, their Colleges and their University. It is but human nature that many also have been barren trees in the orchard of the University. The more progressive spirits at Oxford and Cambridge, fearful of destroying old institutions and of the opposition that would attend any attempt to introduce radical changes in collegiate life, have sought other methods of encouraging and supporting work on the part of graduates, and of gaining a name for the Universities as centres of research rather than as peculiarly pleasant abiding places for unencumbered men of culture. Thus it is that, especially during the last ten years, there have been instituted University studentships in various subjects, the holders being appointed by the University, not by the Colleges, and the tenure of the posts being dependent upon the active prosecution of research. In Cambridge, there is the Balfour Studentship in Biology and Geology, (founded in memory of Professor Francis Balfour the Embryologist, brother of the leader of the English Conservative party), the Craven Studentship in Classics, the Prendergast Greek Studentship, the Clark Maxwell Studentship in Physics, the Isaac Newton Studentships in Astronomy, the Gerstenberg Studentship in Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics, and the John Lucas Walker Studentship in Pathology. To these may be added the studentships in Archaeology founded out of the Worts' Travelling Fund, and

the George Henry Lewis Studentship in Physiology which may be held by a member of the university. These university appointments vary in value from \$500 to \$1,250 per annum, the usual value being about \$1,000. In general they are given for one year with possibility of re-election on two successive occasions, so that a hard working student may be assured of holding the appointment for three years if he so desires. At Oxford there exist similar studentships.

Perhaps I shall best explain their working if I describe briefly the origin and the conditions associated with one of these—the John Lucas Walker Studentship.

Mr. John Lucas Walker, a well-to-do London merchant, without near relations, left by will in 1886 8,000 pounds of stock bringing four per cent. to his old friend Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, a man well-known in Canada for the part he took in the Behring Sea Arbitration; and well-known in Cambridge as an old "Blue" in athletics. The bequest was to be utilised in the promotion, without regard to sect or party, of scientific or literary research or of either of those objects in Cambridge or London. Sir Richard, appreciating that there was need at the moment for the encouragement of research in medicine more than in any other branch of science or literature, determined after consultation with Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Walker's old physician, and with Sir James Paget, that the money should be devoted to the advancement of Pathological research in Cambridge. With these capable advisers Sir Richard Webster laid down a series of carefully considered stipulations of which the following are the more important:—

Of the interest accruing from the bequest a sum of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$1,500 should become the stipend of the student. What remained should be added to a reserve fund or be given in the form of exhibitions of not more than \$250 to encourage original work in pathology.

The student should be appointed by election not by competitive examination, the electors being three in number—the professors of pathology and physiology in the university and the President of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

The student might be a person of either sex; need not necessarily be a member of the university of Cambridge; should be appointed for three years with a possibility of re-election for two additional years; should be liable to lose the appointment at any time, if confirmed ill health or want of diligence made it evident to the professor of pathology that the student was not fulfilling and was not likely to fulfill the objects of the studentship, so also appointment to a professorship or fellowship vacates the studentship from the day the appointment takes effect.

It is not demanded that the student shall spend his whole time in the university, it is only stipulated that three months out of each year be devoted to investigations in the university laboratory, the rest of the year may be spent in other universities; but the student shall at no time systematically engage in any business or profession or engage in work which in the opinion of the administrators would interfere with his original enquiries. Thus it is implicitly recommended that the student undertakes work at those centres where there are the best opportunities for prosecuting his particular line of investigation.

The scheme only became effective in 1887, less than 10 years ago, and it might be thought that it is still too early to estimate its value, that time has not yet been given for the students to make their mark in Medical Science, or for their researches to have gained appreciation. But this is far from being the case.

The first student, Dr. William Hunter, was a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh, and he held the appointment for three years. The work done by him at Cambridge and Strasburg upon the nature of pernicious anaemia, is known

wherever Medical Science is taught. He is now one of the leading teachers of Pathology in London.

Of the second I can say nothing, for the offer of a Fellowship at a College, other than that at which I had been reared with the proposal of continued residence in a town I dearly loved, led me to resign the studentship, after a few brief months mainly spent in Paris, and before, as holder thereof, I could show any results. As fate would have it that "continued residence" was not realised.

The third student, Dr. A. A. Kanthack, was a graduate of London and of the new Victoria University, having pursued medical studies in Liverpool, at St. Bartholomew's, and in Berlin. The work done by him during his term of this appointment, alone and in conjunction with Hardy, has perhaps done more to elucidate vexed questions in connection with production of immunity from disease, than that of any single worker, and now that he is head of the pathological department of London's greatest hospital, he is deservedly regarded as foremost among the younger generation of medical investigators in England.

Lorraine Smith who succeeded him as student was a graduate of Edinburgh and late demonstrator of physiology at Oxford. He is now Professor of Pathology at Belfast.

The next student Dr. F. F. Wesbrook is a graduate of Winnipeg, who spent some few months at McGill. He passed from Dublin to Cambridge where he worked for some few years before his appointment to the Studentship. As a Student he put forth a series of most valuable bacteriological papers upon Cholera, Tetanus and Immunity, and made a mark so swiftly that last year he was appointed Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at Minneapolis. Wesbrook it should be added, was for a time a Walker Exhibitioner, as during the years 1888 and 1889 he was the most brilliant of all the young Cambridge pathologists. Mr. E. H. Hankin, who

was the first to show that the body contains or manufactures substances which neutralize the poisons developed by bacteria, Hankin is now head of the Government Bacteriological Institution at Agra in India, and has added new laurels to his fame by his methods of checking cholera in that great Empire.

This then is the record of less than ten years operation of the John Lucas Walker benefaction. It has proved a sure road to honour. It has developed a school of pathological research in Cambridge that is already renowned: it has fostered advanced study among the graduates of the university and has attracted to it the most promising among the graduates of other universities, who now are proud to count themselves sons by adoption: it has distributed teachers of Pathology and Bacteriology, to other parts of England, to Ireland, India, the United States, and Canada, and in so doing has we trust, helped to distribute the fame of the good old University.

The objection that the stipend is unduly large, may be met with the retort that the results would seem to show that the money can scarcely be said to have been misspent, that the generous stipend attracted to the University the best men in the country, and permitted the students to travel to other universities and perform their work under the most favorable circumstances. It may also be objected that it is a mistaken policy to afford opportunities for work to be done outside the University laboratories. The answer must be that no laboratory excels in every branch of a subject and that the experience gained in those laboratories which excel in one particular branch, becomes by this scheme the property of the laboratory of the University possessing the Studentships; for it is made a rule that three months in each year must be spent in the home laboratory.

In short, judging from the short record of the Studentship it is difficult to imagine any means whereby the name and reputation of a university can more surely be increased and spread abroad.

It is interesting to note that the one university upon this continent which has come to the fore with the greatest rapidity, and which has the greatest European reputation owes its advance and reputation to the abundant researches conducted in its laboratories and published from it and owes those researches largely to the fact that it possesses the greatest number of appointments of the nature of Studentships.

We cannot hope to see these things at McGill in the immediate future. So much has been accomplished of late, so much is being accomplished at the present in establishing the University : so much needs to be done to render it equally great as a teaching institution in all its faculties, that the second great function of a University, that of adding to the sum of human knowledge, must wait until the first great function, that of imparting knowledge, is adequately performed. I would not be thought, however, a dreamer of dreams. Some day McGill should be equipped with Studentships and when that day comes her reputation will inevitably increase not painfully but by leaps and bounds.

FOOTBALL AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED CLASSICAL FRAGMENT.

[The original of the following letter was discovered a few months ago in Egypt by Private Terence Mulvaney, active member of the Society for the Investigation of Classical Remains. It was while examining a palace of the Dervishes for purposes of loot that Mulvaney found, along with other articles, this letter written on papyrus leaves. Being so classical himself, Mulvaney had no need of it, and knowing the enthusiasm felt in McGill for all branches of learning, he presented the manuscript to the college, and the editor is pleased to subjoin a translation of this most interesting discovery in the learned pages of the *McGill Fortnightly*.

The editor may remark that the manuscript is in parts indecipherable, whether through dampness or through tobacco smoke, it is impossible

to say. He also conjectures there are certain interpolations, probably from monkish sources.

The letter is written by Caesar to Balbus, apparently while the latter was building his famous wall]

CÆSAR BALBO SAL.

I am affected by the greatest joy in that you, my Balbus, are so strenuously building a wall. Know this that there is no work which has more contributed to the increasing of the love of letters and the instilling of right practices in the minds of our youth than your wall. A. I think . . .

[Here the manuscript is illegible, but from odd words it is conjectured that it contains a description of the writer's winter quarters. The conclusion is as follows :]

I have lately returned from a visit to a certain temple of the Montregii, a tribe of the Gauls : in which temple the sacred books of that nation are studied by the youth under the care of the elders. I also witnessed the young men contending in a certain sport, which was in the shape of a battle and a siege of camps. On either side were drawn up the armies, each consisting of fifteen warriors, chosen for their valiant minds, the strength of their bodies, and their skill in arms : and as in real armies, there were wings, a centre and a rear guard. The aim of the contest is to carry by storm the camp of the enemy : which is effected by carrying therein a leathern ball, swollen with wind : which being done is a sign to the one of victory, to the other of defeat. The contestants are dressed in breastplates, made not of iron but of wool, and some also wear coverings of leather over their ears and legs. The lower portions of their legs are covered with a kind of dyed wool, which gives them the appearance of being painted like the barbarians whom we lately saw in Britannia.

On either side as judges of the fight are men renowned through their weight and dignity : but so great is the alacrity shown by the youth for the struggle that even the decisions of these men do not pass without much controversy. To me, en-

quiring, it was announced that the contest lay between those youths who pursued the study of art and certain youths dedicated to the worship of the laws, being instructed therein by a certain high priest illustrious for his dignity, his gravity and his piety towards the gods. Both sides fought with the highest stubbornness, led on by desire of victory and the encouraging shouts of the bystanders, among whom were many of the female sex. There was one warrior who did many brave deeds, to whom there was the cognomen of the cook: but whether he was so-called from his habit of cooking and devouring his enemies after the barbarian custom, or from some other reason, is not certain. Another warrior from his power of withstanding the onset of the foe was named after a certain Mons. Gomeri, situated in Gaul. After it was fought on both sides with the greatest ardor for two hours, the youths who followed art were declared to be the victors, and each side retired to their own quarters, the one with shouts of joy and triumph at their victory previously despaired of, the others not with cast down countenances such as the conquered usually show, but expectant of future glory and asserting that they had lost the day rather through the base stratagems of the enemy than through want of valour on their own part.

SOME EARLY ROMAN CHURCHES.

THOSE who like Mr. Hare still sigh for the good old days when the Papal States were an independent power, and united Italy but an evil dream, tell us that then the approach to the Eternal City was one of the most imposing journeys in the world. The would-be visitor came by boat to the great Roman seaport, Civita Vecchia, and drove to Rome. After the lumbering wagon had for hours traversed the great desolate plain of the Campagna, the weary horses toiled up a slight incline, and the driver, pointing across the plain to the east, exclaimed, "Ecco Roma," and straining his eyes, the traveller could just discern on the horizon the dome of St. Peter's. This has all been changed. Italy, by its wonder-

ful revival, having become one of the foremost powers in Europe, has forced our modern ways upon the ancient city. We now go up to Rome from Naples, or down from Florence in a fast express, furnished with all the modern conveniences, and whirling along over the Campagna at the furious rate adopted by all modern continental trains. Amid the usual whistling and blowing of horns the train slows up and finally comes to stop, and the guard calling out "Roma! Roma!" we alight in a modern railway station, all iron and glass, and hiring a very modern-looking carriage drive along very modern-looking, well-paved streets to our hotel.

The city has increased greatly in population in recent years, and has consequently been much altered. Whole new quarters have been added, while others have been rebuilt, so that walking in many parts of the city we might suppose ourselves in Paris. "The mistress of the world" has again changed her guise somewhat, perhaps for the fiftieth time in her long history of twenty-five centuries.

When, however, we commence to explore Rome and wander through the older parts of the city, it still remains the most interesting city in the world. To the student of Christian architecture, the city is of transcendent interest, containing according to an old saying, as many churches as there are days to the year. This statement is too modest: the "Great Catalogue" published by Cardinal Mai mentions over one thousand places of worship, while nine hundred and eighteen are registered in Professor Armellini's *Chiesa di Roma*. "Without denying the fact," says Prof. Lanciani, "that our sacred buildings excel in quantity rather than quality, there is no doubt that, as a whole, they form the best artistic and historical collection in the world. Every age from the apostolic to the present every school, every style, has its representatives in the churches of Rome."

The churches, however, in their external appearances are disappointing: even the best and greatest of them fail to convey that peculiarly

religious impression produced by the great Gothic churches of the North. Even Santa Maria Maggiore, with its commanding position, or St. John Lateran, "Mother and Head of all the churches," might easily be mistaken for great town halls or other public buildings. Their evolution from such secular buildings is indicated in their form and arrangement. The Gothic churches, deriving their inspiration from other sources, convey a different impression.

The attention of the great host of tourists, which annually crowds the city, is of course chiefly directed to the five great patriarchal basilicas, so named in honor of the five patriarchs of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem.—St. John Lateran, St. Peter in the Vatican, Santa Maria Maggiore, St. Lawrence without the Walls, and St. Paul without the Walls. Any one of these would repay the study of a lifetime, but the last is in a way of especial interest to English speaking people, in that, before the Reformation, the Sovereigns of England were the protectors of this basilica, as those of France were of St. John Lateran, and those of Spain of Santa Maria Maggiore. The emblem of the Garter may still be seen among its decorations. It stands lonely and apart, "without the walls," suggesting, as Cardinal Newman has somewhere said, the position of its great titular among the apostles in the eyes of the Roman church, and now deserted and abandoned through the apostasy of its former protector.

All of these are of transcendent interest, as well as many of the smaller churches, such as S. M. in Ara-Cœli with its miracle-working Bambino, and SS. Cosma e Damiano with its wonderful mosaics, dedicated to the memory of two Arab physicians, the Esculapii of Christianity, who were martyred under Diocletian, and both of whom have parishes dedicated to them in the district immediately north of Montreal; also S. Francesca Romana, with its beautiful bell tower and its picture by St. Luke, S. Sabina with its orange tree and redolent of memories of St. Domi-

nic and St. Francis, S. Agnese with its catacombs, S. Gregorio, from which St. Augustine came to bring christianity to our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in Britain, and a hundred more.

Those, however, who are now especially interested in the beginnings of christianity, wend their way rather to certain other churches, usually small and some of them quite insignificant in appearance, but which are connected with the very beginnings of the Christian faith. The level of the present city of Rome is, as well known, much higher than that of ancient Rome. From the streets of modern Rome, we now look down into the ancient forum, where Cæsar walked and Cicero delivered his orations, and which has only been laid bare by recent excavations. Each time that the city was destroyed by fire, by invasion or by flood in the course of its long history, the ruined buildings were levelled off, and the new city was built literally upon the old, the lower stories of the old houses being frequently used as foundations for the newer buildings. In this way, century after century, immense quantities of building material was brought into the city. Brick and cement from the neighboring Campagna, enormous quantities of rare marbles from Numidia or Egypt, and of precious porphyries from Greece or the shores of the Red Sea; so much so that certain of the ancient writers complain that the streets of the metropolis were always obstructed by great cars loaded with blocks and columns. The level of the city thus gradually rose, its foundations being literally in the, often priceless, rubbish of the past, the difference in the level of the ancient and modern cities varying from nine feet on the summit of the hills to a maximum of thirty-six feet in the hollows by which the hills were separated. All the early buildings are thus laid bare only by excavation, or their remains are to be seen deep down in the basements of more recent structures.

The early Christian edifices in Rome always took their name from their founder or from the owner of the property on which they were esta-

blished. Thus we read "Salute the brethren which are in Laodicea and Nymphas, and the church which is in his house" (Col. iv. 15). "Unto Philemon, our dearly beloved, and to the church in thy house (Philemon 2).

Some very ancient traditions, which are believed by Professor Lanciani, our greatest authority on these subjects, to be true, point to two very ancient substructures as authentic remains of two of these "houses of prayer," the abodes of persons mentioned by St. Paul as co-workers of his in Rome. The first of these is no other than the house of Aquila and Priscilla, a subterranean edifice, discovered in 1776, but the position of which has been indicated through the centuries by a church named after its owner, Titulus Priscæ, sometimes known as the church of SS. Aquila and Priscilla, the latter name being a mere diminutive of Priscæ. This church, commonly called the church of S. Prisca, is situated on a spur of the Aventine which overlooks the Circus Maximus.

We know that, in consequence of the decree of banishment which was issued against the Jews by the Emperor Claudius, Aquila and Priscilla were compelled to leave Rome for a time, and that, on their return, they were able to open a small oratory—*ecclesiam domesticam*—in their house. This oratory was one of the first opened to Divine worship in Rome. "These very walls," says Lanciani, "have, in all probability, echoed with the sound of St. Peter's voice."—"The churches of Asia salute you, Aquila and Priscilla, salute you much in the Lord with the church that is in their house" (1 Cor. xvi. 19).

A very old tradition, which we know was openly accepted as early as the beginning of the 4th century, points to another church, that of S. Pudentiana, as marking the site of the private house of the same Pudens, who was baptized by the apostles, and who is mentioned by St. Paul. "Eubulus greeteth thee and Pudens and Linus and Claudia and all the brethren." The name of the church at this time was simply Ecclesia

Pudentiana, or the church of Pudens, and in the mosaic of the apse, which dates also from the 4th century, the Redeemer holds a book, on the open page of which is written "The Lord, Defender of the church of Pudens." In course of time, the ignorant changed the word Pudentiana, a possessive adjective, into the name of the saint, and the name Sancta Pudentiana usurped the place of the genuine one.

Excavations beneath this church in 1870 brought to light the remains of the house of Pudens, a building of considerable size and pretensions, for Pudens was a Roman senator, and, therefore, a man of position. The church, which is itself much below the level of the modern street, is supposed to be the most ancient of all the Roman churches, but has greatly suffered from successive alterations by Adrian I. in the 6th century, by Gregory VII., and by Innocent II., as well as by Cardinal Caetani in 1507. The facade was entirely rebuilt by Cardinal Bonapart. But little remains of the ancient exterior except the graceful brick campanile, or bell tower, one of the finest of its kind in Rome, with triple arcades of open arches on every side. Within the church is plain, with a tiled floor, and white plaster walls and roof. A few lateral chapels open off the aisles. In the chapel on the left of the tribune, are the remains of an old Roman mosaic pavement, supposed to have formed part of the floor of Pudens' house. Near by is a well, covered by a grating and filled with the bones of martyrs. The only adornments of the church are the wonderful mosaics of the tribune, and some frescos on the ceiling of the tribune. The mosaics are extremely old, dating back from the 4th century, and are among the very finest in Rome. No existing work gives a better idea of the peculiar spirit and power of early Christian art. Seated on a rich throne in the centre is the Saviour, one arm extended in the act of blessing, and in the other holding a book. On either hand stand S. Praxede and S. Pudentiana the two daughters of Pudens, with leafy crowns in their

hands, which they are in the act of placing upon the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, who, with Pudens, his sons Novatus and Timothy, and five other male figures, occupy the foreground, all in the amply flowing costume of ancient Romans. The background is occupied with buildings of various sorts. Above them, in clouds of pale blue, golden and reddish colors—very effective—appears a large cross studded with gems, while on either side are the four "living beings" of the Revelation, symbolical of the four Evangelists. The early date of the mosaic is marked by the ease and grace of pose of the figures, and by the absence of that stiffness and rigidity characteristic of later art which came under Byzantine influences. Also by the fact that the head of Christ, which is of singular beauty and solemnity, alone bears the nimbus. A feeling of severe solemnity pervades the whole composition, which is certainly a wonderful work of art.

At the time of our visit, the priest and the sacristan were engaged in decorating (?) the church. Four enormous bundles of brilliant paper flowers were on the altar. The six big altar candles, the lower three-quarters being painted wood, were being placed in position, and were causing much trouble because of the marked disinclination on their part to remain in an upright position. Tawdry drapery, yellow, red and blue, was being fastened over the lateral arches. As we moved quietly about the church, scanning the various points of interest under the spasmodic guidance of the sacristan, who was sorely distracted between fear of incurring the priestly anger in not hurrying on with the work on one hand, and fear of not obtaining a proper fee if he failed to attend to us upon the other, the priest was sweeping the church. From this ecclesiastical dignitary there proceeded at intervals suppressed mutterings, connected in some way, as experimental evidence indicated, with my approach to one or other of the several dust piles which he was accumulating in various parts of the church. The climax was reached as I endeavored to step over

one of the said piles in order to enter the tribune, when the lightnings of ecclesiastical wrath broke forth with the exclamation, "Basta," which being interpreted means enough. Our party accordingly retired, well pleased with our visit, and only regretting that his reverence should have allowed himself to be provoked to such an unseemly manifestation of anger.

Being ushered out into the street again by the peculiarly apologetic pock-marked sacristan, we found ourselves in the midst of a crowd of gaily-dressed Roman peasants, who were waiting to gain admission. The source of the trouble was manifest. It was the 19th of May, the feast of St. Pudens was about to be celebrated, and the church was not ready for the congregation.

FRANK D. ADAMS.

(To be continued.)

L'ANNÉE TERRIBLE.

(Translated from the French of Madame Ingres by Andrew Macphail.)

"My Brothers, the Government is asleep. The Prussians are at our gates. Only yesterday I saw their field-posts myself. I am convinced their numbers are small. I am certain they will yield to a sortie. Toocheu will not lead us. Bien : we will lead ourselves. We will drive these dogs of dogs back to their kennels, and chase them to Berlin."

This much said, the thin voice became thinner and died away into a feeble gasp. Maurice tottered from his perch, his hollow eyes ablaze and a flame of fire on each of his wasted cheeks.

"Attention !"

"En ligne !"

Theodore had taken up his position, and at the word the half-dozen lads formed in line, shuffling their feet along the floor in their silent espadrilles.

"Portez armes !"

"En avant !"

"Marche !"

The feeble line swayed forwards, but Maurice tumbled on his face from the sheer exhaustion of hunger. The flame died out, and all military

ardor fled. Patriotism gave way to despair. There was a drop of wine in a bottle, and this the helpless lads poured down the throat of their comrade, until he was choked back to life again.

"Seeing that this is Christmas morning," said Theodore, "perhaps Maurice could eat a little *oie farcie*."

"Or some *marons glacés*," suggested Louis.

"I think," said another, "he would find a *saladie de vin* very warming, or even some *soupe a l'oignon* might do him good."

It was the Christmas morning, the Christmas of the "*Année terrible*," and after this fashion the lads tantalized themselves and each other with the good things incident to the feast.

The city was in a sore strait. Her enemy was upon her. Her hour was come.

At the head of the Rue du Temple, near the Chateau d'Eau, was an open space, and on it a movable cabin. In time of peace it belonged to a Dutchman, known as Mynherr, because no one could pronounce his proper name—even if they knew it.

Mynherr, being a foreigner, abandoned Paris in the beginning of the siege, leaving behind his shanty, movable though it was, perhaps because it was all banked with earth, like an excrescence bulging out of the ground.

It was here the three brothers and two cousins found a rallying place, where they wasted their small frames in discussing the sad events, without understanding their full meaning, and without seeing either the heroic or heart-rending side.

The fathers and two older brothers were fighting without the walls, no one knew where. One mother was dead, the other, together with all the little ones, was starving within.

Long ago had Yap the poodle, and Frou-frou the cat, been cooked and eaten like base-born fowls. Those days were gone of voluptuous living; were gone when the dragoons and cuirassiers dismounted, and obtained support of another kind from their horses; likewise the grizzly bear, the kangaroo, the elephant, and other exotic

meats. Sparrows were as impossible as partridges, and rats were scarcer than the hares in the Place de la Concorde.

Then there was a daily ration issued of three hundred grammes of bread, but the bread was stony, and so heavy it would scarcely hold together. If any one attempted to make a soup, the bread would sink to the bottom of the pot, carrying down with it the straws, plaster and wood which it contained. This was not enough to satisfy boys who had mouths, to say nothing of stomachs, and often they went far afield in search of food.

There was a ring of forts around Paris, leaving a wide zone between them and the walls, and another zone between the fortresses and the Prussian outposts. This land, in ordinary seasons, was given up to gardening, and was yet unoccupied by the enemy.

It was the daily business of the lads to search this territory, and many times they were rewarded by finding a stump of cabbage, a half decayed potato or an onion. Then, indeed, tears would come to their eyes, but they were tears of joy. When their case became utterly desperate, the youngest of the lot would be given a bottle of wine, and with this he would toddle a mile farther on and exchange it with a bearded Prussian for a morsel of bread. But now all these delicacies were done, and the boys huddled together in Mynherr's cabin, looking into each others' eyes, which shone with the fever which follows hunger.

Maurice was aimlessly pulling at his beret. Theodore was chewing at his sword, which being of birch wood yielded some sweetness. Louis was lost in reflection, it may be upon the good things of other Christmas days. The two little ones could do nothing but cry in their utter helplessness and hunger.

Suddenly a wail and moan, doleful and sepulchral, filled the empty house, and oh, so plaintive.

"A cat," cried Theodore. Even Maurice was

roused from his apathy, and murmured "We must catch him."

This was not the first cat that they had captured since the beginning of the siege, and the experience they acquired made them proceed with method.

Maurice continued. "This cat has not fallen from the sky; he has not come up out of the earth; he must have got in from outside."

"But where is he?" cried Theodore.

"Listen!"

"Under the floor."

"Then we will keep him there till we are ready."

"Let us stop up the hole."

A minute inspection was made, and no hole found: it must have been stopped up with snow.

Louis was despatched for a rope, and the quartette, creeping on all fours, peering and listening, finally located their prey, and stood guard over it.

A plank was slightly lifted, and never did cat hear such siren calls:

"Pussy, Pussy, poor puss, come puss"

A round head showed at the opening, with tigerish fangs and eyes of fire, like some apocalyptic monster imploring and scrutinizing.

The rope was brought. One end was passed through the chink of a partly-opened door, the other bearing a noose was laid over the hole. The opening in the floor was increased. The calls were more urgently persuasive. The monster leaped from his den. His neck was in the noose.

"Pull, Maurice, pull, Theodore," cried the two little fellows, forgetting their pain and fearing for their dinner.

In spite of their two days' fasting, Maurice and Theodore pulled hard enough to strangle a rhinoceros. Louis clapped his hands in glee when he saw the cat hanging motionless by the door and cried, "Here is stuffed goose, and chestnuts and paté and salad, all in one."

Maurice rose to the situation.

"The goose is not stuffed yet, let alone cooked

and eaten. How shall we get him home?"

"The Prussians may take Mount St. Valerien, they won't take our cat," answered Theodore, with a sudden accession of valor. Maurice went on, unheeding this outburst of folly. "Louis, do you run home for a sharp knife, and each will have his share."

The knife was brought, the beast was skinned and cut into quarters—not even the blood was wasted.

When the little fellows reached home with their precious burdens concealed about their persons, they found the mother as they had left her, picking lint for the ambulances, dreary enough, and impregnating the dressing with her tears: for who could tell whose wounds it might assuage!

The faces of the lads told a tale of joy.

"What is it, my children?" cried the mother.

"Are the Prussians gone home?"

"Better than that," replied Louis. "We've got a cat."

There were no coals, but a chest of drawers was wrenched in pieces, and did ample duty. Then were doors and windows closed, lest violent hands might be laid upon the feast, and for an hour there was such a delicious fragrance of cooking!

This was no time for half measures. Louis had a taste for cooking, and he was determined to have a wine sauce. There was plenty of wine, and to make a sauce he took an exquisite felt hat and, cutting it in small pieces, he obtained a relish of the proper consistency.

The little family party remained at table two hours, and the appetite satisfied the taste for wine returned.

Maurice being methodical, proposed the toasts in order:

"The dear and struggling France."

"The Young Republic."

"The coming victory."

"The death of Bismarck."

"The absent ones."

Then the eyes of the mother filled with tears:

as a wife, as a mother, as a Frenchwoman, her heart was broken with grief. Not wanting to sadden the little Christmas feast, she rose to withdraw. But her strength failed, and at that moment she fell back in her arm chair.

UNIVERSITY LECTURE.

Those who heard Prof. Capper's lecture on architecture, and there were many, went away feeling that they had heard one of the most scholarly lectures ever delivered at McGill. Principal Peterson introduced the speaker in his usual genial manner, assuring him as well as the other new professor a hearty welcome to the University. Prof. Capper's subject was "Architecture in the University." Before coming to his subject proper the lecturer extended a hearty welcome in the name of the University to the McDonald professor of mining, and the other new professors, and also spoke of the "three-fold monument" "more lasting than bronze," which had been erected by Mr. McDonald. Prof. Capper then referred to the occupation of a new chair as one of the pleasures unmarred by grief at the loss of a past incumbent, carried away by death's hand. There are but few universities on either continent which possess a chair of architecture proper, and Prof. Capper considers that McGill is pushing on her march of progress in the right direction in establishing such a chair.

In attaching this chair to the faculty of Applied Science, the lecturer thought that the University had acted wisely inasmuch as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and that perhaps those engineering monstrosities, from an æsthetic point of view, would be thereby lessened. Prof. Capper then insisted on our grasping the difference between a technical school and an university. "The technical school," said he, "is equipped exclusively for and aims solely at imparting the knowledge that is requisite for a man's stock-in-trade; so to speak, as a handicraftsman in the labor of life. It does not seek to do more than fit the student for conducting on approved

lines and with success the business of life, whether commercial, or manufacturing, or professional. But the university aims at a higher standard of equipment and of life. Its ideal is more than a livelihood made, however successful. Its ideal is the man, quickened and developed in all the resources of his intellect and moral being, with the avenues of knowledge opened out to him and harmoniously correlated, even though it is possible for the individual to take but one or other of these avenues for his own special walk in life. A university is more than any faculty or group of faculties: it is more than all the faculties combined, for it is the co-ordination of them all into one harmonious whole, evenly balanced and justly interwoven to make up the great, the inexhaustible sum of human knowledge and human activity, both intellectual and moral."

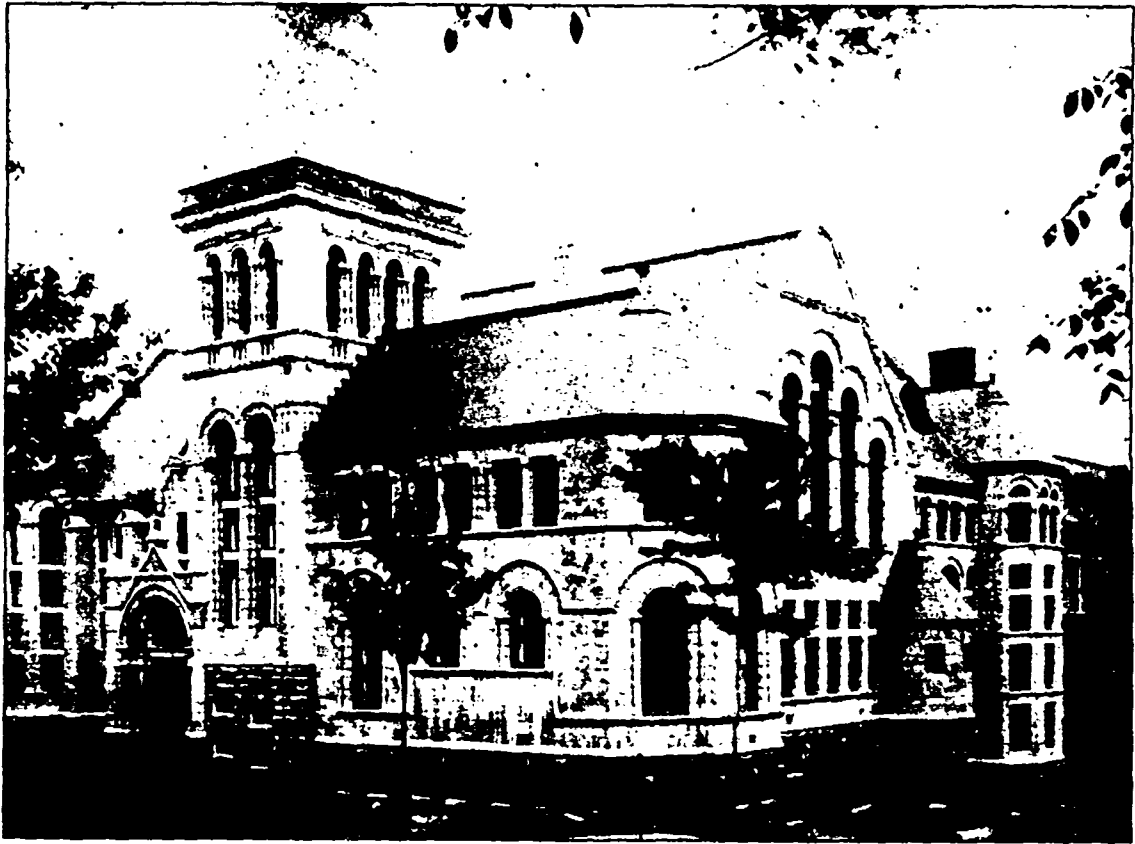
The lecturer then spoke feelingly of the unity of learning, and of the place which architecture ought to have in the curriculum of the university.

Art is to be measured by the vital necessity to express adequately human intelligence and activity, and there is only one art, that is, true art, whether it be expressed in color, as painting, in form, as sculpture, in the total of a noble building or in the commonest objects of daily use.

The beauty of a modern racing yacht was due to the fitness of everything about it, and was truly art.

Only in the due co-operation of these two great branches of construction, engineering and architecture, and by loyally accepting each other and working together in harmony can they achieve the best results. Prof. Capper then dealt with the scope of architecture, showing its intimate connection with medicine and law, and even with theology. In the Faculty of Arts, indeed, there is scarce a subject with which architecture cannot claim the closest affinity.

Architecture is the great "object lesson" of history. Without its eloquence in storied stone, history would be shorn of its most poetic, its most impressive and oftentimes its only witness. The



THE PETER REDPATH LIBRARY.

past holds out to the present, its living band, in tangible form ; through architecture.

Prof. Capper then shortly reviewed the history of architecture in ancient and mediæval times, referring particularly to Westminster Abbey. In conclusion the lecturer said: "I have tried—however imperfectly—to show something of what architecture ought to aim at, something of its ideals and of the bearings of the subject in an university such as this. If it is vouchsafed to me, even in but humble measure, to impart something of the inspiration of these ideals, to whom it is

my privilege to call my students, I shall assuredly feel that in dedicating such powers as I possess to McGill University, I shall not wholly be laboring in vain."

Sir William Dawson, then, in a very appropriate speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was seconded by Dean Bovey.

[Prof. Capper is giving a course of lectures on Ancient and Mediæval Architecture on Thursday afternoons from 5 to 6 p.m. in the Physics Theatre.—Ed.]



LIBRARY NOTES

The following important works on the French Revolution have recently been added to the library :

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| F393
.A395G | Alger, Glimpses of the French Revolution. | F393
.M29 | Mallet, The French Revolution. |
| F393
.A395E | — Englishmen in the French Revolution. | F393
.M33.E | Marceau, Reminiscences of a Regicide. |
| F393
.B18 | Balsillie, The Lesson of the Revolution. | F393
.M127 | McCarthy, The French Revolution, (Vol. 1 only published.) |
| F393
.B33 | Bax, Marat. | F3944
.M32 | (De) Ménéval, Memoirs of Napoleon I., 1802-15. (3 Vols.) |
| F393
.B33r | Bax, Story of the French Revolution. | F393
.M595 | Miles, Correspondence of W. A. M. on the French Revolution, 1789-1817, 2 Vols.) |
| F393
.B82 | Browning, The Flight to Varannes. | EM487 | Miot, Memoirs, 1788-1815. |
| F3927
.M335C | Campan, Private Life of Marie Antoinette. | F393
.B464 | (De) Moleville, Histoire de la Révolution de France. (10 Vols.) |
| F393
.C545.E | Claretie, Camille Desmoulins and his Wife. | EP263 | Pasquier, Memoirs. |
| F393
.C87 | Croker, Essays in the early period of the French Revolution. | F3944
.R59 | Rocquain, The Revolutionary Spirit preceding the French Revolution. |
| F3928
.D11 | Dabney, Causes of the French Revolution. | ET84
.S | Say, Turgot. (Great French Writers.) |
| JT39
.D56 | Dickenson, Revolution and Reaction in Modern France. | F39442 | Seeley, Napoleon I. |
| E
.D653 | Dobson, Four Frenchwomen. | F393
.S667 | Smyth, Lectures on the French Revolution. (2 Vols.) |
| F30
.6D67 | (Von) Doellinger, Various Estimates of the French Revolution. | F393
.S835 | Stephens, History of the French Revolution, (2 Vols.) |
| F393
.E93 | Everitt, Guillotine the Great. | F393
.S8350 | —, Principal Speeches of the Orators of the French Revolution, 2 Vols. |
| F393
.F825.E | Fouché, Memoirs. | F393
.S986 | Symes, The French Revolution. |
| E
.G87 | Griffiths, French Revolutionary Generals. | ET | Talleyand, Memoirs, 5 Vols. |
| F393
.L16.E | (De) Lamartine, History of the Girondists, 3 Vols. | F393
.T345 | Thiers, La Révolution Française, 2 Vols. |
| F3944
.M3351.E | La Rocheterie, Life of Marie Antoinette, 2 Vols. | F393
.T345.E | —, The History of the French Revolution. |
| F393
.L357 | Laun, H. van, French Revolutionary Epoch, 2 Vols. | F3929
.T56.E | (De) Tocqueville, France before 1789. |
| F39442 | Levy, Private Life of Napoleon. | F3927
.M335V | Vizetelly, Story of the Diamond Necklace. |
| F393
.L625 | Lilly, A Century of Revolution. | F393
.M83 | White, Bibliography of the Fr. Rev. (See Morris, W. O'C.) |
| F393
.D95 | Lowell, The Eve of the American Revolution. | | |

Athletics.



MCGILL
vs.
OTTAWA CITY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7.

McGill ended her regular football season by a glorious victory over Ottawa City, and amply demonstrated that we have the makings of a championship team in the college. The men all played well and this time the forward line were inspired to do their best by the grand work of the back division. When the McGill forward line are playing up with a confidence born of faith in the back division, there is certainly not a forward line in the Quebec Union that can touch them. This was clearly seen in this match. Our boys outplayed the Ottawa forwards at every stage of the game. There were five

second team men on the team, but we do not intend to moralise as we think the lesson it teaches is patent to every one. Our boys played with snap and vigor from the very start, and save for the four points scored by Ottawa at the very beginning of the game, the men from the capital were never even dangerous. That prince of referee managers, Mr. James Smellie, wasn't given a chance at all. Our fellows were on him as soon as he touched the ball. Smellie is a great player, but with Sise, Alley and Grace continually getting through and jumping on him he couldn't do anything to us. The only man who bothered McGill at all was Powers. He certainly is a phenomenal runner and if he had not been so closely watched, might have made himself very dangerous.

The greatest change in our team was that of Davidson at quarter. The Fortnightly has already said that it considered Davidson, with a little more weight, worth his place on any team in Canada. We think that Saturday's game amply bears out this statement. Davidson's work at quarter was phenomenal. At certain stages of the match he seemed to be playing the whole game himself. His passing was very accurate and his bucking the line marvellous for a man of his weight. The secret of Davidson's success is his boundless pluck and good temper. We sincerely hope that Davidson will take a post graduate course next year, and if the Fortnightly may be allowed to express its opinion, that he will be chosen captain and lead the team on to victory and the championship. Drinkwater at centre-half played a

splendid game, scoring very fast. He gains lots of ground, and with Davidson at quarter to give him the ball, his play was unsurpassed by any of the backs on the field.

Ernie McLea always plays a hard, sure game, and always saves. As usual, Schwartz, Turner and Hill distinguished themselves on the wings. Though hurt in the early part of the game, Hill continued to play on till nearly half time. He says he didn't know what he was doing, that he was dazed. We fancy, however, that Jim Smellie was only too cognisant of what Hill was doing and that he too felt rather dazed now and again after one of Hill's fierce tackles.

Hardly had play started when Powers made a brilliant run and went over the line for Ottawa. The try, however was not converted. Immediately after kicking off, McGill began to take the aggressive, and worked gradually down the field. After a very pretty piece of play Turner went over the line, but the try was not converted. Shortly afterwards McGill, by one of the prettiest passing runs seen on the field this year, again got over the line and again failed to kick the goal. A touch in goal and two rouges followed each other in quick succession. Then Davidson, from a scrumage near Ottawa's line, passed out to Drinkwater, who passed to McLea and he got safely over. Again the try was not converted. The game now became a little more evenly contested, but shortly before half-time Drinkwater again went over for a try, which was again missed. When time was called the score stood 19-4 in McGill's favor. McGill again took the offensive after the kick off. After some good hard play, Davidson kicked over the line and Ottawa was forced to rouge. McGill scrumage were now playing a grand game, every man working like a trojan. Ottawa's scrumage could do nothing with them. The play was constantly in Ottawa territory and McLea kicked over for a rouge. A beautiful run by McLea and Drinkwater got another try for McGill and this time the goal was kicked. Play now continued for some time about the middle of the field. Turner, however, got the ball and by a brilliant run got over the line. Darkness being now everywhere and the Ottawa men despairing of adding any points to their score the referee called the game with the score 31-4. McGill, Ottawa City and Montreal thus tie for second place. The teams were as follows:—

MCGILL.		OTTAWA CITY.	
Molson.....	Back	.....	McMillan
McLea.....	Half Backs	.....	Murphy
Drinkwater.....		.....	Powers
Gillies.....		.....	McGivern
Davidson.....	Quarter	.....	Smellie
Grace.....	Scrumage	.....	A. Cameron
Ross.....		.....	Buckham
Howard.....		.....	McDougall
P. Sise.....	Wings	.....	S. McDougall
Turner.....		.....	Lay
Hill.....		.....	Pulford
Alley.....		.....	Ketchum
Van Horne.....		.....	Beckett
Schwartz.....		.....	Scott
A. Trenholme.....		.....	Switzer
		.....	S. Cameron

MCGILL III. VS BRITANNIA III.

The above teams met on the National grounds on Saturday and McGill won by a score of 9 to 7.

At the time set for the match only twelve of McGill's team were present and three substitutes took the places of the missing players.

Having won the toss McGill played with the wind and sun behind them and Britannia kicked off at 3 p.m. For the first few minutes Britannia showed up well, but were prevented from scoring by McGill's fine defensive tactics. Then McGill took a hand and Packard and Slaw crossed the line for tries. Barnham tried the kicks but was unsuccessful with the wet ball. A rouge also was placed to McGill's credit. In this half Britannia scored three rouges and a safety touch, and when the whistle blew for half time the score stood McGill 9, Britannia 5.

During the latter half of the game McGill played on the defensive and the most the Britannias could get was 2 points by rouges, leaving the final score 9 to 7. In the last few minutes McGill again assumed the aggressive, and when the whistle blew had the ball within a few yards of their opponents' goal line.

McGill played the entire match, with the exception of the first five minutes, with only fourteen men, Dargavil having had his knee twisted, was compelled to retire.

The field was in a terrible condition, the mud and water being several inches deep in places, but nevertheless the game was fast. All of the McGill team deserve great praise for the pluck they showed and which gained them the victory. Burton is to be congratulated on the way he has handled his team.

Dr. Elder referred in a way entirely satisfactory to both teams.

LAW VS. ARTS.

The law man who inspired the article in the daily newspapers headed "Legalities defeat Arts," evidently believed in the sage maxim, "The pen is mightier than the sword," or rather than the implements of war used on the modern football field, as he endeavored to turn defeat on the campus into victory in the press.

The battle of the giants is over and once more victory rests with Arts.

On Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock at the call of the referee's whistle, the players trooped on to the field inspired by the cries of their respective "rooters" and ready to do battle for the honour of their faculties.

The Law men seemed to be in the pink of condition, and the pre-ence among their ranks of such dark horses as Mausur, McCabe and McIver easily accounted for the heavy odds their enthusiastic supporters offered.

Arts stock sank to below par until the powers of D-g-d, '99 the Faculty sprinter's were called into requisition, and the attendance of the entire Medical Faculty was secured in case of accidents. Confidence was thus restored.

Now the game has begun in earnest. Arts' scrimmage is playing in great form, while the Law back division is faultless. The spectators gaze in breathless admiration at some of the most extraordinary plays ever made on McGill's campus. In the first half play was about even:

lots of hard work on either side, with a little incidental scoring; but in the second half the superior science of the Arts' men began to tell; and despite the brilliant "head work" of Hickson, backed by his plucky "quarter" Montgomery, they scored.

What the final score might have been but for the consistent work of Semple, of Law, it is appalling to consider. Kennedy and Burnett also saved time and a gain.

At length, at the earnest solicitation of the players on either side, the referee was prevailed upon to call time, the score standing 16 to 2 in favour of Arts.

The "legal lights" are at a loss to explain their defeat and have decided to take the case "en délibéré."

For Arts, McMaster, Trenholme, Burton and Grace showed up well. While Semple, Baby, Kennedy and McCabe divided the honours for Law. The Referee, Mr. Jack Ross, fulfilled his somewhat arduous duties to the satisfaction of all, and received many valuable pointers on how the game should be played in recognition of his services.

MED. '98 AND '99.

One of the greatest football matches that the world has ever seen came off last week between the Second and Third years on the college campus, and glancing over the history of football we find no instance where a game was so surely won both by superior generalship and individual playing. The Second year were "not in it" at least so thought the boys of '98, from the first, as is shown by the score, which was 14-8 in favour of the Third year. The following are the players and positions. —

'98.		'99.	
Peters	Back	.....	Shore
Lynch	Halves	.....	Ross
Gillies .....		.....	Burnett
Schwartz .....		.....	Sutherland
Outhouse	Quarter	.....	Leveque
McLennan	Scrimmage	.....	Law
Myers .....		.....	May
Grace .....		.....	Reynolds
Blackett	Wings	.....	Bonner
Patterson .....		.....	Cunningham
Ogilvy .....		.....	McKeusie
Lamb .....		.....	Simms
Whitton .....		.....	Tanner
Alley .....		.....	Woodley
Jamison .....		.....	O'Brien

Referee—H. Trenholme.

Gillies and Schwartz distinguished themselves.

MED. '97 vs. MED. '00.

These years met Wednesday, the 4th inst., in the second game of the series for the "Gunn" trophy. The first half finished in favor of the freshies by 5-4. Though in the whole the ball was for the major part of the time in their territory. The second half was most fiercely contested, the two teams being almost equally matched and all decided in favor of the "Centuries," the final score standing, 9-11. The game was relieved by several laughable incidents, as well as many brilliant

plays, for which Turner, O'Reilly and Sparrow were mainly responsible. The teams were as follows:—

'97.		1900.	
Roy	Back	..... Hughes	
Sparrow .....		..... O'Reilly	
Halling	} Half Backs	..... Haszard	
Robertson, H. M. ....		..... Duffy	
Gilday	Quarter	..... Hill	
McRae, W. R. ....		..... Hall	
Tierney	} Scrimmage	..... Jones	
McLaren .....		..... Armstrong	
Gordon .....		..... Ross	
Lyster .....		..... Wilson	
Smith .....		..... Supple	
Hindman	} Wings	..... Cartwright	
Keenan .....		..... Henry	
Hayden .....		..... McKee	
Curran .....		..... Turner	

MED. '99 vs. MED. 1900.

This match was held on Nov. 10, and was very bitterly contested. In the first half 1900 had decidedly the best of it, but in the second half '99 played up in grand style and won out the match by a narrow margin. The names of the players will show how strong a team both these years can put in the field:—

'99's Team.—Shore, Burnett, Ross, Sutherland, Law,

Reynolds, May, Tanner, Symmes, Cunningham, McKenzie, O'Brien, Woodley.

1900's Team.—Henry, Haszard, O'Reilly, Duffy, Currier, Richards, Hall, Armstrong, Hill, Turner, Cartwright, Hughes, Ross, Wilson.

REPORT OF '99.

The much talked of Rugby match between the Second and Third years is over and resulted in a defeat for the former '99, however, declares that they put up the best game and are confident that given another chance, as they may have, they will reverse the score.

Mr. J. P. Brannen has been appointed our representative on the rink committee. As only \$375 is required from the whole University, and \$175 has been promised by the Athletic Association, the prospects of having a rink this winter seem good.

We are glad to be able to welcome Mr. J. Martin back to the class after his recent illness.

Perhaps some kind reader will volunteer an answer to the questions asked your reporter as to who owned the scientific kitten, which devoted so much of its time to solving physiological problems.

Societies.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

30TH OCT. 1896.

The regular weekly meeting of the University Literary Society was held on Friday evening, 30th October, 1896. In the absence of the President, Mr. W. G. Bishop, '98, 2nd vice-president, took the chair. A few unimportant items of business were dealt with and the programme of the evening was then taken up. Mr. DeLancy Johnson, '99, read an humorous selection from Lover's inimitable "Handy Andy." Mr. Dubois, '00, who had been placed on the programme to deliver a song and Mr. Horsfall, also '00, who had been requested to read an essay, were both absent. This absenting oneself from a meeting without due notice to the Committee when one has been assigned a part in the programme, is not only discouraging to those whose aim it is to make the society a success, but also shows a lamentable lack of politeness on the part of the defaulter.

The chairman then read the subject of the debate; "Resolved, that woman exercises more influence over man than money does." Mr. W. B. Heeney, supported by Messrs. A. P. Scott, C. K. Ives and W. G. Brown, upheld the resolution; while Messrs. E. G. Place, J. G. Saxe, Ryan and Ewing spoke against it. After an interesting discussion, a decision was rendered in favour of the affirmative. Mr. S. G. Archibald, the critic of the evening, performed his rather thankless task to the satisfaction of everybody. The meeting then adjourned.

It should be stated that Messrs. Marler and Stewart of Law, who had been placed on the programme to speak on the negative side of the question, were not present. No blame, however, attaches to them for their absence, as the Committee had neglected to place a programme in their Faculty.

NOV. 6TH, 1896.

A regular meeting of this society was held on Friday evening, Nov. 6th at 8 o'clock, the president in the chair. There being no business the programme was at once proceeded with, a note being read by the secretary explaining Mr. McKeracher's absence and consequently that of his recitation. Mr. Place, Arts '98, then read an essay on "My Early Literary Aspirations" which was followed by the rendering of several choruses, one of which, being Mr. McKeracher's composition, was received in place of his recitation.

The debate of the evening was next in order, the subject being:—"Resolved, that party allegiance is preferable to independent action in politics."

Mr. Ball, Law '99, opened for the affirmative. He showed how party made men use their right of franchise, how when the balance of power is with the independent member the country is ruled, not by the people, but by one or two constituencies, and ended by pleading that in "union is strength."

Mr. Duff, Arts '98, then opened the negative, contending that though party was a necessity, yet every man should exercise his free will with regard to party questions.

Mr. Hunter, Arts '99, thought that party was the one great source of strength.

Mr. Trenholme, Arts '97, showed the moral side of the question, and thought that no man should do evil that good might come.

The debate was now thrown open and while Messrs. McLeod and Place spoke in the affirmative, Messrs. Heine, Ives and Pallista upheld the negative.

Mr. Duff then closed the negative, saying that no man should be a party slave.

Mr. Ball closed the affirmative by contending that the negative had admitted need of party and therefore of party allegiance. A vote decided for the affirmative.

Mr. Russel, Arts '97, then gave a critique, when after a motion of congratulation to our president on a matter of private importance, the meeting adjourned.

MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the "McGill Mining Society" was held on Friday, Nov. 6th, Dr. Porter in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. Fred Angel, Sc. '98, read a most interesting paper on the large iron mine at Belle Isle, Newfoundland. The lecture was fully illustrated by photographs and tracings bearing on the subject, and was of a most interesting character.

The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the reader.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association was held in the library this evening, Nov. 5th, Dr. Mills occupying the chair.

Mr. Hilliard reported a case. This was one of Lithotomy, performed upon an aged gelding; the operation was quite successful, the animal making a good recovery. The calculus, when removed, proved to weigh 17.40 grains. Mr. Connelley followed with a paper on Influenza, in which he described its history, symptoms, complications, and treatment. In the discussion which ensued, Dr. D. McEachran pointed out that complications affecting certain organs were generally due to some previous disease of said organ, which had left it in a weakened condition. After some valuable remarks from Dr. Baker and Dr. Chas. McEachran, the meeting adjourned. B. A. S.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The seventh annual session of the Montreal Society for the Study of Comparative Psychology was opened at a meeting in the library of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine of McGill University on Monday evening, Nov. 21, with an address from the president, Professor Wesley Mills, who occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members present to listen to the able manner in which he showed the relation between the study of psychology and the profession; also the benefits this society

has conferred, during its ten years of existence, not only on its members, but on the community at large. The honorary president, Dean McEachran, followed with a few words of welcome and good advice, after which the business of the evening, viz., the election of officers for the ensuing year, was proceeded with.

The following gentlemen were elected:

President,	Prof. Wesley Mills.
Honorary President,	Dean McEachran.
Vice-President,	D. Cullen.
Sec and Treasurer,	Matthews.
Corresp.,	Newcombe.
Reporter,	W. B. Wallis.

Several gentlemen were proposed as new members.

It was decided that four prizes be given for the most meritorious essays of the year.

After the transaction of other routine business, the meeting was adjourned. W. B. W.

November 4th, 1896.

The second meeting of the above society was held in the library of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine on Tuesday evening, November 10th. The president, Dr. Wesley Mills, occupied the chair.

Several new members from the Faculty of Medicine were proposed. It was unanimously decided that the money put aside for the purchase of prizes for the best essays read before the society, during the session, should be divided between three distinct prizes, one for each year, and one special prize open to all members.

There being no further business, the president called on Mr. Stevenson for the reading of his essay on "The Reasoning Power of the Lower Animals," in which the essayist supported his theory by various physiological illustrations and some interesting anecdotes, making good use of the material he had employed, and keeping well within the bounds of safe theory.

Mr. B. A. Suggden followed with his essay entitled, "How do Animals find their way home?" Seldom has a more entertaining paper been presented before the society, the essayist defining clearly his ideas as to the difference between "instinct and reason," and supporting them by anecdotes from numerous well-known authors, as well as from practical experiments of his own, especially as regards "homing pigeons."

After ably discussing such problems as the return of "salmon to the rivers in which they had been hatched," he went on to show that the numerous tales concerning dogs, horses, etc., that had returned extraordinary distances, taking routes by land and water of which they had no previous experience, might be attributed to home sickness, a term he considered safely applicable to man and beast, though varying in its manner of demonstration, confirming, he explained, the fact of "homing pigeons" returning such distances as a thousand miles and over, by a course of previous training by short stages; as a result of which, and owing to their wonderful powers of vision, they were enabled to detect landmarks which directed their route, strengthening his arguments by the

fact that this homing power was not exhibited at night or in a fog. In conclusion, he showed that the technical definition of "mind" only distinguishes the mind of man from that of the brute by superiority in the same attributes, and not by attributes denied the brute.

The president, after complimenting the essayist on the charming manner in which his paper had been prepared and delivered, related some interesting experiments and observations of his own on these subjects.

Messrs. Connelly and Thayer were appointed essayists for the next meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. B. W.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The first debate of the season took place on Monday, November 2nd. The resolution that it would be beneficial for the United States if Major McKinley was elected, was supported by Miss Inez Botterell, B. A., and Miss Potter. Miss Galt and Miss Campbell, B. A., defended the negative.

Miss Botterell gave a short résumé of the "gold versus silver" question, explaining the gold reserve and fiat money, and then brought forward two broad arguments for a gold standard. The former was based on the depreciation of the value of property that would follow the adoption of a silver standard; the second on the principle that "honesty is the best policy."

Miss Galt founded her arguments for free silver on the hard times that have existed in the United States ever since monometallism was adopted. She maintained that free silver would enable the government to lend, not to borrow, and that with a silver standard they would supplant Great Britain in the trade with South American countries.

Returning to the charge for the affirmative, Miss Potter spoke of the classes that would derive gain from free silver—the owners of silver-mines, brokers and manufacturers. She dwelt also on the dishonesty of the silver standard.

Miss Campbell took up the McKinley tariff and traced to its agency the present miseries of the working class, their strikes, and the combines of the manufacturers. When the vote was taken, the majority was for the affirmative.

MCGILL Y. M. C. A.

Last week was the week of prayer for colleges throughout the world. The McGill Association duly recognized the occasion. A special prayer service was held on Sunday, Nov. 8th, immediately after Mr. Tory's class, at which a collection was taken up on behalf of the work of the International Committee. Special meetings were also held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 8:30, at which good representations were present. These two mid-week prayer meetings are a regular appointment in the Association, and are much enjoyed by those who make it a point to be present. Every student, and especially every member of the Association, is strongly urged to attend these meetings.

Y. W. C. A.

At the last meeting, on October 30th, the subject was, "The Privileges of the Lord's Day," the leader being Miss Doull. She gave many scripture references, and pointed out the differences between the old Jewish idea of the Sabbath and that taught by Jesus Christ himself. She urged that the Sabbath should be regarded as a blessed opportunity for consideration of divine things.



Class Reports.

ART NOTES

Ninety-seven are as mighty with the pen as with the tongue and can handle truth with the nicest discrimination. The following from their chess board approves the fact:—

A. K. T., our captain lie,
Says we have got a team,
And he's correct, for if you reflect,
You this O. K. will deem.
We've A. C. P. and R. P. C.
And we have Alec Ross,
While Sammy A. can run away
From all he runs across,
We've C. K. R. and Harold Ker,
And Mallinson and Crack,
Then Ives and Moore are very sure
We've corkers on the track.
With many Mavs and J. G. Sixe,
We'll fly on fleeting wings,
Until our Cap., the dear old chap,
To us the trophy brings.

S. P. Q.

Ninety-seven welcomes back C. K. Russel and Mr. Ryan. Better late than never.

Dr. K—hi.—Some of the ancients among the Visigoths, although they could have been dressed in purple and fine linen, preferred to remain clothed IN THE SKINS OF THEIR ANCESTORS."

Mr. Lawrence MacFarlane reports a very enjoyable time at the Bishops College conversazione at Lennoxville. He was the right man in the right place.

It has been suggested that a tooth brush be added to the instruments in use at the Botanical laboratory, as it appears that the bottle of hemaboxylin is rapidly dwindling before the onslaughts of one of the members of the advanced class.

M——r (translating). She educated her sons in — ants

General applause greeted this translation and it was unanimously agreed that this woman had taken a decidedly wise step

The reporter also offereth a large money prize for any one outside of 1900 who will find the joke in the following. All answers to be addressed to the First year reporter.

Mr. G. — "That's as far as I've done, sir."

"Then get up and see what you know."

Eusuite.—Rise and fall o: Mr. G.

Answers to be written on one side of page only.

The class of 1900, Arts, mourns the loss of a beloved class mate. Mr. Condie departed for the west last week in order to take up mission work. We hope Mr. Condie will return to us bettered by his experience.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

MATCH BETWEEN LAW AND ARTS.

A perfect day: an enormous crowd; a splendid game. The legal lights were awe-inspiring; their courage was beautiful to see; their *sing fied* was timid; their foresight was admirable. Writs of injunction were served on all their opponents, restraining them from playing too hard, from tackling an opponent and from kicking the ball. Three of them were bound over to keep the peace, and three others were served with writs of *quo warranto*, based on their appearance on the field wearing face guards and shin guards. A special writ of injunction, issued against one of their number for making a try and his inscription in appeal, was dismissed with costs. The respondent, a third year law student, is sorry he won. The sureties were worthless, and the respondent is now suing appellant *in forma pauperis*. Of the match nothing need be said. Every one knows what a magnificent battle it was. Where all did so well for Law it is hard to particularize, but Cook's run of 107 yards was a feature of the game; whilst Hickson's brilliant attempt to convert a try, and nearly converting himself into a corpse by missing the ball was, the writer regrets to say, loudly applauded. Bond was magnificent. He was unselfish to a fault. Instead of keeping the ball when he got it, he invariably, and with unerring celerity, immediately gave it up to one of his opponents. Noble Bond! The score of 16-2 in favor of Law gives but a faint idea of how one-sided the game was. An interesting event occurred during the second half. An attempt was made to distinguish between two of the Arts team. Needless to say the investigation was a complete failure. Rack Joss as referee, and Hampbell Coward as umpire, were severe but just

No longer does decorum reign in this faculty; it has departed. And in its place we have levity, unseemingly levity. It causes the hand to throw; the foot to scrape. In vain does the Professor expound wise words. We are obturate, we are deaf. We are impatient for the end; for "the hour of rest." Young men, cease your godless pastimes. Think of the exams; think of them and tremble.

Lecturer Geoffrion has the heartiest congratulations of all the students at this auspicious time of his life. May his path be strewn with flowers.

MEDICAL NOTES.

Elections for delegates to yearly banquets of sister universities, as well as president of our own dinner, were held on Wednesday, Nov. 11th. Results as follows:-

President of Dinner. — F. K. Wainwright.
 Representative to Trinity. — H. M. Robertson.
 Representative to Toronto. — E. W. Hayden.
 Representative to Queens. — J. A. Tierney.

At the same meeting Mr. Gillies, '98, was elected general Treasurer for faculty.

An incident which caused much merriment happened a few days ago at the M. G. H. Clinic. Mr. M o o y removed the footwear of Mr. B e t t y. This caused many smiles from the class and Mr. M o o y received a severe contusion of the head to "to boot."

One of the greatest triumphs in medicine of the present day was announced lately at the Medical Clinic at the R. V. H., when three of our leading men in "original research work" said that they had discovered the three diseases causing emaciation, viz: PHTHISIS TUBERCULOSIS and CONSUMPTION.

Walter is more barefaced than ever since he has shaved the Colian harp from his upper lip. Several members are now looking for the wind that was in it.

Professor (at Surgery Clinic). — Mr. M — I never use chloroform in these cases for three reasons. Now what are my reasons? (Collapse of Mr. M.).

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

It pained me most exceedingly
 To hear the pitiful cry
 Of the Fac App Sci.
 These are the words of C — y

He suggests the following:

c D Pi
 / l y
 p v k
 Fac App Sci.

We would enlighten him by informing him that the k e y of the pitiful cry is a chemical compound that he would do well not to meddle with. Children Nc. — etc., while we refer him to Smith's elementary trigonometry for the meaning of log tan Phi. We will also be pleased to explain it to him if he will come to us after five o'clock.

Prof. If you are striving to beautify yourselves let me tell you that it is impossible.

Voice after pause. There are others.

Prof. S. — "Copy these figures." G. copies carefully into A.'s book unknowingly, smiles all round, G. does not catch on. Copying finished. A. asks for his book and says, "thanks awfully old man." C. says, —.

Science '97 have found a mascot. He was included in the class photograph recently taken for the "College Annual." During the contribution for his benefit one fellow put in a quarter and took out — — ? That little girl was shy, wasn't she? Say, was my tie on straight? Say, could you keep your eyes open? Look pleasant, please. Snap.

"Two dollars," Freshies and Sophs. Lots of room on the campus for scrapping.

The poor miners have to take their lectures any old place now-a-days; they'll be all right when the new building is finished, however. The Fourth Year are busy showing the professor and architect how to arrange the apparatus, etc.

Mr. Milton L. Hersey, B.A. Sc., formerly demonstrator of chemistry in the laboratory, has taken charge of the chemical department, as Dr. Harrington is too busy to attend to it.

The advent of little ones into one's family is liable to alter one's disposition.

Pet—wishes to know "Is Myrta French?" We think so, for was she not translated in the last act of Faust.

Our absent-minded professor called us his dear children one day last week.

Armand alias "Billy" Lacroix paid the Fourth Year a visit the other day. He has given up college to work in an undertaker's office. Is he better off?

Age before beauty—the Arts building with a pretty Donalds walking up the main avenue.

At a meeting of Science '99, held on the 28th ult., it was unanimously resolved to act in conjunction with the other classes of McGill '99 in publishing next year's edition of the "College Annual." The following committees were appointed: Business Committee — W. M. Young, R. B. Van Horne; Editorial Committee — C. E. Fraser, W. W. Colpitts.

Under the able management of Captain C. V. Austin our football team is rapidly getting into form.

With such players as Molson, Moore, Van Horne, Austin and White, Sc. '99 ought to have a crack fifteen. We hope to hear favorably of them later.

Student in French, (translating).—
 L'ne ame en peine "A friend in need."

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS
REPORTS

Dr. McEachran has returned after an absence of a few days in the West, spent in connection with the Government inspection.

Autopsies, such as the one superintended by Dr. Martin on Friday last, are of incalculable benefit to the students.

A meeting of the Faculty Club, which took place on Friday, was well attended with the result that this organization is now in good working order.

Those having to take supplementals in Physiology may take comfort from the fact that the longer this subject is studied the greater will be the advantage derived.

We consider our former fellow students unfortunate in having missed the acquaintance of the up-to-date "Colourless Corpuscle" and family to which we have so recently been introduced.

The criticism which recently appeared in a professional journal concerning the practice of Veterinary Colleges advertising advantages which existed in imagination only, we consider fully deserved, and we are proud to suggest that a careful investigation of the prospectus issued by our Faculty is one of the few in which the advantages advertised are exceeded by those actually to be obtained.

The first meeting of the Journal Club was held on Thursday, Oct. 29th. Mr. Newcombe reported an interesting case of Bovine Alopecia as a sequel to pneumonia. The discussion which followed was brief, owing to the rarity of this condition.

The next subject, viz: "Emasculation," elicited a spirited and prolonged discussion, no doubt owing to its importance to the profession.

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

At a meeting of the class of '97, Miss Ross was elected valedictorian. Apart from her popularity with the members of the class, it is felt that Miss Ross is a most suitable representative of the class, and will assuredly bring great credit upon herself and classmates.

A student is making great progress with her Chaucer and with her early English generally. But she says that yet it is not all clear gain. She never had had any considerable prospect of becoming a fair speller, but now every vestige of hope in that direction is gone. This somehow recalls the story of the student who thought Chaucer would have been quite a nice poet if he had only attended to his spelling.

Coming events are said to cast their shadows

beforehand. Certainly that '98 Annual is responsible for some shadows observed one day on the faces of two Donaldas. They had each of them to be photographed *sola* (as regards their side of the house) with about a dozen men. Every sister Donalda sympathized with them in their ordeal!

The Sophomores are beginning to be frightened as the list of Xmas exams. grows longer daily. The old custom that, "If there is no exam. in the calendar list, you are not examined in that subject," is becoming rapidly obsolete. Now, if it isn't in the calendar, you may be pretty sure you'll have an extra stiff exam. at Xmas, and April too!

Professor—"I don't see any difficulties in this passage except those you have right!"

Professor—"Now, ladies, let this be an example: 'The man, when he went home, fell down.'"

Latin—Donaldal translates "verri" as "the pigs."

Professor—"No, that is the ablative. Pig is a *singular* animal."

We have one professor
 Who's so very fond of Greek,
 That he wants to see our Arnold's
Growing round us so to speak.
 Thick as leaves in Vallebrosa,
 Lying round us in the fall:
 He will say "Go pluck some prose, ah!
 Do not strive to take them all!"
 Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
 How your garden grows!
 Lecture bells and college yells,
 And Arnold's Grecian Prose!



PATERSON & FOSTER. 

SOLE AGENTS FOR **Reicherts Microscopes**

Acknowledged to be the best line in the Dominion.

Used in the Bacteriological Laboratories of the Royal Victoria and Montreal General Hospitals

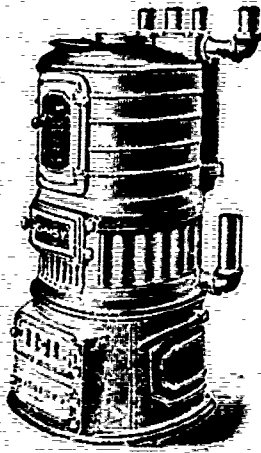
STAINS and ACCESSORIES
 IN STOCK

Dissecting Cases, Skeletons, Skulls, Stethoscopes, Thermometers,

AND ALL STUDENTS' REQUIREMENTS.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS. 

21 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.



THE DAISY HEATER.

20,000 NOW IN USE.

In sizes to suit Colleges, Convents, Churches,
Public School Buildings and Residences of all kinds.

The Daisy is constructed on best Mechanical principles and combines
Economy in Fuel, Easy Management and Durability.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND TESTIMONIALS.

WARDEN KING & SON,

637 Craig Street, Montreal.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMERS

SAILING WEEKLY

Between Montreal and Liverpool.

From Montreal every WEDNESDAY at day-break. From
Liverpool every SATURDAY.

Excellent Accommodation,

First Class Tables,

Good Attendance. Reasonable Rates.

FIRST CABIN—To Liverpool, 21/2 days. Round-trip 22
and 2/6, according to steamer and accommodation.
SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London 21/2. Round trip
20/2. Steerage and 1st class rates.

For further information, list of sailing, see apply to

D. W. Campbell, Manager, 18-Hospital St., Montreal

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,

Advocates, Solicitors, &c.

No. 11 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

J. H. ABBOTT,
H. ABBOTT, Q. C.

H. J. HAGUE.

C. S. CAMPBELL,
F. E. MEREDITH

For JONES-HALL, Q. C., M. P. L.
ALBERT J. BROWN,

SELWICK-CROSS, Q. C.
W. PRESOTT SHARP.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,

Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,

TEMPLE BUILDING.

185 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

Donald Macmaster, Q. C., D. C. L.

Farquhar S. Maclellan, B. C. L.

Macmaster & Maclellan,

Advocates, Barristers, &c.

THE TEMPLE.

St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

Robertson Fleet & Falconer

Advocates.

157 St. James Street, Montreal.

H. V. TRUPELL,

Advocate.

TEMPLE BUILDING, - - -

- - - 185 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT

WALFORD'S

Is the favorite Studio with McGill. Glass
Pictures a specialty.

PHOTOS OF PROFESSORS ON SALE.

Our rates for Students are lower than
ever this year.



CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND VICTORIA STREETS.



Medal Awarded
CHICAGO EXHIBITION

Adopted by

Domestic Govern-
ment. Highly recom-
mended by His Ex-
cellency the Gov.
General. Hundreds
in use throughout
the country.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HENRY R. GRAY,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

122 St. Lawrence-Main St. MONTREAL.

The Dispensing of Physicians. Prescriptions a specialty.
Physicians, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Chemical Lecturers sup-
plied with Genuine Drugs and pure Chemicals at Wholesale Prices.
Orders shipt from Country Physicians.
Mail orders attended to with dispatch.

G. & J. ESPLIN,

Box Manufacturers
and Lumber Merchants,

Office: 126 Duke St., MONTREAL.

BOOKS!

McGill Text-Books, Note Books, Stationery, Fountain Pens.
All at lowest prices at

C. ASHFORD, 800 Dorchester St.

STUDENTS' CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

DOCTORS USE 

Corticelli Surgeons Silk

IT IS THE VERY BEST.

LADIES Always Buy Corticelli Sewing Silk and Brainerd
& Armstrong's Wash Silks Once used always used.

WM. FOSTER BROWN,

The MCGILL BOOK STORE,
2323 St. Catherine St., - MONTREAL.
Opposite Bank of Montreal Branch. Telephone 2311.

**Watches, Jewellery, Silver Ware,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS**
AT LOW PRICES.

Repairing done efficiently and cheaply.

JOHN WATSON, 2174 St. Catherine St.
ART ASSOCIATION BUILDING. A few doors east of Phillips Sq.

The
**CALIGRAPH
TYPEWRITER**



Embodies all the best ideas of modern
Writing Machines.
It is as fast as the fastest while it lasts
longer and keeps in better repair than
any other Typewriter.

EASTWOOD & BRYCE, Agents
110 St. Francois-Xavier St., - Montreal
AGENTS ALSO FOR THE NEOSTYLE DUPLICATOR,
EDISON PHONOGRAPH, Etc.

THE CELEBRATED...
COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder

IS THE BEST GOODS OBTAINABLE FOR ALL THE
PURPOSES IT IS NEEDED TO SERVE

E. M. RENOUF,
University Bookseller
2238 St. Catherine Street.

1807 

Is the Telephone number to call
up when you want your Laundry
done in best style.

The Montreal Toilet Supply Co.,
589 DORCHESTER STREET.
CORNER St. Urbain.

The **ONTARIO MEDICAL
College for Women, Ltd.**

TORONTO, ONT.

14th SESSION 1896 to 1897

STUDENTS are prepared for the Examinations of all
Canadian Licensing Boards, Universities, &c. . .

FEES. \$90 PER ANNUM

Apply for Calendar to

D. GIBB WISHART, Registrar.

Ness, McLaren & Bate

Manufacturers of Main Line and warehouse

TELEPHONES,

TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS,

ANNUNCIATORS,

**FIRE ALARM APPARATUS, and
GENERAL ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.**

Wiring for incandescent light and electrical re-
pair work a speciality.

749 Craig St., MONTREAL.

BACK TO TOWN

Now the train rushes on with a whirl
As it hurries me back to the town,
And I dream of my sweets at its foot
And a close-fitting tailor-made gown.

And I dream of the rattle and whirl
As we drive in a cab to the play;
And I gloat on the whispers and stir
When the "fellows" there see me with May.

When the curtain goes up with a whirl
We will settle ourselves for a chat
While the people behind us demur
And swear at the size of her hat.

MY BRIARWOOD.

My briarwood, my briarwood,
What memories 'round you cluster
What fancies quaint you love to plait
With still unfading lustre
And when you glisten in the rays,
Of softly glowing embers,
What happy scenes from other days
Your witchery remembers?

My briarwood, my briarwood,
How oft your sweet beguiling
Has wafled me across the sea,
To where red lips are smiling
How oft through easy wreaths that play
In curling clouds above you
I've heard again those red lips say,
With cadence soft, "I love you"

My briarwood, my briarwood,
To still my lonely yearning
Where'er I roam, where'er my home
To you I'm ever turning.
I watch your curling azure mist
So lazily ascending,
And see, oh, Mistress Briarwood,
Sweet dreams around you blending

Sharp Parent at head of stairs—Clara!
It's time for you to get to bed
Clara (in the parlor)—Why, pa, Mr. Greene
is here!

"Oh! I beg pardon—I thought it was Mr.
Brown, and I haven't any patience with Mr.
Brown. He always kisses you with such
loud smacks that it wakes me up. Stay as
long as you please, Mr. Greene. You are
always welcome."

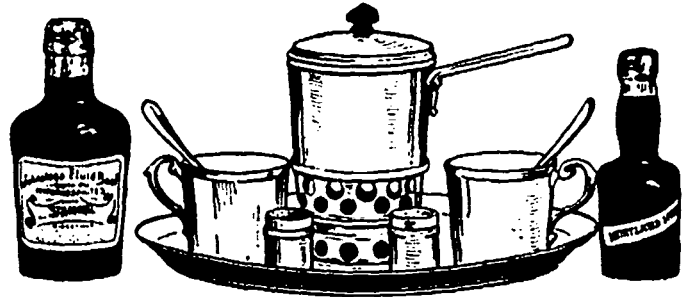
Mr. Greene—Um!—thank you, but I was
just getting ready to go, and I—I promised
my chum I'd be back early. Good night.

Parson Goodmad—Is there any thing you
would like to do before you die Brother
Jones? Brother Jones—Yes, parson; I
would like ter go an' sit in th' parlor for one
night before I die. I've got ten daughters,
yer know, an' I hain't had a chance at that
parlor nights for over twenty years.

~ Student's Room Set. ~

(IN PURE ALUMINUM)

A Handsome and Convenient Outfit for Room or Office



Our Special Offer.

1 Tray, 1 Spirit Lamp, 1 Water Boiler, 2 Cups, 2 Spoons,
2 Salt and Pepper Casters, 1 Bottle Methylated Spirits,
1 16 oz. Bottle JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF (Brand Stimul-
mal).

The whole neatly cased for \$3.50.

To be obtained from

The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.,
MONTREAL.

READ THIS!

An assistant combining mathematical and literary ability is wanted
for an important department in one of our prominent financial institu-
tions. A reasonable salary will be given at first, increase dependent
on merit. A fine opening for a young man, as full scope is given for
the exercise of talents, and his future will be what he himself makes it.

Apply, stating age, qualifications, references and salary expected.

M., Box 2403, MONTREAL.



The Duplex Typewriter, price \$120
is self-spacing and prints any
two letters at the same instant
50 per cent faster than any
other type writer—come and
see it.

The Jewett, price \$120.
The favorite universal key
board.

The New Franklin, price \$100
The simple and perfect shift-
key machine.

The Bickensider
Visible writing and visible
price, \$45.

Second hand typewriters for sale
and to rent.

Operators are invited to examine and test our machines.

BICYCLES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE A '97 "CLIPPER."

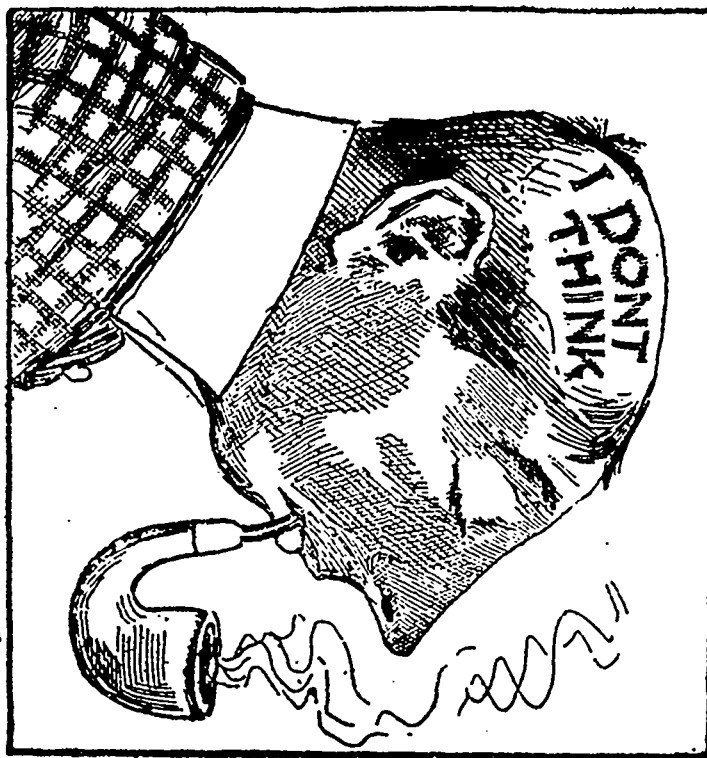
JAMES FERRES,

Removed from Wellington Arcade to

2126 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Near Bleury.



X RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF MAN'S HEAD WHO SAYS HE WILL NEVER TRY THESE FAMOUS BRANDS



THE ROBERT MITCHELL CO. LIMITED,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Gas and..... **Fixtures**
Electric Light

Engineers', Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' Goods.

Office and Show Room—8 BLEURY,
Factory—ST. CUNEGONDE, **Montreal.**

McCaskill, Dougall & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Standard { RAILWAY
CARRIAGE
PIANO
FURNITURE
BOAT } Varnishes.

Also "ZANZERINE" House, School and Church Varnishes.

Office : 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

J. K. MACDONALD,
General Machinist.

Carpenters' and Builders' work to order.

762 & 764 CRAIG STREET,
West of Victoria Square, **MONTREAL.**

BELL TELEPHONE 2521.

GEORGE W. REED,
Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofing.

Asphalt Flooring or Basements.

783 and 785 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

ROBIN, SADLER & HAWORTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak-Tanned Leather Belting
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Our Belting in use throughout McGill Technical School.

WHIGHTON, MORISON & CO.,
Masonry Contractors,

Offices : 71 St. Peter Street, Board of Trade Bdg.
Yard : Corner Guy Street and G. T. R.



**Finest quality.
Moderate prices.**

**HICK'S Clinical Thermometers,
Dissecting Sets, (Wells & Gray's).**

**LEITZ'S unexcelled Microscopes
with the new Pantachromatic Ob-
jectives.**

**Pocket Cases, empty or filled,
Scalpels, Scissors, Stethoscopes,
Skeletons, Skulls, &c., &c.**

also

**Veterinary Instruments, Chemical
and Bacteriological Apparatus.**

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,

384 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.
Established A.D. 1800.

**YOU'LL BE
A LAWYER**



When?

And you will want a Desk and Chair, House Furniture too, may be.
Don't forget when the time comes that the best place to get
Furniture is

Renaud, King & Patterson,
652 Craig Street, Montreal.

W. B. BAIKIE,
Bookseller and Stationer,
2257 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Full Line of COLLEGE AND TEXT BOOKS.
TELEPHONE 3888.

E. A. GERTH, Students' Headquarters,
2215 St. Catherine St., Queen's Hall Block, MONTREAL.
Direct Importers of High-Class Havana Cigars Wholesale and Retail.
Try GERTH'S Superior Smoking Tobaccos.—
—Kyriazi Freres Egyptian Cigarettes.

A TRIAL

If we are not now favoured with your patronage, we
ask for a trial order—we will do our best always to
make your dealings with us profitable and pleasant.

DICKSON P. COTTINGHAM & CO.,

19 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

*Draughtmen's, Architects',
and Engineers' Supplies.*

5 C. STRAIGHT, and a mighty
good Smoke.
The "CRESCENT" Cigar.

Try it—for sale by

MAURICE LEVI.

223X ST. CATHERINE STREET, Near Victoria Street.

McGill Boys,

*"Read and inwardly digest" the
advertisements that are published
in this Journal, and give the pre-
ference in your purchases to those
who spend money to help along
the "Fortnightly."*



YOU GET

**ENGRAVING
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
BINDING
STATIONERY**

AT BISHOP'S
AT BISHOP'S
AT BISHOP'S
AT BISHOP'S
AT BISHOP'S

169 ST. JAMES STREET.

The McGill Fountain Pen

At \$1 00 complete is a wonder. Only to be had at

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE,

2407 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

4 Doors West of Peel Street.

TELEPHONE 3827.