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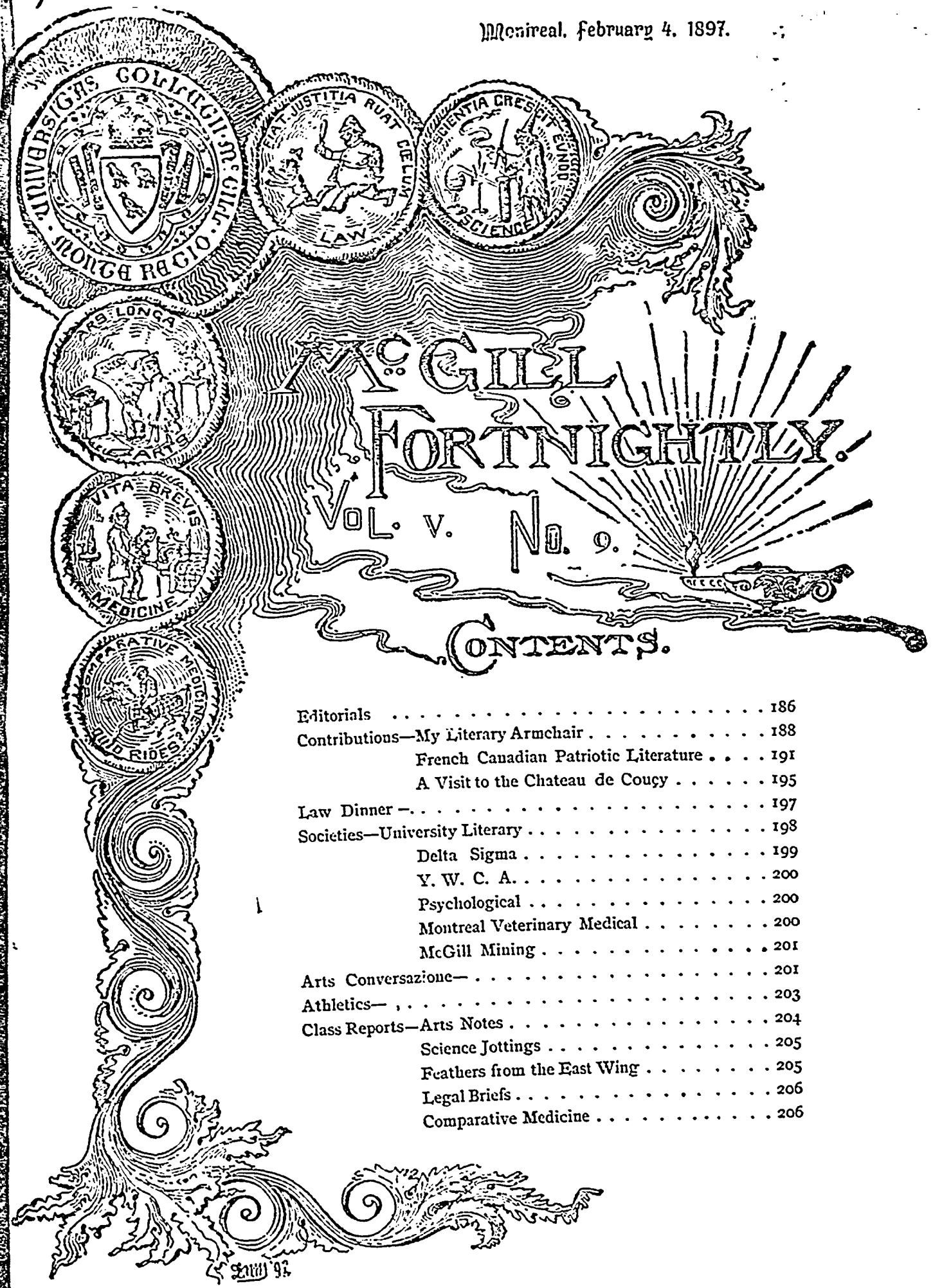
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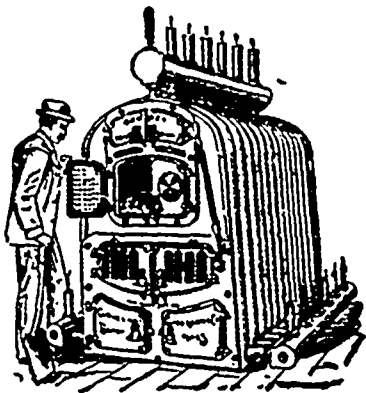
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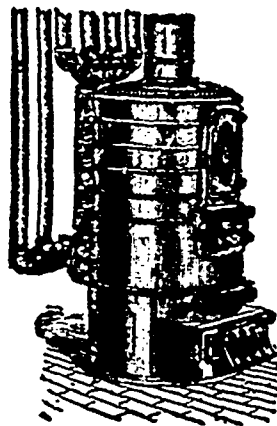
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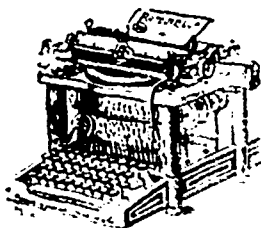
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In Memoriam.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON.

Since the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY went to press, an event has happened which has cast a gloom over Alma Mater, and excited feelings of sorrow in the hearts of all her friends. On the fourth of January last, Sir Joseph Hickson, for many years past one of McGill's most useful and devoted governors, succumbed to an attack of paralysis, after a painful illness of several weeks. Sir Joseph's public career as General Manager of one of our greatest railway systems, and his prominence in numerous business and benevolent enterprises, renders it superfluous to expatiate on the incidents of a life so well-known to all Canadians. He was not a native of our country, having first seen the light of day at Utterburn, in the county of Northumberland, England, in the year 1830. His Canadian career began in 1861, from which time he has been identified with the rapid growth of the Grand Trunk Railway. When barely forty-four years of age, he was appointed General Manager, and immediately gave proof of his profound knowledge of finance, his skill as an executive officer, and his intimate acquaintance with men. When he entered on his duties, the railway was a line of barely a thousand miles in length; when he left the service, it possessed a mileage of nearly four thousand miles, and the receipts had grown from seventy thousand to half a million dollars weekly. His energies also found an outlet in many other channels, with that marvellous adaptability and capability for work which many give as

the true test of genius. He was President of several smaller railway systems, and director of several banks and companies. He severed his connection with the Grand Trunk in 1890, and since then has lived a life of comparative retirement. He was appointed chairman of the Prohibition Commission created by the Dominion Government to enquire into the question,—a commission which, we may say, is just beginning to bear fruit. In January 1890, the Queen, in recognition of Mr. Hickson's services to Canada, conferred on him the rank and title of Knight Bachelor. He was married in 1869, to Miss Catherine Dow, and leaves six children, of whom several are well known in McGill circles. It is with his labors in connection with McGill that our readers will be mainly interested. At the time of his death he was the senior of all but one of the governors. During the many years he has occupied this honorable position, he brought to bear those exceptional qualities which had won him such prominence in business. It is largely to the policy of confiding the interests of the University to the hands of such men as Sir Joseph that McGill owes the phenomenal development of late years. Among that rare array of able men, he held an enviable place, and his place will be hard to fill. To him, and such as he, can be applied the words of the poet, "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice." He has left the mark of his hand not only on McGill's stately buildings, but on the whole country, as far as the locomotive has penetrated, with all the blessings that follow in its wake.

IN spite of what our correspondent said to the contrary in the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY, the Glee and Banjo Club concert was not supported as it ought to have been, by the students. A financial deficit hangs, like a drawn sword, over the head of any club unlucky enough to incur one. The Glee and Banjo club were unfortunate in this respect, and as a *student's* club made an appeal to the students to help them wipe out this deficit. While the body of the house was fairly well filled with city people, the "gods," which should have been packed, was only about half-full.

The football club also incurred a deficit owing to the small grant allowed them by the *grounds committee*, and this, the most thoroughly student of all student organizations, also made its appeal without receiving an adequate answer. We consider that the state of affairs is a reproach to the student body of the University.

To whom can such clubs go for moral encouragement and financial support, if not to the students themselves, and if this be denied them, the burden of supporting such clubs falls on the shoulder of the few, with the imminent danger of eventually falling to the ground.

THE inter-collegiate debate has been held; the men from Toronto have come and gone, and have again carried off the honours of the debate. Our men, however, have reason to be proud of the showing that they made, and while not winning, they helped to make this debate go down in the history of the Literary Society as one of the best that has been held between these two colleges. The wisdom of appointing three judges was seen in the fact, that had a vote been taken among

the audience, the popular side would undoubtedly have been that of our own men. McGill lost, only by a very narrow margin indeed, and so far from being cast down by that fact, they are the more determined to make a supreme effort next year to recover their lost laurels.

A PROPOSAL has recently been put before the students by the Faculties, having for its object the shortening of the proceedings at Convocation. Two alternatives were proposed: to have one valedictorian for the three Faculties of Arts, Law and Science, or to have a separate day for each on which results would be announced, and the valedictory delivered, leaving the capping to be done on a later occasion. We think that we are expressing the sentiments of the large majority of the undergraduates when we assert that neither of these alternatives is satisfactory. Several attempts have been made to shorten the ceremonies, and we object to the brunt of the changes always falling on the undergraduates. Convocation day is essentially a Students' day, and it would require most urgent reasons to change the time-honored customs, which give us the right to our valedictories. The law students would not care to confide the delicate task of saying their adieux to an Arts' or Science man, and this feeling is decidedly mutual. It is not the valedictories that take up the most time on these occasions; nor are they generally the least interesting part of the ceremony. Let the time allowed each speaker be limited, if necessary, but keep our valedictories and all the other observances that go to make of this occasion the red letter day *par excellence* in the students' calendar.



Contributions.

MY LITERARY ARMCHAIR.

"Blessings be with them—and eternal praise,
Who gave us nobler loves, and nobler cares.
The poets, who on earth have made us heirs
Of truth and pure delight by heavenly lays!"

It is a truism that men are prone to believe their own products superior to those of other people: but all men are not equally ready to confess this belief. Differences of temperament exist that govern the expression of the feelings. There have been taciturn men in all ages, and there have been others surprisingly ready to share their hopes and fears with their fellows. When we meet one of this class in actual life we call him gushing, "simplicity itself;" when we meet him in a book of verses we say, how "candid," "simple," "open," and think him all the nobler for it. It is a poet's privilege to be communicative and self-confident; yet it is a privilege that has been accepted with different degrees of readiness by poets of different nationalities.

So, when Horace in the epilogue to the first three books of his odes expresses his confidence in the immortality of his work—*ceteri monumentum aere perennius*—we do not feel like questioning the propriety of the statement. Byron, on the other hand, holds Southey up to ridicule for an assertion far less bold.

In reading Greek verse the self-appreciation of the poet attracts our attention. Sappho states that her name will live in the memory of posterity. Theognis, a Megarian gnomic poet of the sixth century B.C., addressing Cyrnus, the subject of his poems, says:—

"I have given thee wings with which thou mayest raise thyself gently aloft and soar o'er the boundless ocean and the whole earth. At feasts and banquets every where shalt thou be present reclining on the lips of many, . . . and when thou hast gone beneath the caverns of the murky earth, down into the sorrow-stricken realms of Hades, not e'en in death shall thy glory die, but thou, O Cyrnus shalt have an ever deathless name among men. To and fro, through the land of

Hellas shalt thou pass,—aye, and up along the islands of the Ægean, crossing o'er the monster-teeming barren sea, not mounted on the backs of steeds, but borne by virtue of the gracious gift of the violet-crowned Muses; for to all who care for song, even among future generations, shalt thou be the theme so long as earth and sun endure."

Philoxenos, another early poet, composes a last will and testament for his poetry in this wise:—

"To the gods I bequeath my dithyrambs, perfect specimens, each crowned for a victory won; them I dedicate to the Muses who have kept watch o'er me. Let Love and Wine be guardians."

In Pindar, the greatest lyric poet of Greece, "is discerned," says Gildersleeve, "the lofty self-consciousness of genius." "He is," he tells us himself, "far-famed among the Greeks in every land for wisdom," "the divine bird of Zeus, in comparison with whom the jays and ravens chatter ineffectual stuff." In his contempt for his rivals "he seems," as has been said, "to rise to the stature of Apollo himself in his contempt of the Python brood."

Pindar is a thorough believer in the divine nature of the poetic inspiration; and it is only through this trust—that his song is of God himself—that his proud self-assertion is reconciled with the precept that "pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall;" that undue arrogance offends against Nemesis and awakens the dread Furies to hurry men on to their doom,—a belief which dominated Greek ethical thought of Pindar's time.

Aristophanes, in the Wasps, tells the Athenians plainly that "they are poor judges if they do not appreciate highly his comedy; for never have they heard a play like this before. True, fools may think it mean and low, but not a jot cares he. He will rest his reputation on the judgment of reflective men."

But it is among the Romans that the poet felt least shame in asserting his confidence in the favorable judgment of posterity. The early epic

poets and dramatists would be considered exceedingly presumptuous in the nineteenth century. The Epitaphs of Naevius and Plautus, written by themselves, indicate the possibilities among the early Romans in this direction.

Naevius writes:—

"If it were allowed to immortals to weep for mortal men, the goddess Muses would weep for the poet Naevius; and so, when he was consigned to the keeping of Orcus men forget how to speak Latin at Rome."

That of Plautus runs as follows:—

"Upon the death of Plautus, Comedy mourned, the stage was deserted and Laughter, Mirth, Gaiety, and Verses without number, all joined in lamentations o'er him."

The epitaph of Ennius, if written by himself, is of a similar character:—

"Behold, fellow-countrymen, the sculptured form of Ennius in his old age! I am he who gave life and color to the mighty deeds of your sires. Let no one weep at my loss nor indulge in sadness at my funeral; for I am still alive and flit back and forth through the lips of men."

If it was not written by himself it might have been: for he naively tells us that "his poems shall be esteemed splendid far and wide among the peoples of the earth."

"Terence," says Mackail, "is a sort of literary Robespierre: one seems to catch the premonitory echoes of well-known phrases, "degenerate condition of literary spirit, backsliding on this hand and on that, I, Terence, alone left incorruptible. Three times there is a reference to Plautus and always with a tone of chilly superiority which is too proud to break into an open sneer."

The two great poets "whose sweet breath precluded those melodious bursts that fill the spacious times" of Rome's first Emperor with sounds that have outlived the Eternal City itself, are unique for their modesty in the literary history of their nation. The magnitude of his self-assigned task—to free the world from superstitious terrors—the awe which he felt in the presence of his divine master, and the profoundness of his belief in the hopeless struggle of human life as of creatures groping painfully in the dark,

pressed in upon the mind of Lucretius and humbled his spirit to a fuller appreciation of the futility of human endeavour.

Catullus, "the tenderest of Roman poets nineteen hundred years ago," in the "first intoxication of his happiness," when he basked in the loving glances of flashing blue-eyed Lesbia: in the awful anguish that penetrates his soul upon the revelation of her faithlessness; in the bitterness of the hate with which he responded to her contempt, disregarded the "talk of older people" and vowed that

"War'ly cares, and war'ly men
May a' gae tapsalteerie, O."

What a change when we come to Horace! "Mayhap my sportive trifles will live for more than one cycle," yields to "I have erected a monument more lasting than bronze. I shall not all die. My fame shall go on and increase while Rome's Capitol stands, glorying in the veneration of the world."

The Roman poets of the Augustan age, as well as many of their imitators in later periods, identified their lease of life with the existence of the centre of Rome's authority, the Capitol. The Sibyl had predicted that the "Capitol would be the head of the habitable world until the dissolution of the Universe," and so to live while the Eternal City lived might well satisfy even the most ambitious poet. Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Propertius, Martial, Phaedrus, all declare that so long as Rome rules the world their poetry shall endure.

Let us now pass over the many years that fall between the literary coteries of Maecenas and Messalla and the nineteenth century school of poetry. The nations of the ancient world, great and small, crumbled and fell to pieces through their own rottenness; chaos and darkness followed; then cosmos and civilization were again slowly evolved, and now, as we draw nigh to the close of a most eventful period of modern life and thought, we, "the fruit of all the ages," "quotations from all our ancestors," must humbly

acknowledge our indebtedness to the great writers of Rome and Greece. Gone is the glory of the Capitol, gone the Eternal City; the hand of time rested heavily on the mother of our modern civilization; the people of Athens have been chastened well nigh unto destruction; yet Virgil and Lucretius, Horace and Catullus; Sophocles and Aeschylus, Pindar and Homer still live to bring the comforts of literature to peoples whose ancestors were known to them only as inhospitable dwellers in the barren places of the earth.

Statesmen may read the records of the past and thereby be enabled to provide more wisely for the future; legislators may study ancient constitutions and enactments and come to interpret the order of the Universe, we trust, more rationally; all men may reflect upon the vicissitudes of Fortune and bow the head in humbleness and awe. Philology teaches us to be lowly.

How are the poets affected? Burns may be said to have ushered in the nature-school of poetry we admire so much at the present time. Coila, his "native Muse," appears to him in his "Vision" and speaks thus:—

"Thou canst not learn, nor can I show,
To paint with Thomson's landscape glow;
Or wake the bosom melting throe,
With Shenstone's art;
Or pour, with Gray, the moving flow
Warm on the heart.

Yet all beneath the unrival'd rose,
The lovely daisy sweetly blows;
Though large the forest's monarch throws
His army shade,
Yet green the juicy haw thorn grows
Adown the glade."

What a contrast to Ovid's trumpet blast!

"I have completed a work which neither the wrath of Jove, nor fire, nor steel, nor even 'devouring Time' can destroy."

Wordsworth had a mission which he believed as divine as Pindar did his. Yet how different are they! Pindar, the god-like bird of Zeus, sits on the sceptre of his deity and screams forth defiance to the crows and jays who have presumed

to match themselves against him. His rivals were no less than Simonides and Bacchylides.

Wordsworth says:—

"If thou indeed derive thy light from Heaven,
Shine, Poet, in thy place and be content!
The Star that from the zenith darts its beams
Visible though it be to half the earth,
Though half a sphere be conscious of its brightness,
Is yet of no diviner origin,
No purer essence, than the one that burns,
Like an untended watch-fire on the ridge
Of some dark mountain; or than those which seen
Humbly to hang, like twinkling wintry lamps,
Among the branches of the leafless trees."

That men may learn to love the daisy is his mission:—

"Rear who will a pyramid;
Praise it is enough for me,
If there be but three or four
Who will love my little flower"

Byron's cynicism hardly allowed him to think a serious thought on such a question. These verses may reveal his attitude as well as any:—

"Go little book from this my solitude!
I cast thee on the waters—go thy ways!
And if, as I believe, thy vein be good,
The world will find thee after many days.
When Southey's read and Wordsworth's understood,
I can't help putting in my claim to praise—
The first four rhymes are Southey's, every line;
For God's sake, read (r!) take them not for mine."

With a quotation from Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, which lets us see the humbleness of his ambition, and at the same time explains it, this essay will close:—

"What hope is here for modern rhyme
To him, who turns a musing eye
On songs, and deeds, that lie
Foreshorten'd in the tract of time?"

There mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to curl a maiden's locks;
Or when a thousand moon's shall wane

A man upon a stall may find,
And, passing, turn the page that tells
A grief, then changed to something else,
Sung by a long forgotten mind.

But what of that? My darken'd ways
Shall ring with music all the same;
To breathe my loss is more than fame,
To utter love more sweet than praise."

FRENCH-CANADIAN PATRIOTIC LITERATURE PREVIOUS TO 1848.

For a proper comprehension of the patriotic literature of the first half of this century a few words of historical introduction are necessary. They will be made as few as possible.

In order to diminish the inevitable friction of the French and English races in Canada, Mr. Pitt divided the country by the Act of 1791 into two Provinces, called respectively Upper and Lower Canada. Lower Canada was almost entirely French. Each Province received the gift of responsible Government, with a House of Assembly to be elected by the people and a Legislative Council or Upper House to be chosen by the Crown. For some time the rivalry of the two races was held in check by the new constitution. The French were heartily in sympathy with Great Britain's foreign policy. The first Assembly which met in December 1792, in its reply to the Governor's message announcing that war had been declared by France, expressed horror of the events which had occurred in that country and prayed for the success of the King's forces. Indeed, the French congratulated themselves heartily on their British connection throughout the Revolution. They elected British representatives and applied themselves with cordial good-will to the study of Constitutional Government. Not until about fifteen years after the passing of the Act which had created this new situation, did the French begin to be keenly conscious of the disfavor shown to their race and religion. They were seldom chosen for the Legislative Council or the Executive Council. They were thus excluded from a share in the actual government of the colony in which they formed the over-whelming majority. Their religious leaders were not treated with the same respect as the highest officers of the Protestant religion.

The establishment of a French-Canadian newspaper *Le Canadien* in 1806, a journal professedly intended to explain to the French their rights as British subjects, proved to be an event of importance in the relations of the races. From that moment discord reigned, and although at subsequent periods there were frequent truces

in the fight, although generous and never-to-be-forgotten deeds were done by the French in 1812 in defence of the colony against the invading Americans, we may say that the conflict now begun between the dominant race and the old inhabitants of Canada was the main business of the next thirty years. This conflict is echoed in characteristic fashion by the verse-makers and budding poets of the day.

By the year 1818 the House of Assembly, which now consisted almost entirely of French members, had learned and exercised the power which it possessed to stop supplies. During the four years which preceded 1827, it voted none; the Government was carried on by means of advances made from the military chest. In this year, the Governor Lord Dalhousie refused to sanction the election of M. Papineau to the post of Speaker. In the following year a colossal petition was presented by the French inhabitants to the King. Throughout the years 1832, 1833, and 1834, dissensions and excitement were unremitting. In 1834 the Assembly drew up an imposing list of grievances known as the "Ninety-two Resolutions." The English Crown now intervened with more effect. It obtained a report on the state of the country, and on the strength of it virtually suspended the constitution of 1791. A section of the Province revolted (we have now arrived at the year 1837), but the revolt was promptly suppressed, and the leaders of the insurrection exiled. A second revolt in the following year was more effectually crushed. This time several of the rebels were sent to the scaffold, and a large number condemned to transportation. An Act of Union combined the two Canadas in 1841. Under the new *régime* the French soon obtained by constitutional means those privileges the refusal of which had caused them to rise in arms. Animated by a strong national spirit, which adversity and rebuffs have merely served to foster, recovering their solidarity on every occasion when threatened by the hereditary foe, the French-Canadians have won for themselves and possess to-day, all the rights of their Anglo-Saxon rivals.

Let us now turn to their literature. Its only

important characteristic during this time of conflict is its spirit of patriotism. This patriotism shows itself at times in unaffected love of country and of home. The historian Garneau, who was absent from Canada in the early thirties, furnishes us with good specimens of this class, e.g., in his *Le Canadien en France, Le Voyageur. Avant-tout je suis Canadien*, all of the date 1832. Morin in his *Chanson Patriotique*. Aubin in *Amour de la Patrie*, 1835, and Cartier in *O Canada mon Pays! mes Amours!*, 1835, write in the same strain. Morin exclaims with a warmth which can leave no doubt as to his sincerity:—

“Dars ma douce patrie
Je veux finir ma vie,
Si je quittais ces lieux chers à mon coeur
Je m'écrierais: j'ai perdu le bonheur.

This class of patriotic composition need not be referred to again. Occasionally, as we shall see, an enthusiast reminds his countrymen of the deeds of their kith and kin beyond the sea, of the wonderful career of Napoleon. Occasionally the ecclesiastical and counter-revolutionary character of the Canadian breaks forth, e.g., to retrace our steps for a moment, in *Le Canadien*, 1807, March 28th; 1808, Sept. 24th; 1809, June 23rd. Here Napoleon is assailed in violent or severely satirical language, but in the immense majority of instances the French Canadian *littérateur* or scribbler confines his interest to the little circle of his fellow-colonists and the conflict they are waging with the proud and dominant oligarchy. I propose to consider this latter class of patriotic composition first.

I have said that the great events of French Canadian political struggles are echoed in the verses of the poets. They are echoed but not mirrored. The verse-makers were slow to range themselves in line with the aspirations of their countrymen. Indeed, it is remarkable that the craft which expresses itself so openly to-day, and has frequently distinguished itself in recent times by the virulence and acerbity of its attacks, should have taken so long to forswear timidity of expression and phrasy loyalty.

Elsewhere I have spoken of the attitude of the French-Canadians towards the British Crown in the 18th century. In 1806 and 1807 the

Canadien produced certain satirical pieces protesting against the restriction of the favours of the Government to Englishmen, and also against the attempt to anglicise and impose the English language on the French population, (*vid.* the following numbers: 1806, Dec. 20th; 1807, Jan. 1st, Jan. 10th, Jan. 24th.) The issue of the 31st of January reprints cleverly enough a passage from Thompson's Seasons, lauding the sincerity and political generosity of the English, and on the 28th of May, 1808, the Canadians are urged to elect their own representatives. Apart from these rather timid expressions of patriotic feeling, the *Canadien*, which has been wrongly declared to contain as many patriotic couplets as leading articles during the four years of its existence, publishes, by way of verses bearing on the political situation, only enthusiastic expressions of loyalty or attachment to the British Crown. (*Vid.* 1807, Feb. 14th, Feb. 28th, Aug. 1st, Dec. 19th, Dec. 26th; 1809, Jan. 28th, June 3rd.) Before 1823 the *Répertoire National* reproduces no patriotic poetry. In that year, the first of the four during which the Assembly exercises its prerogative of stopping supplies, a time therefore of bitter parliamentary struggle and excitement, we find a colourless fable, in which the writer, D. B. Viger, applies an old *motif* to Canadian politics, and describes the Caledonian fox as carrying off the prey which a French-Canadian lion and bear by mutual conflict and struggle had rendered themselves powerless to retain. The years 1825 and 1828 furnish us with two songs, by Morin and the above mentioned Viger respectively, in which patriotism of the modern type is conspicuous by its absence. Viger advocates loyalty to the king, Morin glories in the security guaranteed by the power of England, of the land which is also the land of liberty. 1829 is the date of Isidore Bédard's *Hymne National* beginning *Sol Canadien, Terre Chérie*. It belongs to the class of New Year songs, is moderate in tone, manly, proudly self-assertive, not braggart. It calls on Canadians to respect the power of England their protector, but not to submit to the (English) enemies in their midst. If England's protection be withdrawn, he says,

his countrymen will maintain their position unaided. *Le Voltigeur*, anonymous, 1830, expresses the Canadian's willingness to defend the territory against the Americans, to lay down his life if need be, but the flag he fights for is not his own, and so he sings this touching refrain with its reservation of the heart:

Quelle est donc ma consigne?
Un mot anglais que je ne comprend pas
Mon père était du pays de la vigne;
Mon poste, non, je ne te l'aïse pas.

Cf. Fréchet's "Le Drapeau Angl. is."

At the outset the verse-makers distinguish carefully between the British Crown and the representatives of the British race in possession of power in Canada. In the course of time this distinction disappears in the execrations of maddened and unsuccessful resistance. But for many years after the tone of the versifiers has risen to a very high pitch, England continues to be execrated from the charges brought against the Canadian English, e. g. in *Plaintes et Espoir*, 1831; *Chanson*, 1831; *Anniversaire du 21 Mai*, 1833; *Le Premier Jour de L'An*, 1834; *Le Nouvel An*, 1840; one might also include Barthe's petitions for clemency to the young Queen in *Les Destinées de ma Patrie*, 1840, and *Les Douze Martyrs*, 1840.

In *Plaintes et Espoir*, 1831, and *Chant du Vieillard sur L'Etranger*, 1831, (the latter extraordinarily feeble) the patriotic note rises a tone. Conspirators, tyrants are striving to exterminate our nationality. Put no trust in the *zils intrus*. *Chanson*, 1831, speaks of the insolent rage of the *stranger*, of the breaking dawn of Canadian liberty. *Amis Compatriotes*, 1831, introduces a new but not a startlingly original idea; it exhorts to union, for union will insure success. Naturally this idea is not allowed to perish. We find it in *Bonheur*, 1834. *Le Canadien*, 1832, is more emphatic: thanks to our legislators we are triumphant now over the proud malicious fools who wished to enslave us. In *Dieu sauve le Canada*, 1833, we see an indistinct shadow cast by future events. The author hints that a time is coming when his countrymen may be free from the "shameful yoke." *L'Anniversaire du 21 Mai*, 1833, mourns for the fallen martyrs, calls for justice on their murderers,

1834 is the year of the 92 resolutions. It shows unwonted activity among the verse makers. The tone is shrill and threatening. The following are the more noteworthy of this critical time: *Le Premier Jour de L'An*—Vultures are rending the bosom of our dear country; *Pourquoi desespérer*, F. X. Garneau,—We would lay down our possessions, our lives, if need be, for liberty; *Le Retour*, J. E. Turcotte,—England is the vast *atelier* where chains are forged; *Les Français aux Canadiens*, N. Aubin, the tyrannical stranger is in your midst. Unite! Petitions are in vain. Follow the promptings of your blood! M. le Juge Routhier is right in calling this piece a thinly-veiled appeal to Canadians to rise in arms; *Chant Patriotique*.—We will be loyal to Canada and the Government, if we receive our liberty, but if our rights are threatened we will forget to obey; *Couplets en l'honneur de la Saint-Jean-Baptiste*, N. Aubin, 1835,—the peaceful habitant growing weary of the yoke of the king may rise in his power, and scatter his enemies. *A Salaberry*, Phelan, 1835, in verses of enormous turgidity censures the great de Salaberry himself, the most renowned hero since Lévis in French-Canadian Annals, since, by assisting the Crown to repel the invaders, he betrayed the cause of liberty. *A l'Hon. L. J. Papi-nau*, Turcotte, 1835, in language of some vigour as well as of considerable violence declares the indestructible right of Canadians to liberty. By force of arms they may regain what arms have taken from them. *L'avenir*, Angers, 1836, counsels the young men to take up arms in defence of their hearths and religion. *Reconciliation*, Angers, 1837— we will seize our swords, since all other means are unavailing, and "march like one man." This year and the following saw the culmination of the long struggle in two successive risings of a section of the French-Canadian population. Being unsupported by the clergy, they were suppressed without difficulty. The hopes of the patriots were cast down, and with hope fell the vapouring threats of the verses-makers. To ominous menace succeeded mourning and groans. *Un Canadien Errant*, Gérin-Lajoie, 1837, a sort of national Canadian hymn, voices

the feelings of Canadian exiles. *La voix d'une Ombre*, Angers, 1838, bewails the fallen brave—they have shed their blood for vain delusions. From their tombs they cry "Do not avenge us." But if their countrymen are enslaved, their memories will yet arouse the whole land to fury. This bard is evidently agitated by conflicting emotions. *A l'Hon. L. J. Papineau*, Barthe, 1838, laments the failure of this exiled martyr, but promises him a brilliant return to his country. *Aux Exilés Politiques Canadiens*, Barthe, 1838, (for the publication of this poem M. Barthe suffered imprisonment); *L'Insurrection*, Chaveau, 1838; *Le Banni*, 1839; *Oh soutez les jours de notre gloire*, 1840; *Le Songe*, Barthe, 1840; *Les Destinées de ma Patrie*, Barthe, 1840; *Les Douze Martyrs*, Barthe, 1840, and *Les Exilés*, Garneau, 1841, are all in the same mournful strain. In *Les Destinées de ma Patrie* and *Les Douze Martyrs* Barthe invokes the clemency of the young queen Victoria. A bolder tone animates young Chauveau's *Adieux à Sir John Colborne*, 1839. The departing Governor is charged with barbarous cruelty, with having reduced the population to a state of benumbed insensibility. In *L'Union des Canadiens*, 1841, Chauveau declares that the future belongs to the Canadians. This is the theme of *Le Lendemain*, 1841, *Mon Pays*, 1841, and *Extremes Poétiques*, Barthe, 1842. That the Canadians are not insensible to kind treatment, nor their verse-makers to the affability of a popular governor, is shown by the numerous pieces of this time which speak in terms of eulogy of Bagot.

I shall frequently have occasion to remark the self-centred existence of the French-Canadian. He does not like England. He has no sincere affection for France, because he has forgotten. At bottom he is interested in nothing but his parish and that enlarged parish which forms his mother country. This is not to be wondered at. The gallant resistance made at the time of the conquest by the Canadian militia had been

ill-appreciated in France; the people of rank and wealth, the cultivated and influential in every class except the clergy had left him to his loneliness and the enemy. The *Constituante* and the *Convention*, as Lefavre remarks, did not even mention Canada in their philanthropic effusions. In time Jean-Baptiste forgot the French *Régime*—although he continued to designate the people of France by the kindly title of *nos gens*. He watched with amazement the meteoric career of the great Napoleon, and in a few pieces which I shall presently mention, Napoleon is hailed by the professional verse-makers with admiration, and France with a more intimate note, that of affection. But this class of verse is not genuinely popular. It does not spring from the soil. It is cultivated by men of letters, who have learned from books and travelling to sympathize with their old home, and this will be seen to be characteristic of Canadian love for France at every period from that day to this. It is literary, not national.

At no period was the sentiment of loyalty to France lower than during the thirties. Almost three quarters of a century had elapsed since the cession of the colony. Intercourse had not yet been renewed with the mother-country. So the quantity of poetic literature devoted to the perpetuation of the French tradition is small. *A mes Compatriotes*, signed *Un Canadien*, 1831, reminds French-Canadians that they spring from the glorious stock which leads Europe. In *Épithète de Napoléon*, 1835, Aubin gives utterance in very turgid verse to enthusiastic admiration of Bonaparte. *Souvenir de Napoléon*, 1835, calls Napoleon "the glory of beloved France"—they, (Napoleon and France), should receive the tribute of our songs, our affection and admiration. *Le Canadien en France*, Garneau, 1832, *Le Réve du Soldat*, Garneau, 1838, endeavor to revive the French traditions, to awaken sympathy for the glories of France, of which the splendid cortège is made to pass before us.

L. R. G.

A VISIT TO THE CHATEAU DE COUÇY.

On Aug. 22nd last, it was my good fortune to be at Laon with a party of friends. As we were within twenty miles of the famous chateau de Couçy, we decided to visit it. Accordingly, we took the train next morning, and after about forty minutes ride arrived at Couçy.

The main part of the town and the castle are situated on a small mountain about two or three hundred feet high. The station is at the foot of the hill, so we had to climb up by a foot path.

On arriving at the top, we passed through an old stone gate into the town. The place is very old and is built almost entirely of limestone.

After déjeuner at the Boule d'Or, we set out for the château, which is situated at the extreme west of the town, where the mountain tapers off to a blunt point. This position renders the castle practically unassailable on three sides.

As we had not paid much attention in choosing our route, but had merely walked towards the castle, we soon found ourselves at the walls but with no entrance in sight. We had to make almost a complete circuit of the castle before reaching the entrance.

This gave us an excellent idea of the size of the place, which we might not otherwise have obtained. It also impressed us with the ingenuity of the designer in making it difficult of access.

On passing through the first gate, one enters a large outer court several acres in extent. After crossing this, you enter the main part of the castle.

When the castle was in use this outer court was separated from the castle by a large dry moat. This was crossed by a single bridge, defended by towers built on the piers of the bridge. The entrance was defended by a portcullis and heavy doors. On entering, we found ourselves in the inner court.

This court was surrounded by a very thick wall, which has a large outflanking tower at each corner.

Each of these towers consists of five stories, three above and two below the ground level. One of them contains a "*schoir*" or place of

execution. There was an opening at the angle of the wall from which a scaffold was projected. The bodies were not taken down after execution but were left to dry, as the name implies. On your left, as you enter the court, is the most wonderful part of the whole structure, the donjon or keep. This is probably unique. It is about a hundred feet in diameter, two hundred feet high, while the walls are thirty-feet thick.

From its demension one who had not seen this tower might suppose that it would be grotesque, but it is so well proportioned that when seen from a distance it is very artistic.

It was surrounded by a dry moat about twenty feet deep. The entrance to it is rather small and was reached by a drawbridge which, when raised, closed the entrance. The entrance was further defended by a portcullis and heavy doors sliding, in the thickness of the wall, from above.

The ground floor of this tower was the armoury of the castle. It contains the well which is about eight feet in diameter and penetrates below the level of the valley in order to ensure a permanent water supply. This gives it a depth of over two hundred feet. The ceiling of this chamber, which was also the floor of that above, was of stone vaulting. The keystone of the vaulting was of large size and was pierced by a round hole through which the arms were hauled up to rooms above.

These were two in number and were reached by a stair in the thickness of the wall. Nothing remains of these floors, but the roof has been restored.

We went up to the roof and were rewarded for our climb by a fine view of the country.

The architect, in planning this fortress, seems to have assumed each defence taken by an enemy and provided a stronger one behind it.

Thus if the attacking party got into the outer court, they were met by the dry moat and wall of the inner court. If they got into the inner court, which is not likely, the defenders would take refuge in the donjon.

It does not seem possible that this could be taken, for even if the enemy got in they would have a difficult task to take the upper stories.

If forced to abandon it, the defenders could escape to the valley by a secret passage. This was in the outer wall of the dry moat and was reached by throwing across a light bridge. To prevent the starving out of the garrison, large cellars were tunnelled out under the inner court yard, in which it has been estimated that enough food would be stored to feed a thousand men for two years. The apartments and hall of the castle were built around the inner court. As an extra precaution, the stairs were placed in the guard-rooms so that no one could pass up or down without the knowledge of the guard.

It was quite natural that a castle of such strength should play a prominent part in French history. The town was first fortified in 909 by the archbishop of Reims, to protect his lands from the inroads of the Normans. The present castle was built between 1225 and 1230, by Enguerrand III, a very powerful and ambitious noble. He must have possessed a tremendous amount of energy and self-confidence to undertake the work of building this enormous structure.

Some idea of his independent character can be formed by reading his motto, which was: "Roi ne suys, ni prince, ni duc, ni comte aussi, je suys le Sire de Coucy." This in English would read, "I am not king, nor prince, nor duke, nor count either, I am the Lord of Coucy." When he was not otherwise engaged, he would take prisoners and keep them till ransomed. This was no doubt a very interesting and lucrative pastime, especially when he could get hold of some bishop or important noble. His heirs did not long enjoy the fruits of his labors. His last descendant died abroad in 1412, and the

castle came in the possession of the Duke of Orleans, who also possessed Pierrefonds, another strong castle.

His son became Louis XII., so that Coucy became part of the Crown lands.

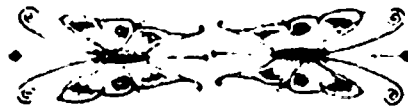
It was given as a dowery to Claude of France on her marriage to the Duke D'Angoulême, who afterwards became Francis I.

The castle was besieged several times during the Huguenot wars and was finally dismantled by order of Cardinal Mazarin, who was regent during the minority of Louis XV. The solidity of the donjon was well shown at this time. Several tons of gunpowder were exploded in, but instead of bursting the walls, the explosion blew out the floors and roof, and made two small cracks in the wall. This enormous strength is attributed to the fact that beams of oak were distributed through the masonry.

The castle and surrounding land are now the property of the French Government. In 1856, by the efforts of M. Viollet le Duc, the celebrated architect, it was partially restored and a guardian appointed, as the people of the town had been drawing stones from it for building purposes. The place is of great interest for many reasons. It gives one a very concrete idea of the power of the nobles under the feudal system and of their methods of war. It is also very interesting from an engineering standpoint.

I think the French government shows great foresight and devotion to the public interest in the preservation of such monuments. It would be interesting to draw some comparisons between English and French castles, but time does not admit of this being done here.

E. H. W., Arts '99.



LAW FACULTY DINNER.

"Do as adversaries do in law,—
Strive mightily, but eat and drink like friends."

Two events stand out as red letter days in the life of the law student. One is Convocation, the other is the Annual Dinner—that yearly "feast of reason and flow of soul,"—where more than *soul* flows, by the way. The students have good reason to congratulate themselves on the success of last Thursday's banquet. Of the menu itself and the substantial part of the occasion, it is only necessary to say that it took place at the Windsor. The faculty turned out almost to a man. The Professors were in full force, though we regretted the unavoidable absence of Dr. Davidson, the Principal.

Speeches began about half-past ten, our worthy Chairman, Colonel F. M. Cole, '97, proposing the "Queen," in terms of loyalty that evidently found ready response in all hearts.

E. E. Howard, B.A., '98, spoke in terms of affection of our "Alma Mater."

Prof. McGoun's genial eloquence consoled us for the absence of the Principal, who was scheduled to respond to this toast.

"Our Guests," were tendered a hearty welcome by A. W. Duclos, B.A., '97.

Acting Chief-Justice Tait on rising to speak in their name, was received with enthusiasm, and in the course of an admirable speech offered some valuable advice, the fruits of a large experience.

"The Dean and Professors," found in H. M. Marler, '98, an impartial critic and panegyrist. He voiced the gratitude of the men for those of our professors, who seem to think that the main object of a lecture is the training it imparts in lightning caligraphy. He apprehended the amiable idiosyncrasies of the different victims, and referred in approving terms to the matrimonial epidemic that had struck the Faculty.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty's speech in answer was in keeping with our popular professor's reputation for witty and appropriate ora-

tory. In its way, it was the gem of the evening.

On Mr. F. J. Lavery, B.A., '97, devolved the duty of proposing "The Bench, Bar, and Notarial Profession."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele waxed reminiscent in his answer. Things were different in his day, and we are afraid that the worthy judge laid himself open to the reproach "*laudator temporis acti.*"

Messrs. R. C. Smith, B. C. L., and R. S. Weir, B. C. L., sustained the honor of the Bar, and Mr. Falconer ably filled the breach in the absence of any representative of the notarial profession.

No speech was better delivered or received than that of our worthy Gallic class-mate, Mr. P. S. Jasmin, B. A., '97, who proposed the toast "Sister Universities," in well rounded periods, and made a strong plea for fraternity and tolerance between the divers races of our country.

Mr. F. D. Monk, M. P., answered in behalf of the Faculty of Laval, and Mr. R. Baby, '97, in behalf of the students. The "Graduating Class," were treated in terms of condescending approval and fatherly advice by Mr. W. F. Carter, B. A., Sc. '99. The classes' grateful appreciation of his kindness was expressed with humility by W. L. Bond, B. A., '97.

Mr. C. H. Mansur, B. A., expatiated on the habitats and peculiarities of the genus Freshman, and presented some of the most remarkable specimens to the compassionate gaze of the assembly. He regretted, en passant, that the First year was not the only year that contained *freshmen*.

The "Reverend" Mr. Ball, '99, acknowledged the corn in periods of rhythmic harmony.

The Sister Faculties then made themselves heard, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the Hon. Mr. Tait's toasting our efficient President, Lt.-Col. Cole, '97; alluding casually to his triumphs in the tented field.

Then, in the wee sma' hours, the guests, in the highest spirits, wended their way homeward.

To the hard working committee, Messrs. Armstrong, Montgomery, Ives and Burnet, the success of the entertainment is mainly due.

Societies.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular weekly meeting of the University Literary Society was held on Friday evening, 22nd Jan., at 8 o'clock. As this meeting had been fixed upon for the Annual Sophomore Freshmen Debate, the usual programme was somewhat modified.

Messrs. Trenholme, Saxe and Paterson were appointed judges. (Mr. Saxe also acted as critic.)

The president then called upon Mr. H. White, '99, who read a very interesting essay on an old castle in the North of France which he had visited last summer. The nature of the fortifications and general structure of the building were described in detail, and one's interest was heightened by an account of the illustrious occupants of the castle in the "good old times": not less interesting were two pencil sketches which gave one a good idea of a Feudal Baron's home.

The subject for debate was: "Resolved, that the prevalence of newspapers and cheap periodicals is inimical to true culture."

Mr. W. Mitchell, '00, opened for the Freshmen, who supported the affirmative side of the question. He adduced numerous instances of newspapers and periodicals which pander to a depraved taste.

Mr. L. Robertson, '99, who led the Negative for the Sophomores, made a rather humorous speech during the course of which he asked what it was that was inimical to culture, was its cheapness that was easily remedied, or was it the fact of the newspapers, etc., being periodical. He also touched upon rural districts where the only knowledge of events in the outside world is gained from the daily or weekly newspaper.

Mr. R. Elder, '00, spoke of the great influence for evil which a bad newspaper or periodical exercises in one's home life, at a time when one's character receives its most lasting impressions.

Mr. Hunter, '99, followed, showing the great

amount of culture that may be obtained from periodicals if used in the proper way.

Mr. Horsfall, '00, made a strong speech; quoting several extracts, of doubtful character, from various newspapers, he concluded by comparing two specimens of descriptive narrative, the one from the ubiquitous "dime-novel," the other from an English classic.

Mr. Brown, '99, concluded the arguments for the negative in what was undoubtedly the speech of the evening. He dwelt upon the competitive spirit and consequent forced activity of the age to urge the fact that many men, especially agriculturalists and artisans, are so occupied by their daily labour as to preclude their taking that part in the government and other affairs of the country which the ancient Athenians enjoyed, and consequently it was necessary that they should have some one upon whom they can depend, to digest and prepare for their assimilation the various live topics of the day. Such he contended was the function of the better class of newspapers; and such newspapers far from being inimical, were indeed a great aid towards true culture.

After a brief summing up of the arguments by the leaders of each side, the judges rendered their decision, which was in favour of the affirmative.

Mr. Saxe then closed the evening with an exhaustive critique; after which the meeting adjourned to allow the president and a number of the members to attend a *conversazione* in the Presbyterian college. A. H. D. '98.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATE, FRIDAY, JAN. 29TH.

The annual intercollegiate debate with "Varsity," this year held at McGill, is now a thing of the past, and never perhaps in the history of the society has so large and enthusiastic an audience listened to so interesting, well sustained and contested a debate. Before, however, we enter on a detailed report of the proceedings we would here

tender our heartfelt congratulations to those who represented Toronto and who have once more succeeded in winning the palm of oratory.

Owing to the smoking concert of the football club and various other attractions, it was feared that but few would respond to the society's invitation, but we are happy to say that the concert and debate interfered but little with one another, many being enabled to attend the attractions of both.

The programme opened with a few remarks by Pres. McMaster, in which, having tendered the welcome of the society to the visitors, he pointed out the aim and object of the Literary Society and the benefit accruing to its members.

McGill Glee Club quartette, in the persons of Messrs. Paul, DuBoyce, Moore and Morrison, now gave a selection, which was encored to the echo, following which Mr. F. H. Packard, Sc '97, gave a recitation enthusiastically encored and appreciated.

The debate was now in order, the subject being "Resolved, that the legal prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, as a beverage, is right in principle and efficient in practice."

McGill had the affirmative of the subject and opened with a speech from Mr. W. B. Heeney, the substance of which we cannot reproduce here, but which acted as an introduction. He treated the matter of principle and lead up to the evidence given by his colleague.

Toronto now rose to the attack in the person of Mr. G. C. Sellery, who dealt almost entirely with the matter of efficiency, contending that legal prohibition did not attain its end. Mr. Ewing followed for McGill, piling in statistics and proof that prohibition was as efficient as any other moral law. Mr. Greenwood, brother of the speaker who won from us three years ago, closed for the negative, the gist of his remarks being against the right in principle. Mr. Heeney had now a few minutes to close the debate, after which the decision of the judges, Rev. Prof.

Campbell, Profs. Cox and Lafleur, were awaited with considerable interest and impatience.

It is very likery, nay, almost certain, that had the decision rested with the audience, it would have been in favour of the home men, their sympathies being with them and the speaking on both sides such, as to scarcely leave a choice. The judges, however, were all agreed that though on the question of efficiency the arguments brought forward left no choice, yet on that of principle those of the Varsity men outweighed those of McGill.

The warmest thanks of the society are due to the professors who filled the position of judges on this occasion, and also to the members of the quartette and Mr. Packard for their contributions to the programme.

After the decision of the judges, announced by Dr. Campbell, "the Gods," if it be not profanity to apply such a term to any part of the Molson Hall, called upon the remaining judges for a few words, and also upon Mr. Sellery, who, throughout the proceedings, though an anti-prohibitionist, showed himself a cold-water drinker to a degree that one of our men found it hard to follow and the other failed altogether to attain.

The meeting broke up after singing the national anthem.

DELTA SIGMA.

The Delta Sigma met for the first time since the holidays on Jan. 14th. After the usual business preliminaries an essay on the subject of "Humorous Poetry" was read by Miss Rugg. Beginning with aristophanes she passed in brief review the humor of the early French troubadours of Chaucer and Spanish poets, reading illustrations of each. Modern humorous poetry was of course more fully represented, Scotland, Ireland, England each furnishing her quota. The final reading was a Barrack Room Ballad, of Rudyard Kiplings, Enthusiastic applause followed the last selection, and order was not to be had till Miss Rugg had favoured us with an en-

core. For this she chose the touching ballad. "Five times five are twenty-five," and recited it in her most tragic manner. An impromptu debate "Resolved, that the position of a humourist is a sad one," was upheld on the affirmative by Miss Rugg and Miss Galt, on the negative by Miss Bourke-Wright and Miss Potter. Miss Rugg, being quite at a loss for arguments, contented herself with eloquently reasserting and amplifying what she was intended to prove. Miss Bourke-Wright came bravely to the attack for the negative, alleging that when once a humorist's joke was appreciated the bliss of that moment made him a happy man forever. Miss Galt and Miss Potter ably seconded their leaders, but the fray had been already won. When the vote was taken it was found that Miss Rugg's honied words had won over a large majority.

Y. W. C. A.

The meeting was unusually well attended on Jan. 15th, when the privilege was granted us of hearing Sir William Dawson speak on "Christian Unity." The subject was taken from Ephesians IV, 1-6, and Sir William pointed out the value of that spirit which, though not screening sects, which at this stage of the world's history are necessary, unites all earnest believers through a common faith in Jesus-Christ and "In the bond of peace."

The Y. W. C. A. prayer-meeting on Friday, Jan. 22, was held at 5 p.m. An unusually large number of seniors was present.

Miss Rugg, of the 4th year, took up the subject of "Following Christ." The lesson was those well known verses in the latter part of the tenth chapter of Matthew which express what is implied in a worthy following of Christ.

Miss Rugg spoke first of those who were leaders among men, giving us some illustrations of great leaders in the history of the world and the service they had performed. Then our thoughts were turned to Christ as our guide and leader and why we needed Him. A practical talk followed on how college girls should follow Christ.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the society for the study of Comparative Psychology was held on Jan. 12, the president Dr. Mills occupying the chair.

Mr. Cullen read a most interesting paper on "Conscience in the Lower Animals" in which the writer intimated the possibility, or even the probability of the lower animals being endowed with a soul.

Mr. Killiard was then called on for his paper on "Animal Intelligence." The essayist devoted his paper almost entirely to a consideration of intelligence as exhibited by the horse, dog and cat. The subject was treated in an original manner and showed that the writer possessed considerable power of observation.

Mr. Killam then read a paper on the "Association of Ideas in the Lower Animals." He claimed that the sense of a conscious effort to try and remember was not possessed by them, and what is usually credited to them as memory, was not memory or reason, but that their actions were performed by imitation, and that teaching them to perform certain acts created paths in the nervous system, and that the repetition of these acts was rather instinctive than the result of reason.

After discussion of the paper the meeting adjourned.

J. C. P.

MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A regular meeting of the society was held in the library of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine, on Jan. 14th, Dr. Charles McEachran occupying the chair.

Mr. Moore reported a most interesting case of acute indigestion in a herd of cows which occurred through their getting into an orchard and eating a large quantity of seedling apples. Mr. Moore was called in and found the cows in a paralytic state resembling intoxication, and in the discussion which followed it was suggested that the cows might have become intoxicated through fermentation of the apples in the stomach.

Mr. Moore heated them successfully, and the chairman, after complimenting him upon this, called upon Mr. Killam for his paper on "Breathlessness." This subject was treated in a very scientific manner, the physiological aspects being fully described.

After the chairman and Dr. Martin had made some interesting remarks, the proceedings terminated.

MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the mining society since the holidays was held on Thursday evening, Jan. 14th, the president in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, the president introduced Mr. J. F. Johnson, of the Hamilton Powder Co., who gave a most interesting talk on the manufacture of dynamite and nitro-glycerine. The lecture was of a most interesting character as evinced by the large number of students present.

At the close of his address, Mr. Johnson was tendered a most hearty vote of thanks. The meeting then adjourned on motion of Mr. Atkinson.

ARTS' CONVERSAZIONE.

Of the entertainment given by the Arts' students to themselves and their friends we have only praise to offer. The undergraduates attended in good numbers, and their guests report more than a conventional "good time."

To an outsider it seems rather a large undertaking, that of decorating the Molson Hall, old Library, the adjacent class-rooms and corridors, but we have it on good authority that *labor ipse voluptas* is a true maxim here as it is in mountaineering and elsewhere. It was a *conversazione*, not a dinner, nor a ball, as was hoped by a respectable minority at an important meeting of the Undergraduates Society, held in December; and the success achieved last Tuesday evening was almost wholly due to the admirable spirit of *un pour tous* exhibited by all concerned. The transformation affected in both passages and examina-

tion hall appeared delightful to those accustomed rather to the venerable grime and broken plaster than to the skyed graduates and ex-Rugby champions. But we know in a general way that Alma Mater's graduates are her pride *outside* their glazed frames, and in a more particular one that Rugby at McGill is a live institution boasting a healthy deficit, hence we are inclined to pass quickly by these pictures and take note of the supper-room. Here but little remained to suggest the former peaceful reign of the Redpath collections of books. Plants, silver and china decorated the tables at the left of the entrance, while two of the alcoves at one's right had been hung with curtains and furnished with seats by special committees from the junior and sophomore years. Upstairs the Molson Hall appeared at its very best, one noticeable feature of decoration being the class banner of the seniors just covering the face of the clock that works time (?) with such alacrity during examinations.

As they entered the hall the guests were received by Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Moyse, the Principal and Dr. Johnson. Quite punctually at half-past eight Prof. Moyse, as chairman, announced that a programme had been prepared and would be carried out during the evening. He explained, on behalf of the committee, that the vocal and instrumental selections provided before supper time would be interspersed with promenades, and that after supper time some dances had been provided for. These innovations, he thought, would contribute to the enjoyment of a pleasant gathering.

After the overture, Mr. Campbell, president of the committee, announced that Prof. Moyse had consented to show some lantern slides at intervals in the chemistry class-room. The musical selections received an unusually good hearing, especially Mr. E. M. Burke's encore, "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt." The hall being very crowded many couples sought cool and quiet nooks in which to enjoy the music, e.g., the alcoves in the supper-room and even the seclusion of the philosophy class-room. At an early hour supper was an-

nounced, possibly thus early in view of the irresistible current of the stream "ordinary course" which cannot be withstood after Christmas. We believe the honest crust provided for refreshment was served according to the best expectation of the committee, but could one have foreseen the excessive crowding of the tables during the first quarter hour?

After supper the dances were found to consist of an opening lancers, some two steps, waltzes,

and a polka. As above hinted, the clock's face being concealed, no one is sure of the exact time when the national anthem was struck up. Early, it probably was, if a most hearty chorus is any indication

And so, like the *laudator temporis acti*, shall the class of '97 go forth from Arts, declaring that "in *our* final year the old Faculty gave her most successful conversat."

THE FRESHIES.

Of youthful appearance and verdant
mien,
In personal habits not over clean,
Through the classic halls of our dear old
McGill.

In and out
Doth range about
A motley crowd

Searching for an easy road up learning's
Hill.

Though their intellects are weak,
They've an awful lot of cheek,
And they brag about themselves and
what they will

Do in hockey and in class
They are valiant when en masse—
Though their brains have gone to grass—
And in Greek they never can keep still
Their feet so loud.

Now this naughty, naughty class
Have a pretty, pretty lass,
Who is way, way up above them all in
looks,
Though at foot-ball and at hockey
They may be exceeding lucky,
Yet "our" century can beat them still
at books.

A. S. O'M.

Athletics.



SCIENCE VS. MEDICINE.

JAN 23RD.

The long looked for match between Science and Medicine was played on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 23rd, and resulted in a win for Science by the score of seven games to three. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of these faculty matches in developing an enthusiasm for hockey and in bringing out the ability which is latent in the college. The teams lined up as follows :

SCIENCE		MEDICINE.
Hamilton	Goal	W. Wilkins
E. O'Brien	Point	C. Davidson
G. Drinkwater	Cover-point	H. J. Schwartz
S. Davidson	Forwards	W. G. Turner
P. Sise	"	Ross
H. Ewan	"	A. Mussen
G. McLaren	"	Brannen

The game from start to finish was remarkable for its freedom from roughness and for the clean play of both teams.

The medical forward line lacked combination and did not stick to their places as they should have done. At one stage of the second half, however, they seemed to wake up and certainly played better hockey than would have been expected from their previous showing.

C. Davidson played the star game and ran through the Science line time and again. Lack of backing at the critical moment, however, prevented his scoring oftener than he did. Many good opportunities were lost by the medical forwards not being in position when Davidson broke through.

Science forward showed very good combination but had to be warned several times for loafing off-side. McLaren, S. Davidson and Drinkwater played their usual strong games, while O'Brien and Schwartz did some very good lifting for their respective sides. P. Sise would play a grand game, if he would only stick to his place. On the whole the game was good, fast, clean hockey and it is to be hoped that the schedule of faculty matches will be rigidly carried out.

There have been several class matches of late of which, we have received no report. We understand, however, that Medicine '98 won from Medicine '99, and that Arts 1900 had rather an easy thing with Arts '97. THE FORTNIGHTLY would request that good reports of all class matches be sent in immediately after the match takes place.

Class Reports.

ARTS' NOTES.

THE ARTS' DRIVE

In spite of the many social attractions which have been offered to the students this year, the Arts' men determined to find time for their annual drive, and, judging from the remarks of those that went, the traditional "good time" was not wanting. Shortly after 5:30 on the evening of January 20th about 50 students had assembled at the college gates. The conveyances, three in number, which arrived a few minutes later, were quickly filled, and a start made about 6 o'clock. The way out was enlivened with songs, jokes, college faculty, class and individual yells. The second cart was particularly uproarious; 'Sammy' had the floor the greater part of the way, but this time he was distinctly sat upon by almost everyone in turn. Dinner was already on the tables when Harvey's hotel at Lachine was reached, and in a short time all were seated and ready to pile into the good things which were provided in abundance. Fifty hungry students do not, as a rule, take long to clean off a table of everything except the dishes and table cloths, and this time proved to be no exception, for when the president of the 4th year, Mr. Campbell Howard, arose to propose the health of our Queen, the tables were about as well cleared off as was possible. This toast was drunk with a will, and then followed toasts for Alma Mater, proposed by Robert C. Paterson, '98, and responded to by S. G. Archibald, '97; Sister Faculties, by A. H. Grace, '98, responded to by P. de L. Johnson, Med. '00; The Graduating Class, by M. C. Heine, '98, answered by A. K. Trenholme, '97; Freshmen, by Hammy White, '99, responded to by J. G. Greig, '00; The Ladies, proposed by A. R. McMaster, '97, and answered by E. A. Burke, '99. After the committee in charge of the evening's entertainment had been thanked by George Browne, '97, the company adjourned to the dancing hall where Messrs. Burke, McMaster

and Mackay contributed to the enjoyment of all by their vocal selections. As Sharkey and Fitzsimmons were unable to be present, Messrs. McMaster and Trenholme gave an exhibition of the manly art of self-defence.

Some dissatisfaction was expressed on the announcement of the result by the referee, as the winner was awarded the contest on a foul. At the close of this bout a cake walk of the most approved style took place. Four couples entered the competition, but these were soon reduced to two, namely, Mr Archibald and Miss Burke, Mr. Duff and Miss Bishop. The judges took some time to choose between these two pairs. Mr. Archibald and Miss Burke were in truth awfully arrayed, whereas the latter couple were doing the figures, as announced by the master of ceremonies, to perfection. Finally Mr. Duff and his lady were awarded the cake, as the other couple were considered to have taken an unfair advantage in the matter of dress. Another exhibition of boxing was given by Messrs. Bishop and Gardner, who bore themselves nobly to the end of the last round. A series of games of association football was arranged between the different years. As there was no football the lack was supplied by some one's rubber, which came out of the struggle rather the worse for the wear. '99 and 1900 first had the floor, the result being that 1900 came out on top. Next the old rivals, '97 and '98, contended for supremacy, and '97 was able to prove her superiority over '98, but not over the Freshmen, who were their next opponents, and who succeeded in defeating them by the small score of one goal to nothing. As it was getting late a start was made for the city, which was reached at about 12:20. The unanimous verdict of those who went was that they had had a splendid time, and that '98, who had charge of the drive, had outdone themselves as entertainers.

'98's hockey team had a pleasant trip to Huntingdon last Saturday.

Their combination simply paralyzed the natives, and the result was a well-earned victory over the local team.

Mr. C—y's double-handed umpiring was greatly admired, and city teams would do well, when seeking umpires, to engage John.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

Man wants but little *hair* below nor wants that little long (except one or two whom we could mention.)

Owing to the kindness of the professors, the fourth year cannot have extra lectures in Hydraulics to compensate for the time lost in weekly examinations.

The mechanicals would like a *cold-water filter*.

There will be an opening in the spring for a few electricals to go on the expedition to the South Pole, as a large quantity of brass is wanted for the bearings of the earth.

The latest popular song:

Oh U—came down to Hydraulic Lab,
With his pants rolled up
He rolled them so high that the boys were shy
So he rolled them down.

Sung to the tune of "Murphy would waltz with his strawberry blonde."

Our champion from Hull requested a professor to go there and see the sulphur match factory. The professor declined with (a request for) an apology. We wonder if he had a previous engagement.

Watch out for the great hockey match between the Biffers and the Spiffers "It will be the greatest most exciting and unique spectacle ever seen by anybody living (Wanted, the loan of a few hundred pucks, hockey sticks, skates, rinks, etc.)

'99 extends a welcome to Mr. H. M. Payne late of Lafayette. Mr. Payne joins the ranks of the civils. We wish him success.

One of our professors says that sometimes two wrongs make a right. We trust he will bear this in mind two months hence.

A slight blueish haze, accompanied by a faint aroma, something like H, SO, draws the attention

of the year, to a corner in the drawing-room. Investigation reveals two prominent mechanicals, in penitent attitudes before their desks. One tries in vain to pick the lock, the other suggests various combinations. His remarks are "flowery, forcible and various." At length it is discovered that the desk has been reversed. Mutual explanations follow. Professor tries to look severe, and some person smiles loudly. We have some excellent material for a Valedictorian.

Who was it asked for some *solid lime water*?

FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

THE DAY AFTER THE CONVERSAZIONE.

Tired? Yes, very tired. Lectures are dragging and we are losing the most important items, for thoughts will go wandering off on a tangent to the glorious *conversazione* of last night. Ah, we recall the animated conversation about the weather, the decorations, the floor, and the people on the floor. Our heads grow dizzy as we recall the rapid whirl of the promenade. The professor is discoursing about the monks of old in cloistered halls, and we wonder if the cloisters were festooned with bunting, and if the clergy were secular, whether their gowns were in tatters and if they murmured in such touching accents their incessant, "Have me Marias." Did they feed upon ices and lemonade, and did they have to scramble for them like chickens after corn? When they put peas in their shoes did they prance around to the air of Handicap? Were their cells distinguished by banners? Were they known as '97, '98, etc.? From their cells was the light of day banished and only the dim light of a shaded lamp allowed? Did they prolong their devotions till three o'clock in the morning? And were they at work again at nine?

First Donald, (who is gay and going to the conversat.)—"Now should you wear your gloves when you're having supper?"

Second Donald, (who doesn't go to conversats and is of a meditative cast of mind)—"Well, I should say there are reasons for and against. On the one hand I think you ought, but on—"

(And she is still wondering why the class shouted.)

LEGAL BRIEFS.

From day to night; from right to wrong; from familiarity to contempt, is but a step. The leader becomes the led; the driver, the driven. This is human nature; "vae victis." In the lecture room the distinction is closer, the boundary lower, the contrast weaker. To control his class: to command consideration; to possess influence, the professor must be obeyed; his wisdom, be relied on; his experience, respected. To the student who is broad minded; who has that "savoir-dire-et-faire" which shows education, if not polish, this position of professor must appeal; for without that control, that influence, that respect, which is due him, that professor's task would be a thankless one, a useless one, a complete failure.

The small man must attract attention; he must focus all eyes on himself; he must be distinguished in some way; otherwise he would pine away in solitude; he would droop in neglect; he would fade in oblivion. To come in late to lecture; to enter at the same identical moment every evening; to occupy a front seat; to rejoice in the consequent applause; these are his attributes, his qualities, his reward. Let him enjoy them, let him revel in them; leave him to his innocent amusement.

DEAR MR. M——K.—You are the idol of our hearts, the charmed figure of our imaginations; the cherished hero of our reality. Accept our most fervent thanks, our sincerest congratulations, our deepest gratitude for the charitable, sensible, broad-minded, characteristic words with which you express your appreciation, your delight, your happiness in leaving us. Believe us, if you desire any office, if you aspire to any dignity, if you wish to be named valedictorian, command

Your humble brothers-in-law,

THE FIRST AND SECOND YEARS.

It may not be generally known that our class better known in theatrical than in legal circles contains a hero. The reason is that like, all worthy of the name, this hero is modest. Yet

true it is that at the peril of his life, he recently rescued two ladies, both histrionic stars, from the flames and falling ruins of a well known city hostelry. We feel no hesitation in saying that, for a man of his inches, the feat was never equalled. Best of all, he rescued his cane and coon-coat, but slightly singed.

H—d was, as usual expatiating as the broad principle underlying the question: "I do not know, Mr. chairman." Here our Willie broke in: "First time I ever heard him admit he didn't know!"

The visit of Mr. J. Redmund, M.P., last week came as an agreeable oasis in the desert of our lecture. There is another distinguished stranger from across the seas, who has been in our midst for over a year, and whose acquaintance we, as a Faculty, have been very desirous of making. We live in hope.

COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS
REPORTS.

The many friends of Dr. E. C. Thurston trust that the rumors of his near departure from our midst are unfounded; we postpone our remarks until they are verified in case they should make him conceited.

In response to an appeal from our representative on the football committee, the amount that he had promised to endeavor to raise for the benefit of the club was rapidly subscribed by our professors and students.

The second meeting of the Faculty Club was held on January 16th. The vice-president, Mr. Wallis, occupied the chair, under whose guidance an extensive programme was presented to the audience, and as on the last occasion the glove contest proved the greatest attraction, Messrs. Stevenson and Lambert eliciting a storm of applause for a very pretty exhibition of the manly art. Our gallant "physick of histological fame" was to the fore as ever, nor did a slight attack of epistaxis, due to excessive stimulation, accidentally applied by his opponent, in anyway diminish his ardor,

for he rapidly re-appeared ready for all-comers.

In the third contest Mr. Owens, of the first year, appeared like a star in the ring, and for a brief period caused his opponent to see a few other stars.

The cock-fighting proved a successful and popular addition to the programme. This form of amusement is largely indulged in by passengers on board the Australian steamers, and must be seen and practiced to be thoroughly appreciated.

It is especially valuable to students troubled with restlessness, producing as it does a loss of tone for days in the organs of locomotion and developing an interest in muscle physiology, which nothing but a close study of the "smaller book" will satisfy. Music by the Faculty orchestra occupied the intervals in the programme, and at 11:15 a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to our professors for the use of the class-room, and we retired, feeling that the Faculty Club was "a good thing" and had come to stay.

In response to an invitation to a social, kindly given by Mrs. and Dean McEachran, we arrived

en masse at their residence on University street shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday, January 22nd, where, needless to say, we found everything necessary for an enjoyable evening. The songs and music so charmingly rendered by Miss McEachran and other ladies were vastly enjoyed, and in addition numerous tables, each presenting some different amusement, formed a progressive game which frequently called for an exhibition of skill or patience, and occupied a large part of the evening.

The prize presented by Miss McEachran, after the game was over, for the highest number of marks gained, was won by Mr. Sugden, who received a pretty silver cigar cutter, while the "booby prize" was easily captured by Mr. Matthews, who received a present that should be of especial interest to one so well versed in comparative psychology as himself. So pleasantly did the time pass that it was well past midnight ere we realized that there were lectures to be attended that morning, so we said good-night to our host and hostess, feeling that it was difficult to express our appreciation of the kindness always shown to us.



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AND ALL STUDENTS' REQUIREMENTS.**

GET OUR QUOTATIONS.

21 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

A small boy demanded an explanation of the names applied to the four classes of the college course.

He listened attentively and sat buried in thought for some time. At last he asked anxiously; "Papa, if you are James Little, Sr., and I am James Little, Jr., will my son be James Little, Sophomore?"

Friend to great inventor. — "What new conceit have you on hand now?"

Inventor. — "Well my son is just home from college."

A woman without a past. — Eve.

"Did your daughter have any trouble with her French while she was abroad?"
"Not a bit, it was the natives' French that bothered her."

Willie. — Mamma, they say history repeats itself, don't they?

Mother. — Yes, dear.

Willie. — Well, why don't it repeat itself when I am trying to learn it?

The woman who "broke into song" now has a cracked voice.

Bashful Swain. — Remember that you must write thirteen letters before you get e-n-c-o-u-r-a-g-e-m-e-n-t.

The origin of the expression "second the motion," doubtless originated with one who rode on the rear of a tandem.

Physics is an interesting and absorbing subject, teaching us to observe the phenomena of nature. It is very curious to notice that turning down the gas often increases the pressure and lessens the waist.

He. — I wonder if that big chair you are sitting in would hold two.

She (unthinkingly). — "Oh yes, I know it would."

Frances (who is thirteen and tall for her age) — Oh, dear, I wish I were a dwarf.

Henrietta — Why, the idea! What makes you say such a thing.

Frances — Then, perhaps mamma wouldn't object to taking me out with her once in a while without making me call her "Sister Jane."

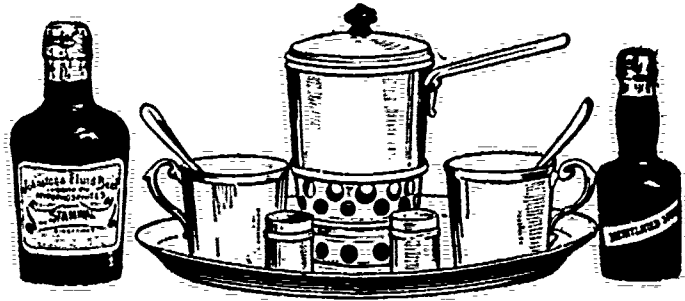
"Papa," said Benny Bloobumper, "what is an encyclopedia?"

"An encyclopedia, Benny," replied that small boy's intelligent papa, "is a set of books any volume of which will tell you to seek elsewhere for the information you want."

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I have about thirty wheels, which have been in use since last July, and which will be sold very cheap. Call early to select.

JAMES FERRIS,

2126 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

A pretty girl
 A crowded car
 Please take my seat,
 And there you are.
 A crowded car,
 A woman plain,
 She stands, and there
 You are again.

A man sometimes poses for an Apollo
 when he is only an Apollo—gy for one.

A school-boy asked to define the word,
 "sob," answered: "It means when a
 feller don't want to cry and it busts out
 itself."

We are told "the evening wore on,"
 but we are not told what the evening
 wore on that occasion. Was it the close
 of a summer's day?

The child of the sea—The harbour-
 buoy.

"Mister, I say, I don't suppose you
 don't know of nobody what don't want
 to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?"
 The answer was, "Yes, I don't."

Mr. Beck Hall.—"Good afternoon,
 Miss Radcliffe. Going for a walk? May
 I accompany you?"

Miss Radcliffe.—"Yes, Dr. Sargent
 says we must always walk with some ob-
 ject, and I suppose you will answer the
 purpose."

Girls who ride bicycles are spoken of
 as Daughters of the Revolution.

A cobbler is the most pious of men.
 He sees his end, lays down his awl and
 prepares his sole for the last.

Teacher—Mary, make a sentence with
 dogma as subject.

Mary (after careful thought).—The
 dog-ma has three puppies.

Mr. Popinjay.—"Woman's curiosity
 always amuses me."

Mrs. Popinjay.—"Indeed! By the
 way what's that stain on your hand?"

Mr. P.—"Paint, I was coming
 down by Blokon's fence, and just touch-
 ed my finger to it to see if it was dry."

Flying ships have not yet met with
 success. Someone suggests that it is owing
 to a defective flue.

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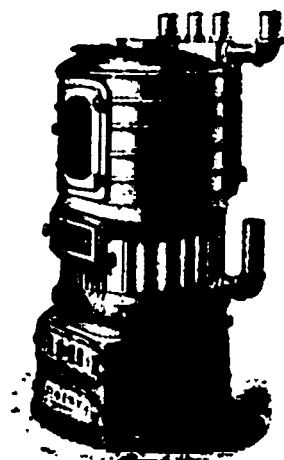
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