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Montreal, March 16, 1899



	PAGE
Editorial	225
Notices	226
Contributions—The Mission of Charles Dickens ...	226
Fall Wheat Poetry	229
Societies—Delta Sigma	230
McGill Medical	230
The Students' Association of Medicine ...	230
Class Reports—Arts	233
Science	233
Medicine	234

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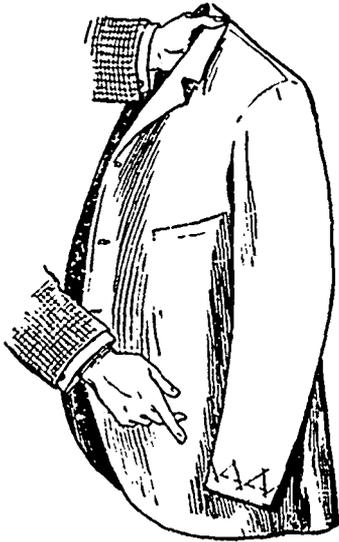
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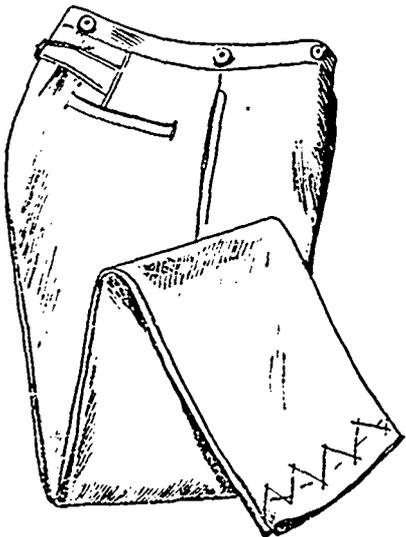
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VOL. I.

MONTREAL, MARCH 16, 1899.

No. 22

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Editorial.

THE agitation for reports from all Committees, which seems to have been recently very evident in all the Faculties, is one which manifests an increasing desire for a more business-like management of all the functions undertaken by the students. Such a spirit should certainly be encouraged, as its prevalence would not only be a benefit to the several Committees appointed for each occasion, but it would also ensure more satisfactory results to the Undergraduates as a whole.

Something more definite than opinion is perhaps desirable in such a case as this. If the Undergraduate Societies, which have not already done so, would insert a clause in their Constitution making it compulsory for all committees receiving grants of money from them to present a detailed report of receipts and expen-

ditures, it might be a move in the right direction.

THE 1900 Annual is out! These magic words will thrill every Junior who sees them. The Editorial Board has seen the Annual, and pronounced it perfect in its kind, therefore it behooves every one connected with McGill to rush and offer a two-dollar bill to the first Committee-man available, and secure a copy at once. For the Edition is limited! The Juniors deserve the highest credit and congratulations upon the successful publication of the third volume of the book, which has even now taken precedence of the infallible (?) Calendar in proclaiming the fame of our Alma Mater.

We wish all success to the "1900" edition of "*Old McGill*."

NOTICES.

Members of the Graduating Classes of the different Faculties will address the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MINING SOCIETY.

On Friday evening of this week, Mr. Sword, a well-known mining engineer from Rossland, B. C., will give a paper on "Mining Machinery in British Columbia."

The election of officers for next year will take place at this meeting, and a large attendance is requested.

As this will probably be the last meeting of the term, the usual custom of having a social hour at the close will be observed.

Contributions.

THE MISSION OF CHARLES DICKENS.

To one standing on a lofty cliff, far from the reach of danger, and looking out over the heaving Atlantic, a scene of incomparable grandeur and majesty is presented. Wave after wave, rising and falling, makes its way landwards, and then at the foot of the cliff dashes itself in pieces as if recognizing the sovereignty of land. The sea is like a caged animal, dashing itself in vain against the iron bars which intervene between it and freedom. The cliff bears evidence of the mighty force latent in those same gently undulating waves, when lashed to fury by the wind. Bit by bit are they wearing away the opposing rock, but the process is one of ages. As one stands contemplating the scene before him, his thoughts wander to that other scene. In fancy, he sees the fountains of the great deep opened carrying ruin to the fair ships sailing so trustingly on its bosom, and their precious cargoes. What secrets are hid beneath that expanse of waters? How many a fond hope has been disappointed—How many a home made vacant by that sea, itself the emblem of separation? Since the days of the Argonauts and the craft of Jason and Medea, how many a bold adventurer in search of another golden fleece has sailed its bosom, and how many another Medea has enacted a tragedy upon its waters? But bold adventurer and crafty murderer now lie in its motionless depths, awaiting the sound of the trumpet at which the sea shall give up its dead. As it lays out before him, heaving, rolling, ceaseless in its motion, and yet that motion ex-

tending but a short distance below the surface, while below for miles stretch areas unmoved by any wind, and whose depths no human eye has yet beheld—a strange feeling takes possession of him, a mingling of reverence, fear and wonder. What mighty force is hidden beneath those waves, ever struggling, but never able to attain its freedom? He asks the waves, but receives no answer, save that dull murmur, sharpened regularly by the break on the rocks far beneath him. Yet the ocean does possess a voice—a language of its own—and to the one who can interpret it tells a tale of awe and wonder. But it requires a Ruskin or a Tennyson to make vocal this incoherent voice of ocean.

So it is with that other great ocean, which surges through the streets of any great city—that heaving tide of humanity. Like the ocean of waters, it, too, seems bound in by barriers it cannot overleap, and at the base of which it oftentimes dashes itself in pieces. It, also, can be roused, as the pages of history will bear record and for a time spread ruin and destruction on all sides. But the storm passes over, and it again returns to its prison, and nothing is heard of it save a dull unintelligible murmur. Yet that sound can be vocalized and tell a story not less awe-inspiring than that of the waters—a story in which pathos and humor, sorrow and joy, love and hatred commingle. But this voice requires a Hugo, Dickens or Besant to interpret it. It is with this aspect of Dickens that this essay deals, and an attempt will be made to show that the great aim of Dickens was to

rightly interpret the life of the mass of humanity. When we regard Dickens in this light, we cannot fail to be struck with the greatness of his mission. He does not come before us as the champion of an abused people. He is not a Rousseau seeking in the wrongs of men an instrument for overturning the whole social fabric, nor does he come before us as a Danton working on the feelings of the people he knows so well to his own bent and their's. No, it is as none of these that Dickens comes to our notice. Like the prophet of old, he is a voice. He speaks to the world of the every-day life, the lights and shadows of the great mass of humanity. He is content to let that voice do its work without any fiery demonstration, in the hearts of more fortunate humanity. There is no need of his sounding a trumpet before him to attract attention. He does not appeal to the passionate, irrational side of man's nature, by a grand flourish of trumpets, proclaiming him the deliverer of a fallen race. No, he appeals to something else, infinitely stronger and more lasting than this when once touched, namely, that spirit, which is found in all races of manhood, in all degrees of civilization—the fellow feeling of man for man. He seeks to show the world of wealth and beauty that there exists by their side, another world in which men and women, less fortunate than they, live, love, suffer and die in the identical way they do. His mission was to bind together the two great sections of humanity, rich and poor, and the bond he sought to unite them with was not a code of laws, or the dreams of an æsthetic philosophy, but a common humanity.

He sought to show that

“Every human heart is human,”

whether the man or woman dwell in a palace or a rear hovel, whether his wealth be counted by thousands of pounds or be only a few pennies.

The sphere of life which Dickens seeks to portray in his works must have appeared a very strange one to the educated world of his day. He chose his characters chiefly from that class which was supposed to be at the very lowest rung of the social ladder, the poor of London. To the people of the west end, dwelling in their magnificent mansions, living on the fat of the land, whose life was one continued whirl of excitement, these people of the east, with their seemingly matter of fact lives, appeared little better than machines made for the “aggrandisement” of their more fortunate brethren. They regarded them in somewhat the same light the court of the “Grand monarque” looked on the mob of Paris, but with fewer feelings of concern. What romance was possible in a life

which alternated between a brewery or factory, a grog-shop and a miserable hovel in some rear court-yard? But Dickens has torn aside the intervening veil, and shown the world the true condition of things. He brought to light a life, which, though it possessed a social status of its own, and was unique in many respects, yet throbbed with life-blood from the same great human heart that provided the vital energy of its more fortunate fellows. His aim was to show, as Lichtenberg has tersely put it, that “There is something of all men in every man.”

It will be well to take some instances from his works, in which he seeks to show the existence of feelings in the masses, which they possess in common with those who proudly think of themselves as creatures “apart in every way from ‘the cattle,’ as they call it.”

In the first chapter of “*Dombey and Son*,” Dickens paints a pathetic scene. The stern Paul Dombey, Sr., whose anxieties hitherto had been mainly as to his own future and that of his business, has reached a crisis in his life. His wife lies dying. A new life has just entered the world, and wrapt in thought of the brilliant future in store for himself and son, the father sits in his great arm-chair in the darkened room. His life had not been a very happy one. He had married some years before, more for policy than love, and had reaped the usual harvest. But, though his love seemed dead, that of his wife was far otherwise. She had loved him in the years that were now fast drawing to a close, but he had not realized it. His one child, a little girl, had been born some years previous to this scene, but no affection existed between father and daughter. Now, however, a crisis was approaching. Death was about to enter the home and snatch away one of its mainstays. Word was brought to Dombey that his wife was dying. He goes back to the sick-room, and Dickens then describes the death scene in a manner seldom, if ever, equalled. The darkened room—the sick mother lying pale and wan—the medical attendants standing by, unable to do anything further, little Florence crying at her dying mother's bedside, the stern, silent Dombey in the background, all combined to portray a too familiar scene. “The Doctor gently brushed the scattered ringlets of the child aside from the face and mouth of the mother. Alas! how calm they lay there; how little breath there was to stir them! Then clinging fast to that slight spar within her arms, the mother drifted out upon the dark and unknown sea that rolls round all the world.” Can anyone read that

without feeling their heart-strings quiver? If so, they are inhuman. Yet this picture is one from the life of the lower classes, the masses. It is the tragedy common alike to palace and poorhouse, to prince and pauper.

Later on in the same work, we again find an incident related which shows us another view of that same feeling. Little Paul had grown up into boyhood, but had always shown a melancholy disposition. He had become deeply attached to his sister Flo, and the friendship between the two is another beautiful picture of one of the fairest traits of humanity. Now the end was drawing near, and we are again introduced to the death chamber. The hope of the Dombey's lay fading away. He could not last much longer. His sister stood by the bedside, holding his hand, and talking with him of many happy incidents in the unreturning past. He tells her of the strange dream he has had, of a great river, which seemed to flow at his feet. He thought he was embarking on a boat, and then that the motion of the waves was lulling him to sleep. "Now the boat was out at sea, but gliding smoothly on. And now there was a shore before him. Who stood on the bank?—He put his hands together, as he had been used to do at his prayers. He did not remove his hands to do it; but they saw him fold them so behind her neck, "Mama is like you, Floy, I know her by the face. But tell them that the print upon the stairs at school is not divine enough.

The golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old fashion! The fashion that came in with our first parents, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll.

The old, old fashion—"Death."

Is not that a scene common to all humanity, as well in Stepney as in Hyde Park.

Many other scenes of a similar character may be found in Dickens, all showing the presence of the same spirit. Among the most noteworthy of these is the death of little Nell.

Many have doubted the existence of a keen conscience in the lower classes, a clear discriminating sense between good and evil. What a revelation is made to such a one in the pages of *Oliver Twist* and *Martin Chuzzlewit*. And we feel that the delineation of character is a true one. The writer has not drawn on his imagination in the construction of his types, and then into the stiff form sought to infuse life. No,—his characters are real men and women, in whom dwells not only a consciousness of their own existence, but also of another

force, making for right, and rebuking them when that is violated. Did remorse ever set in with keener pangs in any human being than in *Jonas Chuzzlewit* after the murder of *Tig Montague*. After his return from the murder, a vivid scene is presented the reader.

"The raging thirst, the fire that burnt within him, as he lay beneath the clothes, the augmented horror of the room when they shut it out from his view; the agony of listening, in which he paid enforced regard to every sound, and thought the most unlikely one the prelude to that knocking which should bring the news; the starts with which he left his couch, and looking in the glass imagined that his deed was broadly written in his face, and lying down, and bringing himself once more beneath the blankets, heard his own heart beating murder, murder, in the bed; what words can paint tremendous truths like these." Have the masses a conscience? No one can read this and deny it. Other similar examples may be seen in the frightful death-scene of *Sikes*, the house-breaker and murderer, and *Fagin's* gaol reveries.

Let us turn from these gloomy scenes to some of a brighter nature, illustrative of the other side of human nature.

At the mention of this, two characters come at once into the remembrance of all, the immortal *Pickwick* and his incorrigible servant, *Sam Weller*. In all literature there are few more amusing or unique characters, and yet we feel they are real, not born of a poetic imagination. They deserve to rank with *Shakespeare's* *Fallstaff* and *Laudor's* *Count Julian* in their uniqueness in literature, but yet they are not so unique in common life.

The doings of *Pickwick* and his famous club are familiar to almost all Englishmen, and to many of other nationalities.

Even in his humour *Dickens* does not lose sight of the aim which seems to inspire all his writings—to depict real people.

As his historian *Forster* says, regarding this book: "But the attention eagerly excited by the charm of them (perishable qualities) in *Pickwick*, found itself retained by something more permanent. We had all become suddenly conscious, in the very thick of extravaganza of adventure and fun set before us, that here were real people. It was not somebody talking humourously about them, but they were there themselves. What a number of persons belonging to the middle and lower ranks of life had been somehow added to his intimate and familiar acquaintance, the ordinary reader knew before half a dozen numbers were out." *Pickwick* is one of *Dickens's* types. He represents

that class of men, who, having a little competence, ask no more, but seek to make life pleasant both for themselves and others. The amusing ways in which he does this have caused many a man to forget his troubles through reading of them. The shooting parties, masques, skating parties, the famous election riots in which Pickwick showed himself a true diplomat, the love affairs of Winkle and Tupman, the Bardell case, are known to all. Every one has laughed at the eccentricities of this type of a genuine, whole-souled Englishman. In him Dickens has portrayed one of the brighter sides of life among the lower classes. It is impossible to much more than mention Sam Weller and his adored parent. Even in these characters, Dickens has shown us two of the features of this class—generosity, and a hatred of hypocrisy, the former in the action of Mr. Weller, sen., in depositing his profits with Pickwick, the latter in the summary punishment of the Shepherd in the horse-trough. This Shepherd is the type of the hypocrite, so detested wherever met, by rich and poor alike.

There are many other traits among these people which Dickens has brought to light, linking them with the noblest of mankind.

The beautiful picture of the devotion of the rescued Oliver Twist to his rescuers is an example of one of these. "If fervent prayers," says Dickens, "gushing from hearts overcharged with gratitude, be heard in Heaven—and if they are not, what prayers are!—the blessings which the orphan child called down upon them sunk into their souls, diffusing peace and happiness How ardently he hoped that when he grew strong and well again he could do something which would let them see the love and duty with which his breast was full, something, however slight, which would prove to them that their gentle kindness to him had not been cast away."

Or, again, take the character of Nance, the wife of Sikes. Surely in her there shone one of the highest of all womanly virtues—constancy. And yet she was of the lowest class of the low. Even when the hand was lifted to strike the death blow, she declared her loving devotion to the inhuman fiend she had wedded.

A similar example of devotion and constancy is portrayed in the "Tale of Two Cities," in which Dickens for a time leaves London to picture the honors of Paris at the time of the Revolution. Take the last scene in this book; as an instance, the parting at the guillotine. "She kisses his lips, he kisses hers, they solemnly kiss each other. The spare hand does not tremble as he releases it; nothing worse than a sweet, bright constancy is in the patient face. She goes next before him, is gone; the knitting women count twenty-two."

So one might go on citing instance on instance, revealing the mission of Dickens. Almost every page of his writings affords us glimpses of it. However, from the few instances given, we will be justified in inducing the aim of Dickens' life and writings, the union of rich and poor by the bonds of a common humanity. His earnest song, as he laboured with this end in view, may well have that of his Scottish fellow-philanthropist:

"For a' that and a' that,
Its coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Few men, and fewer writers have had a nobler mission to perform, and when, if ever, a catalogue is made of those who have done most to benefit humanity, Charles Dickens' name will rank among the foremost.

FALL WHEAT.

"The fields are green, and farmers spy
Their verdure with a gladdened eye,
Which sees afar the ripened wheat
Though winter's frost and snow and sleet
Must come and go ere spring draw nigh.
"And all the murmuring souls who sigh
At withered leaves and flowers that die
Find Nature's answer at their feet,
The fields are green.

"Spring's robe is first adopted by
November chill. Though Death may fly
On myriad, rustling, brown wings fleet,
His triumph yet is incomplete—
To give their spoiler's boast the lie,
The fields are green."



Societies.

DELTA SIGMA.

The last regular meeting of the Delta Sigma was held on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was very good, and the keen interest which has made the meetings so successful during the year was not wanting at this the last meeting. It was felt that something enlivening would be best fitted to revive our spirits, and we devoted the hour to enjoying the humorous readings which were given.

The annual report was first read by Miss Molson, showing an increase in membership, and stating a balance of over six dollars to be on hand.

Readings were then given by Miss Finley and Miss Bennet from J. Whitcomb Riley and Eugene Field. Miss I. R. Ford read "Them Donalds, by Mrs. Brown, Parading Housekeeper," which was much enjoyed.

Miss McDougall read three nonsense verses from Edward Lear, and Miss Carr three selections from J. K. S.; "Only Seven," by Robert Leigh; and by special request "The 'Oont," by Rudyard Kipling. Before proceeding to the election of officers, Miss Finley took the opportunity of thanking the members of the Delta Sigma for their support in the past year, hoping that to the new President the same hearty support would be given. The result of the nominations was as follows:

President—Miss Dey.

Vice-President—Miss Molson.

Secretary—Miss Irving.

Committee—Miss Finley, Miss Smith, Miss Bennett, Miss I. Radford.

After a unanimous vote of thanks to Miss Finley, the retiring President, the meeting was adjourned.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

On Friday evening, the 17th inst., the last meeting of this Society for the present term will be held, and for this reason among others the Executive confidently trust that an unusually large and thoroughly representative number of students will be present; at once availing themselves of the benefits extended by the Society and at the same time stimulating and encouraging it by their practical appreciation. Upon this occasion the Executive have decided to hold a debate, which it is hoped will interest all medical student. Resolved:—That in a condition of Eclampsia, between the periods of Viability and full term, the uterus should be emptied as quickly as possible. The question will be defended by Mr. W. B. Burnett, B.A., and Mr. W. A. Wilkins, while Mr. R. A. A. Shore, B.A., and Mr. H. M. Peppers, B.A., will deal with the question from the negative standpoint. The subject is one which is exciting a great deal of general interest, which, with the individual qualifications of the several debaters is sure to make the evening one of the most enjoyable and profitable of the session.

Drs. Lockhart, Evans and Webster have very generously consented to be present, and act as judges of the debate.

A large attendance on the part of the student body is the only question which remains in order to guarantee this meeting as a brilliant close of a most successful season's work.

A NEW CONSTITUTION.

REVISED.

Below is appended the constitution of the Student's Association of Medicine which has lately been revised by a committee of capable men from the various years. It is to be hoped that it will meet with general approval.

I. Name.—This Society shall be called "The Students' Association of Medicine of McGill University."

II. Objects.—It shall be the object of this Association,

1. To cultivate and maintain a proper Faculty spirit.
2. To represent the Undergraduate body in its dealings with the Medical Faculty.
3. To represent the Undergraduate body in all its dealings with the Undergraduates of other Universities.

4. To direct and supervise the formation of Class organizations for the regulations of Class affairs.

5. To regulate and govern all other matters of business connected with the Undergraduate body.

III. Members.—This Association shall consist of enregistered students of the Faculty of Medicine on payment of the annual fees as hereinafter provided.

IV. Officers.—The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant-secretary, treasurer and four assistant-treasurers.

1. The office of president shall be held by the president of the Senior Year. He shall preside at all meetings, shall call regular and special meetings, and shall preside at the organization of the Freshman Class.

2. The office of vice-presidents shall be held by the vice-president of the Senior Year. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall perform the duties devolving upon the president.

3. The office of secretary shall be held by a member of the Junior Year elected by this Association. He shall keep a book of the minutes, shall conduct all correspondence, and shall issue notices of meetings.

4. The assistant-secretary shall be a member of the Sophomore Year elected by a meeting of this Association. He shall aid the secretary in his duties, and shall forward reports of the meetings to the University paper.

5. The treasurer shall be a member of the Junior Year elected by the Association.

He shall receive and take charge of all moneys of the Association, shall keep the accounts in a systematic manner, and shall be prepared at any meeting to make an approximate statement of the financial position of the Association. At the expiration of his term of office, the treasurer shall present a final financial report, audited by two members of the Senior or Sophomore Years, who shall be appointed by the president of this Association. The treasurer shall give bonds to the Association, the premium on which shall be paid by the Association.

6. The assistant-treasurers shall be the treasurers of each Class organization of this Faculty. They shall collect the fees of this Association in their respective years and issue membership receipts therefor. They shall deposit the sums thus collected with the treasurer, together with the complete list of the members of this Association in their respective years.

V. Council.—The above-named officers shall act conjointly as an Advisory Council. They shall submit an estimate of the ordinary annual expenses, shall be notified of all financial calls on this Association at least forty-eight hours before they are submitted to a general meeting, and shall report on the validity of such calls and the Association's ability to meet them.

There shall further be a court of appeal on all matters of law and procedure which may be referred to them from Class organizations.

VI. Committees.—There shall be four regular committees as follows:—A theatre, a dinner, an athletic and an entertainment. As occasion demands, special committees may be appointed by a meeting of the Association to fulfil the duties imposed by the resolution which calls for their appointment.

1. The Theatre Committee shall consist of four members of this Association elected by the Freshman Year from the members of their own class. They are hereby empowered to represent the Faculty of Medicine in the University Theatre Night Committee.

2. The Dinner Committee shall consist of thirteen (13) members:—Hon. President, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Member (to be chosen from the professoriate by the following members from this Association). The President of the Dinner shall be elected by a joint meeting of the Senior and Junior Years, and shall be a Senior. Of the eight remaining members two shall be elected from each Year. This Committee shall be elected in the first week of November, and convened for organization by the President of the Dinner.

3. Athletic Committee shall consist of twelve members; three from each Year who shall be elected by their Year. They shall endeavor to stimulate the Faculty interest in the Annual Sports' Day contests, and shall arrange the schedule of Inter-Faculty and Inter-Class football and hockey matches. They shall also be trustees and guardians of the Gunn Trophy.

4. Entertainment Committee shall consist of three men, two to be elected from the Senior and one from the Junior Years. They shall entertain the visiting delegates to the Medical Faculty Dinner.

VII. Delegates.—1. These shall be chosen from the Senior Year at a meeting of the Senior and Junior Years when no expense is incurred, and at a meeting of the Association when expenses are incurred.

2. Except in the case of Bishop's College Theatre Night, when the Sophomore Year shall elect the delegate.

VIII. Meetings.—This Association shall regularly hold an autumnal and an Easter meeting and such special meetings as the by-laws may require.

1. The Autumnal Meeting shall be summoned by the President for election of officers as early in the session as practicable, but subsequent to the Organization of the Freshman Class.

2. The Easter Meeting shall be convened for the purpose of hearing the Treasurer's final report, and shall be held within the first week subsequent to the Easter vacation.

3. Special meetings may be convened at the call of the President.

(1) By his own initiative.

(2) At the request of the Council.

(3) At the written request of ten members of the Association.

4. No meeting can be held under this constitution of which less than 48 hours' written notice has been posted on the Bulletin Board.

IX Fees.—1. The annual membership fee shall be one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50).

2. The privilege and right of voice and vote at any meeting of this Association shall be denied any man who has not paid the annual fee for each year of attendance in the Faculty of Medicine.

3. No man shall be exempt from paying the annual fee who has already paid said fee for four years.

4. No man shall be allowed to be a member of two different Class organizations at the same time. If taking lectures with two different classes, he shall pay his fee to the Class organization with which he is registered in the College Books.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. Ten members shall constitute a *quorum*.

2. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, or, in the absence of both, a chairman to be elected from the meeting, shall preside at all meetings of this Association.

3. The president or presiding officer while in the chair shall not take part in any discussion before the meeting nor vote unless the meeting be equally divided, in which case he may give his reasons for so voting.

4. The president however may give up the chair to the vice-president or other member if he wishes to speak on the question before the meeting, and may return to it when the question is settled.

5. When any member wishes to speak, he shall rise in his place and address the chair, confine himself to the question under discussion and avoid personalities.

6. When two or more members rise at once, the chairman shall determine the order of Precedence.

7. No speaking shall be in order unless there be a motion before the meeting.

8. When a member is speaking, no one shall interrupt him except to call him to order.

9. If any member be called to order, he shall immediately take his seat until the point be settled.

10. No motion, amendment or discussion shall be in order after the chairman has risen to put the question.

11. At the request of any member, the yeas or nays shall be taken and recorded.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

12. (1) As soon as the meeting has been called to order by the chairman, he shall call upon the secretary to read the minutes of the last previous meeting. If they are found correct by the meeting, the minutes shall be signed by the chairman and secretary.

(2) The second item for consideration shall be any business which may arise out of the minutes.

(3) After this the item of "new business" shall be considered.

13. No motion, amendment nor discussion shall be in order when a motion simply to adjourn is before the meeting, but a specified time may be amended or discussed.

14. Only one amendment to an amendment shall be in order.

15. A motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

16. Every motion shall be seconded and read from the chair before being discussed.

17. A question may be reconsidered at any time by a two thirds' vote of those present.

18. No member shall speak more than once on any question, except the proposer, or in explanation, and no new matter shall be introduced in such explanation.

19. All elections shall be by ballot, and superintended, and ballots counted by scrutineers appointed by the Chairman.

20. All other voting shall be open unless the presiding officer shall be requested by at least five members that the vote should be by ballot.

21. Reports of Committees other than reports of progress shall be in writing signed by some officer of the Committee.

22. Any member may in any point appeal to the meeting from the decision of the chair. The Chairman shall then put the question "shall the decision of the chair be sustained."

23. The Association may, by a three-quarters' vote at any meeting, either alter, add to, strike out or suspend any specified rule of order.

24. Cases not provided for in the foregoing rules shall be governed as far as possible by Bourinot's "How to conduct a Public Meeting."

CLASS ORGANIZATIONS.

Whereas, the time-honored privileges and customs of the Student in Medicine are accompanied by certain responsibilities, and, whereas, it has been deemed

necessary and expedient in public meeting assembled that the said Students in Medicine become a properly organized and constituted body empowered and directed to enact by-laws for the regulation of all matters as hereinafter provided.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that this Freshman Year of the Class of "———" accept the Constitution and By-laws of the Students' Association at present in force with the privileges of modification as herein contained.

1. *Name.*—The name of the organization shall be that of the special year organizing, viz., Class "———."

2. *Object.*—The object shall be the administration of Class affairs in accordance with the Constitution of the Students' Association.

3. This organization shall consist of Undergraduates in Medicine of this Faculty whose names appear on the College Register as members of said year, and who shall have paid the annual fees to date of the Students' Association.

4. *Officers.*—Shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and reporter.

(1) The president shall perform the ordinary duties of his office.

(2) The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in his absence.

(3) The secretary shall keep minutes of Class meetings, and at each meeting shall read the records of the previous meeting.

4 The Treasurer shall perform the duties laid down in the General Constitution, shall keep a record of the qualified members of the class, and shall produce the same when required.

5. The Reporter shall report the doings of his Year in the University Paper.

6. Representatives to General Committees:—

(1) Athletic Committee—three men to be elected by each Year in the last week of September.

(2) Theatre Committee shall consist of four men from the Freshman Year, to be elected before the Easter Holidays.

(3) Dinner Committee shall consist of two men from each Year, to be elected the first week in November.

(4) Entertainment Committee shall consist of three men, two to be elected from the Senior year and one from the Junior year.

RULES OF ORDER.

Shall be those governing the Student's Association, except that:—

(1) Five (5) men may appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of law or order as provided in the General Constitution.

(2) The Class may decide as to proper notice required for meetings.

Class Reports.

ARTS.

FOURTH YEAR.

The Seniors are working hard now that it is drawing so close to "exams." Our career as Undergraduates in Arts is about to close, and all are evidently desirous of standing as high as possible in the final struggle for B. A.

We have been undergoing that ordeal of "look pleasant, please," and "pleasanter yet," in order that our several facial expressions in the Class photo may be as pleasing as possible. Doubtless it is very trying to some, especially those who have had to undergo the operation twice.

The Committee appointed from Science, Law and Arts for Class Day arrangements have decided to hold practically the same functions as last year, viz., to occupy one afternoon with the valedictories, another with the oration poem, etc., and one evening for a reception and dance. While it is no doubt eminently fitting in a University like ours that we have such closing functions, yet the cost which they will necessarily entail should be a matter of careful consideration. It may be very well to have the pretensions of a former Graduating year, but, if we have no better patronage of the student body to secure us a financial backing than they did, it will avail us little. The warning note held out by some that we even go to the length of dispensing with the reception rather than incur a debt such as once before happened should not be lost sight of.

ARTS 1901.

SAYINGS, FAMILIAR AND UNFAMILIAR, OF GREAT MEN.

C-p-n—"You do make me weary."

MacN-t-n—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order."

M-w-t—"Caw! Caw! Caw!"

R-s—"I'm Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

Ch-p-n—"Read my latest History of Poland, the book of the hour."

I-v-g—"This is a time to try men's souls."

McC-r-k—"Slope! Slope!"

S.McM-r-y—"Oh! Monsieur c'est trop long, ce morceau."

A-d-r-n—"Hop along, sister Mary."

F-l-r—"I like those mixed history lectures."

M-l-n—"Unprepared, sir."

Wh-c—"Yes, forty pages of Livy; in one night too."

L-ch-d—"Im sure I could do it satisfactorily."

A.Br-n—"Yes, I'll come if there'll be girls there."

H-p-r—"Got any jokes for the OUTLOOK?"

Ir-l-d—"You don't take me for a theolog. do you."

C-r-th-rs—"What course are you going to take?"

C-le—"Hold on there, don't get kittenish."

I-s—"Good point."

McPh-r-n—"Hurray! Hurray!"

D-ck-n—"A meeting of the Year was held to-day in No. 1 room."

Sc-t—"If only I did not have to go to lectures."

E. O. B-n—"Won't you speak for us at the Literary on Friday night?"

McE-n—"Well, I didn't do very well; I left one (x) of the fifth question."

G. McM-r-y—"May I have the pleasure of a skate, Miss—"

W-l ms—"Such is life without a wife."

B-lt-r—"Yes, it's a hot show."

V-n-r—"I love to smoke my corn-cob,
And talk the whole day through;
I'm always late for lectures,
And my notes are mighty few."

Our Year defeated the Freshmen at hockey, and thereby won the championship of Arts.

SCIENCE.

THIRD YEAR.

The Mechanical and Mining men felt rather relieved to hear that they would not be compelled to take the exam. in the practical work of Electricity and Magnetism, which was an innovation introduced at the beginning of the session. Many men of the Year feel that 1900 has been experimented upon to an extraordinary extent, and hope that our safe working stress has at last been discovered. Though, still in our humble opinion, the factor of safety is not large enough, since at the high pressure we are compelled to work, rupture or some sort of "bust" is liable to take place at any time.

Mr. Buchanan was elected by the Miners to be their business manager on their pilgrimage to Bethlehem; he is at present engaged in thinking out the best method of celebrating the Queen's Birthday in the East, and preparing himself to answer the innumerable questions that will doubtless be asked him. He has already been asked the price of "John Dewey's" in the United States four times, while one man was anxiously inquiring if the destination of the trip was in the State of Maine.

FOURTH YEAR.

The Third and Fourth Year Miners were complimented by the officers of the Institute Mining Engineers on their attendance at the meetings.

Mr. Preston read a very interesting paper on "Indicator Cards taken from the Ingersoll Air Compressor at Caledonia Mine, Glace Bay," before the meeting. A very interesting discussion of the paper followed.

The Mining Labs. are in full swing now.

It is a very pleasant sight to see Blay and Gowlic working at last; we take it that theses are about due.

MEDICINE.

FOURTH YEAR.

At the last meeting of the Moustache Society, President Bles looked down upon the largest gathering in the history of the Society. The extinction of those rival elements no doubt accounted for such a good attendance. After prayer, benediction, and the quieting of a small riot at the back door of the hall (occasioned by Bro. C-g forgetting the password and diabolical grin necessary for admission, and by his attempting to decoy the door-keeper who happened to be Mc-C-be with one of his delicious stories), the President spoke with great feeling of the indignity heaped upon him the other day at the R. V. H., when L. Gaseous Cam-on, that falsetto freak, disfigured his visage with a wet rag. The meeting showed its indignation by passing a vote of censure on the aforesaid L. Gaseous Cam-on. The meeting then turned itself into a Committee of Inquiry after a close vote. Bro. Gal-h, who attended the meeting in a dress suit, objected strongly to any inquiries being made into the private life of any member, and quoted the constitution. He was ruled out of order by the President for speaking three times on the same motion. Bro. Gal-h was greatly dissatisfied at the ruling, and declared that, only for the fact that he had an appointment at the R. V. H. at 9 p.m., he would further kick in his usual telling way against the Inquiry Business. After his departure, the President said that if any man could explain the great opposition shown by the worthy brother to an inquiry, he was duty bound to declare it. This was greeted with many knowing winks and a slight titter of amazement by the meeting in general; and many were there who marvelled that the recent great change in the life of the aforesaid brother had escaped the eagle eye of the President. No one dared to speak; so the President promised to go into the matter himself. After considerable discussion, the following was the result of the inquiry:

1. McN-ee would certainly be the better of a 'tache; but it could not be decided whether he did not grow one, owing to it being a physical impossibility, or because he was a friend of Bob L-w.
2. Nic-son's 'tache should have its wings clipped.

(This was unanimous, much to the discomfort of the "annual" Boss).

3. That Cas-man should be forced to divulge the method by which he succeeded in cultivating such a luxurious 'tache from nothing. This secret would be a boon to the Society.

4. A motion was put by H-g-ns to have C-g's anecdotes put into print. The President declared they were immoral, and refused to put the motion.

THIRD YEAR.

Mr. C. Cartwright, while going home from church last Sunday, slipped and sprained his ankle. He has taken several vows since then about how in future he will spend his Sundays.

The Annuals are just coming out at a good time this year. We will be able to hand over the refund, if such there be, from the chemical laboratory.

Cook says he has only one fault to find with our Year, otherwise we are the best year he has ever had. That fault is that we do not "jolly" him enough.

Sympathy can only truly exist in those having like sufferings. I, as Reporter, sympathize very much with Wilkins as he goes round collecting that \$5 for Practical Pathology.

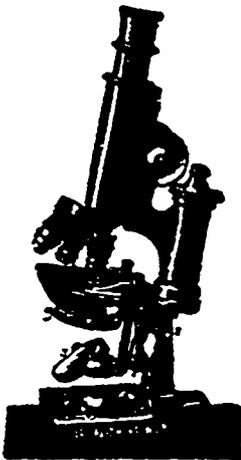
The surgery grinds are the most enjoyable ones we have.

One of our class mates witnessed the hanging. He found our Canada so slow that he had to have something of this kind to make him take an interest in the game.

FIRST YEAR.

Your Reporter begs to be excused for not having written anything for the past two weeks; the fact of the matter is, that he has been very busy tracking the villain who stole his "Trilby" rubbers. Some footprints in the snow led towards the "Presbyterian College," but, as the rubbers of that particular spot are noted for their "extension" or quantity of space they occupy, he gave up the chase.

There has been altogether too much fighting among members of the Year lately; our poor "Senator," imbued as he was by the touch of the



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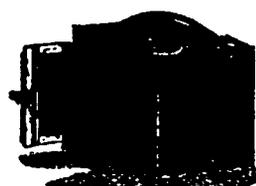
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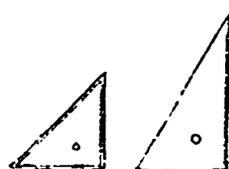
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arborization of the ganglion cells of an author of a very famous "larger work," was ignominiously struck down to lower depths by a mallet."

Mr. Chauncey Pisiform and the "Terrible Turk" had a hand-squeezing contest in histology. The Turk won after a tie (bright red).

The singing of late has been so pathetic that Prof. G— thinks we must be trying to "drive out" the snakes before the 17th of "Oireland."

We are sorry to state that Mr. Folkins is still too ill to leave the hospital. Doubtless a visit from friends would be very acceptable to him.

"Our Jay" umpired the match on Wednesday against St. Mary's in a very satisfactory manner. Maillet, "as referee," talked too much French, but was otherwise very impartial.

THE PARSON'S TOAST.

Lord Clyde, one day after dinner, asked a chaplain to one of the regiments in India for a toast, who, after considering some time, at length exclaimed with great simplicity: "Alas! and alack-a-day! What can I give?" "Nothing better," replied his lordship. "Come, gentlemen, we'll give a bumper to the parson's toast. A *A lass and a lac a day.*" A lac means a hundred thousand rupees.

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THE NEWS OF WATERLOO.

We are quietly amused at the eccentric old Factor of the Hudson Bay Company having an unfolded, unread copy of the London *Daily Times*, exactly one year old, placed beside his plate at breakfast each morning; for we cannot understand in these days of telephones and electric railroads what it means to have only one mail a year.

We have all read of the fearful tension, the awful anxiety that pervaded the people of the United Kingdom during the days prior and immediately subsequent to the battle of Waterloo. We have heard of the ominous tremblings of the funds, consols and stocks on 'Change, the feverish arming of Volunteers and the fact that Rothschild made a million pounds sterling through a few hours prior knowledge of the British victory.

What must have been the condition of mind of the Britons in the isolated fur-trading posts of Rupert's Land, who had to wait a year-and-a-half to know if the map of Europe was changed and London occupied by French troops, can only be imagined. Diaries and letters in the archives of the old forts tell us something.

"Hi-yi, ki-yi," sang the Indian dog-runner, as his long snake-whip cracked like a pistol shot in the crisp winter air at the ear of the leader of his almost exhausted string of five dogs, as they swirled through the gateway of Fort McPherson on the Mackenzie River on New Year's day, 1818. He had made the quickest run on record over the snow-covered plains and frozen rivers and lakes of the Great Lone Land from Fort Garry.

The old Chief Factor who had been a British officer with the Duke of York in Flanders, stood behind the little table in the office untying the parcels while the sub-factors, chief-traders, traders and apprenticed clerks grouped together at the other end of the room and spoke in whispers. Their last mail, received a year ago from the Company's ship that sailed early in June to Fort Factory on Hudson Bay, told them that Napoleon had crossed the frontier into Belgium, and the two greatest generals of modern times were face to face, and the fate of Europe, of their native land, would be decided within a few days, it might be hours, by a pitched battle. No wonder that the strong hands of their Chief trembled and a strange quietness was throughout the room. "Mr. Macdonald, a letter for you; Mr. Simpson, two for you," and so on and so on. In the stern, Spartan-like service of the Hudson Bay Company, even such small details as to duty were considered and the Chief Factor restrained his intense desire and distributed the mail to his officers. Not a letter was opened. Every eye was fixed on the Chief. His eye glanced hastily over the headings of several papers, and then he held one before him for a minute. "Gentlemen, stand up!" and there was the tone of the military officer in its ringing vibration. "Stand up. The Duke of Wellington beat Napoleon, horse, foot and artillery, at a place called"—he looked again at the paper—"Waterloo. And Napoleon is now a prisoner. I—" He was interrupted by a wild, fierce cheer that was almost a scream from the throats of the broad-chested Northmen about him that brought every employee in the Fort to the office door. The Chief Factor didn't say anything more for a few minutes, for there was something that seemed like a lump in his throat as he shook hands with every-

"Baptiste, Bapt'ete!" he at last shouted above the babel of voices; "Tap that keg of Jamaica rum; open a box of raisins for the children; order dinner for everybody in the big warehouse, tell Donald and Pierre to load the brass cannonades on the bastion with powder only, and everybody be there at twelve o'clock. And tell the Indians to come in and give all the old women a blanket, and—and—God save the King."

And the Indian and half-breed hunters in the neighbourhood sitting by their lonely camp fires at the mid-day meal marvelled much when they heard the roar of the Fort cannon. They little thought that the Chief Factor was celebrating the battle of Waterloo a year and a half after it occurred.—CHARLES LEWIS SHAW, in the *Canadian Magazine*.

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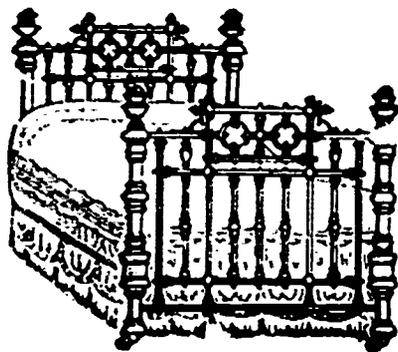
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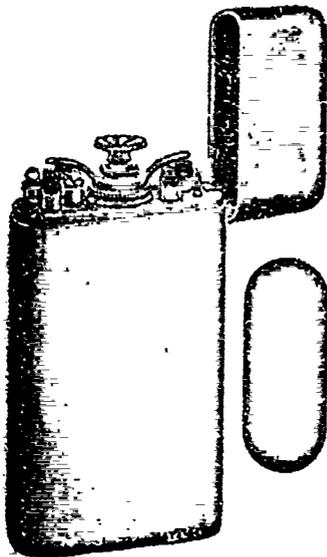
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