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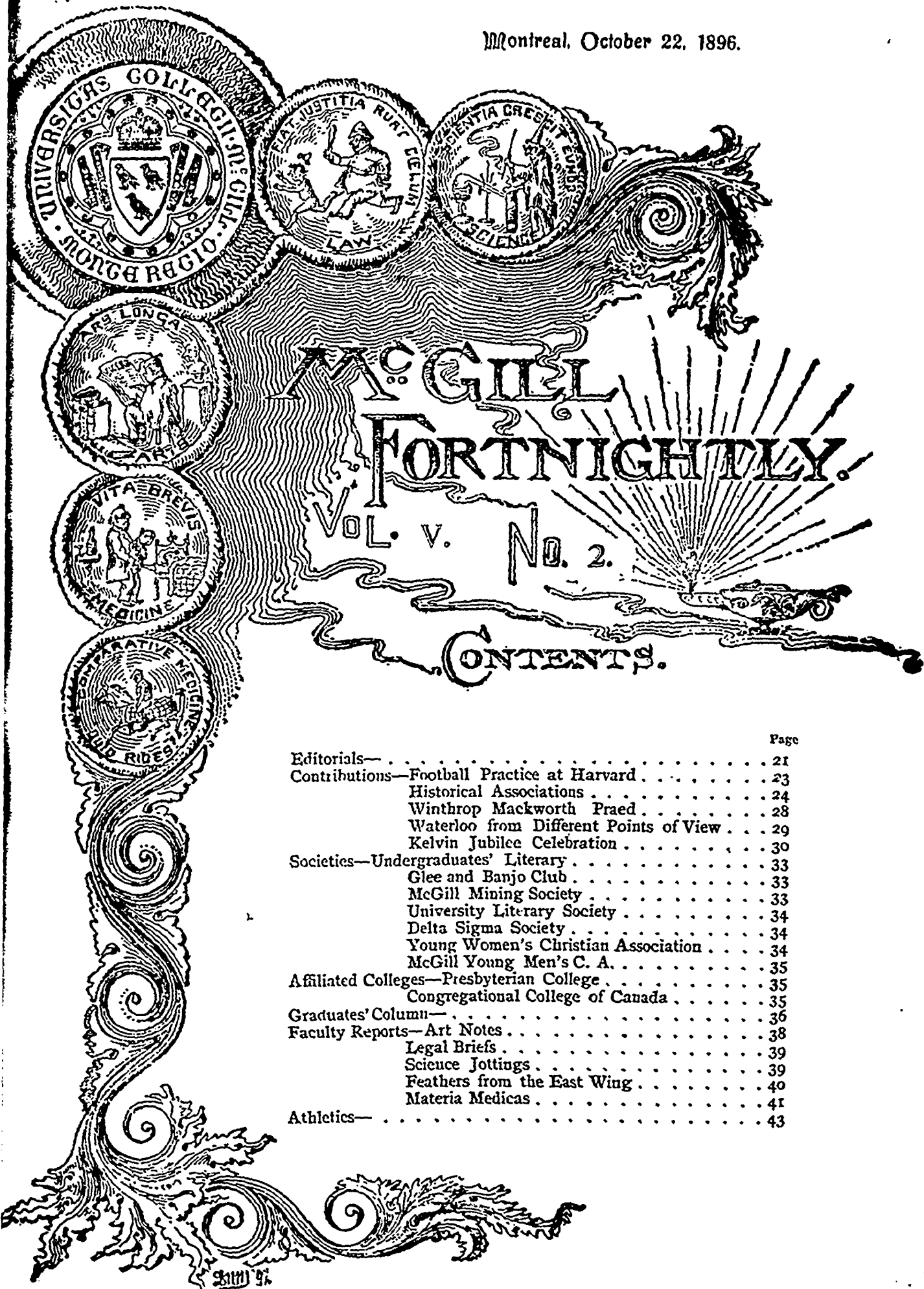
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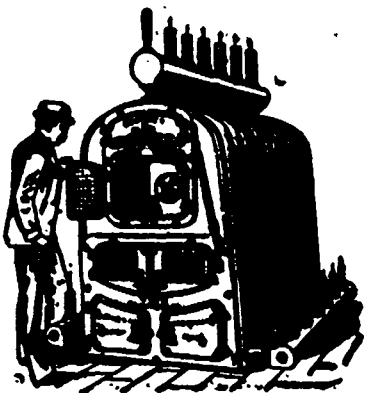
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MCGILL  
FORTNIGHTLY.  
VOL. V. No. 2.  
CONTENTS.

	Page
Editorials—	21
Contributions—Football Practice at Harvard . . . . .	23
Historical Associations . . . . .	24
Winthrop Mackworth Praed . . . . .	28
Waterloo from Different Points of View . . . . .	29
Kelvin Jubilee Celebration . . . . .	30
Societies—Undergraduates' Literary . . . . .	33
Glee and Banjo Club . . . . .	33
McGill Mining Society . . . . .	33
University Literary Society . . . . .	34
Delta Sigma Society . . . . .	34
Young Women's Christian Association . . . . .	34
McGill Young Men's C. A. . . . .	35
Affiliated Colleges—Presbyterian College . . . . .	35
Congregational College of Canada . . . . .	35
Graduates' Column—	36
Faculty Reports—Art Notes . . . . .	38
Legal Briefs . . . . .	39
Science Jottings . . . . .	39
Feathers from the East Wing . . . . .	40
Materia Medicas . . . . .	41
Athletics—	43



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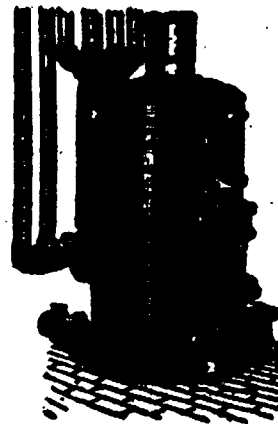
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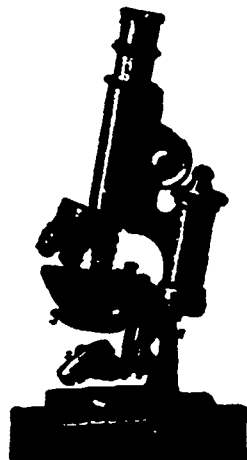
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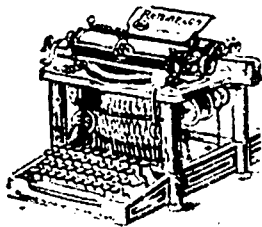
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Vol. V.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

No. 2

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## Editorial.

### THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

IS there a formal treaty of alliance between the two powers? To the solution of this question newspaper men have for the last eighteen months been bending their energies. We have been told that such a treaty has been signed and date and circumstances have been given. We have have been told that it has not been signed but will be. We have even been allowed to penetrate the secret of some of its provisions and to contemplate its probable effects. Of one thing, however, there appears no room to doubt, viz: the ardent desire of France to cultivate the friendship of Russia. Two years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon, all France was in a ferment of joyous excitement. All ranks and conditions among the people appeared to be affected by a sort of philo-mania, having Russia for its object. The mayors of cities donned their golden collars, and read addresses. The bands played; the people "put on their best attire and culled out a holiday" to do honour to their Russian visitors. The theatre, the opera, even the church, bent their energies to swell the enthusiasm. Again, within the last few days, these scenes have been re-enacted, on the occasion of the visit of the Czar and Czarina. Where are we to seek for

the causes which have lighted these fires of enthusiasm? The memory of Napoleon's great disaster must have been hard to blot out. History shows us France's armies often ranged against those of Russia, so that we should expect to find a feeling of hostility rather than of friendship existing between them. The new order of things could not have owed its origin to geographical position: the two nations are geographical opposites; nor to community of interest; there are no two nations who have less in common: nor to similarity of temper or disposition; in this respect also they are opposites. It may then be fairly assumed that these extraordinary manifestations of good will towards Russia are not based upon any sentiments which Russia or Russians as such, have evoked. We will find the source of this passion in something personal to France. Glory has ever been very dear to France and humiliation very bitter. Yet she has been obliged in recent years to submit to humiliation. She has seen her armies overpowered in repeated conflicts, her capital in the hands of a victorious enemy and two of her provinces wrested from her. Is there a Frenchman who does not long to avenge these disgraces? The question which dominates all others in the French heart is, How shall Al-

sace and Lorraine be retaken from Germany? France thus sees herself as the necessary enemy of Germany. But Germany is not alone. There is the triple alliance, including Austria and Italy. What can France do single handed? An ally and a powerful one, is necessary. There are only England, Spain and Russia to choose from. With England, France has been in practical alliance for many years, up to the recent Egyptian war, resulting in the crushing of the rebellion led by Arabi Pasha and the subsequent occupation of Egypt by England. France was then even more than now interested in Egypt. The Suez Canal had then recently been completed by the genius of one of her great engineers, and France had a right to expect that the revolution in the trade of the East, which that work effected, would tend largely to her profit. She appeared, however, to miscalculate the result of the war. She refused to join England in assisting to suppress the rebellion, judging probably that when Arabi Pasha had overthrown the existing regime, French influence would easily become paramount. This hope was dashed to the ground by the complete destruction of the rebel forces in a short and brilliant campaign. By these events France lost the dual control which she had exercised over Egyptian affairs previously, and not only so, but raised up a question of the first importance, which has ever since remained and is likely indefinitely to remain a barrier to anything like an alliance between her and England. As to Spain, it need only be said that she finds great difficulty in maintaining order within her own dominions, and would be no assistance at all to any ally. There remains only Russia. Where the game is scarce great precautions must be taken, and hence the extraordinary demonstrations above mentioned. There are reasons, however, which indicate Russia as France's most useful ally. France's great desideratum is the reconquest from Germany of Alsace and Lorraine. Russia's desideratum is to extend her dominion to the Mediterranean Sea. Germany would forcibly re-

sist either of these schemes. So that the accomplishment of the dearest ambitions, both of France and Russia, is likely to lead them both into conflict with Germany. The secret then of French enthusiasm for Russia, is because the Frenchman sees in Russia an aid to the recovery of the lost provinces. Thus, in Paris, the other day, we heard the cries of "Vive le Czar" mixed up with "Vive l'Alsace."

Does Russia reciprocate French ardour? There is no evidence of it.

IT is not our policy nor our province to meddle with politics, but we will surely be allowed to congratulate Alma Mater on the honor the late elections reflected on her. One of her sons, the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, has been called to the highest office in the gift of his countrymen, and three of her professors Dr. Roddick, and Messrs. Geoffrion and Fortin, have been elected to take their seats at Ottawa. Who are the embryo statesmen still under her maternal wing?

WE would again take the opportunity of appealing to the Alumni for their support and good offices. We have much to thank them for in the past, but we think it only just to say that they have hardly shown the interest nor given the assistance generally accorded by graduates to the college paper. It is often the only link to bind them to their student life, with all its rejuvenating memories. For this reason, as well as many others, we feel justified in calling on them for their hearty support.

FURTHER on in our pages will be found brief accounts of the exploits of our football teams. A new era seems to have dawned in the football world of McGill. A systematic method of training and practice has been instituted, and the old campus has never before beheld such a

host of aspiring candidates for the red and white. It is the duty of the students generally to encourage the efforts of the teams and executive ; if the trophy finds its resting-place in our halls, all will join in the glory ; then let all unite in compassing that desirable end. In this connection, we would draw special attention to the game with Ottawa college—possibly our most dangerous rivals—on the 24th. Excursion rates will be

granted if a sufficient number can be had to go. We cannot too strongly impress on our readers the importance of turning out on this occasion ; for many a match has been won by the lung-power and enthusiasm of the partisans on the grand stand. Never has the need of such been greater than it will be on the 24th with our team playing in the enemy's territory. All up, McGill !

## Contributions.

### FOOTBALL PRACTICE AT HARVARD.

The candidates for the Harvard football eleven practice on a large tract of ground called Soldier's field. It is across the Charles river from Cambridge and is about three quarters of a mile from the main college buildings. On this field there are three football grounds marked out, one of these is fenced in and has a grand stand sufficient to accommodate ten thousand spectators, the other two are used for practice. There is also a large two-storey building with lockers, hot and cold shower baths, and a rubbing-down room. About one hundred yards from this building there is a high frame, very much like a gallows, from which is swung a tackling bag.

Every day, rain or shine, the men in the football squad must be at the locker house dressed ready to play at half-past three. Then, headed by the captain, they form in line and run to the tackling bag. Here each in turn dives at the bag just when it is swung from right to left, then left to right, then towards him and lastly away from him. The bag weighs about two hundred pounds, and has a ring like a circular life preserver, round its middle. The object of this ring is to make the men tackle low, for if they do not do so the ring prevents them grabbing the bag securely.

Again, headed by the captain, the men run in line to one of the practice fields. Here they form

up across the field and drill at starting very much as hundred yard runners do, but pairing off and facing each other. After working at this for about ten minutes the men form in line across the field to practice at falling on the ball. First the men fall on it when it is rolled from one side, then from the other, then towards them, then away from them, then when it is thrown directly at their feet. After this exercise the line men or forwards are sent to one end of the field, the back division to the other.

The work of the backs consists in kicking and catching the ball. Four of the candidates, each with his corresponding snap-back or quarter-back, stand on the goal line, the remainder of the back division candidates stand about center field to catch and return the balls. The snap-backs throw the balls to the kickers at exactly the same instant, they catch them and punt them up the field as quickly as possible. Twelve balls are kept in play so that the work is quite lively. The method is evidently intended to show how the men compare with one another in quickness of catching and kicking, and in length of kick. Two men, that are rivals for the same position, are kept at work beside each other punting as as fast as the balls can be thrown at them for fully twenty minutes. Whenever a man muffs a catch he is taught to promptly fall on the ball. The whole time spent at this practice is about forty



minutes, every man having a turn at catching and kicking. While this practice is going on at one end of the field, the line men at the other end are doing some very useful work. Two forward lines are chosen and line up as for a game. The centre man on one side rolls out the ball, the other side try to break through and fall on it. After one side has had the ball for some time it is given to the other and the first try breaking through. It can easily be seen that this is splendid practice in blocking and in breaking through.

Full teams are now formed and a regular game started, two halves of fifteen and ten minutes are played. The whole squad remain on the field during the practice and men are put on and off

the team frequently, as the captain tries first one then another for any one position. At about a quarter to six the practice is finished.

What strikes one from McGill most forcibly is the friendly rivalry for positions on the team. There may be as many as half a dozen men trying for one position, and no one thinks he has a claim on it merely because he played well in it the year before. If a man lets up at all, even in a practice, he is promptly sent off and another called from the waiting squad to take his place; and the man sent off takes his fate cheerfully and tries to do better next day.

R. O. KING.

Cambridge.

#### HIER.

(Écrit au bas d'un portrait.)

C'était un jour de jum, n'est-ce pas ? un dimanche ?  
 Belie amoureuse, il t'en souvient ?  
 Tu portais ce jour-là toilette rose ou blanche,  
 Et sourire qui t'allait bien.

Allons ! il te faut être franche :  
 En ce vivant minois, j'ai reconnu le tien ;  
 Ta brune tête qui se penche  
 Comme pour nous cacher un petit air mutin.

Derrière ta bouche riieuse,  
 J'entrevois la bande joyeuse  
 Des Ris à tes dents se heurtant.

Mignonne, allons, ouvre la porte  
 A cette bruyante cohorte,  
 Et souviens-toi,—tout en riant.

Montréal, 14 octobre, 1896.

E. B.

#### HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

CONNECTED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

##### I.

Happy is the man who can  
 Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
 Sermons in stones, and god in everything:—"

**N**O whom the daisy is as redolent of beauty  
 and pathos as it was to the poet Burns,  
 when he unwittingly passed his ploughshare over

it : who is never utterly at a loss or quite alone,  
 but finds the most unmeaning things, as they are  
 frequently deemed, full of significance ; who,  
 without books, is gaining more knowledge than  
 many who have access to the largest libraries,  
 and for whom even a stray sheet of an old al-  
 manac may furnish matter of instruction, and  
 afford lessons of wisdom.

I like that line that is filled up by the almanac-

maker, that little line between the day of the month and the age of the moon. It tells of many things which may interest the human heart, and afford matter for serious, useful, and productive thoughts to human intelligence. It is from a text of this kind I am about to write. The events which are grouped together as having happened on the same day or month, may belong to very remote countries and far distant periods of time, and be of very different characters; but there is often found in them a unity of ultimate result, which is enforced yet more strongly by that variety, and may serve to illustrate how the mind, even of the most unaided student, is built up with rich materials gathered from the most diversified sources. Heroes, sages, legislators, philosophers, bards, great men, and mighty deeds, or even apparently trifling actions—but nevertheless momentous in their results—from ancient and modern times, are all contributions to the intellect of the student, as the infinite elements of nature are to our physical frame. They all serve to build up that power within us, which, in the unity of its result, has some correspondence with the magnitude and number of the materials that have contributed towards its erection, and which becomes capable of rendering something in turn towards the advancement of that world which has in such different ways contributed to its own formation and individual progress.

In glancing at the chronological hints furnished by the almanac in the present month—the first event which naturally strikes the English mind is, that it was in October (14th) of the year 1066, that by the battle of Hastings, the country fell under the dominion of William the Norman. That able and daring adventurer, at the head of a band of warriors, who, if they possessed not their leader's ability, partook in some measure of his daring, threw himself upon the coast, fought one great battle, and then he became king, and they lords of England. It occupied some years, indeed, to reduce the whole country entirely under subjection; but in that single event we find the turning point of the history; from that time suc-

cess followed success, until at length the vain struggle was brought to a termination; the Norman dynasty was seated upon the British throne. Then arose that feudalism which has left its traces so broad and deep even to our own times in the territorial lordliness which seeks to resolve all institutions and legislation into mere state-contrivances for a dominant class; which introduced and has kept up so much of haughtiness on the one side and servility on the other; which has left so many marks of its baneful influence, obvious to an attentive observer, of the subjugation of the country, and gave the peculiar character and tone which from that time forward the history of England bears.

If we go back to a very ancient time, fifteen centuries earlier than the period I have referred to, what a different lesson is taught us, by the repulse which the Greeks gave to the Persian invaders. It was in this same month of October that the great naval battle of Salamis was fought, in which a small but extraordinary people drove back the myriad hosts of the barbarians which were brought against them. Xerxes appeared to have succeeded in his invasion. A free people were quailing beneath the power and numbers of oriental barbarians. A considerable portion of Greece was overrun by the troops, who had just obtained possession of Athens itself, where only a few old people had been left to defend the city; they were massacred, and the city was in the hands of the Persians. So confident were the invaders of success, that Xerxes had had his throne erected upon a cliff-top, upon which he sat at sunrise, as though he were merely about to look at a pageant, and behold the destruction of those few rebels, as he already deemed them, who had dared to impede the triumphant course of his armament. But when the shock of the conflict commenced, galley was opposed to galley, and man to man, when through the long strife with the unequal number of vessels, worse manned, as well as fewer in number, than the ships of their opponents, as hour after hour wore away, the destruction of the Persian navy became more and more conspicuous,

the sea was strewn with fragments of vessels and human corpses, until at the close of the day, the whole of the numerous and apparently all powerful fleet of the monarch was scattered, dispersed and annihilated, and the tyrant himself was compelled to take his flight in haste, to regain his own dominions, and to learn from the result of the battle of Salamis the folly and danger of meddling with free countries, where every citizen had an interest in the preservation of their name, fame, rights and liberties.

If our young men of to-day do not apply themselves to the acquisition of ancient languages, and are not set to construe lessons in the Greek tongue, at least let them learn something of Grecian literature, politics, and nobility of soul; it will do their hearts good, and benefit their minds; it will be a wholesome portion of their training; for the history of Athens is the glory of democracy; and however much and justly we may boast of our advance in physical science, and whatever we may claim on the ground of a more simple and exalted form of religion, still there has been a neutralising power in modern Europe which has acted in antagonism to those benefits, they have been despoiled of some of their best results by the influence of monarchy and aristocracy. If we look through all the world's history, and ask where did state-policy most amply develop human intelligence, producing a nobility of mind which has commanded reverence through all succeeding generations? Where did it inspire the grandest deeds of heroism and the most unflinching devotion to the country's cause, until the warriors stood and fell at the place where they were posted, because they were resolved to do their duty to the state of which they were members, even at the sacrifice of their lives? For all these qualities we must go back to antiquity, point to Greece, and there learn in letters of unfading light, that for a nation to repel with its utmost energy, foreign invasion and conquest, it is necessary that its people should be enlightened and free. And then let foes come, "the four quarters of the world in arms," a power exists in that nation to meet, and

most likely overthrow, their enemies—the power of men who know that they fight for whatever is most dear to them, and who feel how much it depends upon their exertions to secure its continuance, and hand the blessings they possess down to posterity, as they received them from their ancestors. Animated by this feeling, their strong arms will crush any foe, or their hearts' blood will enrich the soil upon which they stand.

Thus far, then, there is an identity in the lesson which these two events, occurring in such different ages and countries, are calculated to teach.

Let us pursue our almanac suggestions a little further. It was in this same month, (25th) in the year 1415, that England having returned the compliment of invasion to her neighbours across the channel, after being reduced to great straits, Henry V. and his worn and wasted army achieved the memorable victory of the battle of Agincourt. Upon that occasion all the chivalry of France were put to the rout by a few fainting, hungry, worn-out men. What was the strength of Henry's army in that battle? What was the main cause of that and of numerous other victories won by English arms about that period? It was the archers of England,—the "bow-men," who were the "yeomen." A new power had arisen in the country. The Crusades, having broken down the great baronial properties, had produced in the nation a class of independent *Englishmen*, who possessed their own little holdings—the "freeholders" of that time,—men who were trained to the use of the bow from infancy, around the graves of whose fathers' yew-trees were planted, furnishing the arms with which they were ready to defend those graves from insult. These men did good execution at Agincourt, and on other battlefields against knightly antagonists. The cloth-yard arrow was the pledge of victory; that humble weapon rattled against breast-plate and helmet, pierced them both, and sent down to the dust those encased knights, who had sought in every way to load themselves with defensive armour. These men, more than any others, in

the middle ages, made the English name so great as it was at that period. This again, is a development, though in a different way, of the popular power, and furnishes another illustration of what man will do when he has something in his country for which to fight, proving, as in the case of the Athenians at Salamis, that it is in the *spirit* of men, and not alone in their *thems* and *sinews*, that the power exists by which battles are won, safety is gained, and triumph assured. Oh! they were a fine race, those old yeomen, those original freeholders! A better breed by far than those who have been called "yeomen" and "freeholders" since that time—those who live under the screw of a yearly tenancy, and whose chief duty it is to vote at elections as their master bids them, and be in all things, his obedient retainers.

Father Time goes on repeating the lesson again, as though he would hammer it into the head of the student of history. A reaction took place in France. From whence did it arise? It is curious to observe the important part that woman bears in some of these great transactions in the world's history. The truthfulness and ready perception of her spirit often succeeds where that of man has failed. When Harold was slain at the battle of Hastings, his corpse could not be found. In the disfigurement of wounds and blood it was impossible for those who sought it to discover it from among the number of knights who had been slain around him. Various attempts were made for this purpose, and great anxiety was felt to identify the remains of the slaughtered king: but all in vain, till they sent for Edith, "the swan-necked Saxon:" and she, by the instinct of affection, found the body of Harold after it had baffled the search of every one else. In England a woman found the body of a dead king, in France woman revived the spirit of a degraded nation: and when English oppression had compelled a unity of feeling in those who had before been widely separated—when it had obliterated the recollection of their own home oppressions by the more recent and galling oppression of the foreigner—then was it that the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc, arose,

opened the way to victory for her countrymen, and, in the name of France and Freedom swept the English invaders from the land at the loss of her own life, cruelly taken from her in the struggle, which eventually terminated in the complete success of her country against those who had usurped its possession. Here, again, we have an instance of the popular spirit prevailing over skill in arms, and the machinery of war which great nations can employ. I do not think it was wise in the poet Southey to erase from the last edition of his poem "Joan of Arc," the prayer with which it originally concluded:—

"Thus the Maid  
Redeem'd her country. Ever may the All-Wise  
Grant to the arms of Freedom like success."

Worse liturgies than that are sometimes repeated. As long as fighting for freedom may be needful in the world—and I fear that such occasions will arise, notwithstanding all the growth of moral power—again and again may that prayer be repeated, and every true heart will be sure to respond—"Amen! so be it; world without end."

Several momentous anniversaries, in the month of October, still remain to be recounted, e.g., the Discovery of America, the battles of Trafalgar and Leipsic, the fall of Napoleon, etc., which must form the subject for another paper.

H. M.

#### AUTUMN IN VERMONT.

I walk in the hush of the twilight  
O'er the leaf-be-pattered ground,  
And the trees in their autumn glory  
Cast their lengthening shadows round.  
The hill-tops, blue in the distance,  
Rise in their misty shrouds  
In the glow of the golden rivers  
That flow 'mid the island clouds.  
And the waving grain by the roadside  
Is tinged with the sunset gleam  
While afar the margin willow  
Mark: the ever-winding stream.  
Away through the bending tree-top  
Gleams the sun on fair Magog's breast,  
And the hush of the even falls o'er me  
As the day sinks to its rest.

Stanstead, 1896.

TROJANUS.

## WINTHROP MACKWORTH PRAED.

TO readers of the younger generation the name of Mackworth Praed is somewhat unfamiliar. The reason of this is not hard to find. Praed was essentially a writer of light verse, and more particularly of *Vers de Société*, and as such has been succeeded and superseded by more modern men as Locker, Lang and Austin Dobson.

Praed wrote much light verse in the way of songs and satires, ballads and legends, few of which are now remembered. His verses might well be classed as

"Melodies of old romance,  
Joy and gentle jest,  
Notes that make the dull heart dance  
With a merry jest."

Winthrop Mackworth Praed was born in London July 26th, 1802, his father being a sergeant-at-law. After being several years at a private school young Praed was sent, in 1814, to Eton. While at school there he showed decided talent for verse writing, in which he was encouraged by his tutor, Dr. Hawtrey. In 1820 Praed, with a few other literary-minded school-fellows, resolved to start a College magazine, and Charles Knight, the well-known publisher, was persuaded to undertake the printing of it. Thus the brilliant and successful school-boy journal, "The Etonian," was founded. Praed himself was the main support of the magazine, though contributions from pupils and former pupils at Eton were also printed. During his ten months' connection with "The Etonian," Praed contributed the following poems, all of some length: "The Eve of Battle," "Changing Quarters," "The Country Ball," "Gog," "Turly Hall," "Reminiscences of my Youth," "To Julia," "To Julio," "To Florence," "The Bachelor," "How to Rhyme for Love," etc., with many smaller pieces. The first few lines of "The County Ball" gave one a fair idea of Praed's early verse, marked as it is by smoothness and easy rhythm:

"This is a night of pleasure ' Care,  
I shake thee from me ' do not dare-  
To stir from out thy murky cell,  
Where in their dark recesses dwell  
Thy kindred gnomes, who love to nip  
The rose on beauty's cheek and lip,  
Until beneath their venom'd breath  
Life wears the pallid hue of death,  
Avaunt! I shake thee from me, Care!  
The gay, the youthful, and the fair,  
From Lodge, and Court, and House, and Hall  
Are hurrying to the County Ball."

From Eton Praed went to Cambridge and commenced his residence at Trinity College. His reputation for scholarship was high, and great things were expected from him. It soon became apparent, however, that university distinction was not what he most sought after: his disposition was eminently social, and literary employment also engaged much of his time. He was a frequent contributor to Knight's "Quarterly Magazine" as were also Macaulay, H. N. Coleridge and DeQuincy. Praed's life at Cambridge was not without honour, however: twice he obtained the Chancellor's medal for English verse with poems of exceptional merit, and many other medals and prizes were awarded to him for Greek and Latin verses, odes and epigrams.

After leaving Cambridge in 1825, Praed became private tutor at Eton to Lord Ernest Bruce, which position he held till the close of 1827. He then devoted himself to law, being called to the Bar in the spring of 1829. His leanings, however, were towards politics, and in 1831 we find him representing the pocket borough of St. Germain's, in the Conservative interest. This borough, however, lost its franchise in 1832, by the passing of the Reform Bill, and Praed unsuccessfully contested the borough of St. Ives, in Cornwall, where he had family interest. In 1834 he was returned for Yarmouth after an exciting and arduous campaign, which told severely on his health, and rendered him a victim to disease. His energy was boundless, and during the next four years we find him actively engaged in Par-

liamentary affairs, and holding important offices. The strain proved too great, however, and in the winter of 1838-39 Praed broke down, growing gradually weaker and weaker. He died on the 15th of July, 1839, at the age of 36 years, and 11 months, leaving a widow and twin daughters. He was buried in the cemetery at Kensal Green, and a tablet erected to his memory bearing a long inscription in Latin.

Of Praed's poetry much has been written and said, but it is that kind of verse, the merits of which must be judged by the reader himself. Perhaps the best of his long poems are "The Red Fisherman," and the "Legend of the Teufel-Haur," both of which contain passages of exceptional merit. Mention must also be made of the poem of "The Troubadour," which was first published in part in Knight's "Quarterly Magazine," but never completed by the author, much to the regret of his readers. As a writer of ballads Praed holds a high position, and his well known piece entitled, "Sir Nicholas at Marston Moor," is full of spirit and energy, and well depicts the staunch old Royalist fighting for "Church and King."

In the matter of society verse, Praed had no equal in his time. There was a spontaneity and easy flow about his words, it was full of witty antitheses and word play. Of him Frederick Locker writes, "in his peculiar vein he has never been equalled." Among the best of his society pieces are "Good Night to the Season," "Arrivals at a Watering Place," "The Fancy Ball," and the cleverly written "Letters from Teignmouth," a selection from the first of which entitled, "Our Ball," I now give:

"It's only a year, since at college,  
 You put on your cap and your gown;  
 But Clarence, you're grown out of knowledge,  
 And changed from the spear to the crown.  
 The voice that was best when it faltered  
 Is fuller and firmer in tone,  
 And the smile that should never have altered—  
 Dear Clarence—it is not your own.  
 Your caval was badly selected,  
 Your coat, don't become you at all;  
 And why is your hair so neglected?  
 You must have it curled for our ball."

The poem on "The Vicar," in *Every Day Characters* is also one of Praed's finest efforts at verse-making. But not to prolong this sketch to greater length, I will leave you to puzzle your brains over one of Praed's best charades, which, when you have found the correct answer, will also serve as my farewell to the reader:

"Sir Hilary charged at Agincourt;  
 Sooth 'twas an awful day!  
 And though in that old age of sport  
 The rufflers of the camp and court  
 Had little time to pray,  
 'Tis said Sir Hilary muttered there  
 Two syllables by way of prayer.

My first to all the brave and proud  
 Who see to-morrow's sun:  
 My next, with her cold and quiet cloud,  
 To those who find their dewy shroud  
 Before to-day's be done:  
 And both together to all blue eyes,  
 That weep when a warrior nobly dies."

N. M. T.

#### WATERLOO FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

WE were rather a cosmopolitan table and also somewhat chauvinistic in temperament, or perhaps was it that our historical knowledge was derived solely from school texts, which I am afraid, without any wilful perversion, lay more stress upon certain facts according as they are written for French, English or German schools. The patriotic feeling in our youth must be cultivated, even though it be sometimes at the expense of Dame Truth. Be that as it may, we used often to have warm discussions on various historical subjects and one day the talk turned on Waterloo. I inadvertently dropped the remark that I thought Napoleon had met his match. The words were hardly out of my mouth before an excitable little Frenchman at the other end of the table turned on me fiercely. Comment donc! You mean to tell me that you consider Wellington anything like the equal of Napoleon. I certainly do, said I with as much firmness as I could muster. Mais cr-r-r-é nom d'un chien, if Grou-

chy hadn't disobeyed orders and let Blucher get past him, if Ney hadn't charged an hour too soon; if Napoleon had not been obliged on account of Grouchy's cursed stupidity to send off 10,000 men to hold Blucher in check, do you mean to tell me that Wellington would not have been completely routed? Beside this he had a thousand other ifs each of which would have been sufficient to have accounted for Napoleon's defeat. I felt quite helpless, my history primer had said nothing of all this. But said I, "I thought the 'Vieille Garde' had already made their last charge and were broken and in flight before Blucher ever appeared." At this a very large and heavy young German sitting on the other side of me, whose favorite paradox was, that a man could drink too much beer, yet never enough, could contain himself no longer. "Why Wellington merely held out for a time against Napoleon until Blucher should come up and fight for him. Blucher won Waterloo not Wellington." All the while he looked so big and fierce and had a scar across his cheek, as though he knew already what a sword cut was, that I thought discretion the better part of valor and was going to let the subject drop, fearing that after all his history primer had been more correctly compiled than had mine.

I had just come to this conclusion when a big Russian at the other end of the table, who had been apparently seeing how much of the dessert he could eat while our discussion was going on, remarked in a contemplative tone: "I think I never knew such braggarts as these English. In all the talk I have ever heard from them, not one word have I heard of the 70 Cossack regiments who practically won the battle for them." This was such astounding news to me that I was quite at a loss for an answer, and before I could frame one, there was a general chorus round the table, each one remarking on the tendency of the English nation to exalt its own part and to lower that of the nation who helped her. I have often said to myself what a funny history primer that Russian must have read.

JOHN COBB.

## THE KELVIN JUBILEE CELEBRATION AT GLASGOW.

ON June 1st last, the City and University of Glasgow inaugurated one of the most noteworthy functions of recent years.

Men of letters, scientists, philosophers, and people in all stations united to do honor to perhaps the greatest living scientist. All the world has heard of Lord Kelvin under his former style of Sir Wm. Thompson and for ages to come will reap the benefit of his beneficent discoveries. Suffice it to mention the perfection of long distance telegraphing and the deep-sea sounding apparatus out of a host of brilliant investigations.

All Glasgow was en fête, and the students rapturous. Having had the honour, associated with Mr. Jack Ross, App. Sc., of being delegated to represent the students of McGill University, I can speak as an eye-witness of the princely way in which the preparations were carried out.

About three hundred delegates were present, hailing from Canada, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Norway and Sweden.

McGill University was represented by Sir Donald Smith, the High Commissioner for Canada, and Principal Peterson.

The students of the following universities were also represented: Cambridge, Trinity Coll. Dublin, Edinburg, Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Christiania, and McGill, Montreal.

On our arrival the delegates were entertained at the Grand Hotel, and almost immediately taken in hand by the very efficient student's committee, prominent among whom were Mr. Craig Henderson M.A., B. Sc., and Mr. Hyam Goodman M.A.

Our first duty was to visit the University buildings and students union. The University is a magnificent building in the late gothic style situated to the west of Kelvin Grove and cost about half a million pounds sterling. It is built as two quadrangles with a central tower 350 ft. in height and presents a very imposing appear-

ance. It contains a fine library and the famous Hunterian museum. The mention of the student's union reminds me of the one at McGill which seems to be so long in materialising. Any one who has seen the building at Glasgow cannot fail to recognize the utility of such an institution among the students. The union building, while not large, is admirably equipped, containing cloak-rooms, library, reading room, dining-room, and a large room for debates. The students pay a small annual membership-fee and get their dinners there for the moderate sum of twenty cents. The building is run by a joint committee of professors and students, but the students have it practically in their own hands. When I saw it I felt sorry that we had not something of the kind at McGill. It formed a splendid rallying place for the students of all faculties and there was at Glasgow a perfect esprit-de-corps which was very enviable. Most of the universities in Britain, which I visited have unions and we must live in hope that before long we can have one at McGill of which we may be proud.

In the evening was given a *conversazione* in honour of Lord Kelvin. The university was lavishly decorated and illuminated and the whole scene was one of the most brilliant imaginable.

The corporation of the city were then in their chairs of office and their ermine robes; military officers in gorgeous uniforms and decorations, University men in their many coloured robes, and the elite of Glasgow society in plain evening dress. A rain-bow if it had been there, would have turned pale with envy. The most brilliant colours were won by the French University men, some being arrayed in brilliant magenta silk gowns, and others in crocus-yellow. Green and orange were also much in evidence. The uniform of the French academy was especially conspicuous.

During the evening a museum was opened containing samples of all Lord Kelvin's inventions with many of his diplomas, among which I

noticed the parchment of an Honorary Doctor of Laws, of McGill.

After the *conversazione* the students held a '*Gaudeamus*' in their union to welcome the delegates. The mention of McGill was received uproariously and in replying, on our behalf, Mr. Ross made a rousing speech. The rest of the evening was passed in a way which only students can understand and appreciate.

Tuesday morning was the time appointed for convocation and at ten o'clock the Bute Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Owing to the immense amount of business few speeches were made. Lord Kelvin received many hundreds of addresses from most of the learned societies and Universities of the world, Sir Donald Smith and Dr. Peterson presenting one on behalf of McGill. Afterwards Lord Kelvin, in the absence through illness of Principal Caird, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on a number of the distinguished visitors present.

Among those present were observed, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Joseph Lister, Prof. Bardon-Sanderson, Dr. Balfour, Prof. Gairdner, Sir Donald Smith, Principal Peterson, Dr. James Stewart and a host of other prominent men.

In the afternoon the student's committee took the delegates around the town in a four-horse drag, and the members were photographed.

On Tuesday evening came the crowning glory of the celebration, the banquet given to Lord Kelvin by the corporation and University of Glasgow.

This was held in the St. Andrew's Hall and was presided over by the Lord Provost, Sir James Bell, who wore the uniform of the Lieutenant of the county. The menu was very excellent and numerous toasts were duly honoured. Speeches were made by the Lord Provost, Lord Kelvin, the Earl of Rosse, Gen. Annibale Ferrero the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Gairdner and others.

Lord Kelvin was received with a perfect ovation, the organ leading off with '*For he is a jolly good fellow*' and several similar well-known airs.



He speaks very easily and gracefully and bored his numerous honours with his customary modesty.

The following morning the delegates and about 600 students left by special train for Craigen-doram whence a steamer, chartered for their use, took them up Loch Long, to Arran and the Kyles of Bute.

Up till this time the weather had been conspicuously fine on the Clyde, but on this occasion the pleasure of the first part of the day was considerably damped by fog and rain. However by the time Arran was reached it had cleared up somewhat and a very pleasant time was spent. Tea at Rothesay formed a pleasant intermission. Those who have sailed on the Clyde cannot fail to have remarked in places its strong resemblance to the St. Lawrence. It forms a delightful cruising ground and worthy of an extended visit. The

evening was spent by the delegates and committee at the Conservative Club when they were entertained to supper by Mr. Campbell, the Lord Rector's Assessor. Songs were sung, speeches made and altogether a very jolly time was spent.

When the time came to part no one could be sorrier than the delegates. We were escorted back to our hotel, treated to 'Will ye no come back again' and separated with many mutual expressions of good-will and esteem. For my part I cannot speak highly enough of the magnificent hospitality which we received and of the efforts of the committee to make our stay pleasant. Certainly the Jubilee celebration will remain long in my mind as a pleasant dream, a memory of many pleasant acquaintances too soon lost.

ERLANGEN,  
BAYARIA.

A. G. NICHOLLS.

#### AS USUAL.

I met her at the Sophomore dance,  
Aye, truth she was a queen ;  
I told her with a meaning glance  
No fairer maid I'd seen.

She gave me dances, three or four,  
And sat them out with me ;  
To love her all my life I swore,  
And this, on bended knee.

I saw her when the morrow came,  
Alas, it was a blow !  
I could not recollect her name,  
And me, she did not know.

—*Princeton Tiger.*

#### DIFFICULTIES.

I have plowed the festive clearing  
Many a weary summer day,  
And have wrestled with the locust roots  
That filled me with dismay.  
I have delved in Anglo-Saxon,  
And have grubbed "Achilles' Wrath,"  
But the curliest-crooked, and toughest, are  
The roots I met in Math.

—*Kenyon Collegian.*

## Societies.

### LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the McGill Undergraduates Literary Society was held on Friday, October 9th, at 8 o'clock, President McMaster in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the programme was opened with a reading by Mr. Grey, Arts '90, followed by a song by Mr. P. C. Duboyce, Arts '97. The debate of the evening was then proceeded with, the subject being: "Resolved, that it is justifiable on moral and political grounds to impose a poll tax of \$500 on Chinese emigrants into Canada."

Mr. Saxe, Arts '97, opened the affirmative, showing that the Chinese introduced foreign habits. Mr. E. M. Campbell, Arts '97, opening the negative, contended that as the Chinese are an industrious race Canada needs them to aid in the development of her resources. Mr. E. E. Howard, B.A., Law '98, said that the average Chinaman hindered rather than aided development, and in support of this, sketched a Western city. Mr. Rowat, Arts '97, replied that if it was wrong to allow Chinese emigration, it was worse to give this wrong a monetary value. Mr. Jno. Colby, Arts '98, contended that the Chinese were an industrious people, that we had no right to hinder their access to this country. Mr. Paterson cited certain city cases in reply. Mr. Rogers, B. A., Law '98, in the negative, believed that friendly relations with China will soon be of great importance to us, that therefore we should take every opportunity of conciliating her. In summing up Mr. Campbell laid great stress upon the point that the Chinaman is a good citizen, Mr. Howard replying, that the upper Chinese may be, but that immigration brought the scum of China to our shores.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the affirmative was declared lost by two votes. Mr. Scott, B.A., then gave a short

*critique*, after which, Prof. Moyses gave some early reminiscences of debating societies. The meeting then adjourned.

### GLEE AND BANJO CLUB.

The officers of the Glee and Banjo club have been preparing, during the summer months, for a very successful season this year. This year's membership will be the largest in the history of the club.

The Glee club will start the regular practices about the 10th of October and under the leadership of Mr. Percy Moore (Arts) we may expect great improvement.

Warren Lynch has charge of the Banjo club and several of the players have been practicing their next year's music for two or three months.

Arrangements are being made by the business manager, Mr. Albert Larmonth for a tour during the Xmas holidays, starting from Montreal on December 28th, and giving concerts in Brockville, Cornwall, Kingston, Toronto, Beileville, Port Hope and ending up with a grand concert in Montreal about the 15th of January.

An effort is being made to have a joint concert with "Varsity" in Toronto and Montreal.

All applications for membership should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. Arthur Fairie or to either of the leaders.

### MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

The first meeting of the "McGill Mining Society" was held on Friday evening, Oct. 9th. The election of officers for the coming session was at once proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

Honorary President, Dr. Harrington.

President, Dr. Porter.

Vice-President, J. Bell, Sc. '97.

Sec.-Treasurer, A. W. Davis, Sc. '98.

A very interesting paper on the copper mines at Capelton was read by Mr. John Turnbull, Sc.

97. After a unanimous vote of thanks to the reader the meeting was adjourned. All students in the first year intending to take the mining course are earnestly advised to join the society. The fee is nominal, while much valuable and interesting information can be obtained from the papers read at these meetings.

#### UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first regular meeting of the society was held in the Arts building on Saturday evening, 3rd October. Mr. McMaster took the chair promptly at 8 o'clock and business was at once proceeded with. Mr. Bishop's motion, seconded by Mr. Heine, "That the night of meeting of this society be changed from Saturday to Friday," of which notice had previously been given, was then taken up. Mr. Winfield, Arts 1900, read an entertaining selection from Shakespeare's Henry VIII.; after which, as the committee had provided no musical item and the famous '98 choir was not available, a chorus was sung under the able leadership of Mr. E. E. Howard. Mr. A. K. Trenholme followed with a well prepared essay on "American Humorists." The subject of debate was: "Resolved, that England should interfere single handed to depose the Sultan." There was some little hesitancy on the part of the speakers in starting the debate, but when Mr. Trenholme had made the opening speech for the affirmative, and Mr. Archibald that for the negative, the succeeding speakers fairly "warmed up" to their task, and the interest of the audience never once flagged until the leaders had summed up the various arguments advanced by either side. The speakers who supported the affirmative side of the question were: Messrs. Trenholme, Patterson, Heine, McMaster and Horsfall, while those who spoke on the negative side were: Messrs. Archibald, Bishop, Willis, McLeod, Place and Duff. The speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of Mr. Place, who is to be congratulated on his grasp of the various phases of this question,

When put to the meeting the resolution was upheld. Mr. E. E. Howard closed the evening with a comprehensive *critique*, in which, among other points in need of improvement, he deprecated speaking before the society without preparation; preparation for debate should be insisted upon as the only means of maintaining the standard of the society.

#### DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held on October 1st. It was well attended, which it is hoped is a sign of the interest to be taken in the meeting of the present session. Some departures have been made from the usual programme. The number of debates has been reduced to three, as more attention is to be devoted this year to essays the subjects of which promise to be very interesting. Miss Holden was unanimously elected president, the other officers being Vice-President, Miss Walker; Sec - Treas. Miss Finley; Assistant-Sec.-Treas., Miss L. Smith, Committee, Misses Hurst, Brooks and McDougall.

#### Y. W. C. A.

On Wednesday, the 31st of September, the association gave an At Home, to which all the students and many graduates were invited. The first year students were introduced to their fellow-workers in the other years, and a hearty welcome was extended to all.

The afternoon was very pleasantly spent. Miss Rugg contributed a most amusing recitation, and all joined in singing some of our college songs. When the end came, all separated feeling more at one with their fellow-students.

On Friday, Oct. 2nd, our first missionary meeting was held. Miss Henderson gave a short account of the missions the association helps to support, and of Dr. Hardy's work in Corea. Miss King read a paper on "Belief in Prayer," and at the close the names of the new members were enrolled.

## MCGILL Y. M. C. A.

Notwithstanding the fact that the meetings of the Association are posted weekly in five faculties and the four theological colleges, there are students who are unaware that we hold a meeting every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, at which every student is cordially invited. Mr. H. M. Tory, M.A., has kindly consented to assume the leadership of the meetings, taking as his course the Life of Christ.

Thus far the meetings have been fairly well attended. There is room for improvement, however, and it is hoped that students will avail themselves of these privileges.

Next Sunday, the Rev. Prof. J. Clark Murray, LL.D., will address the meeting on the subject the Temptation of Christ.

Professors Armstrong and Umney, of the Faculty of Applied Science, have kindly consented to address the Association on dates to be announced later.

## Affiliated Colleges.

### PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

Session 1896-7 began at the Presbyterian College on Wednesday evening, October 7th, with the delivery of an admirable lecture on "Doctrine and Life," by the Rev. Dr. Barclay. In the absence of Dr. MacVicar, who is at present in Europe enjoying a well-earned holiday, the Rev. Professor Campbell occupied the chair. Professor Scrimger read a communication from the Principal, dated from Florence, Italy, Sept. 21st, in which Dr. MacVicar gave an interesting *résumé* of the history of the college, with the rise and progress of which he has been so closely connected. Fourteen students graduated last spring and seventeen freshmen are enrolled for the present session. About one hundred new books have been added to the library since last session, a large proportion being presented by the honorary chairman of the College Board, Mr. D. Morrice.

J. G. S.

### CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE OF CANADA.

#### *To Fortnightly :*

The opening of the Congregational College took place on Thursday, October 1st, when a large number of people gathered in the Assembly hall of the building. The evening was very

unfavorable, nevertheless the interest which is entertained by so many made it an easy matter to overlook the disagreeableness of the weather, and to come out to see the ties of friendly relationship once more established between students and professors.

The main feature of the evening was the address to the students by the Rev. William McIntosh of the First Congregational Church, Ottawa. It was instructive and humorous. He thoroughly emphasized that attribute of congregationalism which stand for higher education, and spoke of the great demand for "a ministry for the times." He urged upon the students the great need of their being not a ministry of 17th century, not a ministry of the 19th century, but a ministry of the century into which we shall enter in the course of a few months. It is present-day men we need.

On the platform were seated Principal Barbour, Prof. Warriner, John Dougall, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Rev. McKillican, Thos. Hall, E. M. Hill, F. J. Day. It was also expected that Dr. Peterson would be present, but on account of a previous engagement he was unable to attend. At the close of the meeting a collection was taken up for the library fund, after which the doxology was sung and benediction by Rev. E. M. Hill.

W. J.

## Graduates' Column.

[We feel that this column will fill one of those proverbial "long-felt wants." Here we propose chronicling the doings and whereabouts of Old McGill men all over the world. With this object, we earnestly request all friends to send in any little item of interest, whether concerning themselves or other graduates. This column can be made very interesting to the alumni; but this can only be done with their co operation.—THE EDITOR.]

Eugène Lafleur, Law '80, professor in the Law faculty, spent the summer months in Europe, whence he returned a benedict.

The Executive of the Montreal Graduates Society held a meeting on October 1st, Dr. Finlay was in the chair. Present: Dr. Adams, Prof. Baker, M. A., Francis Topp, B.C.L., A. R. Holden, B.A., H. V. Truell, B.A., B.C.L., secretary. The following new members were elected: Wm. B. Howell, M. D., V. Evelyn Mitchell, B.C.L., F. Harvey, B.A., Geo. Ireland, B.A., H. M. Jaquays, B.A., Chas. Mansur, B.A. Routine business was transacted. A committee composed of Dr. Finlay, Mr. Holden and Dr. Adams was appointed to superintend the spending of the \$500 voted for the purchase of books for the library. A meeting will be held on the 22nd instant.

Lester Gill, Sc. '96, is taking a post graduate course in Science.

Dr. F. T. Smith, Med. '91, port physician of North Sydney, C.B., is visiting the city for the benefit of his health.

Alex. Falconer, Law '84, spent the summer months in Europe.

Percy C. Ryan, Law '92, was married last month.

We are in receipt of most encouraging reports from the Graduates' Society of British Columbia. Dr. W. J. McGuigan, Med. '79, is the secretary and the moving spirit of the association. A proof of their enterprise comes to us in the shape of a copy of the Vancouver "Daily World," containing an advertisement of the College session 1896-7, inserted at its own expense by the society. This is the right spirit. A movement is on foot in Vancouver to have the High school there affiliated with McGill. Four candidates from British Columbia passed the matriculation examination in Arts last June.

From the other end of the continent, down in Halifax, comes the news of the formation of a graduates' society. We hope to give particulars soon.

There are now about 3,500 graduates.

We have before us the *menu* of the first annual dinner of the New York Society, held April 7th, 1896. Following is the list of toasts: President, Queen, Founder; the next in honour Sir William Dawson, Alma Mater, Sister Universities, Financial Question, College Days, The Ladies.

John S. Buchan, Law '84, was married last month.

Of this year's graduating class in Law, Messrs. Boyer and Donahue have started practice by themselves; Hanson is practising in Coaticooke; Mitchell has joined the firm of McGibbon & Hogle; White, his father's old firm, Cate & Wells; Surveyer is taking a post-graduate course in Paris.

N. M. Trenholme, Arts '95, is at Harvard, following a post-graduate course in History.

The reward of work has come to another member of the Faculty of McGill. This time it is

Mr. Leigh Gregor, Lecturer in German Language and Literature, who has had conferred upon him the degree of Ph.D., Heidelberg. Dr. Gregor commenced his study in 1873 at the Prince of Wales College under Dr. Anderson, where he remained five years, and as *dux* won the Dufferin Silver Medal. He entered McGill in 1878 and graduated in 1882, having during his course won many prizes, notably the New Shakespeare Society's Prize, scholarships and honours in mental and moral philosophy. Dr. Gregor spent four semesters in Heidelberg under Braune and Newmann, the celebrated Professors of Germanic and Romanic philology, and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the end of his course with a very high *nota*.

R. O. King, B.A., Sc. '95, who holds a £150 Science Scholarship tenable for two years, has gone to Harvard this year, having spent last year in our own physical laboratories.

W. S. Ferguson, B.A. '96, has obtained a valuable scholarship at Cornell, where he is taking a heavy course in advanced classics.

C. E. Van Barnveld, B.A., Sc. '95, has been recently appointed professor of mineralogy in the State School of Mines of Arizona.

Of the class Donalds '96, Miss Hammond, B.A., is teaching special subjects at the Montreal High school; Miss Nicholls, B.A., is going to spend the winter in Europe; Miss Locke, B.A., is teaching in one of the city schools and Miss Pitcher, B.A., is teaching at Stanstead.

#### PLUCKED.

"After each batch of new-made grads have had a Latin incantation mumbled over them by Vice Chancellor, two proctors—in the presence not only of university officials, but also of any outsider who chooses to look on—sheepishly stride up the long room and back again without saying or doing anything. At first there is an attempt at solemnity in their gait, but after the

senseless exercise has been repeated two or three times they look, as they doubtless feel, thoroughly wretched; the effort to appear dignified, and the desire to get it over as soon as possible, combine to produce one of the most comical effects ever seen.

"The reason for this absurd performance is not far to seek. In ancient days any tradesman who had money owing him from an under-graduate might arrest the proctor's course by plucking his sleeve, and so prevent the defaulter from taking his degree till his debt had been discharged. Few people know that this is the real origin of the term 'pucked' as applied to failure in examination."—*Cassell's Family Magazine*, Nov. '84.

#### WE TWO IN ARCADIE.

We two have been to Arcadie—  
But it was long ago;  
The wild syringa blossomed there,  
Gold hearts set sweet in snow,  
And crimson salmon-berry bells—  
Ah, me, so long ago!

We two went into Arcadie  
Without one backward glance;  
Deep thro' the brown breast of the earth  
The sun had sent his lance,  
And every flower straightway sprung  
Up from her long, sweet trance.

We two alone in Arcadie!  
The road thro' forests ran,  
A silver ribbon; and we heard  
The mellow pipes o' Pan,  
And followed as he fled thro' lights  
Of green and gold and tan.

We two went on thro' Arcadie  
In joy too deep for words;  
The little clouds were tangled in  
The tall tree-tops like curds.  
We heard the stammering speech of rills  
And the passion-calls of birds.

Ah, me, from pleasant Arcadie  
We two came out—alas!  
No more to lie beneath the trees  
In the pale-green velvet grass—  
To listen to the pipes o' Pan  
And hear his footsteps pass!

Still, still I know in Arcadie  
The blossoms fall like snow  
On happy lovers—as they fell  
So long, so long ago!  
But, oh, my love, thro' Arcadie  
No more shall we two go!

ELLA HIGGINSON in Leslie's Weekly.

## Faculty Reports.

### ARTS NOTES.

#### FACULTY FOOTBALL—A FORECAST.

We are to have class matches in Arts this year and they are to begin soon. These are the matches which bring out the new material for our senior teams. What are the chances of the different years for the championship? Will '98 retain its present proud position? Who will principally figure on the class teams? These simple questions the sporting editors *pro tem* will endeavor to answer to the best of their ability.

Will the class of '97 have a good team? We think they will. Nay, more, they are resolved to wrest the championship from the hands of "the class that's up to date." For does not A. C. P. Howard figure on the first team; do not Arthur Trenholme, of the sun-bleached locks and Andy McMaster, of the beautiful ear-guards, mightily help the second; and thirdly, do not Malcolm Mackay, Bly Campbell and truthful James practice continuously with the aspirants for the third? Our only John Godfrey also turns up now and again to keep his hand in as also does Con Russel. Mr. Russel, let us state, is now a person of weight if not of importance. He has returned lately from an Arctic expedition and says that the climate is good for putting men in form. Damon and Pythias, alias Brown and Macfarlane, whose sporting proclivities are known to us all, have signified their intention of participating in the manly game.

Vice-President Armstrong will also be seen on the 4th year's rush line. All he requires is practice and knowledge of the game.

A general subscription will be taken up throughout the Faculty to pay for the real estate of the college, resumed during the progress of these matches.

The junior year, champions of Arts are out, and have a few tricks which will simply paralyze their opponents.

We notice among the other old war horses such men as Grace, Todd and Bishop. Todd is playing on the Intermediate team this year, and notwithstanding his nose guard is putting up a splendid game. Grace, '98's full back, was one of the brightest stars on our Intermediate team last Saturday, and will, no doubt, make his presence felt in the first match.

Our veteran half-back, Gordon Bishop, in spite of a troublesome knee, will take up his position again this season. Duff, our inside wing, is getting rapidly into form, and will, we are safe in saying, convince his opponents that he has many fine points.

'98's star quarter-back, Stephens, is in the field once more, and this augurs well for last year's champions.

With men like Gardner, Turner and Thompson, who have been practising assiduously all summer, we feel the championship well within our grasp again, and with Casey Heine in his old form we have nothing to fear.

The second year should show up well for the trophy if there be any.

Harry Burton, the III's captain and quarter honours '99 by his presence as also does Patch. '99 should have a good back division. Colin Duguid, '99's famous miler, should be a valuable acquisition to the team if he can be prevailed upon to turn out. The rest of '99's team are at present an unknown quantity.

Captain Skinner's men are out for blood. They expect shortly to compete with '98 in the manly game, with such men as the weighty Dubois and the swift-footed Horsfall, the team should do

good work. Besides these there is McKinnon, who is known of old by his brilliant playing in Lennoxville; much also is expected of the renowned Cleghorn. Charters, the famous sport of the Montreal High School, will do good work in the scrimmage, while from Shaw and Shepherd we expect the impossible.

### LEGAL QUILLS FROM THE EASTERN WING.

#### REPORT OF A MEETING OF LAW STUDENTS.

Meeting called to order.

Heated discussion immediately arises on question of legality of meeting. (Very common occurrence.)

Mr. Cook rises to point of order. He goes directly to subject. He wants information. His questions are skilful enigmas. They defy the lay mind. They are highly technical. His points show good sense. He replaces his pipe in his mouth, his hands in his pockets, and waits for an answer.

Mr. Kneeland explains. Explanation emphatic. Very brief; but wants lucidity.

Mr. Cook repeats his skilful enigma.

Mr. Jasmin has long laboured under a sense of injustice. He is indignant. He is argumentative. His periods are rounded. He speaks at length. His eloquence is contagious, and he finishes amidst the admiring plaudits of all.

Mr. Howard takes the floor; every one is attention. His manner is ponderous; he is oppressive in his solemnity. He does not think personally that it can be done. In fact, his advice is not to do it. It would be a fatal mistake. The matter should be most carefully considered. He advises this instead; he fails to see any other course to pursue. He concludes with a reproof and some wholesome advice. His voice is deep; the meeting is silent, is totally

subdued. Every one bows to his wisdom. A motion to adjourn carries *nem cou*.

S-d-s: Please repeat that French again, sir? Acting Dean (pityingly): That was Latin not French. (Total collapse of S-d-s.)

The suggestion of Prof. Fortin in reply to a question in French is too good to be spoilt by telling. This is hard on the freshmen; they are anxious to hear the joke.

It is said that the faculty poet from Beauharnois wresles every night with the gas metre of an heroic epic of 10,000 lines, entitled "A rever.e." Those who have had the privilege of examining it proclaim it a masterpiece of word-painting. Its publication is eagerly awaited.

The best wishes of the students are extended to Mr. Kernick, the chief deputy-prothonotary, on the occasion of his completing sixty years of service. Mr. Kernick personifies the happy medium between dignity and joviality, and he has a warm place in the hearts of those whose first steps in the blind maze of procedure his kind counsels have guided. *Ad multos annos!*

The first case in the Moat Court was argued and decided last week. "Quot capita, tot sententiae," especially among judges; and we hear the case is to be appealed, the only obstacle being the difficulty of finding security.

### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

Much praise is due our professors for arranging excursions, such as that to the Hydraulic and Land Power Co.'s works and that to the Montreal water works. General satisfaction is expressed by the students at the opportunities thus afforded for obtaining valuable information.

What a pity that more of the students have not attended the song practices! It makes a big difference on theatre night.



J. B. Wants to know if a prize fighter is to run the *millng* room in the new building. (N. B. This is a joke.)

Prof. N. (as the class starts on bikes for Lachme) "Lead on (Mc) Duff."

Example is better than precept, even in regard to wearing gowns.

Not long ago a certain Don Quixote (pronounced donkey-shot) met *thru* trolley-cars side by side on St. Catherine street. He spurred his bike and charged the *middle* one. His doleful appearance next day told how the scrim ended.

There is a land—a happy land  
Where happy Hero's happy thought  
The happy water-science planned,  
To hapless students haply taught.

The elections of the third year have resulted as follows:

President . . . M. McPhail.  
Vice-President, D. C. T. Atkinson.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. B. McRae.  
Reading Room Committee, C. Sheffield, A. Laurie  
Reporter A. W. Davis.  
Football Captain, E. A. McLea.  
Hockey Captain, A. W. Davis.

Mc—a, entering class room suddenly - "Er er-er, I say, by Jove, er-er is this my class?" On being assured by Prof Ch.—er that it was, he was prevailed upon to enter and take a rest.

The lack of—let us say energy—of the second year is very noticeable this session. When the gallant third year were sophomores, they cleared the corridors of everything before them in the shape of freshmen. Let the second year think over this and endeavour to follow our brave example.

As will be seen above, the third year have determined to play football, and with such an able player for captain are ready to accept challenges from any other year in the University.

At a meeting of the 2nd year held on the 29th ult., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President W. M. Young.  
Vice President, S. F. Kirkpatrick.  
Secretary, W. W. Colpitts  
Reading Room Representative, R. A. Henderson  
Athletic Representative, W. A. Moore.  
Class Reporter, A. A. Bowman.

The second year extends a hearty welcome to Messrs. Archibald, Howell, McInnes, Molson and Moore who have joined us this session, and trust that they will find us as a class, all that we think we are (which is saying a good deal.)

Mr. Molson's fame as a football player, of course precedes him, but we have also got a wind-gull from Dalhousie in Mr. Archibald, who holds the quarter mile bicycle championship of the maritimes provinces. We trust that we will hear from him on sport day, along with our only original, bona fide "Comissy."

Miner: "Well, how do you like analytic?"

Civil: Oh! "I am just getting on to its curves now."

Overheard at a recent match: Mein gracious: dot big man is Van Horn (e) anent to der Rush line!

#### FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

In the Arts' course the third year is the first in which any choice of subjects is allowed to the student. Most students adopt the plan of taking what they can do with least trouble. Occasionally a discussion arises upon the rivalling pains and toils involved in the different subjects, and then one is pleasantly reminded of the old lines:

Multiplication is vexation.  
Division is as bad,  
The Rule of Three it puzzles me,  
And practice drives me mad.

We are glad to learn that Miss Laura Walker of the third year has been elected vice-president of the Delta Sigma Society. There are hopeful signs abroad that the meetings this year will be energetically conducted.

A certain student with this new session turned over a new leaf and is looking up all references given in lectures. But she recently stated that she now no longer believes all professors to be necessarily inspired beings.

The Sophomores are very anxious to know if twelve year old boys in England really translate two hundred and fifty lines of Homer an hour.

In the class of "1900" there are eighteen under graduates and most partials take more than three subjects. The interest in the work seems to be very keen, and from the results of the examinations just passed we may hope for great things from the "Exhibition Girls," who all by the way, come from Ontario.

At a business meeting of the First Year, the following officers were elected :

President, Miss Day.  
Vice President, Miss Anderson.  
Sec. Treasurer, Miss R. rke.  
Class Reporter, Miss Kerr.

(After a tussle at the Custom House.) "I declare you can't get a single thing from England without a duty on it." Sympathising Friend. — "Except professors."

### MEDICAL NEWS.

The medical buildings are once more filled, that famous "tenor" is once more heard, and everyone enjoys himself, except the poor Seniors, who now apply themselves to such a degree as they heretofore thought impossible.

### FOURTH YEAR.

Wednesday, Oct. 8th, the annual election of the officers of the Fourth year took place. For the previous week the friends of the prospective nominees were actively engaged in canvassing, Mr. McRae, the secretary, received \$50 from delinquents anxious to vote. Excitement had

not run so high for years. The following were elected :

President, F. E. Rogers  
Vice-President, C. H. Morris, B. A.  
Secretary, A. L. Laing.  
Class Reporter, A. A. Skeels B. A.

In reply to the hearty vote of thanks tendered to him for his able administration of class affairs during the past year, the retiring president, Mr. Gourlay, made a short but graceful speech.

It is with regret we notice the absence of Mr. A. R. Robertson, who is forced by illness to absent himself this year.

The members of our year are taking a great interest in the Medical Society. Our new President, Mr. Midgley, is infusing some good red blood corpuscles into the society's mechanism.

We are pleased to have Mr. "Tim" Stirling in our midst after his year's absence.

We learn that Mr. A. N. Robert has left us to finish his course in Bellevue College, New York. During the holidays he was successful in qualifying as a licensed practitioner in the State of Massachusetts. We congratulate Dr. Robert.

Heard in the hall : The Eganville hornet gave a parting buzz. He stung the hearts of his audience by his affecting oratory.

Professor : The finger is always at hand.

### THIRD YEAR.

The Third year have had their meeting and a very lively one it was. There was some discussion among the members regarding the election of officers. Some wished the officers of last year to again hold the sceptre, while others wanted an entirely new cabinet. "Our orator" made an eloquent appeal to the class to elect new officers, and this was done after numerous amendments and amendments to the amendment :

President, Charles Ogilvy, B.A.  
 Vice-President, J. W. Blackett, B.A.  
 Secretary, D. F. Myers.  
 Class Reporter, J. F. Macaulay.  
 Football Committee, Captain Schwartz and D. Whitton.  
 Sports' Committee, D. Whitton and P. M. Lennon.

Mr. H. Pitts says that if we only had two Beattys in our year we might say that the class had Diabetes. This remark was the cause of so much fainting the other day in class. So it mussen be dunn again.

It is said that several of the photographers are having oil-immersion lenses put in their cameras this week, the reason being that the Third year are having their heads taken.

We notice the absence of several capillary appendages lately, notably those of Dave and Sydney.

#### SECOND YEAR.

The elections of the Second year have been held and the results are as follows:

President, W. B. Burnett, B.A.  
 Vice-President, R. A. Shore, B.A.  
 Secretary, A. H. Gordon.  
 Reading Room, F. M. McNaughton, B.A.  
 Reporter, W. C. McKechnie, vice A. C. Nash resigned.

At a meeting of the Four years it was decided to give the year '99 full control of the management of Sports' day and Theatre night, as far as the Medical Faculty is concerned. Accordingly the following committees were drafted:

Sports, J. W. Woolley, J. J. Martin.  
 Theatre, W. B. Burnett, R. A. Shore, W. A. Cummings, F. J. Nicholson.

Owing to ill-health two popular members of '99, W. C. Allen and J. C. Massie, have been forced to leave for the south.

The Second year does not turn out to Rugby practise as well as some, for instance, J. R. O'Brien, who is simply disgusted, seemed to have expected. However, with two such men as Joe. Levesque and Phil. Burnet in charge, '99 will be able to give a good account of herself in the contests for the cup.

Avogadro's law according to some: "Equal volumes of gases containing the same number of molecules, fill the same space."

#### FIRST YEAR.

"Kindly point out," said the Professor, grasping the pointer, blandly handed it to the youth with the worried countenance, in the front row. "kindly point me out, on this classical set of charts, the principal characteristic changes that occur in the development of the ovum. But the youth sighed and sadly shook his head in a negative reply. And the pointer passed on but found no resting place. One after another, and the Professor's face grew pale and wan. Would no one volunteer? Another moment of anxious suspense and the hero was found. Broadly grasping the pointer, he charged and vanquished the awful thing and then amid the plaudits and cheers of his fellows triumphantly regained his seat.

On the 28th of last month the initial meeting of the First year was held, which resulted in the election of the following officers:

President, S. C. Gurney.  
 Vice President, A. E. Gordon.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, H. Ross.  
 Class Reporter, W. F. Clemesha

Messrs. Turner and Hill were elected as representatives of the Sports' Committee.

Football is as yet but slowly progressing. More enthusiasm must be shown and a larger turn out to practices.

# Athletics.

## INTERMEDIATE FOOTBALL.

McGILL VS. MONTREAL.

It looks very much as if the intermediate championship, at all events, were coming our way. Our second team, after playing on the 10th, what was virtually a winning game against a team composed in goodly part of senior players, again won, hands down from Montreal, by a score of 16 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

McGILL.		MONTREAL.	
McLennan.....	Back	Robinson	.....
Gillies.....	Halves	Field	.....
Drinkwater.....		Hill	.....
Glasco.....		Godwin	.....
Davidson.....	Quarter	F. Brown	.....
McMaster.....	Scrimmage	Webb	.....
Bond.....		Hall	.....
Ross.....		Baptiste	.....
C. Sise.....		Norris	.....
Van Horne.....	Wings	Reid	.....
Robertson.....		Brown	.....
Austen.....		Duff	.....
P. Sise.....		Hyde	.....
Todd.....		Evans	.....
Whitton.....		Christie	.....

The game, at least in the first half, was, decidedly, not good football. The play was ragged. Each man seemed to be trying to play the game all by himself, without any regard to combination. Davidson at quarter was, however, a brilliant exception. He plays with as much pluck and head as any man playing football in Montreal to-day. His passing is fast and accurate, and with a little more weight, he would earn his position on any team in Canada. The first half was fairly even with the odds a little in McGill's favor, the score being 4-0 at call of time.

In the second half McGill appeared to realise that their chance of the championship might vanish after all, if they did not wake up. Montreal were, accordingly, kept hustling to save themselves from a crushing defeat. Drinkwater played the star game on the back division, missed no chances and gained lots of ground by good hard punting. Several splendid chances were missed by Glasco. On several occasions the ball was passed by Davidson to Drinkwater who, after running some distance, passed to Glasco at outside half. Glasco, however, was following up too far forward and not close enough to Drinkwater. He was thus in an awkward position to get the pass and consequently fumbled it. This occurred several times, spoiling some very

pretty chances. Glasco, however, is more at home at centre half.

The scrimmage must show up better against Quebec on the 24th. Show more combination scrimmage, and not quite so much "individual" push. Combination, in fact, seems to be the element which is lacking all round this year. If both senior and intermediate championships are to come to old McGill, a marked improvement will have to be shown in this respect. On the wings Van Horne, Robertson, Whitton and P. Sise played good individual games. For Montreal Hill and Godwin played well on the back division. Godwin, however, is seen to more advantage at his old place on the wing. Norris and Evans both played good wing games. Norris is a coming player.

## FOOTBALL.

MONTREAL II. VS. McGILL II.

On Saturday October 10th, our second team met a team purporting to be the second team of the Montreal Football Club. The teams were as follows:

MONTREAL II.		McGILL II.	
Back	Oswald,	Grace,	
Half backs	W. O'Brien,	Glasgo,	
	Hill,	Gillies,	
	Molson,*	MacLennan, Sc.	
Quarter	Reid,	Davidson, (Capt.)	
Scrimmage	Meek,*	Bond,	
	Cotton,	McMaster,	
	Baptist,*	McLennan, (Med.)	
	Scott,*	C. Sise,	
Wings	E. O'Brien,*	P. Sise,	
	Norris,*	Trenholme,	
	Godwin,*	Robertson	
	Prissie,*	M. Robertson,	
	Evans,*	Todd,	
	A. James,	Austin.	

Referee, Mr. E. Linton. Umpire, Mr. P. Sanderson.

\* Have played on Montreal First

The match was keenly and closely contested. McGill played a forward game, and Montreal passed to its halves continuously.

The match started with a continued rush by McGill, who by sheer hard play piled up 9 points before their opponents began scoring. Montreal halves then started some very effective kicking and scored. The first half ended 9-5 in McGill's favour.

At the beginning of the second half Montreal played up, and by some clever running and kicking managed to get a few points ahead. A mass play on the part of the college team which resulted in a try, evened matters up, and with ten minutes more to play, McGill stood one point to the good. Inside these ten minutes however, hard luck was in store for McGill. Grace

caught the ball from a kick near our line, and being carried over, the ball was held behind goal. This made the score Montreal 10, McGill 13. Time was soon called with the ball about the middle of the field.

For Montreal the halves and quarter played admirably. Meek, in the scrimmage, played hard football and showed that his powers as conversationalist are of no mean order. Bapti played his usual gentlemanly game. Montreal wings did their part excellently, but were held by our men in good style.

The brunt of the work fell on our forward line, and especially on the scrimmage and inside wings. The scrim. worked well and showed itself fully equal to what was practically Montreal's first scrim. MacLennan, our new man, shone in bright colours. Lorne Bond was everlastingly on the ball or on its Montreal possessor. The centre man, MacMaster, got the ball out every time it was his, and sometimes when it wasn't. Charlie Dze had an especially hard time of it with his two men to keep on side, but succeeded admirably. Captain Davidson was a tower of strength, albeit a short one. When he got in with the scrim. and the inside wings, and the business got a move on, the Varsity backers howled for glee, and the Montreal men shouted in vain "break 'em up." Shirley not only played the game himself in first-class style, but encouraged his men in just the way a captain ought.

Our wing men played well and were on to Molson and the quarter like a shot, and Molson made none of his star runs such as those of last year. Trenholme signalled his first appearance on a college team by a fast and plucky game. John Todd, the nose-guard and the tin stockings, were on hand when needed. Austin embraced the necks and waists of the Montreal backs in a most ardent manner. Archie Grace was the star of our back division. He rarely missed a catch and played with coolness and judgment. He got one of his fingers broken during the match but pluckily continued playing on till the end. It was a hard fought game. Macmaster had his hand injured and his sweater torn from his back; nearly every man was bleeding somewhere or other. The team worked together splendidly, and much praise is due our Captain Shirley for his skill in organization. There is not any doubt that our team would have won if they had had a regular second team against them instead of a team, half of whose men were really first team men.

MONTREAL V. S. MCGILL

Our first fifteen played their first match of this season on Saturday, October 10, and won an easy victory over Britannia. The teams lined up as follows.

BRITANNIA.			MCGILL.	
Hardisty.....	Back	.....	Molson	
Mackay.....	} Half Backs	.....	McLea	
N. Barclay.....		.....	Matheson	
A. Barclay.....		.....	O'Rielly	
Reynolds.....	Quarter	.....	Leveque	
Williamson.....	} Scrimmage	.....	Howard	
Vipond.....		.....	Ross	
Forbes.....		.....	Grace	
Crowley.....	} Wings	.....	Mey	
Brown.....		.....	Turner	
McRobie.....		.....	Schwartz	
Saunderson.....		.....	Hill	
Rankin.....		.....	Moore	
Irving.....		.....	Van Horne	
Whitham.....		.....	Whitton	

Referee—Clifford Jack.

Umpire—A. G. B. Claxton.

McGill started the game well and during the first few moments it looked as if they would score, but Hardisty by a clever kick, sent the ball to centre and then followed a series of short rushes and kicks on both sides when, by some loose play McGill allowed their opponents to get a touch-down. The try missed. Brits 4, McGill 0. But the ball was soon at the other end of the field. Matheson landed it behind the goal line and our forwards forced a touch. Brits 4, McGill 1. Presently Irving got the ball from the pass-out and made a magnificent run for nearly two-thirds of the field. He seemed to slip through everybody's fingers and soon held the ball behind goal. The try was successful. This made the score, Brits 10, McGill 1. Then our boys' blood was up and for the rest of the game had everything their own way. At half-time the score was McGill 22, Britannia 12. During the second-half McGill more than doubled this score, while their opponents scored nothing. McGill 51, Brits 12. Our forward line was like a whirlwind, the scrim. was impregnable and carried everything before it. Jack Ross, as centre man, won the admiration of everyone.

This is his first match, on a senior team, and he showed himself well worthy of his position. He was ably supported on either side by the towering forms of Grace and Howard, both of whom did more than justice to their old reputation.

The wings nearly all distinguished themselves, and the Brits must have felt that they had run against a circular saw. Van Horne is a sturdy player and his frequent runs did much to pile up the score, while his low tackles never failed to down his man. Capt. Schwarz can be relied upon to make the best of any contest. He plays a splendid game himself, while keeping a sharp watch on everything from his difficult position, and urging his men to "follow up." And "follow up" they did. Turner, Hill and Moore are hard men to run against. Alley did some effective work in blocking. Whitton showed himself a very plucky player and stood the game well.

Leveque, as quarter, was the same cool head and scientific kicker as of yore. His opponents never know which way the ball is going, but "Joe" knows. Matheson is an old veteran returned and is a valuable man at centre-half. McLea and O'Rielly were both injured early in the game, McLea being maimed by a kick on the leg, and O'Rielly by a blow which made his nose bleed copiously and must have almost dazed him. But both men stuck doggedly to their post and never fumbled.

Molson, by his sure catches and long kicks, proved himself to be the right man in the right place.

The Brits seemed to be in very poor condition and were continually being knocked out. Neither team played a good combination game. Our forward line in their ardor sometimes seemed to forget that they had a quarter and half-backs. Their victory, great as it was, can hardly be accepted as a criterion of what they could do against any team that they may meet.

We are sorry not to be able to chronicle the results of our sports. Unfortunately, the weather on the 10th was of such a kind as to throw cold water on the whole arrangement, causing the events to be postponed till Tuesday the 20th. It is pleasing, however, to note the great interest that has been shown in this direction this year.

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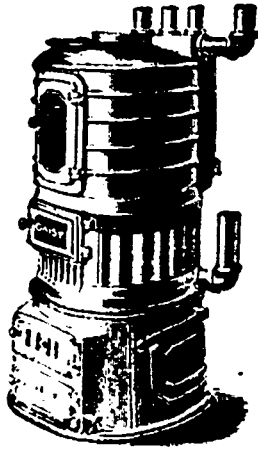
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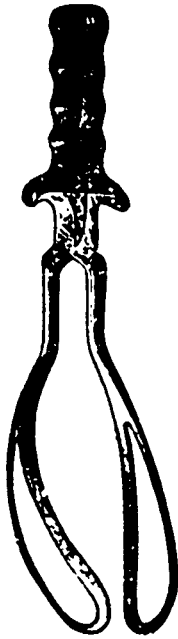
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