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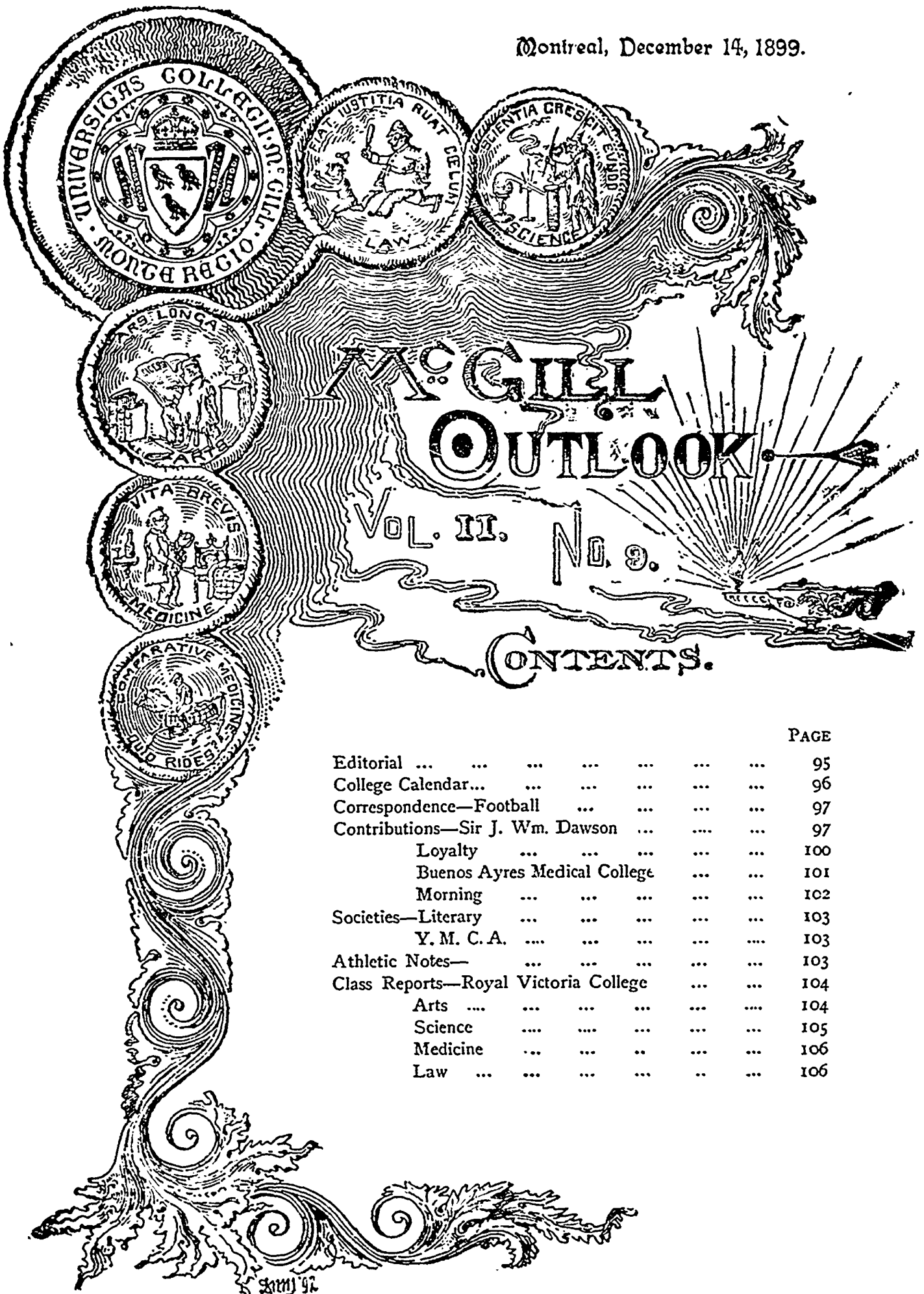
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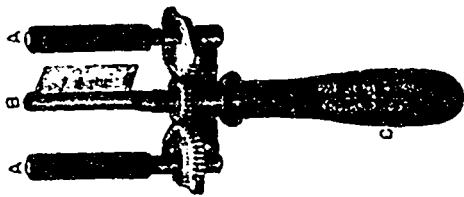
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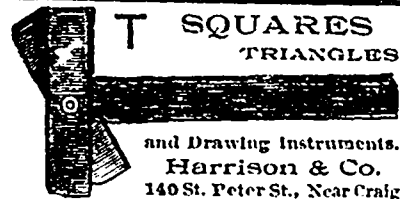
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# McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 14, 1899.

No. 9

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The MCGILL OUTLOOK is published weekly by the students of McGill University.  
Contributions to be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, 37 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, or to the Redpath Library.  
The Annual Subscription is \$1.00, payable strictly in advance. Remittances should be made to the Business Manager, Mr HUGH McKAY, McGill University, Montreal.

## Editorial.

IT SHOULD hardly be necessary in a college like McGill, and with the class of students attending it, to have so repeatedly to call attention to the fact that the students are not giving the support they should to their University paper, "The OUTLOOK." It is undoubtedly true that some times, in years past, the paper has not occupied its rightful place in College life, and has often been of little more than passing interest. Yet the fact that the men of each Faculty appoint a representative to both the Editorial and Business boards of the paper should in itself be followed by an interest in their work. These Boards have the interest of the paper at heart some times more, sometimes less, but it can be said this season, without conceit, that the present boards are genuinely anxious to see the OUTLOOK resume its old position of importance in University circles, the position to which it is entitled, and which it should never have lost.

There is no need of reminding the students that their help individually and collectively is absolutely essential. This help they can give in the first place by subscribing to the paper, and what is more, *paying their subscriptions*, the small matter of one dollar. But there is another way, and the very easiest, of being of great practical

assistance to the Editorial Board. It is that the College paper should receive all the University news *first*. The students should have The OUTLOOK's interest sufficiently at heart to prevent, as at the present time, its being constantly "scooped" in matters of college news by the daily papers of Montreal. "Scooped" is a very expressive if inelegant newspaper word that fitly describes the present case.

The Montreal daily papers are very welcome to the McGill news, but it should be gleaned from the official organ of the University,—The OUTLOOK. The object of the present article, therefore, is to see if something cannot be done in order that The OUTLOOK should lead in all matters of College news, instead of being forced to follow in the lead of one or more of the four great leading dailies of Montreal. The people in College who furnish this information to the outside papers are in a large measure to blame for the inferior standing of the College paper.

Let the governors, then, the professors and the students, even those in the employ of any of the Montreal dailies, remember this, and see that all the news appears first in The OUTLOOK. Then and only then will the paper be what it should, and wield the influence that it should, in matters of University interest.

OUR readers, the majority of them at least, are doubtless aware that the football club is in urgent need of financial assistance. It will be remembered that last season's deficit was carried over to the present year in the hope that large gate receipts this season would not only equal expenditures, but would also pay off all the old debts. We regret to say that these hopes have not been realized. That they have not is no fault of the football managers; the men who this season controlled the financial affairs of the club have done their very best, and if the club is in debt they are not to blame. Unfortunately perhaps for our Athletic organizations, we are situated in a community which, if judged from the attendance at our recent football games and track sports, takes little interest in College athletics. Intercollegiate athletics are without doubt of a pure and honest stamp and deserve encouragement. We manifest, or at least endeavour to manifest, in all our games, a sportsman-like spirit, but it is a regrettable fact that we receive little outside support. The students must alone bear the financial burdens of the different Athletic clubs and must face the difficulties arising from lack of funds. The attendance of students at the 'Varsity-McGill game was encouraging, and, if all the games had been proportionately as well attended, the management would be free to begin next season's work without financial hindrances as in the past.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Football Club various schemes of clearing off the debt were suggested and discussed. It was finally decided that a popular subscription was the best means, and at an early date the management will appeal to each student to contribute the small sum of twenty-five cents towards the fund. The debt will be greatly minimized—perhaps cleared off—if the student body will give its practical aid. It must be apparent to all that a sound financial basis is a

most essential attribute of athletic success, and, if we are to succeed in 1900, we must begin the season's work free from debt. We are sure that every McGill man, without being urged upon, will gladly aid the project, and for the present we refrain from further remarks. The management deserves our hearty co-operation and united support, both morally and financially, and if every student realizes his individual responsibility, the efforts of the managers will certainly not be without good results.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Hockey League on Saturday night, McGill's application for admission to the Senior League was, for various reasons, ruled out of order. It is not for us to sit in judgment on the action of the clubs composing the Canadian League, or to find fault with them in any way, but it is a matter of regret to McGill men that admission to the League was not granted. We have in our midst some of the best Hockey players in Canada, who cannot be supposed to play on an Intermediate team, but who would gladly play for McGill if admitted to the Senior ranks. It is thought that an Intercollegiate Hockey Association is not practicable, and McGill must remain, this season at least, in the Intermediate League, where her best men battle for city clubs. The main argument of the Canadian League in ruling our application out of order was that "McGill had never won the Intermediate Championship, and was therefore not entitled to Senior honors." If we are so fortunate as to win the Championship this season, we may hope for better things at a later date. We are not inclined to be too optimistic, but with good conscientious work on the part of the team, and with loyal support on the part of the students, there are good prospects for McGill this season—good prospects that our team will come out of its struggles victorious.

---

#### COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, Dec. 15th.—Medical Society in Medical Building,  
8 p.m. Address by Prof. James  
Stuart.

Saturday, Dec. 16th.—Lecture in Redpath Museum, 4 p.m.,  
by Dr. W. McBride, prot. of Zoology.  
Tuesday, Dec. 19th.—Meeting of Editorial Board of Out-  
look, 7.30 p.m.

## Correspondence.

### FOOTBALL.

To the Editor of the OUTLOOK :

Dear Sir,—The suggestion made at the annual Football meeting that the regular Sophomore-Freshman "rush" or "scrap" should take the form of a football match is decidedly a good one. As all know the "rush" as at present is little else than a trial of strength, and the larger number usually wins. If conducted under rules, and where the rest of the University could witness it, the dignity and importance of the event would be raised, and it would bring the greater honour to the winner.

These games would also serve to give a good start to the Football season. Now, the students who do not play, only get their enthusiasm well worked up when the season closes. Then, too, players among the new men could be noted and efforts made to

keep them on the field. All these reasons for the change can be plainly seen, and many others might be brought forward.

I would suggest that the Football Club lay their recommendation before the different Freshman Years before the end of the present session fully explaining it, so as to insure its being carried out successfully next autumn, otherwise nothing may come of it.

If these matches could be arranged for, just after College opens, to begin the Football season with, and if the Class matches were played off early following them, it would do a great deal, both in getting new men on the field and in working up a stronger interest and enthusiasm among the rest of the students.

I remain, sir, yours etc.,

SUCCESS TO FOOTBALL.

---

## Contributions.

### SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

In Sir William Dawson there has passed away the last survivor of that group of naturalists which in the earlier part of this century achieved for science in America such brilliant results and such widespread recognition—men whose range of knowledge was almost encyclopædic, and many of whom made valuable contributions to science in widely separated fields. The environment of the man of science has now changed, and the older type of naturalist seems unfortunately about to disappear.

Sir John William Dawson was a native of Nova Scotia, a Province which has produced more than its share of the Canadians who have risen to eminence in the various walks of life, having been born at Pictou on October 13th, 1820. He died at Montreal on November 19th, 1899, at the age of 79.

His father, James Dawson, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia to fill a position in a leading business house in Pictou, and on the termination of his engagement began business there on his own account.

While still at school in Pictou, at the age of 12, he developed a love for Natural Science, inherited from his father, and made large collections of fossil plants from the Nova Scotia coal measures, so well exposed about his native place. He speaks of himself at the time as being a "moderately diligent but not a specially brilliant pupil." On leaving school he studied at Pictou College, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh. While at the former seat of learning, at the age of 16, he read before the local Natural History Society his first paper, having the somewhat ambitious title "On the Structure and History of the Earth." He

returned to Nova Scotia in 1847, and two years later went to Halifax to give a course of lectures on Natural History subjects in connection with Dalhousie College, and organized classes for practical work in mineralogy and palæontology. These were attended by students, citizens and pupils of higher schools, a foreshadowing of university extension. In 1850, at the age of 30, having already attracted some attention by the publication of a number of papers, reports and lectures, he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia. From this time he became known in his native province as an indefatigable promoter of educational progress and a founder of educational institutions. His work in connection with this position obliged him to travel continually through all parts of the Province, and on these journeys he accumulated that immense mass of information concerning the geology and mineral resources of Nova Scotia, which are incorporated in his largest work, that entitled *Acadian Geology*.

Sir Charles Lyell, in 1841, on his first visit to America, met Sir William, and was by him conducted to many places of geological interest in Nova Scotia, and on his subsequent visit in 1852 they together continued their studies in Nova Scotian Geology.

About this time the governing body of McGill College at Montreal were looking about for some one fitted to assume the Principalship of the Institution, and to reorganize it.

The College, founded by Royal Charter in 1821, had made but slow progress in its earlier years, and was at this time, through litigation and other causes, almost in a state of collapse. Sir William—then Mr. Dawson—was pointed out to the Governors of



the College by Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General of Canada, as a man who, if his services could be secured, was eminently fitted to undertake the task of re-constructing the University. In the meantime, ignorant of all this, he was prosecuting a candidature for the chair of Natural History in his Alma Mater, the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the death of Professor Edward Forbes, and in which he was strongly supported by the leading geologists of the time. By a strange coincidence, just as he was about to leave Halifax for England in connection with this candidature, intelligence arrived that the Edinburgh chair had been filled at an earlier date than his friends had anticipated, and at the same time a letter was received offering him the Principalship of McGill.

The services of Mr. Dawson were accordingly secured, and in 1855 he assumed the Principalship of McGill College, stipulating at the same time that the chair of Natural History should be assigned to him.

Nearly forty years later, Sir William, in reviewing the progress of the University in one of the Annual University Lectures, spoke as follows:—

"When I accepted the Principalship of McGill I had not been in Montreal, and knew the College and men connected with it only by reputation. Materially, it was represented by two blocks of unfinished and partly ruinous buildings standing amid a wilderness of excavators' and masons' rubbish, overgrown with weeds and bushes. The grounds were unfenced and pastured at will by herds of cattle, which not only cropped the grass but browsed on the shrubs, leaving unhurt only one great elm, which stands as the "founder's tree," and a few old oaks and butternuts, most of which had to give place to our new buildings. The only access from the town was by a circuitous and ungraded cart-track almost impassible at night. The buildings had been abandoned, and the classes of the Faculty of Arts were held in the upper story of a brick building in the town, the lower part of which was occupied by the High School. I had been promised a residence, and this I found was to be a portion of one of the detached buildings aforesaid, the present east wing. It had been very imperfectly finished, and was destitute of nearly every requisite of civilized life, and in front of it was a bank of rubbish and loose stones, with a swamp below, while the interior was in an indescribable state of dust and disrepair. Still we felt that the Governors had done the best they could under the circumstances, and we took possession as early as possible.

So far out of town were the College grounds at that time that the tradesmen in town frequently declined to send to the College goods purchased from them, stating that they could not be expected to deliver goods in the country."

The teaching staff of the University as he found it consisted of three faculties, those of Law, Medicine and Arts. The Faculty of Law, then recently organized, had two professors and two lecturers. The Faculty of Medicine, the oldest and most prosperous of the three, had ten professors and a demonstrator. The Faculty of Arts had four professors and a lecturer, and all of these except one gave only a part of their time to College work.

When it is remembered that the University has now one hundred and twenty professors and instructors of various grades and an equipment which is in all departments fairly good, and in some of them unsurpassed, some idea may be gained of the progress which the institution made under Sir William Dawson's care and guidance.

As Professor of Natural Science Sir William at this time delivered courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Geology, and Natural Science became a very favourite study among the students, for he was an excellent lecturer, and his enthusiasm for these studies was communicated to all who heard him. As years went on the instruction in the first three of these subjects was undertaken by others, and a special chair of Geology and Palæontology was endowed by his old friend and co-worker, Sir William Logan, a chair which he held until his final retirement. His teaching work, however, formed but a small part of his daily labours. In addition to administering the affairs of the University, he was first and foremost in every movement to further education in the province, and no educational board was complete without him. He was the Honorary President of the Natural History Society, and never missed a meeting or a field day, and also identified himself closely with many other societies in Montreal, and spared neither time nor labour on their behalf.

Over and above all this he found time to carry out original work along several lines, achieving most valuable results—as well as to write many popular works on science, more especially in its relation to religion. Original investigation he always considered to be one of the chief duties and pleasures of a man of science. Most of his work along these lines was done during his summer vacations; in fact, he was led to accept the position of Principal in McGill chiefly by the fact that the vacations gave him leisure and opportunity for work of this kind.

He was always very progressive in his ideas relative to the scope and development of University teaching, and was continually urging the endowment of new chairs and the broadening of University work, so that all young men wishing to train themselves for the higher walks of life might in the University find their need supplied. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that so far back as 1858 he succeeded in establishing a school of Civil Engineering, which after a severe struggle for five years succumbed to some unfriendly legislation.

"Some men may regard these efforts as failures which should not be referred to," said Sir William in an address delivered in 1870. "For my own part, I am not ashamed of them; there is not one of them which is not important to the material progress of this country, and there is not one of them which by us or by others will not at length be successfully carried out. I do not despair of any of them, and I am prepared should I remain in this University to watch for the opportunity to revive them when favorable circumstances shall occur. We wait for some Canadian Lawrence or Sheffield to endow for us a Scientific School like those of Harvard or Yale, which have contributed so greatly to the wealth and progress of New England." Before many years the great benefactor appeared, and, through Sir

William Macdonald's princely gifts, it became possible to revive the old Civil Engineering and Chemistry Schools and develop them into the present Faculty of Applied Science with its numerous departments, its full staff of instructors and excellent equipment.

Sir William Dawson, furthermore, never hesitated, if funds were not forthcoming in sufficient amount for those purposes, to subscribe large sums out of his own limited private means, and he was also the continual helper of needy students desiring to avail themselves of the University's teaching.

Sir William's attainments and the value of his contributions to science were widely recognized, and he was elected an honorary or corresponding member of many learned societies on both sides of the Atlantic. He was made a Fellow of the Geological Society of London in 1854 and the Royal Society in 1862. He was the first President of the Royal Society of Canada, and has occupied the same position in the Geological Society of America and in both the British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science. He was made a C. M. G. in 1883 and a Knight Bachelor in the following year.

After a long life of continuous labour, Sir William's health in 1893 became seriously impaired, and it became necessary for him to lay aside his work for a time and go abroad. Failing to recover his strength, however, he resigned his position as Principal in June, 1893, and retired from active work. During the later years of his life his strength gradually ebbed away, and what little work he could undertake consisted in arranging his collections and working up some unfinished papers. Several of these were published in 1894 and 1895, but the years of quiet labour in his favourite pursuits to which he looked forward at this time were cut short by a series of sharp attacks culminating in partial paralysis, which forbade further effort. During the past few years from time to time his strength rallied somewhat, and he attempted to resume his work. Only a few days before his death he penned a short essay on the Gold of Ophir. He passed away on the 19th of last month, very peacefully and without pain. We may say, in the words of Dr. Peterson, his successor in the Principalship of the University: "For such a painless passing out of life no note of sorrow need be struck. There is no sting in a death like his; the grave is not his conqueror. Rather has death been swallowed up in victory—the victory of a full and complete life, marked by earnest endeavour, untiring industry, continuous devotion and self-sacrifice, together with an abiding and ever-present sense of dependence on the will of Heaven. His work was done, to quote the great Puritan's noble line, 'As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye.'"

He leaves a widow and five children, of whom the eldest, Dr. George M. Dawson, the present Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, has inherited his father's taste for geological studies, and has achieved wide distinction in the world of science.

Sir William's first original contribution to science was a paper read before the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh in 1841, on a species of field mouse found in Nova Scotia. From that time onward he was a continuous contributor to scientific journals and to the publications of various learned societies.

His papers were very numerous, and covered a wide range of subjects in the domain of Natural History. No less than 128 titles are recorded under his name in the Royal Society's Catalogue. The most important work of his earlier years was an extended study of the geology of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. His results are embodied in his *Acadian Geology*, already mentioned, a volume of nearly 1000 pages, accompanied by a coloured geological map of Nova Scotia, which has passed through four editions. In writing to Sir William in 1868, Sir Charles Lyell says of this work, "I have been reading it steadily and with increased pleasure and profit. It is so full of original observation and sound theoretical views that it must, I think, make its way, and will certainly be highly prized by the more advanced scientific readers." It is the most complete account which we have of the geology of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, although since it appeared large portions of these provinces have been mapped in detail by the Geological Survey of Canada, and Sir William's conclusions modified in some particulars. In carrying out this work Sir William paid especial attention to the Palæontology of the Carboniferous system and to the whole question of the nature and mode of accumulation of coal. He subsequently studied the palæontology of the Devonian and Upper Silurian Systems of Canada, discovering many new and important forms of plant life, as well as that of the Tertiary of Southern British Columbia, the results of these studies appearing in the publications of the Canadian Geological Survey. He also contributed a volume entitled "The Geological History of Plants to Appleton's International Scientific Series." In 1863 he published his *Air Breathers of the Coal Period*, in which were collected the results of many years' study in the fossil batrachians and the land animals of the coal measures of Nova Scotia. The earliest known remains of microsauria were then discovered by him in the interior of decayed tree stumps in the coal measures of South Joggins. The results of his later studies in these creatures were embodied in a series of subsequent papers which appeared from time to time.

On taking up his residence in Montreal his attention was attracted to the remarkable development of pleistocene deposits exposed in the vicinity of the city, and he undertook a detailed study of them, and especially of the remarkably rich fossil fauna which they contain. He also studied subsequently the pleistocene deposits of the Lower St. Lawrence, and instituted comparisons between them and the present fauna of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and of the Labrador coast. The results of these studies appeared in a series of papers as the work progressed, and were finally embodied in a volume entitled *The Canadian Ice Age*, which was issued in 1893 as one of the publications of the Peter Redpath Museum of McGill University. This is one of the most important contributions to the palæontology of the pleistocene which has hitherto appeared.

Sir William's name is also associated with the renowned *Eozoon Canadense*, discovered by the Geological Survey of Canada in the Grenville limestones of the Canadian Laurentian, and described by him in 1864 as a gigantic foraminifer. Concerning

this remarkable object there has been a widespread controversy and a great divergence of opinion. Some of the most experienced observers in the lower forms of life, such as Carpenter, accepted it as of organic origin, while others considered it to be inorganic. And, while the balance of opinion now favours the latter view, its resemblance microscopically to certain organic forms is certainly most remarkable. The literature of this subject, which includes many papers by Sir William, is quite voluminous but the chief facts are summed up in his book, entitled *The Dawn of Life* which appeared in 1875.

Sir William was also a prolific writer of popular works on various geological topics. Among these may be mentioned his *Story of the Earth and Man*, his *Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives*, his *Meeting Place of Geology and History*, and his *Modern Science and Bible Lands*. These books, all written in a very entertaining style, had a wide circle of readers, and many of them passed through several editions.

Other volumes from his pen, as well as many papers contributed to various religious publications, treated of the relation of science and religion. One of the earliest of these was entitled *Archæia*, and dealt with the relations of historical geology to the Mosaic account of the Creation. In others he considered the relation of the evolutionary hypothesis to religious thought. He was always, but especially in his earlier years, a strong opponent of the Theory of Evolution, and vigorously combated it. Being above all things deeply religious and considering the evolutionary explanation of the origin of the universe to be contrary to the teachings of Scripture, he refused to accept it. This was, after all, but the weakness of a strong man. It did not, however, tend to enhance his reputation among men of science, who are commonly willing to let truth work out its own results, knowing that apparent contradictions are merely indications that the whole truth has not been discovered.

These works on the relation of science and religion met a popular need, and were of great comfort to many a pious soul who feared that the whole framework of faith was being swept away by the advancement of science. Their value, however, was not permanent, and they are not the works by which Sir William Dawson will be remembered. His reputation is founded on the great contributions to our permanent stock of knowledge which he has made, and which are embodied in his works on pure science, representing achievements of which any man might well be proud.

Sir William had a courteous or rather a courtly manner, based on a genuine consideration for all. He was respected and beloved by all who knew him, and especially endeared himself to all who studied under him. The pre-eminent note of his character was simplicity and singleness of purpose. His loss will be felt especially in the Institution with which he was long connected, but his name has been perpetuated in connection with the geological department of his University by the establishment of a second chair in geology, to be known as the Dawson Chair, which has just been endowed in his memory by Sir William Macdonald.

FRANK D. ADAMS.

## LOYALTY.

### A LETTER TO MCGILL STUDENTS.

(The following letter was written to McGill students by Sir William Dawson at the time of his retirement from active work, and will doubtless be of interest to our readers.)

DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS,

I had hoped in the present session to be among you as usual, doing what I could officially and personally for your welfare, but was suddenly stricken down by a dangerous illness. In this I recognize the hand of my Heavenly Father doing all things for the best, and perhaps warning me that my years of active usefulness are approaching their close, and that it is time to put off my armour and assume the peaceful garb of age, in which perhaps I may yet be spared to be of some service in the world.

At the moment, I must be separated from the work that has always been to me a pleasure, and you will excuse me for addressing to you a few words on topics which seem to me of highest moment to you as students. I may group these under the word "Loyalty," a word which we borrow with many others from the French, though we have the synonym "leal," which if not indigenous has at least been fully naturalized both in English and Scottish. These words are directly associated with the idea of law and obligation, and with the trite though true adage that he who would command must first learn to obey.

I need scarcely remind you of that loyalty which we owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to the great empire over which she rules. I have had frequent occasion to note the fact that this sentiment is strong in the rising generation of Canadian; and nowhere more than in McGill. It is indeed not merely a sentiment, though, even in a time which boasts of being practical and utilitarian, the feelings of the heart count for something. It is based also on the rational appreciation of the benefits of a rule which, while allowing the greatest freedom of individual action, secures equal rights and protection to all.

We are all, I hope, loyal to our University, and to the University as a whole, not merely to any particular Faculty of it. McGill has endeavoured, more than most Universities, carefully to adapt its teaching to the actual wants and needs of the student, whether in the matter of that general academic learning which makes the educated man, or in the special training which fits the graduate for taking his place creditably in the higher walks of professional life. To this, I think, its success has been largely due. Yet with all the breadth and elasticity of our system, we cannot perfectly meet every case, and there are still *desiderata*, the want of which is most deeply felt by those engaged in the management of the University. Our course, however, has been onward and upward; and it may be truly said that no session has passed in which something has not been added to our means of usefulness. The future, indeed, has endless possibilities, and there will be ample scope for improvement, and perhaps also for occasional complaints, when the youngest students of to-day have grown to be gray-haired seniors. You have good cause, notwithstanding, to

be proud of your University, and to cherish feelings of gratitude and affection to the wise and good men, who, amid many difficulties, have brought it to its present position and are still urging it onward.

You should be loyal to the ideal of the student. You are a chosen and special band of men and women, selected out of the mass to attain to a higher standing than your fellows in these acquirements which make life noble and useful. It is not for you to join in the follies of frivolous pleasure-seekers, or to sacrifice the true culture of your minds and hearts to the mere pursuit of gain. Your aims are higher, and require isolation from the outer world, and self-denial, in the hope that what you are now sowing and planting will bear good fruit in all your future lives. Live up to this ideal, and bear in mind that the self-control and habits of mind which it implies, are of themselves worth more than all the sacrifices you make.

Be loyal to the memories of home. I regret very much that McGill cannot at present offer to its students such temporary homes as college halls could supply. The time for this is coming, I hope soon. But most of you have those at home who look on your residence here with solicitude and longing, who will rejoice in your successes and perhaps be heart-broken should any evil befall you. It is customary to say that young people at college are removed from the restraints of home and its influences for good. But this need not be. To truly loyal hearts, absence should make these influences more powerful, and the thought of those who are watching you with loving hearts in distant homes should be a strong impelling motive in the student's life.

Next to home is heaven, and let me now add loyalty to Him who reigns there, and to the Captain of our Salvation made perfect through sufferings for us. Many of you, I know, are earnest Christians and growing in spiritual life as you advance in learning. To those who are not, let me say:—Read as a serious study the Life of Jesus Christ as given in the Gospels. Read it in the light of His own sayings, that "He came not to be served but to serve, and to give His life a ransom for many," and that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have eternal life." Read of His life as the Man of Sorrows, of His agony in Gethsemane, of His death on the Cross, crushed not merely by physical agony, but by the weight of our iniquities, and you may then judge if there is any obligation so great as that under which we lie to Him, any loyal service so blessed as that of the Saviour. The gate may be strait, and we may have to leave some things outside, but it is held open lovingly by the pierced hand of our Redeemer, and it leads through a happy and fruitful life to eternal joys, to that land which the Scottish poet, whose religious ideal was so much higher than his own life or the current theology of his time, calls the "land of the leil." That happy country is near to me, but I hope separated from you by a long, useful and happy life; but let us all alike look forward to meeting beyond the river of death, in that promised land where He reigns who said, "Him that confesseth me before men will I confess before My Father that is in heaven."

In the meantime, you remain here to pursue useful work, I go to seek restored health elsewhere, and can only remember you in my prayers. Let us hope that when the winter is past we may meet once more, and that I may be able to congratulate you on well merited success, not merely in regard to the prizes and honours which few can obtain, but in that abiding education of the mind and heart which McGill offers to all her studious children without exception.

With earnest prayer for your highest welfare and success,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. WM. DAWSON.

#### EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY.

##### BUENOS AIRES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Ascertaining that the Medical College of Buenos Aires was out Calle Cordova, I betook me thither one afternoon to observe some of the characteristics of medical education in South America. After a very long walk I found myself standing opposite a very handsome, variegated building which I suspected must be the one I sought. Walking up the steps to the entrance, I summoned all my Spanish vocabulary—some twenty four words—to my aid, and asked the porter if this were the Medical School. Hearing in his answer nothing simulating *Medical School*, I cut him short and asked him "¿Puede es la escuela de medicos?"—pretty bum Spanish I suppose, but very effective, for he pointed up the street and said much more, at which I looked as wise as possible, muttered "Gracias," and struck out. (I afterwards found that this building was the "water supply.") In a few minutes I came upon a very handsome, stately structure, with "Instituto de Ciencias Medicas" above the entrance. This was unmitigable, so I entered only to encounter another porter whose Spanish puzzled me more than that of his fellow of the water-supply. A student standing in the corridor, with true Argentine hospitality, came to my rescue, and by means of five or six French and Spanish words of my vocabulary and five or six English words of his, our conversation was made to overlap sufficiently for me to learn that visitors should apply at the Registrar's office upstairs. As the Registrar would not be in until 3.30, my new friend and I entered upon a spirited conversation before the bulletin board comparing the curricula of the Argentine and Canada. This conversation was composed less of words than of sign language, but I found that their's is a seven year course. Presently we could find absolutely no further words or signs in common. So we stood there vainly kneading up our grey matter, conscious that we were closely bound by the ties of the medical profession and yet utterly estranged by the diversity of human speech. Suddenly the same thought struck us both, and with the greatest eagerness we offered each other a cigarette; we both accepted as eagerly and with the greatest good-will we stood there and smoked thoughtfully in silence. At 3.30 we shook hands heartily, and I repaired to the Registrar, whom I immediately asked if he spoke English. "Poco," said he. "Good," said I.

Whereupon I told him I was a Canadian medical student and wished to see the college. Again the Argentine hospitality became evident, and I was soon in the hands of a guide who was instructed to escort me from roof to basement.

The college building, like all buildings in that country, was provided with a central court yard overhung by a surrounding piazza on each floor. The court-yard was a veritable dream, paved with marble and luxuriant with plants. The corridors of the immense structure were wide and grand, hung with enormous paintings of medical folklore, and also paved with marble. The stairs were of marble, wide and commanding.

My guide escorted me first to the Histological laboratory. This I found to be a capacious, well-ventilated room most scientifically equipped and arranged. Each student had his own apparatus for hardening, cutting and maintaining sections,—a somewhat more arduous task than our own.

From here we went to the department of physiology, where I found in an ante-room two students clothed in long, white gowns preparing a rabbit for demonstration. On their turning to greet me, I was unable to say more to them than that I was a Canadian medical student visiting their college. They took me, together with their rabbit, to the laboratory where were assembled forty or more students who sat around a long table, the lecturer standing at one side expatiating on the phenomena of "vagus inhibition," while the demonstrators inserted the needle into the chest wall, and applied the electrodes first peripherally and then centrally. On the black-board were diagrams of Kemak's and Bidder's ganglia, at sight of which I fled back to my guide, who then conducted me around another laboratory among inductorias, myographs *et alia* of the latest improved and most expensive varieties; in short, an exceedingly fine laboratory with the very finest equipment.

Next we went to the chemical laboratories, organic and inorganic. These were large airy rooms, and, on enquiry, I found that in the organic chemistry each student was obliged to work out his reactions him-self, each having his separate desk and reagents for that purpose.

From this we went to the Department of Toxicology. Here I was in luck. Two men were at work upon an experiment. Presenting my card I was much gratified to be addressed by one of them in excellent English. He told me that he was a native Argentine, but his family, being of English origin, had been brought up according to English customs, and all had been taught the English language. The experiment he was performing consisted in putting a frog in a chamber saturated with poisonous vapor, and leaving him exposed for some hours. The problem was to find the exact weight of the poisonous substance absorbed by the skin of the frog. Of course, for such an experiment the most delicate apparatus and cal-

culaton were necessary. On looking about I was surprised to see my friend, whom I had met at the entrance of the college, seated at a table before half a dozen professional men who were casting questions at him on the symptoms and tests for poisoning by copper sulphate. He had first been compelled to test the solution and ascertain what it was. The leading examiner seeing a visitor in the room immediately stopped the examination, and, with that ever-present Argentine hospitality, hastened to greet me. Thought I, an Argentine visitor could hardly expect such treatment in Canada at exam. time.

I was then taken to the Council Rooms of the Faculty, the main Faculty-room being an enormous room or rather hall, draped with the richest draperies, hung with the rarest Medical works of art, and presenting a most awe-inspiring aspect to the humble student.

Thinking my guide had forgotten the Anatomical Department, I asked to see that. He motioned me to follow him. He led me from the building, directly across the street to the Clinic Hospital. Here surrounded by a high wall were several large buildings which included the Departments of Anatomy and Pathology with their museums, also the wards and out-patient department of the Hospital, and, last but not least, a well equipped gymnasium. My English-speaking friend had invited me to return on the following morning at seven o'clock to witness the operations of the day, that being the regular hour for operation,—selected on the ground that the patient at that time takes the anaesthetic best and affords the best results.

As it was now getting late and quite dark, I dismissed my guide with two paper dollars (about seventy-five cents, silver) and betook me back to the city, meditating impatiently upon the excellent products of Spanish cooking that awaited me.

#### MORNING.

Have you seen the golden morning  
From some mountain, in its splendour  
Ever widening, ever bright'ning  
Till earth's farthest shores are lighted?

O'er the earth a mist hangs eunt rous;  
O'er the hills a glimmer struggles;  
Soon the darkness, dark and slumbrous  
Will have folded and departed.

Darts of fire, gleams of glory  
Now shoot o'er the distant hill-tops,  
Glancing down the valleys hoary  
Wake the peasant, open the flowers.

Stars and moon hide in the brightness,  
Earth is fresh and green and smiling,  
Nature's robes sound the lightness  
Of the simple lives she treasures.

W. S. JOHNSON.

## Societies.

### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the above Society took place Friday, Dec. 8th.

The first item on the programme was an essay by Mr. Locheid, Arts '01, followed by a reading by Mr. Adams, Arts '02.

The subject for debate was:—"Resolved that the cheap publication of literature is injurious to the public."

The affirmative was supported by Messrs. Sims, Arts '03; Jack, Arts '02, and Ferguson, Arts '00.

The negative was upheld by Messrs. Locheid, Arts '01, Couture, Arts '03, and Viner, Arts '01.

The meeting decided in favour of the negative. Mr. MacNaughton acted as critic.

### Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Hackett, Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, addressed the men's meeting Sunday afternoon. Miss Grier, of St James Methodist choir, favoured the audience with a solo.

Students remaining in the city during the Christmas holidays will do well to leave their names and city addresses with the General Secretary at the Y.M.C.A. building.

## Athletic Notes.

A comparison of the scores of Harvard, Princeton and Yale made against opponents this fall shows that Harvard had less points scored against her than her sister Universities. Harvard played eleven games, Princeton thirteen and Yale ten. Harvard scored in all 210 points and had 10 points scored against her; Princeton scored 185 to 21 against her, and Yale 191 to 16 against her. Princeton seems to have met the most powerful combinations.

It is the intention of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association to send a track team to the Olympic games to be held at Paris in 1900.

Harvard has received a gift of \$25,000 with which to build a new boat-house. The gift is from the Harvard club of New York.

To develop punters and drop kickers, the University of Pennsylvania this year offered individual cups to the men winning the most points in a kicking tournament. The contest was open only to men playing on the 'Varsity team and those eligible for next year's team.

There are one hundred and twenty-five men in training for Cornell's track team. If possible she

will send a team to take part in the Olympian games at Paris next summer. The cost of sending a team is estimated at \$2,000.

Richardson, Brown University's star half back, whom some critics class as the greatest running half back in the country, is only 5 feet 4 inches in height, and his peculiar build makes him look even smaller than this.

Among the Yale and Harvard men who went to England to take part in the games with Oxford and Cambridge the following have done good work on their College elevens—Burden, Boal, Hollowell, and Daly, of Harvard, and Spitzer, Dupce, Fincke and Brown of Yale.

In the Canadian Intercollegiate League games this season Toronto Varsity scored 63 points to her opponents' 13, Queens 20 points to her opponents' 24 and McGill 22 points to her opponent's 56.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Intermediate Hockey League, held Saturday night, Mr. C. Cartwright '00 was elected president for the ensuing year. Mr. Cartwright is also President of McGill Hockey Club.

## FROM THE THEATRES.

So thoroughly an original and up-to-date a production as "The Three Little Lambs" must necessarily make a hit in Montreal or any other city. It belongs to that peculiar class of attraction known as musical comedy, made up of pretty music, bright dialogue and pretty stage pictures all strung together with the assistance of an almost imperceptible story.

On rare occasions do we see such a clever entertainment, and our provincial intellect must be very wide awake to catch all the light and witty sayings in the Three Little Lambs.

Miss Adele Ritchie is "starred" in the production, probably because she insists upon it, but there can be no doubt as to her being a very pretty and clever little person and the possessor of a charming voice. Yet to Miss Marie Cahill must be given a lion's share of praise, for to her intensely amusing comedy work is due much of the success of the evening. Miss Nellie Braggins, Messrs. Hitchcock, Laurence,

Wiffen and Philp head a company that present what will be to a great many people the most amusing production seen in Montreal for many a long day.

"The Purple Lady" at the Academy is also highly entertaining. It is a Rosenfeld farce fresh from a successful run in New York, and it is presented by a very capable company. The story is one of violent entanglements and absurd situations impossible to describe. Luckily, the company is one able to handle a delicate theme without coming down to the vulgar or suggestive. In fact one would hardly care to see it in the hands of a mediocre company. Miss Maxwell makes a capable leading woman. She is advertised as one of the original Gibson women for reasons best known to her advance agent. It would never be guessed if you were not told. However, Miss Maxwell no doubt appreciates that there are other classes of pretty women besides the Gibson ideal.

## Class Reports.

### ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The last luncheon of the "Century Class" was held at the Royal Victoria College on Saturday, December 2nd. It was a great success, though we regretted the absence of Miss Rotke and Miss Jackson through illness. The crimson and white decorations were carried out very prettily even to the dainty and original menus. All went merrily, and we recalled our Sophomore luncheon with much pleasure not unmingled with sadness in thinking of those who have left our ranks. We drank the usual toasts, but we emptied our glasses most enthusiastically to the warden, tutors and Royal Victoria College.

We fought for knowledge side by side,  
We tilted four years with glee,  
Next spring we'll scatter far and wide  
From the Island to B. C.

Professor—Let us say it's the morning. Jupiter is in quadrant on the right hand side of the sun; is it morning or evening, ladies?

Brilliant student—The morning!

### DELTA SIGMA.

The annual lecture of the Delta Sigma Society was held on Monday, Dec. 4, at 4.30 p.m.

Miss Oakeley delivered the lecture on "Conditions of Genius" to a large audience assembled in the Students' Common room.

The lecture was a masterly one, and thoroughly appreciated, and enjoyed by all present. At its conclusion, the President, Miss Dey, thanked Miss Oakeley in the name of the Society for so kindly giving the address.

Miss Molson, Vice-President, then presented a large bouquet of red and white roses to Miss Oakeley as a token of the heart-felt pride which the Society felt in the interest which she was exhibiting towards it.

In reply Miss Oakeley expressed the honor which she felt in becoming in any measure identified with the Society.

The audience then adjourned to the library and reading-room where refreshments were served, and the scholastic calm so characteristic of these rooms disappeared in the festive scene which followed.

Great credit is due to the Committee for the excellent arrangements made to ensure the success of the afternoon.

### BASKET BALL.

The grand game of the season is to be held next Thursday afternoon in the R.V.C. Gymnasium—that is providing six players can be found daring and audacious enough to answer the challenge the Senior team has made to any who are willing to enter the lists.

### REPORT OF THE Y. W. C. A.

The last meeting of the Y. W. C. A. for 1899 was held December 6th. Our former President, Miss King, B.A., was the leader, and took the subject of her talk from the fifth chapter of St. Luke. The speaker dwelt particularly on the blessedness of coming to Christ ourselves and the duty of bringing others. The meeting then closed with two short prayers and the hymn, "Oh, for a Faith that will not shrink."

### ARTS '00.

A meeting of the Undergraduates' Society was held last Thursday. Some of the social lights of the Fourth Year were chosen for divers functions which shall be nameless at present. Mr. Percy Molson was unanimously elected Captain of the Arts hockey team. Messrs. Nutter, White, Carlyle and Parkins were asked to assist in the sale of tickets for the University dinner.

We congratulate Mr. Hardy on his recovery from a very serious illness. We hope to have him with us again after the holidays.

R-df-rd says he wants a Life Rescue Medal. He was stepping over an open trap-door with a heavy weight in his hand, a professor was beneath the trap, on the floor below, and he didn't drop the weight.

We were to have had our Class photo taken at Notman's at 1.30 last Saturday. Every man in the Year was visible for a few minutes between 1 and 2 o'clock, but there were not enough at the same instant to make a decent group. The difficulty might have been overcome by slowly passing a roll of film through the camera, and recording each man's physiognomy on it as he fitted through the studio.

There is a rumor afloat that Gui posed as model for the six waltzing marionettes in Murphy's window. 'Tis a base libel. However, the story probably arose from their striking resemblance to the six distinct images obtained by *viewing* our cherub through a diffraction grating.

1902.

The past football season has been a triumphant one for our team. In all our matches not a single point was scored against us while other years were defeated by such scores as 1-0, 10-0 and 31-0.

With apologies to a translation of Livy IX:

"The Chemistry people finding that, instead of an off-day on December 20th, the idea of holding the exam. was renewed, not only felt in their minds a foreboding of all the consequences which would ensue, but saw them in a manner before their eyes."

A marvellous exhibition of endurance and elocution was given about a week ago in the French class. A young man planted himself before his fellow students, and French poetry rolled from his mouth as though Victor Hugo had come again to life and was addressing an audience of notables. As a reward for his work, the elocutionist received a fine prize. Now, there is another man who can do any amount of talking, but it has not yet been announced that a prize is forthcoming for his eloquence.

1903.

There are many technical terms which are quite suggestive, and the irony of which is, at the same time, very easy to appreciate. How many, oh how many exercises in "sight translation" are literally "unseen" in the class-room!

Evidently, the majority of the Freshmen are devoted admirers of Kipling. The lecturer in English Composition recently suggested to his class that they write essays on the afore-mentioned author; and, though he made a special request for adverse criticisms, he was unable to obtain anything but comments of the most laudatory nature. There is no man like Rudyard when the critic spares the lash.

Speaking of essays brings to mind a reminiscence of school-life. A pupil was required to write an essay on "Cats." He began his composition as follows:—

"There are many kinds of cats—tom-cats, tiger-cats, pole-cats, mules, birds and various other kinds of insects."

SCIENCE.

1900.

*Electrical and Mechanical Report.*

After lunch on Monday, the Electricals and Mechanicals were seen wending their way *via* McGill St. to the Gould Cold Storage Co.'s warerooms on the corner of Foundling and Grey Nun streets.

Prof. Durley was there awaiting our arrival, and it is needless to say that he was kept busy answering innumerable questions and explaining the working of the plant. To Prof. Durley we wish to extend our thanks.

After inspecting the plant we visited the room containing geese, chickens, turkeys, etc. When "Wang" got in they thought he was a stray chicken, Kruger was looking for his Xmas dinner, and the Master mind found his pockets too small for a goose, and looked as if he was sorry he had not brought a bag with him. We are also extremely obliged to Horatio and Hobby who wasted their valuable time in explaining the build and working of the motor which generates the power for the plant.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Walker, of the Mechanical class, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

There are about thirty subscribers to the Outlook in the year, over twenty of whom have paid up.

1902.

Have you seen the latest novel by our stalwart Scotchman "Archie"? The title, "When Cupid shoots or how I carried the school bag," is quite suggestive, and the book is really magnificent. The scene of the story is laid on Sherbrooke street, and the incidents are drawn from the author's own personal experience. Secure a copy at once, as the first edition will soon be exhausted.

A remarkable platonic friendship has sprung up between our stalwart Newfoundlander and his swarthy French neighbor. Wonderful developments are looked for. Our Class is rapidly coming to the front.

We, as a class, desire to express our heartfelt sympathies for that member of '02 who has lately suffered such a severe loss. The severing of family ties brings pain and sorrow that none but those who have experienced it can appreciate. But these things must be. The world is full of sadness and bereavements. As Longfellow so beautifully expresses it:—

Let us be patient  
These severe afflictions not from the ground arise,  
But often heavens celestial benedictions  
Assume this dark disguise."

In the reports which the printer managed to lose for us we mentioned the fact that Mr. Archie Meyers had been elected Captain of the Hockey team for the coming season. We also mentioned the fact that Mr. J. Coulson represented our Year at the Third Year Dinner.

1903.

Wool pulling seems to be a favorite pastime with a good many of our fellows just now, and some are becoming very expert as it.

Mr. Yuile has been elected Captain of our Hockey team. According to present indications we expect a crack team this year. Messrs. Graham and Cameron were chosen for the Hockey Committee.

Since one of the swinging doors of the main entrance to the Engineering building has been fastened, and the other fixed so that it will only open one way, nearly everyone passing in and out is seen to either body-check the fastened door or give a mighty tug the wrong way at the other.

News is at a premium just now, as everyone in the Year is hard at work preparing for the three finals which are almost upon us.

MEDICINE 1900.

A non-official meeting was held last week, "Football Fellows excluded," for the purpose of arranging for a dinner in honor of the men who didn't go to the Transvaal, but, like good sports, stayed at Old McGill and battled for the Gun Cup. It was decided that the dinner should be given next Wednesday at the Balmoral.



The guest of Honor will be the esteemed donor of the Cup, Dr. N. D. Gunn.

Ward Clinic at Montreal General Hospital :

Clinician—What is the diagnosis in this case? After many brilliant answers had been given, Professor Pittis, of Timbuctoo, was called on, who came very near to the right thing, but, "gentlemen," said the Clinician, "to clinch the diagnosis we will call on the Pope whose decision is always final." And it was.

Ward Clinic at Royal Victoria Hospital :

Clinician—To patient who is suffering from a heart lesion with loss of compensation. Will you please get into bed and lie down.

Patient—I never lie.

Clinician—You must be a George Washington.

Clinic at Royal Victoria Hospital : Shortly after St. Andrew's Day Cr-z-ier is asked to write *Atheosis* on the board, but, failing to hear the spelling given by a member of the Class, commences by writing *Mag*, and, true to his native land, one of the men on the benches unconsciously adds--*is*—*Hagis*.

1901.

Instead of holding the usual Surgical Clinic in the Operating Theatre last week at the M. G. H., it was held at the Royal Theatre. A most entertaining and instructive? clinic was held. Mr. M-ck-y was called down to the front, but not having read the case up he was let off. The role was called and showed but two absentees,—Mr. P-n-r and Mr. Will--ms, but he made up for it by attending the clinic with Dr. Stent-f-rd in a box—the next day. A most interest case was that of an enlarged mouth, it was inoperable.

A most amusing "slip of the tongue" occurred last week at the R. V. H. Mr. Hattie J-hns-n was called to the floor. The Professor, desiring another man, called out, "Are there any more j(ay)s in the room? Mr. Delancey J-hns-n immediately went to the front. Off course no harm was meant.

The Year will be glad to hear of the speedy recovery of Mr. MacAlear, who was with us last year.

Mr. MacAlear has recovered wonderfully, and feels quite strong and well—but fears he will be unable to join us again owing to our severe climate.

We can only hope the Year will show an equal amount of sound judgment concerning the new idea of an oral examination in Clinical Chemistry as it showed about the examination in Bacteriology.

#### LAW NOTES.

It is reported that only the *Herald's* explanation saved Mr. W-st-r from going into mourning over recent events in Manitoba.

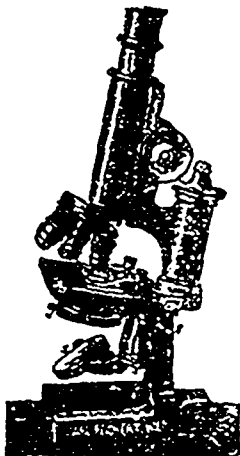
Mr. B-rk- wants to know what is the punishment for an accessory after the fact in a case of suicide.

We understand that Mr. W-st-r is about to publish a book, to be entitled "My *Impressions* of Celebrated Criminal Cases." The Second and Third Years have already been favored with an extract, judging from which it is certain the book will be the success of the year.

Mr. M-cm-st-r will commence his course of lectures on "The Law of Subjective Crime" on Monday next at 4 p.m. There will be lectures on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at the same hour. The course is expected to be quite new; in fact, the only one of the sort ever delivered and eminently instructive. It is certain to attract considerable notice.

Like as an invalid cat longeth for the healing catnip, so doth your scribe long for the blessed time when he will not have to sit up in the middle of the night cudgelling the place where his brain ought to be for something not too perceptibly insane to put in the *OUTLOOK*.

Glorious Old Christmas will shortly be here, which will give to the weary laborer who is not by any means a titore, a resting space of at least three weeks, during which no *OUTLOOK* will haunt his dreams and give him nightmare.



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### STORIES OF BRITISH PLUCK;

At Home and Abroad.

No. LV.—GLENCOE AND ELANDS LAAGTE.

(From Sketchy Bits, October, 1899.)

The battle of Glencoe was fought on Friday, Oct. 20th. The night had been fine, but the firing from the enemy's outposts prevented much sleep. About two in the morning we heard that the enemy was about to advance, and about an hour after one of the pickets came in hatless with the news that they had had a brush with the Boers, who were in large numbers, hidden by the darkness. Desultory firing went on for some time; then two hours of cautious silence; and then about six a.m. a shell came hurtling over the British camp.

The Boers were now on the top of the hill, which is nearly 1,000 feet high, and entirely commanded the town of Dundee. The fire was continued, and on the summit of the heights dim figures could be seen moving in the light of the early dawn. The hearts of our brave fellows began to be stirred now. The enemy were showing fight at last, and the boys began to think of Majuba.

For about ten minutes the Boer shells came shrieking into camp, doing little injury except frightening the horses. Then the British guns gave voice, and a tremendous duel began. The top of the hill swarmed with figures, but soon they became fewer in number as our shells, splendidly aimed, burst amid groups of Boers. They evidently didn't like Lyddite. Two batteries of artillery now galloped out, and took up a position in the open. Here they began a tremendous fire, and within twenty minutes the Boer guns were silenced.

Then came a lull again, but the Boers

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quickly commenced rifle practice, which was exceptionally good. Our men meanwhile, with hearts beating high with hope of victory and the avenging of old wrongs, were being prepared for the final rush.

The hill is awful in its aridness, and its precipitate sides almost inaccessible. On they rushed, the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers, the officers leading them with superb bravery. Straight on in the face of an awful fire went the English and Irish united in the brotherhood of arms. They would not dream of obstacles, they clambered up rocks that seemed beyond the power of man to climb. They reached the top, amid triumphant yells, and the Boers finding them rally into line and seeing the long line of steel, turned and fled.

While the Dublins and Royals castled after them in terrible pursuit, the Leicestershires caught them in the flank, and into the broken and flying ranks the 15th Hussars plunged. It was while issuing orders to the gallant regiment that General Sir W. P. Symons was shot in the stomach, and had to give over the command to General Yule. Poor Symons! When he was struck he told his men it was "all right," he would be with them next day. But he had received his death wound, and in a few days after his body, wrapped in the Union Jack, was placed in the grave in the cemetery of Dundee. As the Boers turned tail when the Leicestershires came rushing round the foot of the hill, the 15th Hussars were ordered to pursue. And well they carried out the task—chasing them for miles, and leaving piles of dead and wounded on the plain. The rout of the enemy was complete. All their baggage and guns were taken, and at the moment they streamed down the hill in wild confusion towards the main road the slaughter was terrible. They knew at this point that their retreat was cut off, and to the awful cry of "Majuba—Majuba!" the British buckled to their dread work. The Boers were greatly demoralized.

Meanwhile Sir George White had been busy at Elands Laagte, where the railway had been cut and where our commander deemed it wise to give the enemy a lesson. Two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery, with the mounted troops, reconnoitered for twelve miles along the Newcastle Road, where the open country made it easy for cavalry operations. The Boer outposts retreated, and we took some prisoners, who mistook us for their own men. The position in which the Boers were entrenched was a sugar-loaf shaped hill, and under this they were entrenched with big guns and Maxims.

On both sides were strong kopjes, in which were three big guns commanding the country on all sides. The Boers opened on an armoured train, and our artillery were at once brought

up, and drove the enemy from their guns.

The Boers fought pluckily, and a terrific duel of artillery went on for some time. Then came the rush that few foemen seem able to withstand. At a quarter past six, the Devons, half the Gordons, half the Manchester and the Imperial Light Horse advanced and stormed the heights. Twice they wavered under the awful fire; then, with loud cheers and cries of vengeance, they dashed forward once more, sweeping over the rocks, and bayoneting the enemy. The Boers—astounded by the onslaught—hoisted a flag of truce, and surrendered. The few hundreds who fled were seen to by the 5th Lancers, who pursued, galloping through and through their ranks in the dark. In this battle Commander Koch (since dead) was captured and his son killed, while Commander Viljoen and Joubert's nephew (Piet Joubert) were killed. The Gordons—who ought to know—say the storming of Dargai was nothing to the scene at Elands Laagte, and it was undoubtedly another splendid triumph of the British arms.

At the moment I write this great things are looming in the distance. Our Government has declared it will brook no foreign interference. If there is an attempt of this kind made I shall, no doubt, have some big naval fights to record.

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Small Willie, after eating two pieces of pie at dinner, asked for a third. "Why, Willie," said his father, "you must not eat so much, or people will call you a pig. You know what a pig is, don't you?"

"Yes, pa," replied the precocious youngster. "A pig is a hog's little boy."

William IV., when Duke of Clarence, kept some racehorses, but would seem to have had but an indifferent knowledge of the sport. His trainer once asked him what he would send down to run at Ascot, when the Sailor King replied, "Why, send the whole squad, first-raters and gunboats. Some of them, I suppose, must win."

Customer: "Look here, Isaac Israel, you miserable old cheat, I've only worn this coat once, and all the colour is gone clean out of it!" Isaac Israel: "Vy, you've been wearin' him in the sun!" Customer: "Of course, why not?" Isaac: "Vy, ven you shose that colour, did you say a vord about the sun? No; all you talked of vas the shade!"

V. St. J.

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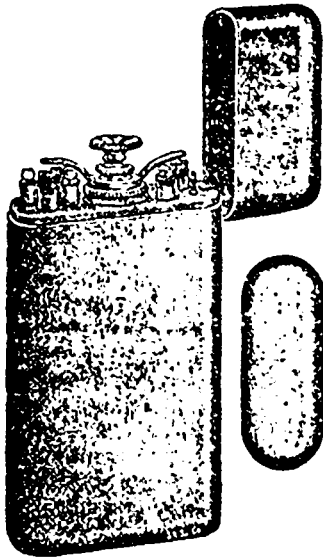
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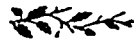
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