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Montreal, March 3, 1898



# W. G. GILL FORTNIGHTLY VOL. VI. No. 10.

## CONTENTS.

Editorial	...	181
Contributions	...	182
School Days	...	182
Les Misérables	...	184
Death of Dean Liddell	...	186
Experiments on Steam Engines	...	187
Sesame	...	188
A Fragment of Sophocles	...	189
Mr. Brunetière in America	...	190
Graduates' Column	...	190
Mr. Barnes' Lecture	...	190
Societies...	...	191
Class Reports	...	193



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# MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, MARCH 3, 1898

No. 10

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## Editorial.

FOR two years now the retiring theatre night committees have urged the faculties to appoint their representatives six months before Sports Day. Their recommendation has not met with favor, but is nevertheless a wise one. The committee appointed last autumn found that the up-town theatres had previously filled our date and could give us no accommodation. We believe that a strong committee ought to be chosen by the faculties this spring to consider (1) the most desirable form of entertainment for the evening, (2) the best theatre to attend. If we are in the field before the theatrical managers contract for the entertainment they intend to furnish Montreal next season, it is reasonable to suppose that the students may influence their choice in such a way as to secure a play which will be enthusiastically supported by our men. We think an ideal theatre night should comprise a torch light parade, a good English comedy to be produced if possible by our own men (and women?), and gods singing led by the Glee Club.

We see no reason why a committee appointed this spring cannot organize an University fête at least as desirable as the one here outlined.

[N.B. Why have we no Students Representative Council to look after our University interests?]

AND when the news was announced to the followers of McGill, there were found mourners to the number of eight hundred men, not to count the women.' *Annales Universitatis Queen's*, 1998, Kelley's Translation.

Once again has pride gone before destruction. Let us not conceal from ourselves the fact that it was all planned in the minds of the vulgi that our men would skate circles around the stalwarts of Queen's last week. When the players brought back tidings of defeat, not a few of us could have cried for shame. It was no consolation to know that one or two goals escaped the eye of the umpire, we had expected to win in the ratio of about three or four to one, and had already begun to look on victory as ours by right. Nay, few of our enthusiasts can even yet bring themselves to admit that any college can put a stronger team on the ice than Old McGill. But just here comes the rub; we have been well beaten. What, then, is the reason? The club did not invite the FORTNIGHTLY to see the game, and, therefore, we cannot speak as an eye-witness, but from the retirement of a sanctum, we venture to blame that over-confidence which thought itself able to defeat a champion team without holding a single practice. Up to this late date in the season, the McGill Hockey Club has been active only in obtaining its grant from the Grounds Committee, and accepting a trophy

for inter-faculty competition. We hope that before any more challenges are issued to college clubs, the executive will institute a system of university competition for places on the team, and thus assure a certain amount of team practice.

WITH '99 will remain the final decision on the advisability of retaining the FORTNIGHTLY in its present condition for another year. The discussion that has arisen concerning its mechanism indicates that all in that regard is not perfectly satisfying.

The suggestion that the magazine should develop into a weekly publication would seem to be meeting with general favor. Class news would thus be fresher. And if such a publication, appearing at the end of the week, should have further a page devoted to notices of meetings of societies, extra lectures, college entertainments, etc., for the forthcoming week, a direct benefit would be conferred on the students. It is frequently the case at present that a student does not hear of some function at which he would wish to be present until an hour or so before the event is to come off, when

previously made engagements will prevent him attending. The existence of such a page would remove this annoyance. It might be advisable that the Faculties or the students should elect some person to be responsible for the conducting of such a page, who might be remunerated for his services.

The suggestion made in an able letter appearing in the last issue of the FORTNIGHTLY, that an editor selected from amid the graduates and receiving some remuneration might be possible, is a suggestion worthy of consideration. Of course this would involve an infringement of the present system, namely, that the paper shall be an *undergraduate* organism. However, as already intimated, the present system does not meet with unanimous favor.

We shall be interested in seeing whether '99 will cope with or shirk the problem. Shall we see delegates appointed by each Faculty for the purpose of meeting and taking measures for a further development of the college paper? Or will '99, as previous years have done, elect their editors at the end of the session to carry on the FORTNIGHTLY on its old basis?

## Contributions.

### SCHOOL DAYS.

(Continued from number 9.)

The mention of "houses" brings me to the mention of our hours and what one may call our domestic life. Morning prayers were at seven (half-past seven in winter). A bell rang at six and another at half-past; these were rung by servants in the various houses. The object of "first bell" was apparently to give the wakeful an opportunity of enjoying the sensation of not having to get up yet, though in summer we sometimes got up for half an hour's Fives in the cool of the morning. The school-bell rang from seven minutes to four minutes to seven and was rung by a Fag under the instructions of the Praepostor of the week, of whose important duties more hereafter. Prayers were for the whole School, and some of the boys had to come from houses a mile or so away. Being late for prayers three times in the course of the term involved a visit to the Headmaster, which tended to discourage se-

condary habits for a while. After prayers followed "First School," devoted mainly to Classics and Divinity. The Headmaster's Divinity Lessons, given to the Upper Sixth, occupied daily the greater part of this time, and dealt with a great variety of subjects in an apparently discursive, but really most instructive way. Then we had breakfast at half-past eight. The most distinctive thing about breakfast and tea was that, while the bulk of the school had cut bread-and-butter, the Upper Sixth had a loaf and separate "pats" of butter. This was regarded as a great privilege; during the winter months Fags made the loaf into toast, being admitted to the hall early for the purpose. "Second School" was at ten, and the interval was largely spent in getting up work for it; not only was repetition to be learnt (we learnt from 10 to 40 lines of Latin, Greek or English daily), but composition had to be finished off and a final glance (sometimes the only glance) given to the morning's "construe." At twelve, we were free, except for "extras," till dinner at half-past

one, and again after dinner till School at five. A mighty rush to "bag" Fives-courts usually followed dinner, as the court could be engaged for an indefinite period by the first boy who threw up a ball above the line. Even when there was Cricket or Football at three, many would snatch some Fives first. Afternoon School, devoted to Mathematics, lasted an hour and a half, and did not involve much preparation, except where Euclid or Conics had to be learnt. Tea was at half-past six, and there was evening preparation for most of the school in the evening till 8.45. Prayers in houses were at 9, and we then went to our studies till bed-time at 10. At 10.15 the House-master came round to put out lights, ostentatiously noisy as a warning to the talkative, and his "goodnight" was the final word of the authorities for the day.

Life within the house was, of course, largely regulated by the school-hours; but it had some features of its own. Every boy had a cubicle in the dormitories, so small that it was always possible and sometimes necessary to sit on one's bed while performing ablutions. Every boy had also a tiny study (about 6 ft. by 8 as a rule), which he furnished with books, pictures, brackets, photographs, candles and suchlike according to his own taste; this was his own home; his friends could visit him (if there was room), except in the evenings; he could read and write letters undisturbed and do as much work as inclination or compulsion prompted. Most studies had a deck-chair in them, and the space was quite adequate for the ordinary boy, though I remember one long-legged individual (he fell gallantly afterwards, poor fellow, in Egypt at the head of his company), who had to sit with his feet in the quadrangle.

Out of school we were free to wander at will in town and over the country, except in the back streets. The only control over our movements was furnished by regular call-overs. These took place at dinner, at tea and at evening prayers, and also at lock-up at dusk in the winter. The captain of the house called over in the presence of the house-master. On half-holidays (Tuesdays and Saturdays, also Thursdays in summer, and a fair number of "occasionals," including Saint's Days), there was School call-over, in summer on the Cricket fields, in winter in the School yard.

Discipline was mainly in the hands of the Sixth Form, who had the right to "fag" lower boys. The fifteen or twenty upper boys of these were called

Praepostors and wore straw hats, thus distinguishing them from the mass of the School, who wore caps. The Sixth had to see that rules generally were kept; to stop throwing of stones, to see that boys were in their own studies at night, that no cooking went on in studies, that order was kept in the dormitories. In dealing with graver offences they could act as a court and inflict floggings, both the members of the Sixth in a particular house and also the whole body in the school. A "Praepostors' licking" was far more regarded and was a far greater ignominy than one from the Headmaster. Each week a Praepostor had charge of various School matters. He had to see that the morning bell was rung, and then stand out in the School yard till the first stroke of the hour was heard from the Church clock; he must then make his way upstairs among a seething mass of the nearly late and shut the school-room door, often in the face of a struggling mob. In return for these duties he was allowed to do English Verse Translation, instead of his composition for the week, and was excused repetition, and he might save up these privileges and so evade exceptionally difficult bits of work during several weeks.

"Fagging," of which I have spoken, was not particularly burdensome. The main duties of a fag were to run errands; to go down town to fetch eggs for breakfast, or Fives-balls, and in each case he would usually be rewarded in kind. He had also to clean out his "masters' study, but as studies were not cleaned out oftener than once a week at most, and as each member of the Sixth had several fags, this part of the work would only occasionally fall on the individual boy. In return he could rely on a certain amount of help (not always very judicious) in his work; it was little trouble to a Praepostor to run through 50 lines of Euripides or Homer for the benefit of a lower boy, and a dozen easy Elegiacs, such as a lower boy would have to do, did not take him more than about as many minutes. As a rule the relation was a friendly, quasi-paterned one, and the public opinion of the Sixth as a whole could effectually check bullying, if any desire for it existed. The nearest approach to bullying on the part of the Sixth, of which I ever heard was as follows. In a certain dormitory the fags had to wake all the Sixth at 5.30, assuring them that it was 6.30 and only undeceiving them at the last moment; and this process was repeated every ten minutes till it was really time to get up.



This, however, was in my time merely a dim tradition of a distant past. Moreover the natural jealousy for their own privileges made the Sixth keenly resentful of any usurpation of them on the part of big boys low down in the School, and thus checked much of that petty tyranny out of which bullying so easily springs. Indeed, the extent to which the Sixth stood in their dignity might well have seemed somewhat ridiculous to the adult onlooker, though it did not seem absurd to us, and was, I think, beneficial to the School. I remember a case which will illustrate this. On one occasion, our house-master was absent from lock-up; a somewhat imprudent lower boy seized the occasion to answer "Here," without adding the usual "Sir." The captain of the house admonished him afterwards, and not merely verbally, that the house-master was theoretically present and he must respond accordingly. Again, a master who wished to send a message to another would ask a member of the Sixth to lend him a fag for the time being.

Of one element in our School Life I do not feel I can speak adequately, but I dare not entirely pass it over. Our Chapel Services, and above all, our Headmaster's sermons, were to many an influence not to be forgotten, perhaps all the more potent because hardly realized at the time. About four Sundays in each term he would preach, and thus speak directly to every boy in the School.

What was the total result of such an education? A very brief answer must suffice for a large question. The Persians taught their boys, says Herodotus, "to shoot with the bow and to speak the truth," and the results of an English Public School Education are, in the main, not dissimilar. Fortunately, the right education of character is not confined to them. In addition the chief lesson we learnt was that of subordination, not merely the subordination of discipline, of obedience to Master and Sixth Form, but the feeling that the individual boy counted for very little in comparison with the honour and welfare of house and School. We did not regard our work as the main thing, it is true; on the other hand, we did not regard Education as a means to an end, but as a thing valuable in itself. We did lambies (so the Headmaster told us) in order to "learn to think;" the method may seem circuitous, but was not in all cases ineffectual. Though our hours were not very hard, every afternoon being practically free, the intellectual side of our life pursued us in odd ways. I remember, when a catch

was badly missed at a crisis in a house-match, that the culprit urged that he was doing his verses, an excuse with the captain reluctantly accepted. A good deal of work was, in fact, done in this way at spare moments. We believed (and this is an excellent faith for youth) that our School was the best in the world and our Headmaster one of the greatest men living. Looking back now, though I see many points that might be altered for the better, though our life was not very industrious and not very intellectual, I am not sure that we were wrong.

F. C.

## LES MISERABLES.

(Suite.)

Il est temps de nous demander quelle est l'impression finale qui résulte de l'ensemble de cet ouvrage. Quand je dis l'impression, j'entends la mienne, car toute impression est subjective.

Victor Hugo ne serait pas lui-même, si son livre ne contenait pas des parties remarquables. Il y a des trouvailles de style d'une rare beauté. C'est le génie de l'expression élevé à sa plus haute puissance; par exemple: "La révolution française est un geste de Dieu." (p. 119.)—"L'idéal n'est autre chose que le point culminant de la logique, de même que le beau n'est autre chose que la cime du vrai." (id. 121.)—"Le martyre est une torture qui sacré." (p. 375.) Je n'ai pas choisi; j'ai pris dans le tas; il y'en a des milliers d'aussi belles, de plus belles.

L'effet dramatique est parfois saisissant. Telle scène est si vivante qu'on croirait y assister. Je doute que le théâtre pût souffrir un tel réalisme, ou naturalisme. Les tableaux y sont tantôt grandioses, comme la charge de la garde à Waterloo; tantôt exquis, comme le duo d'amour de Cosette et de Marius dans le vieux jardin de la rue Plumet; tantôt effrayants, comme la marche pénilleuse de Jean Valjean emportant Marius inanimé à travers l'égoût de Paris; tantôt hideux, comme l'intérieur du ménage Thénardier; tantôt sublime, comme la mort de l'ancien forçat. Cependant, quelque repoussants qu'ils soient, par moments, ils ne blessent jamais la décence. La peinture du mal n'y est pas attrayante; elle inspire l'horreur du crime à tous ses degrés. C'est un assez grand mérite, de nos jours, pour qu'il vaille la peine de l'indiquer.

On trouve dans ce livre des pages d'histoire qui ne dépareraient pas la meilleure anthologie.

Est-ce à dire que l'éclat d'un si prodigieux génie doit nous aveugler sur ses défauts? Non certes. L'art, malgré qu'il en ait, relève de la critique. S'il nous invite à admirer—et l'admiration est un privilège dont on est heureux de jouir—il nous concède par cela même le droit de blâmer, quand il y a lieu.

Or, le mauvais goût, si sensible dans les derniers ouvrages de l'auteur, dépare déjà quelques-uns des plus brillants morceaux des "Misérables." Ce n'est pas tant à l'argot que j'en veux, bien qu'il y en ait trop pour qui ne fréquente pas le monde des voleurs et des assassins. Ce qui me déplaît, c'est une tendance prononcée à multiplier les expressions grossières et triviales sans aucune nécessité. Passe encore pour le mot de Cambroune: il est historique, quoiqu'il sente mauvais. Je crains que Victor Hugo n'ait fait école en cela, sans le vouloir, et que son fidèle disciple Zola ne l'eût forcé à rougir pour l'avoir trop bien imité. On regrette qu'un si grand homme ait donné de si fâcheux exemples.

Mais ce que je lui reproche surtout, c'est l'in vraisemblance des caractères. Leur développement psychologique ne se justifie pas à la réflexion, malgré les subtiles analyses de l'auteur.

Le vénérable Myriel, par exemple, est un évêque comme n'en voit pas au XIXe siècle. Il a beau vivre dans les montagnes, il sort de son siècle et de la réalité. Son diocèse n'eût pas toléré un si grand détachement des biens de ce monde. La confiance en Jean Valjean, forçat libéré, paraît dénuée de prudence. Quelle que fût sa bonté—et elle est admirable—il était tenu à quelques précautions, ne fût-ce que pour protéger sa soeur et sa servante. Je sais bien que la bonté ne calcule, ni ne raisonne: elle ne voit que le bien à faire: et cependant il y a là quelque chose d'in vraisemblable.

In vraisemblable aussi, au bas de l'échelle, est le caractère de Fantine. Tomber dans la fange, s'y rouler par amour maternel, malgré la révolte

de tout son être, je ne sais si on a jamais vu ce spectacle. Ce n'est pas ce qu'on attendait d'elle: mieux valait la condamner à mourir de faim sans l'avilir.

In vraisemblable encore, bien qu'à un moindre degré, est le caractère de Cosette. Devenue trop belle après avoir été trop laide, ses vertus ne ressortent pas suffisamment, soit de sa naissance, soit de son éducation. Après tout, il se peut que l'amour réchauffé par une noble nature, opère de ces miracles.

Mais que penser de Jean Valjean? Sa métamorphose est prodigieuse. Sous l'influence d'un souvenir—celui de l'évêque Myriel—cette espèce de brute arrive à connaître et à manifester les sentiments les plus délicats, les plus nobles, les plus héroïques de la nature humaine: le forçat devient un saint: ce repris de justice impose le respect, non moins que l'admiration et l'amour. Il s'élève à une hauteur morale dont n'approche, même de loin, aucun des meilleurs personnages du livre, à l'exception de l'évêque. On sait bien que le roman est l'histoire des sentiments exceptionnels et des vies extraordinaires. Encore faut-il qu'il soit psychologiquement possible, et décidément celui-ci ne l'est pas dans son principal personnage.

Ces réserves faites, nous rendons un respectueux hommage à l'inspiration si élevée de ce livre. L'effet en est bienfaisant. Il nous émeut jusqu'au fond de l'âme. Oui, V. Hugo a souffert de la souffrance universelle et il nous communique ce sentiment. Ce qui vient du cœur va au cœur. Nous apprenons de lui à plaindre les Misérables sans les excuser, et à nous sentir un peu coupables de leurs crimes comme de leurs misères. Pas plus que la société, nous ne faisons tout ce que nous devons pour les relever, les soutenir et les soulager. Cette leçon, humiliante pour les satisfaits, est salutaire pour tous. En nous la donnant, Victor Hugo a fait, en même temps qu'un beau livre, une belle action.

D. COUSSIRAT.

## DEATH OF DEAN LIDDELL.

The Very Reverend Henry George Liddell, late Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, died on the 19th January, in his 87th year. He graduated at Christ Church in 1833, and became Dean in 1855, which position he resigned in 1891.

It is difficult for those whose memory extends back into the sixties and the seventies to realize that Dean Liddell is no more; elderly men can scarcely recognize, except upon a few moment's thought, that there ever was any other Dean or any other Vice-Chancellor. The case stood with him as it did with the equally celebrated Dean Stanley of Westminster. It is the gift of such men to dwarf their predecessors and throw their successors into the shade, seeming to combine in their single personality the sole right to hold the position which they so much adorn. The "Dean" always meant the Dean of Christ Church, and the only occupant of the post in popular memory was the famous past author of the Greek Lexicon. A tall stately figure, with a handsome face, and a manner of haughty reserve, Dean Liddell bore about him that indefinable power of personality which we sometimes call a "good presence." He seemed to belong to the old stones and hoary walls of Oxford, as though a fit emblem of their coldness and antique grandeur. Indeed, the old Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, who was wont to allow himself a certain latitude in his criticisms of brother officials, is said to have once remarked of Dean Liddell: "The man is a stone, but a polished one."

Of course, all kinds of stories were current in Oxford about his scholarship and the famous Lexicon. Doubtless some of them are apocryphal, invented at a later date; but it is a fact that though Dr. Scott, at that time master of Baliol, and Dr. Liddell, at that time head-master of Westminster, had collaborated in producing the Greek dictionary, which run through so many editions, and is familiar as household words on the lips of every school-boy, neither of the two authors was ever very tolerant of the scholarly attainments of the other. In Baliol any mistakes in the Lexicon were invariably attributed to Liddell; in Christ Church they were as invariably attributed to Scott.

One story goes that a freshman came before the Dean, and was asked how much he knew of Aeschylus: "Oh! I know all Aeschylus" was the jaunty reply, whereupon Dean Liddell set the

young man to construe a passage from the chorus in the Agamemnon, and speedily had occasion to find fault with the rendering. "Where did you get that from?" asked the Dean. "I got it from your Lexicon" was the answer. "Really," the Dean was heard to mutter, half to himself, "I did not know that Scott was such a fool." There is also a set of verses, purporting to come from a Westminster boy, when asked to write an English epigram. They ran somewhat as follows:

Two men wrote a Lexicon,  
Liddell and Scott,  
One half was clever,  
And one half was not,  
Give me the answer,  
Quick, of this riddle,  
Which was by Scott,  
And which by Liddell.

These lines were probably a later invention.

There is also another English epigram, which serves to illustrate the impression which the Dean made upon Oxford. At one time a number of smart little lines, dealing with prominent academic dignitaries, were produced by two or three young members of Baliol. The well-known epigram on Jowett ran thus:—

"I stand first, my name is Jowett,  
Whatever is to be known, I know it.  
I am the Master of this College,  
And what I don't know, isn't knowledge."

Another dealt with a Baliol tutor named Forbes, who had been of great assistance to Jowett in compiling his edition of the History of Thucydides:—

"Oh! I say, my name is Forbes,  
Now the Master me absorbs,  
Me and several other  $\mu\eta$ 's  
In his edition of Thucydides.

The lines on the Dean which serve as an excuse for introducing these ribald allusions bore reference to the external appearance of Dr. and Mrs. Liddell. The Dean was very tall, his wife was comparatively short. The couplet ran as follows:—

"She is the Broad, I am the High;  
We are the University."

It ought, perhaps, to be explained that High Street and Broad Street are two of the principal thoroughfares of Oxford.

*Querebo Redivivus.*

## EXPERIMENTS ON THE STEAM ENGINE.

In a former number of the FORTNIGHTLY reference was made to the paper of Professors Callendar and Nicolson ON THE LAW OF CONDENSATION OF STEAM DEDUCED FROM MEASUREMENTS OF TEMPERATURE-CYCLES OF THE WALLS AND STEAM IN THE CYLINDER OF A STEAM ENGINE, which was read recently before the Institution of Civil Engineers.

It is not within the province of the FORTNIGHTLY to give more than a superficial outline of the work as carried on and of the results deduced; details, if desired, may be found in THE ENGINEER and in the PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The paper is valuable and interesting not only because of the conclusions arrived at, and the novel and ingenious methods used to obtain these results, but also on account of the experiments performed in connection with and subsidiary to the main one.

The results themselves throw light on a subject about which prior to their publication very little was positively known, and in which former conclusions, being hypothetical, were, as not unfrequently happens, considerably at fault.

It will only be necessary to read the following quotation from an editorial in THE ENGINEER to observe the importance given this paper by English engineers:—

"An excellent paper has been read lately at the Institution of Civil Engineers on this most difficult subject (Condensation of Steam in Steam Engine and its Measurements), and is the best yet published. This masterly treatise is full of the most interesting and elaborate experiments, tables and diagrams, all bearing on the intricate question of cylinder temperatures, of which so little is known. The paper brings out afresh the immense importance of the temperature of the cylinder walls, compared with that of the working steam in contact with them. If the temperature of the walls is higher than that of the steam, there is little or no condensation; if it is lower, great condensation and loss of steam will be the result. It is therefore of the utmost consequence to determine, not

only the temperature of the steam during a complete revolution, but especially that of the walls at the surface, and throughout the thickness of the metal for the same period, particularly during admission. This the authors have done with great care and ability, and by the best methods yet known, namely, with electrical thermometers and thermo-couples. Professor Callendar has for many years made a study of these instruments, and obtained from them very accurate results, as they are quicker in action and more delicate than mercurial thermometers. To ensure accuracy, both the authors carefully calibrated and tested the electrical thermometers used, and succeeded in getting minute and trustworthy data throwing new light on the subject of cylinder temperatures."

Incidentally it may be mentioned here that the author, in the article from which the above is quoted, refers to the Thermodynamic Laboratory in the Engineering building, where the experiments were performed, as being "perhaps the finest and best equipped laboratory yet built in any country."

The special object of the experiments was the measurement of the cyclical interchange of heat between the cylinder walls and the steam—that is, the exchange of heat per revolution.

The cylinder wall temperatures were obtained by the thermo-electric method. In taking observations the Poggendorf compensation method was used, and the delicacy of the apparatus is shown by the fact that with a contact duration of only  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a revolution, the galvanometer could be read to nearly one tenth of a degree. Another feature of the thermometry was the insertion of a platinum wire thermometer into the piston rod to observe the temperature of the main body of the steam at a distance from the walls.

In determining the conductivity of cast iron, which was done with great care, the astonishing difference of 30 per cent. appeared between the value found and that usually assumed.

The most important general conclusion derived from the experiments is, that the rate of the condensation of steam on a metallic surface is limited, and for this finite rate of condensation a result approximately equivalent to 2.7 lbs. of

steam condensed per square foot per degree per hour is obtained.

The condensation of steam in cylinders was found to be much less than formerly supposed, and it is probable that most of this takes place on the head and very little on the side of the cylinder.

In the particular engine used, which had a large slide valve and double ports, the valve leakage was found to be a very considerable part of the total feed.

Finally, it follows from the experiments that, in large engines, it is little use to jacket the sides of a cylinder, and that in small engines part of the economy due to jacketing is probably owing to the deduction of leakage.

### SESAME.

It is our pleasing duty to review a publication which has just come to our hands, "The Annual Publication of the Women Graduates and Undergraduates of University College." This is one result of woman's work and woman's thought in that seat of learning, and it testifies to the power and taste of our fellow students at 'Varsity.

There is a strain of hopefulness throughout, beginning with the idyllic vision of Lady Marjorie Gordon and finding a fitting close in the final words of the "Editor's Notes," where she looks forward with hope to the future of this magazine which bears the title "Sesame" on its front.

The stories are good, "Quits" and "A love story" bearing off the palm. But more than stories are found here, there are several good essays, the titles of which are tempting enough, "The Attic," "Fads" and one on "The Value of Society" showing thought and literary merit.

In the record of college life and work some valuable suggestions might be found for our "Donalds" and their graduated sisters, particularly in the account of the "Woman's Literary Society."

Social life in Canada is touched upon, much importance being given to the Victorian Era ball and the part played therein by the students.

Glimpses are given of different phases of life in Russia, England, France and Germany.

A happy and lightsome air is lent to this annual by the interspersing of views, not only "courts, cloisters, flocks of churches, gateways, towers" known and dear to the reader, are seen, but glimpses of foreign scenery both French and German are given.

It is with great pleasure we congratulate the women of University College on their "Annual" and on its tone, calling to their remembrance, as we wish them even greater success in the future, the words:—

"Majestic edifices should not want  
A corresponding dignity within.  
The congregating temple that pervades  
Our unripe years, not wasted, should be taught  
To minister to works of high attempt."

B. '96.

### A FRAGMENT FROM SOPHOCLES (?).

Translated by Mr. X., Arts, 1900.

#### Dramatis Personae :

Guilliamos . . . . . A god.  
Paideutes . . . . . The hero.  
Chalkops . . . . . The villain.  
Phonepankrates . . . . . Choregos.  
Chorus of Sophomoroï.

#### SCENE I.

Guilliamos (from the stairs)—

Ever, indeed, cause of all our woes,  
Have I seen thee plotting 'gainst thy foes;  
And now once more with cautious gaze intent  
Thou standest by this door, as one on mischief bent.  
But mark thee well, 'tis true of all our lives,  
Thine every act is futile—when a god contrives.

Exit Guilliamos (upstairs).

Exit Chalops (along corridor) after slamming door shut.

Silence for some time; broken at last by violent shaking of the door by someone within.

Paideutes (from within)—

Lo! lo moi! Dustenos!

(Rattles door; but in vain.)

Alas! as when some bird from far Canary Isles,  
Entrapped by wicked men with artful wiles,  
Doth beat with hapless wing against her cage;  
Or as in Barnum's show imprisoned lions rage,  
And for the free desert cry and moan;  
So am I here, imprisoned and alone.

(Is released at last by the god Guilliamos.)

Exit Guilliamos and Paideutes.

## SCENE II.

Paideutes (addressing chorus)—

Aiau! Aiau! Dustenos! Io! Io moi!  
Phen! Phen! O Andres Sophomoroi—  
I grieve to say that yesterday some evil-mannered ass  
The door did lock upon me at the close of class  
And now, dear gentlemen, I hope we'll have no more  
Of such monkey-shines with yonder door,  
And, as upon your *sense* no impression I can make,  
I'll get the Dean to fine you, and your dollars take

Chorus—

Io! Io moi! Dustenos! Aiau!  
Aiau! Aiau! Aiau! Phen! Phen! Aiau!

Phonepankrates—

O aner esthlios, my dear Professor C.,  
Methinks, forsooth, that it perchance might be  
A wretched villain from some other class  
That locked the door on thee, and so did play the ass  
And yesterday we saw the Freshmen in the hall—  
So one of them might do it, for they are scoundrels all.

Chorus—

Hear! Hear! O Agathe!

Paideutes—

Ah me! Ah me! I wish it might be so,  
But the truth, alas, much better do I know.  
As you say, perhaps they might so act,  
But it were hard, methinks, to prove the fact,  
That outside for me they should lie in wait  
With some slight regularity, as has been done of late.  
However, as there seems to be some doubt, this time  
I'll suppress my letter, and not ask for the fine.  
(Here the manuscript ends abruptly.)

## MR. BRUNETIERE IN AMERICA.

There has appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an account of Mr. Brunetière's impressions of American life and sentiment, and the impressions of this distinguished writer and "Academician" are in the main of considerable interest to people on this side of the Atlantic, whether Americans or Canadians.

Mr. Brunetière had been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, that great Star of the South and the noble sister of our own McGill, and it was on his way thither that he picked up most of his observations. He landed in New York on March 22, it will now soon be a year, just at the time when small bands of Greek volunteers were embarking amidst the acclamations and

good wishes of their friends, and full of hope for the success of the arms of their country—a hope, unfortunately, too soon blighted.

In the streets of New York he was surprised to find an absence of that feverish activity which another "Academician" before him had so vividly described; he found everywhere a medley of Germans phlegmatic and slow, Jews, Italians, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Japanese, Negroes, some moving aimlessly along the crowded streets, some in groups and interested in local topics, and loafers galore on the public squares; and among all these heterogenous elements he found it difficult to discover where were the true Americans, if such a thing existed.

As regards architecture, he was not able to discover that there was much difference between the buildings of New York and those of the newer portions of some of the live cities in the Old World.

But as he travelled on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mr. Brunetière was at once struck by the numerous advertising placards everywhere seen, and so disfiguring to the landscape; everywhere advertisements in flaming colours, extolling the merits of Whitefield cycles, Quakers' oats, Mandrake pills, delicious teas, soups, dentrifice, mineral waters, tonics, "digestive aids," and the visitor asks himself: Have all the Americans a disturbed liver, and is the most pessimistic people in the world also the most dyspeptic?

Railroad travelling in America Mr. Brunetière finds not unlike that of the Old World, and although he had been told that everybody was free to do as he pleased, to choose his seat, to mount and descend as he saw fit, without the least molestation on the part of the railway servitors, yet Mr. Brunetière found that American ideas are not perhaps more accommodating than the fraternal ideas of liberty of old Europe, thus, although seats were supposed to be free, they were numbered, and the traveller had to take it or move, and although free to move about, it was at the risk of finding one's seat occupied by some traveller with a code of ethics, which permits him to occupy with parcels and paraphernalia somewhat more than might reasonably be expected, and besides, every

now and then, as the train draws near to a station, a general haul for tickets is made, and unless your figure is pretty well fixed in the conductor's mind, he comes to you and interrupts your meditation, reading or asleep as the case may be. He prefers the European plan, where careful examination of the ticket is made at the start, and then a compartment is allotted the passenger and he need afterwards have no anxiety; the official henceforth takes responsibility on himself, and sees that the person reaches his destination safely.

But it is the great Universities, and particularly the Johns Hopkins, that have specially and favorably impressed this distinguished

visitor. He has found the curricula of many, it must be said, rather pretentious, and he doubts whether all are in good faith, but he confidently tells us that the same trick is not unknown in Europe. On the whole he found that education was in process of remarkable extension, aggrandisement and consolidation; he found that Americans are building an intellectual past of what in many quarters in the Old Lands is now beginning to be looked upon as futile, and that the tendency of universities here is endeavoring to mark out in this great democracy an aristocracy of intelligence which in the Old World has been thought inimical to the best interests of democracy.

## Graduates' Column.

### MR. BARNES' LECTURE.

The Applied Science Graduates' Society held one of its regular meetings on Friday, Feb. 18th, in the lecture theatre of the Physics' Building. The speaker for this meeting was Mr. Howard T. Barnes, M.A. Sc., and his subject was "Frazil ice."

The lecturer had made a long series of observations of the temperature of the water of the River St. Lawrence. These observations were made with a platinum electrical resistance thermometer, designed by Professor Callendar, capable of measuring temperature to the ten thousandth part of a degree. The extreme delicacy of this thermometer proved of great service in Mr. Barnes' work. No other kind of thermometer is at all available for such accurate measurements. The greatest deviation of the temperature of the river water from the freezing point was only about one one-thousandth part of a degree during the ice forming period. Mr. Barnes carried on his work in a shanty on the guard pier opposite Montreal, and later, in a shanty on the works of the Lachine Hydraulic Power Co. He showed us how the "unlaboratory" conditions under which the work was carried on prevented him from attaining the ultimate accuracy of measurement of which his instruments were capable, but for all that the results obtained were reliable to a remarkable extent.

The lecturer described how frazil ice is formed in water which is cold enough to form ice, but is so agitated as to prevent the formation of solid ice. Instead, it takes the form of numerous elongated crystals, which are small or large according as the water is more or less disturbed. The crystals are carried along in the water, and give it a soupy appearance.

When the frazil comes in contact with any hard substance, congelation into a solid mass takes place. In this way a dam is often formed, which is broken up afterwards either by the great pressure of the water above it, or the heat by conduction from below releases its hold on the rocks. Mr. Barnes claimed that "anchor" ice is formed in an entirely different manner from "frazil" ice. Anchor ice is formed on the rocks on the bed of the river and grows upward in beautiful arborescent forms. It does not form where the rocks are shaded by any object that may check radiation. The lecturer, of course, admits that when once a layer of anchor ice forms, it is possible for the frazil coming into contact with it to unite with it by the process of regelation.

A lively discussion took place after the lecture, in which Mr. John Kennedy, C.E., Mr. McLea Walbank, C.E., Prof. Smith and others took part.

A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Barnes for his highly interesting lecture.

## Societies.

### ALUMNÆ SOCIETY.

Perhaps the Alumnæ Society is unconscious of the impetus it has given to the New Year's resolutions of the students to study hard and learn all that is possible, yet most assuredly is this so, for the degree to which they envy the members of the Alumnæ is only reached by their desire and determination to be enrolled sometime, and that as soon as possible, on the membership list of the society, and perhaps they hope, for all human flesh is weak, at some future time to receive, as members, the praise, honor and reverence which the society inspires.

This year the entertainment took the form of a discussion of the works, poetical and artistic, of William Morris. The President, Miss Hunter, introduced the subject by a sketch of the poet's life. Different phases of the poet's life and work, his opinions and actions, were brought up and attacked or defended. By and by the discussion waxed warm, and the audience grew eager to learn the result. Finally a decision was reached which accorded well with the sentiments of the contestants and listeners, namely, that though Morris the craftsman might be surpassed and lost to our memories by the number of those who, first starting with him as their master, may excel in the beauty of their designs and render more perfect the art at which he worked for very love of that art, nevertheless to all men and all time Morris the poet would live.

Up to this time the audience had greatly wondered at the beautiful tapestry and pictures which adorned the walls of the theatre of the Redpath Museum, where the entertainment was held. But now they were told that the tapestry had come from the looms of William Morris's own factory, and that the figures thereon were the poet's own designs—the pictures exhibited were those of the Pre-Raphaelites, Burne-Jones, Watts and Rossetti. While the audience were viewing these outward evidences of the poet's work, tea and cake were served, and all were sorry and heaved a sigh of regret when one of

the most successful and delightful events of the college session, the Alumnæ entertainment for the year '98, was a thing of the past.

B. HURST.

### CLASSICAL CLUB.

A meeting of the Classical Club was held on Feb. 17th in the Classical Seminary room. The programme consisted of a paper on the Idyll read by Miss Potter and of a few remarks by Prof. Carter on the same subject. Miss Potter dealt chiefly with the Idylls of Theocritus, Bion and Moschus. She began by explaining how, at the beginning of the third century B. C., the genius of Greece seemed to have lost its productive force. Each form of art had hitherto responded to some new need of the state and religion, and consequently enjoyed a peculiarly free development. But, with the fall of Athens and the Macedonian conquests, the Greek religion and state had practically ceased to exist, and, as these had been the patrons of poetry, poetry died with them. It was the genius of Theocritus which once more kindled the fire of Greek poetry. Theocritus was born at Syracuse, a fitting home for the poet who loved the sights and sounds of fragrant air, of forests and of coasts. Little is known of his life, and that little is gathered from allusions in his works. The Idylls or "little pictures," representing chiefly the life of shepherds and neat-herds, are doubtless inspired by the popular poetry of the time, and have much in common with the Romaic chants of the modern Greek shepherds. But the Idyllists were far from being simply pastoral poets, for many of Bion's so called Idylls differ little except in metre from the anacrontics, while one at least of the most highly finished pieces of Theocritus must be ranked with erotic poetry.

The origin of the Idyll can be traced back to the dances and songs with which the country folk refreshed themselves in the remotest periods of Greek history. Music then formed a large part of the religious ceremonies; and the trials



of strength, which form the basis of many of the Theocritean Idylls, reflect the custom of these old shepherds who sang together and against one another at festivals.

Theocritus was born in a Dorian community, and it was in all probability his genius which gave to the Idylls we possess their Doric and Sicilian character. The Idylls of Theocritus are not sham pastorals; their author was born in the midst of nature; he lived in the country and knew the rural scenes and the songs of the neatherds, which he elevated into art.

After Theocritus the next important Idyllist is Bion. Even less is known about him than about Theocritus, but the elegy written on his death by Moschus leads us to believe that he lived in Sicily.

Moschus was a Syracusan, born about the beginning of the third century B. C. He stands at a great distance from Theocritus in all the essential qualities of pastoral composition. His style is more like that of a grammarian or man of learning.

When Miss Potter finished, Prof. Carter continued the discussion, touching briefly on the later development of the Idyll.

The date of the next meeting of the Classical Club has not yet been fixed, but a public lecture under the auspices of the Club will be delivered by Professor Capper on March 17th in the lecture room of the Physics' Building. His subject will be "Ancient Rome." C. C. F.

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

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Wednesday, Feb. 16th. The subject "What is blessedness?" was very interestingly presented by Miss Holiday of the Third Year. V. C.

#### DELTA SIGMA.

The regular meeting of the  $\Delta \Sigma$  was held on Thursday, 10th inst. Four essays were read, "Emerson," by Miss Reid; "Henry James," by Miss E. Brooks; "J. M. Barry," by Miss Macdougall; and "A trip to the Spreewald," by Miss Walker.

The president then proposed an impromptu debate—resolved, that the higher education of men is injurious. Miss Macpherson and Miss Scrimger were called upon to support the affirmative, Miss Kerr and Miss Reynolds the negative. The affirmative won. F. C.

#### THE MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Society took place on Thursday evening, Feb. 17th, at 8 p.m. in the library, No. 6 Union Avenue. The Vice-President, Professor Baker, occupied the chair, there being present also Drs. Thurston and McGuire, with a fair attendance of members.

After roll call and the reading of minutes, the secretary was instructed to order Lungwitz's Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Leg for the library.

Mr. Cleaves then read a carefully prepared paper on the subject of "Influenza," in which he discussed its history, varied nomenclature, etiology and the research work that had been done in this direction by Pfiffer and Dickerhoff, as a result of which it was proved that the chief source of infection was by the atmosphere.

He pointed out that in many cases the primary infection was of so mild a character, that the affected animal would not be laid off work, in consequence of which a predisposition would be established for the extension of the malady, whilst young healthy animals that had recently been brought into cities from the country were especially susceptible.

The symptoms accompanying the primary infection were fully revised, whilst those indicative of a general intoxication were discussed in logical sequence, and in conclusion the essayist enumerated the various hygienic and therapeutical remedies usually adopted.

A discussion ensued assisted by Professor Baker, as a result of which it was generally conceded that a prophylactic dose of physic administered to animals shortly before being shipped was frequently of benefit.

A motion was then put and carried, in consequence of an apologetic note from the next essayist, Mr. Fahey, that the secretary should read his paper on "Milk," which proved to be most interesting and instructive, and much regret was expressed that the author's indisposition was of such a nature as to prevent him acting personally.

Mr. Symes was then appointed essayist for the following meeting, and there being no further business, an adjournment took place.

W. B. WALLIS, *Sec.-Treas.*

## Class Reports.

### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

The Fourth Year is without doubt a remarkable one. To begin with, the Seniors are marvellously regular in their attendance at church—especially the Civils. They are very musical, too. Some of them sing; some of them don't. But they all *adore* music—and musicians.

The '98 Miners are in training for the new Technical Society. Their weekly colloquium—your reporter is of the opinion that the accent should come on the *third* syllable—is most instructive, not to say amusing (to the audience). The miners are of a very inquiring turn of mind, as their instructors are rather painfully aware, and certainly no one can accuse them of lack of interest in their work. They take their own time getting to lectures—especially 9 o'clock ones—but they make up for it when they *do* arrive.

It was on a street-car going west one evening not long after the Conversat. D—n was there first. I—v—g got on after, and they smiled sweetly at each other. But they didn't smile a little later, when they arrived at their destination—which was the same.

For information on any point remotely connected with mountains, apply to Ainley.

Prof. Butler is the authority on Artesian Wells—ride his illustrated lecture upon the subject.

If you want to know anything about the Great Lakes—whence they came, how they got there, and what is going to happen to them any time within the next few hundred thousand years, just ask "our special artist." He'll tell you—and show you "blue prints" to prove the truth of his statements.

1st Senior.—"Where's McR—e? I can't find him."

2nd Senior.—"Such a question! Down at Weir's, of course!"

A—l—y, what did you see when you turned on the light?

"You're looking serious, Patton. What's the trouble?"

"Don't bother me, I've been testing the big engine down at the power-house."

Heard on the Avenue:—

Donalda.—"Oh, I must be awfully late for my lecture!"

Science Senior.—"What makes you think so?"

Donalda.—"There is Mr. A—k—s—n on ahead."

For "pointers" in Theory of Structures, apply to A—d—n, assistant to the Dean.

It will be necessary to have the photos, in the class picture very distinctly labelled in order to prevent our honored Principal from being confounded with his "brother."

Lost, strayed, or stolen.—A young man, tall, dark, with curly hair and a perpetual smile; answers to the name of McL—a. Last heard of as playing hockey for the University. Address information as to his present whereabouts to the Dean.

Any omission or other defect in this report may be attributed to the fact that the Fourth Year reporter represented his Faculty at Kingston last week. That is why there are no puns. Puns are a great strain upon the nervous system.

#### THIRD YEAR.

The proverb that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country does not fit every case. A class-mate hailing from across the line, having trouble with his mathematics, left McGill, and returned whence he came. Recently a letter came, and we gasped as we learned that he now occupies the chair of Professor of Mathematics in a renowned (to judge by the letter-head) training school in one of the Eastern States.

The following challenge explains itself—it resulted in a game which was won easily by the challengers:—"We, the Electricals and Mechanicals of '99 Science, challenge the Miners and the rest of the scum to a bloody game of hockey for Wednesday—losing side puts up the drinks.—(Signed) Gentlemen of '99."

At Physics' Lecture, "Schooner" of enormous capacity is produced; Herby, "Oh, Beery!"—Then F—s—r, II, got mad.

In Physical Lab:—

Y—g.—Now we will find  $\theta'$

V—H.—All right! You find  $\theta$  and I'll make the dash (exit V—H).

#### SECOND YEAR

Prof. Callendar evidently knows how to appeal to the better side of a student's nature, and his remarks to the class regarding the slope from the previous lecture on account of the hockey match were couched in language well calculated to secure his end. The hearty applause he received was well merited. Many of the men—especially the Miners—could not help contrasting this view of an old Cambridge athlete with the remarks made by one of our McGill Dons some time previously.

At a meeting of the Year on Tuesday, 8th ult., with the popular president, Mr. Sise, in the chair, some routine business was transacted. Mr. Robinson was unanimously elected to assist Mr. Barber with the work in connection with the Annual, while Mr. Cary was appointed to succeed J. Hamilton as reported for the Year. Mr. Gillean withdrew his motion to call upon the men for a subscription of 50 cents towards a standing fund, remarking as it was late in the year he considered it wiser to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Sise eloquently told his audience how '08 had made martyrs of themselves by having their picture left out of the Annual, and having instead a photo. of our noble Year inserted, hoping thereby to increase the sale of the book; doubtless it will have the desired effect. We quite understand '08's feelings after the late match.

Roddy was happy on the morning of the 19th.

Figi was happier when he found that ten was safe on the boys' return from Kingston.

Big Pete's smile is missed by all the men; his memorable appeal for towels and mirrors in the lavatory is still green in our memories.

Zoology's lecturer, if not itself, is popular with the Miners, judging from the ovation he received upon his first appearance after his recent accident. His brief and manly reference to his critics carried conviction to the stony hearts of all the miners present.

#### FIRST YEAR.

The results of a season on the rink is shown by the crowd that gathers around the windows between lectures in Mathematics. The arrival and departure of each Freshette is anxiously awaited.

What magnetic prospects has F—'s head that it attracts so many paper balls? As long as he does not howl and disturb the lectures he can be tolerated.

The other day McK—'s hair got entangled in McI—'s curls. It was with difficulty that they were separated. Moral—

#### HOCKEY NOTES.

Science has won the Interfaculty Trophy as a result of the decisive match played last Saturday on the McGill Rink against the Meds.

The game was somewhat rough, especially towards the latter end, but evenly contested throughout; the score at half time being two goals each, and remaining thus through a considerable part of the second half, until the final and decisive goal was secured for Science, making the score 3-2 in their favor.

The thanks of the Faculty are due to "Rup." Howard, who turned out to play for us in spite of his having another hard match to contest in the evening. Rup. Howard and Paul Sise did the best work for Science. "Red" Macleiman was a little off color, but put in some hot shots on his opponents' goal.

The defence was steady, and had plenty to keep them busy.

For Meds, Brennan and Woodley distinguished themselves on the forward line, while Wilkins in goal stopped excellently. Tobin at point checked effectively, but not in a manner guaranteed to please the onlookers, who made numerous disparaging remarks. The game in general was as fast as could be expected in the falling snow. It was also punctuated with numerous minor pieces of rough play, such as tend to keep up the interest.

#### FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

1898.

The Donaldas would like to take this opportunity of thanking some unknown friend, who kindly gave them the privilege of hearing selections from Dickens, so enjoyably rendered by Sir Squire Bancroft.

1899.

Prof.—Miss A., will you translate, please, but don't speak too loud, or you might disturb Miss B's and Miss C's interesting conversation.

This thoughtful consideration overwhelmed the Latin class with gratitude.

Student in Mechanics.—Prof. C., I don't see why you should have four feet.

Prof.—It is perfectly correct.

In the light of present science it is evidently not considered phenomenal when man has more than his share of pedal extremities.

'99 was very pleased to welcome Miss Finley back after her recent illness.

1900.

We regret Dr. Colby was unable to lecture to us last week, especially as it was a very stormy afternoon, and we were getting nicely interested in the Holy Roman Empire. We went home sadly.

One of our number has learned that her Psychology exam. was "quite satisfactory." She is quite satisfied too.

Miss Garlick will be absent from our midst for at least a week, having been sent as a delegate to the Convention at Cleveland, Ohio. We trust she enjoys the trip.

Here is the wail of a Sophomore as heard only a few days ago: "Life isn't worth living; look at that Roman History; at that Livy; at that Logic; and that Botany (with a groan), to say nothing of the Greek—and all the rest of the things we have, not to forget the Mathematics—and yet people say we have a good time. I wish I'd stayed at home and learned to sew." Then she gazed into vacancy, and her solitary auditor was sympathetically silent.

Where, oh where, is our Musical Club! A few are faithful, but the many aren't. Why is this thusly? as some one has said. Do studies claim that one little hour in the week, or is it skating? Or has the Library more potent charms than an hour's practice of those sweet sounds of which there is a dearth in our classic (?) halls. We know that we have the privilege of changing our minds rapidly, and continually, but to allow our Musical Club to die away for lack of breath is scarcely fair. A few more voices at the next rehearsal will make our President's face beam, and put every one in a good humor. Try it!

1901.

THE MELANCHOLY DAYS, OR THE LAMENT  
OF THE F. DONALDAS.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,  
Examinations looming up, our hearts are full of fear;  
Deep in the recess of our brains lie thoughts that will not bud,  
We wish we had not tried to slope, but therein lies the rub;  
For Oh! if we should fail to pass, our tears would fill a tub.

Where are our hopes, our *fresh* young hopes, with which we 'gan to learn?  
Where sped the fond illusions of the beginning of the term?  
Alas! they all are in their graves, those brilliant hopes of ours,  
And all we do is wildly cram, e'en to the midnight hours,  
The laurels that we hoped to wear, we fear are faded flowers.

And when those awful days have come, as come they surely will,  
And we are seated in Molson Hall, and in our hand a quill,  
And as the papers pass around, and our hearts begin to thrill,  
Then, Freshies! let them see that we can conquer if we will,  
And though we are Donaldas, we can lead at "Old McGill."

(With apologies to William C. Bryant.)

D. D.

## LEGAL BRIEFS.

If there is anything that you wish for and you don't see it, look in Broom's Legal Maxims. If you don't find it there, have patience; it will surely come in the exam. paper.

Mr. Robertson, of Law '90, has been chosen as our representative on the Athletic Board. We feel assured that Mr. Robertson, with his knowledge of and experience in athletics, will make a worthy representative.

A certain amount of secrecy in regard to the plucking of forbidden fruit is expedient. If you must have the Apple (?), why eat it openly before the powers that have decreed that it shall not be touched? It would be better to be retiring and less open in disobedience. Retire to some dimly lighted corridor where the eye of the all-powerful penetrateth not, and then in security you shall enjoy that which is forbidden in more conspicuous places.

If one boy in playing with another boy's ball loses it, he must replace it. If he breaks his hockey stick, he must get him another. Equally so, if the members of one faculty injure the furniture belonging to another, those committing the offence must make good the

damage; but to confess damages, to pay without protest or without a contest would be unprofessional. It would show a lack of confidence in our own profession. It would be far better to contest the claim, as nearly all claims for damages are exaggerated, but once having had a decision on the point, there will be no reason to doubt but that justice has been done to both parties, and at the same time a precedent will have been established which may be taken as a guide in future similar cases.

Lectures in French are to be once more introduced into our faculty. It seems to be the prevalent opinion—and it is an opinion based on facts—that the English members of the bar have not that familiar acquaintance with the French language that it is desirable they should have. For this reason the lectures in certain courses are, after the present year, to be delivered in French. This is to aid the student to become more familiar with the language, and to act as an incentive to acquire both the languages and a thorough knowledge of the French authors. If this end can be attained it will certainly prove most beneficial.

## COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

## A RETROSPECT.

Pleasant are the recollections of those days when, as final year men, with the primaries successfully passed, having wisely decided to spend the vacation near our Alma Mater, we were aroused in the fresh Spring mornings by the musical note of that ubiquitous bird, the strawberry merchant, and, remembering that we had the opportunity, through the kindness of some Professor, took a long ride on a comfortable thoroughbred around the top of the mountain, one of Montreal's greatest attractions, returning in time for a tub before breakfast, knowing that our nourishment might be physiologically masticated without any danger of being late for a lecture; after which, leisurely strolling round to the hospital, the morning would be spent at practical work in the Pharmacy, or perchance an opportunity might arise of diagnosing and prescribing for some case on our own responsibility, and our brains would whirl with a sensation of pride as we proceeded to compound and dispense a mild laxative, the result of the opinion derived from our clinical examination. Or again, the morning might be spent accompanying one of our Professors on his rounds, and we would return to lunch with a pocketful of notes on symptoms and treatment written on St. John Street, and an appetite sharpened by the knowledge that the day so far had been profitably spent. Luncheon over, we would put on flannels, light a pipe, and wander up to watch the progress of a cricket match on the campus at McGill, and as the afternoon commenced to wane, might cross over to the shady lawn-tennis courts—possibly it might be one of the weekly visitors' days—and we would watch an attempt to assist some graceful maiden in vanquishing a probably skillful pair of opponents, accomplishing which, the attraction of a pretty tea table, presided over by some gracious Donaldas, and situated so as to blend harmoniously with the

Kindergarten club house, would prove irresistible, and the artistic instincts of the grounds committee would be commended, and other topics chatted over, as we refreshed ourselves with the numerous delicacies provided by the hospitality of the lady members of the club. Another match, a shower bath, a change, and the dinner hour at our summer hotel on McGill College Avenue had arrived, during which the innocent curiosity as to the merits of "Solmer Parc," expressed by some dainty typewriter or equally charming widow, typical members of Montreal Bohemia, might prove an attractive bait, so off we'd go to a resort that is frequently well worth visiting; or perchance, seeking solitude, mindful of the beauties of the McGill grounds on a summer's night, we would once more wend our way thither, and, stretched on the turf, bathe in the moonbeams as they poured through the leaves, meditating on the follies of the past and the uncertainty of the future, thanking the Goddess of Fate for having conducted our wandering footsteps to Old McGill, wishing the summer would never end, and pitying from the bottom of our hearts the two meds we had left in the room next to ours, plugging up for similar exams, to those we had lately passed.

À propos the above, we venture a suggestion to the coming final year men who are considering the advisability of spending the summer in Montreal, "Try it."

We congratulate Mr. H. Deany, graduate of '03, who has recently successfully passed the Triple Qualification in Human Medicine and Surgery at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and our Dean will doubtless feel gratified to know that gentlemen largely attribute his success to the excellent early training received at the Faculty of Comparative Medicine of McGill University.

If the owners of live stock were aware of the extensive trading in instruments which is at present taking place between the class '08 and numerous Chicago drummers, they would anticipate a rise in fees next summer, for it's unreasonable to expect a man to drive thirty miles, wrestle with a well-developed lower animal, and smash a twenty-dollar cerasaur, all for the sake of entering a dollar in the book, and yet it's often done.

The class picture for '08 should be specially interesting inasmuch as it will include "positively the last appearance of one or two well-known faces."

#### MEDICAL NOTES

Extract from a note written by one of Cupid's votaries:—Dear Miss Hornet,—Cupid is a delicate child; it may die from a very slight chill and pneumonia, nurse it tenderly, and put its feet into hot water, and protect it by a cotton-wool jacket; and should its pulse increase in tension and volume, and its respiration becomes sighing (Cheyne-Stokes), give it half a teaspoonful of tincture of Myrrh, p. r. n., keep it on liquid food, and, when its convalescence is becoming established, give it a little of the noted *Mistura Alba* of the M. G. H. Pharmacopœia. As to myself, I have lately suffered much from an acute cardiac affection, delirium cordis, and cardiac asthma, and threatened

syncope, and in my plight, what will become of me should I fall into the hands of the streptococcus erysipelatis of Fehleisen? Heu me infelicem!

Mr. M—ss, since his connection with project for the liberation of Dreyfus, only buys the best brands of cigarettes, has had his astigmatism corrected, and has become quite aristocratic in looks and tendencies.

Those students who are not yet apprised of the fact, will regret to hear that Dr. Webster, of the gynaecological department of the R. V. H., as a result of his labors, has had a pretty severe lymphangitis of the right arm, and his condition necessitated surgical attentions, which were borne with good Scottish stoicism.

One of the most simple, effective and ingenious systems of notification for "sectio cadaveris" has been elaborated, and is to be set in operation very shortly. Were we not to infringe on medical etiquette and violate medical secrecy, a full explanation of the system would prove a very fruitful source of pleasure to many. We need not add that this is a creation of Prof. Wyatt Johnson.

Mr. W. L. Barlow, '08, has just had a foretaste of what microbes can do when they are given a chance; from some insignificant sore on the hand, which he had got while in the dressing room of the M. G. H., he developed a lymphangitis up the arm, which, fortunately, yielded to Listonian treatment.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Many a day, on our going and coming to and from the "General," have our eyes been greeted with that unpretending sign which tells of a "ten-cent hair cut;" but never until now did we dream of the skill possessed by the tonsorial curtailer within. Therefore, let us feel duly grateful to old man B—m—n, who has become an ambulatory advertisement for the aforesaid artist, he having made him "a thing of beauty and a joy forever"—or at least until his locks resume their old-time lengthiness.

A member of the Year has been to the French Theatre; and is now composing a "drama in five acts," whose characters are all medical men, except the villain, who is a "Theolog." One of the scenes deals with matter which is of intense interest to the "Third Year," and he has been kind enough to allow us to give it as a sample of his powers as a playwright:

Act II, Scene I.—A small theatre in the upper ramifications of the "General." The benches are occupied by a number of students. Below a bed containing the patient, over which "the Man from Bishop's" (who is the hero, as far as we can gather) is leaning. "The Doctor" stands a little apart. Percussion is going on there is some shuffling of feet.

*Man from Bishop's* (aside)—I feel like cussing all the feet which make it a feat to hear me per cussing.

*The Doctor* (sternly).—Who amongst you has failed to remove his boots in defiance of last week's warning?

*A Voice*.—The Fourth Year are in the hospital.

*T. D.*—A most satisfactory explanation; take my advice, and go for your rubbers also. (Turning to M.

(*from B.*).—Now, sir, what is your diagnosis?

*M. from B.*—In a complicated case like the one before us the diagnosis is not the trivial matter your tone implies.—Please don't fidget around in that nervous way, but take a chair and answer my questions.

(*T. D.* sits down with a gasp.)

*M. from B.*—Beginning at the first page of "Oster," why would you exclude typhoid?

*T. D.*—But, sir, it is you who are to make the diagnosis.

*M. from B.*—Y-e-s, . . . typhoid no go. . .  
Ha! Ha! Eureka! . . . Bacilli. . . local inflammation . . . his father liked cheese . . . hereditary caseation . . . tuberculosis!!!

## SECOND YEAR

At a meeting of the Year held a short time ago the following students were elected to represent Medicine in preparing next year's "McGill Annual" on the Editorial Board:—Messrs. F. Patterson and B. H. Keating. On the Business Board:—Messrs. J. Carnwath and A. Hall.

At the same meeting Messrs. H. T. Keating and Cecil Townshend were chosen to arrange the "Cook Benefit."

In the Anatomy exams, this year the examiners on "surface markings" are promised a treat. No less than five different systems may be expected (that taught by the Chair, Cunningham's, Gray's, Manner-Smith's and Quain's). Now, boys, stand cool, and just place your hand over the heart, and, with visions of all the systems flitting before you, say: "This covers them all."

Phil Armour and Joe Leiter are plugging for dear life. They have become quite attached to the Century Class, and are bound to stay with it, whether wheat sells or not.

Our worthy President is looking worried these days, owing to the near approach of the exams. His Worship is rather razzle-dazzled about those "surface markings."

While Professor Girdwood was lecturing the other day, there appeared "the face against the pane." Rule 3 was dispensed with for the time being, and all joined in the laugh.

## FIRST YEAR.

Any men who have not yet paid their subscriptions for the FORTNIGHTLY are requested to do so at once, as it is already long past the time for closing up the accounts.

Lectures in Surface Markings have begun. Cook's boy is the patient. The subject is in the able hands of Drs. Ross and Orr.

A few days ago, a couple of the boys, while dissecting the outer side of the thigh, were astonished to hear strains of music issuing from the subject. On examination, however, it proved to be simply the *Ilio Filial Band*.

Cook now stands sentry outside the Chemistry lecture room. Occasionally there are *hot times* in No. 3, and the majesty of the Faculty in the shape of Cook is necessary to awe the Freshmen.

Our Year has already lost two men. Lamb—the "niggah" specialist—is studying medicine at some American college. Crowley—whose melodious voice resounded in the uttermost corners of the dissecting room—has forsaken the scalpel for the frock.

## ARTS NOTES.

1899.

Mr. McClung, the "Beau Brummel" of the Third Year, was sent as a representative to the Freshie Skating Party, and doubtless added greatly to the "tone" of the gathering.

Students of Zoology are pleased to have Prof. McBride out again, after his painful mishap.

Evolution, quoth the monkey,  
Maketh all mankind our kin;  
There's no chance at all about it,  
Tails they lose and heads we win.—*Lr.*

When a Scotch "Man" affirms that he can see nothing but green on the blackboard, there is still a chance of "Home Rule for Ireland."

All dogs brought into the Zoological Laboratory will be appropriated for the benefit of Science.

1900.

## THE PASS OF THERMOPYLAE.

The Freshmen are now blowing with great gusto "how we did up 1900," and saying: "Just think! we only had three times as many men as they, and yet we beat them." There is no denying the fact that the First Year won the scrap on the 22nd. But let them pay a little more attention to the true facts, and then reflect.

The Sophomores were leaving their exercise books with Dr. Eaton, and then hurrying to a Greek lecture. Out of 48 members, 37 had entered the Greek room, leaving only 11 in the hall. The Freshies were securely posted on the stairs, with about three tons of rubbers for ammunition. Now, while the majority of '00 were around, the Freshies "bravely" kept to the stairs. But when only 11 were left, they "gallantly" bombarded them. Their fire was well returned, but neither side gave way. One worthy Freshie rushed upstairs and brought the rest of his class to the rescue. Then, and not till then, did they pluck up enough courage to rush upon the little band of Spartans, who were holding the Pass of Thermopylae. They charged them, and, though they outnumbered them by three to one, they were repulsed. Again they charged, and this time, by sheer weight of numbers, drove back the foe. Even then they had a mighty hard job; 30 against 11, while the latter had books in their arms besides. It took five Freshies to floor Ells. Another Sophomore

made things highly interesting for four Freshies till two more men came to their aid, and drove him back Walker-John laid out several. Almighty Voice seemed to be the special object of their hatred. Three of the biggest Freshies, Brown, Carruthers, Lothead, singled him out, and attacked him. He simply deposited all three upon the floor, one after another. Next time they'll know better. Some of '00 could not look on in a fair and square manner, but had to help '01. The reason is very evident. They wished to get some revenge for the awful walloping they received from '00 last session. The two reporters, finding the FORTNIGHTLY of no avail, proceeded to settle their differences in a more energetic manner. McC. first of all swept the floor with McN., and then sat on him. When he regained his feet and wind, McN. calmly broke a couple of McC.'s ribs on the bannisters. Elder and Peck had a tussle, which ended in a draw, each throwing the other once, though P. M. had the best hold. These are a few samples of the way the Sophomores fought. The Freshies have little to be proud of, 30 men against 11, with some Third Year men helping the former. They may thank their stars that the rest of the Second Year were not around. These 37 men were busily engaged with Greek, and knew nothing whatever of the scrap till 11 perspiring heroes entered the room.

The above is a true description of the scrap. Four Professors witnessed it. And now we would like to warn the Freshies to look out for squalls. The whole Second Year is going on the warpath. We will prove, as we did last year, that we are the champion scrappers of Arts. We do not hold '00 responsible for the act of a few members, but simply warn them not to interfere in the future, or they will also join the wreck with '01. Once more, ye Freshmen, reflect. Just remember what a hard time you had to beat 11 men with three times as many on your own side. Then think what 40 Sophomores will do to you.

*Queen's Journal*, Kingston, publishes in its issue of Jan. 29th a very interesting article entitled "From Glasgow to Fort William." It is especially so since Mr. McKinnon, its author, is Scotch descent, and yet he has been alert to

those points and features which would be attractive to a literary Canadian. From the many poetical allusions and his thorough knowledge of Scotch legends we may conclude that he is thoroughly conversant with the literary and historical import which attaches to every rock, glen or brae in all Scotland.

(During the mild weather last week a butterfly was seen on the campus.)

#### AD PAPHIONEM.

Thou little wanderer through the air,  
With yellow wings and fierce moustache!  
Perchance alighting on some fair  
Young maiden's neck. O! wanderer rash!

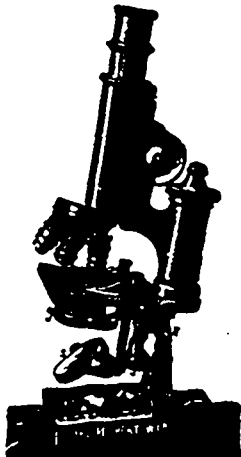
Yet who would fail to imitate,  
Should sweet occasion yield the chance,  
Thy fearless air, and brave his fate  
With thy sublime insouciance,

Would not a gilded youth exchange  
His collar, cane and new spring tie  
For golden wings (Ah! heavenly change!)  
Around a virgin's throat to fly?

No more to pay for ice and cake  
Nor pine and tremble at her beck,  
But fluttering down, a sunny flake,  
To fall upon her snowy neck.

Fond thought! both bugs, and creeping things  
Give terror to the female breast,  
The shrieking damsel rising flings  
The fly outdoors with battered crest.

Nor gorgeous wings, nor gilded youth  
Find favour in her kindly eyes,  
But yellow gold, broad lauds in truth,  
Help amorous swains to win the prize.



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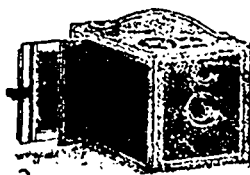
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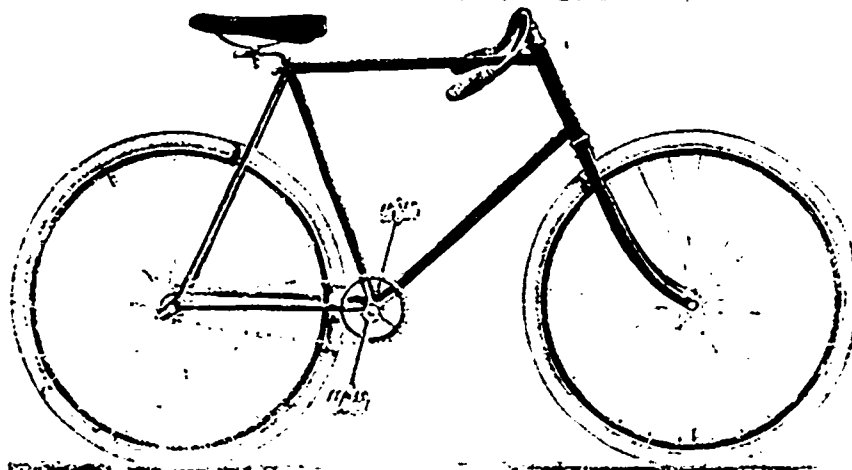


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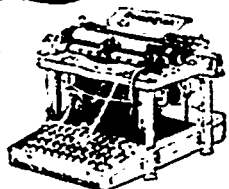
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Gin a body meet a body  
Flyin' through the air,  
Gin a body hit a body,  
What'll happen there?  
Gin the first's a muckle body  
An' the second's wee,  
I dinna think it's sic a question  
As need trouble me.

Gin a body shove a body  
Aff a muckle wa',  
Gin there be some gless below it,  
How'll the body fa'?  
Ilka a body, in Dynamics,  
Has its formulae,  
Whilk, even when it's cut wi' gless,  
That body maun obey.

Gin a body's at the bottom  
O' the deep blue sea,  
There'll be pressure on the body—  
What'll that pressure be?  
That's a question that I canna  
Answer straight the noo,  
But just ye bide till I've been drowned,  
An' then I'll tell ye true.

Gin a body's slidin' quietly  
Doon an inclined plane,  
There's sic forces roon' the body  
As'll cause ye pain,  
Noo, gin ye want tae keep yer senses,  
Be advised by me,  
An' let a' bodies gang their gait,  
An' never trouble ye.

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### UPPERLIPOMA.

It is at this period of the session one notices the futile results of the abortive endeavors of so many of one's fellow-students to raise, force, or otherwise engender that insignia of manhood, the moustache. This in itself must be looked upon as an annual epidemic, and may be dealt with in the time-honored way recommended by our most methodical teacher, as:

Upperlipoma (a new growth), a morbid process—

*Consisting in* an annual aversion to shaving, evinced during the latter weeks of the summer vacation.

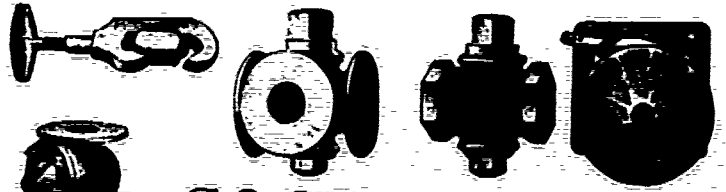
*Characterised by* a soft downy or velvety growth, best seen under the low powers of the microscope on the upper lip. The affected part is kept in a constant state of irritation by the patient's hands, which alternately pat and pull with choreic regularity.

*Caused by*, most probably, (a) disinclination to be mistaken for a "Lady Student"; (b) strong desire to be mistaken for a man; (c) both a and b present in a few rare cases.

*Resulting in* (i) Nothing at all—in short, patient's lip has never left the normal. Under this head must be placed the hysterical or pseudo-condition, where the victim of the delusion fondly alludes to "My moustache, don't-cher-no." (ii) Being told by one's best girl to either take it off or never call again.

*Prognosis* depends entirely on whether patient will submit to treatment.

*Treatment* must be heroic (like any other sacrifice). After bathing the part in warm water, briskly massage by surface friction with



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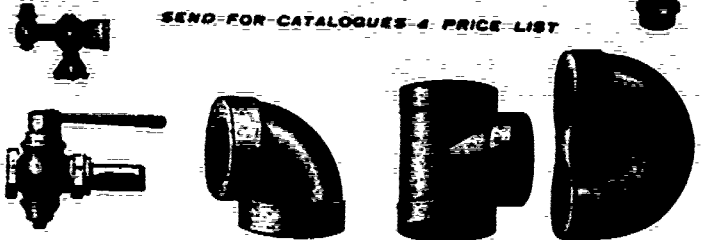
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Sapo Mollis, ℥ii.

Then with quickness, before patient can change his mind, remove with a sharp knife all the morbid process. Treat hemorrhage as it arises.

After-treatment—

R Sp. Rhum (Bay) ℥ss.

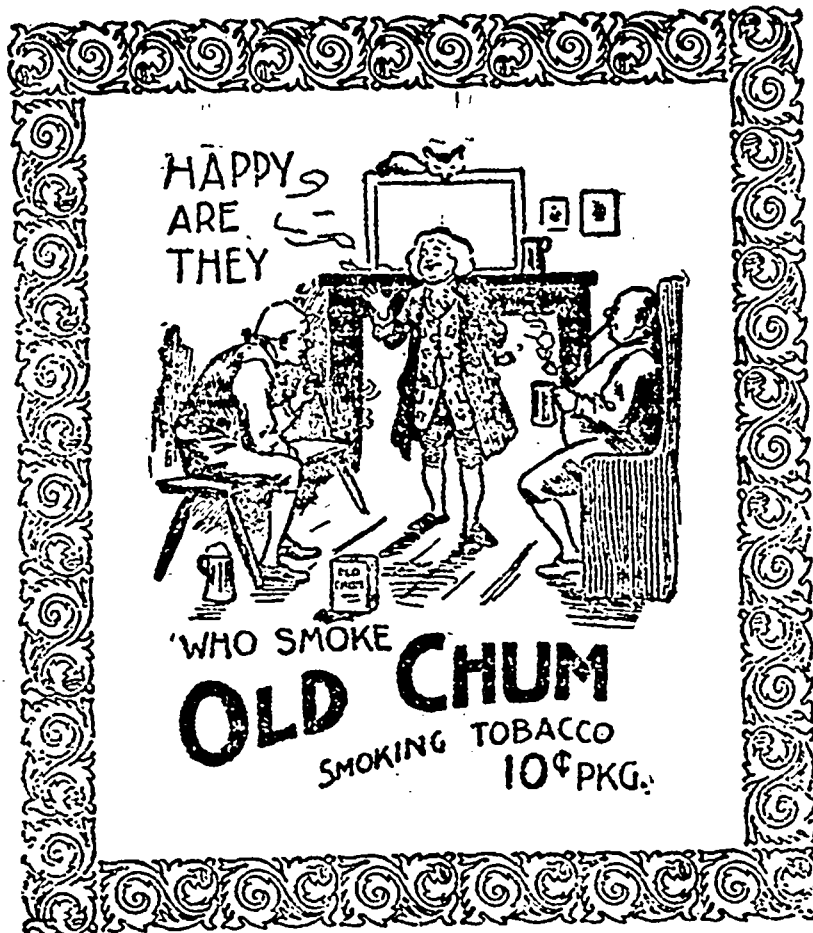
Sp. Lavandulae ℥xx.

Aquae, ad ℥iij

Sig.—As directed.

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—Edinburgh Student.



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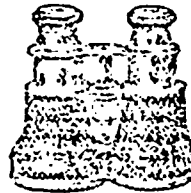
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