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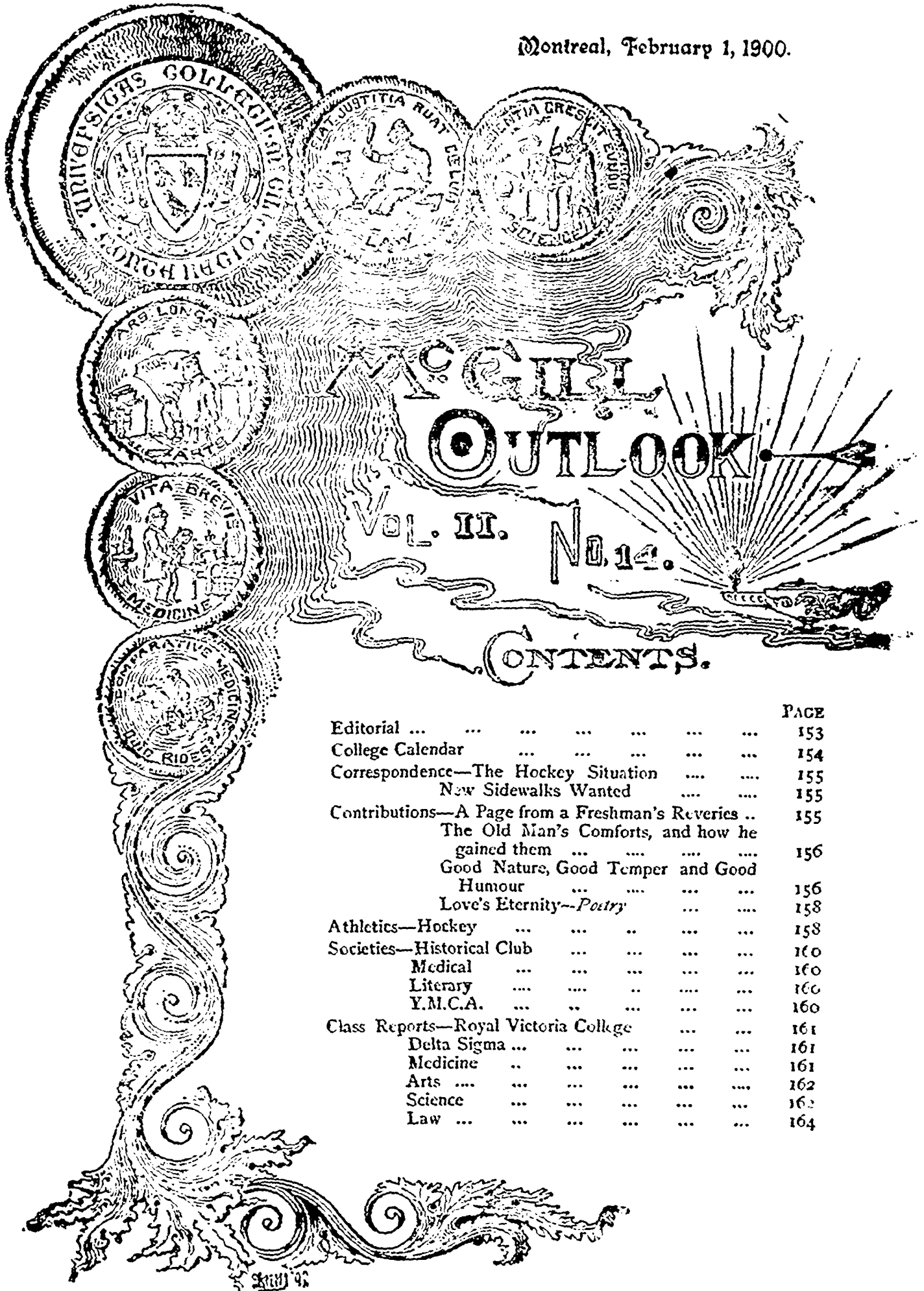
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Montreal, February 1, 1900.



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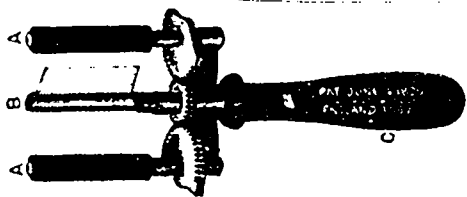
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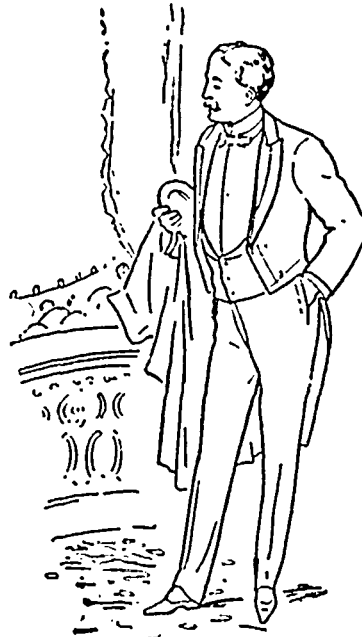
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McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

No. 14

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The MCGILL OUTLOOK is published weekly by the students of McGill University.

Contributions to be sent to the Editor-in-Chief, 37 McGill College Avenue, Montreal, or to the Redpath Library.

The Annual Subscription is \$1.00, payable strictly in advance. Remittances should be made to the Business Manager, Mr. HUGH MCKAY, McGill University, Montreal.

Editorial.

THE Annual Intercollegiate debate between Toronto and McGill Universities will be held in Toronto on Friday evening, February 16th. It was in 1891 that the first Intercollegiate debate between representatives of 'Varsity and McGill was held, and since that time annual debating contests have taken place alternately at Toronto and at McGill. Of the nine contests already held McGill has won five, viz:—in '92, '93, '94, '98 and '99, while Toronto has won four: '91, '95, '96 and '97.

Students of American colleges evidently take more interest in debating and oratory than those of Canadian colleges, as debating and oratorical leagues exist among the colleges of the Eastern and of the Western states. Teams are chosen annually to represent the different Universities, and their contests seem to create almost as much interest as their football matches. Up to the present time the Toronto-McGill League has been very successful, and the debates have always created no little

interest among the students of the Universities concerned. But a Canadian Intercollegiate League would certainly create more enthusiasm and would do a great deal to strengthen the bond of union at present existing among Canadian Universities. We believe such a scheme has been discussed in previous years, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at. Such a league could easily be formed by Toronto, Queens and McGill Universities at least. It would doubtless increase the interest of the students in one of the most important of college organizations, the Literary Society. McGill Literary Society has struggled along for years in the face of many difficulties, such as poor attendance and crippled finances, but the meetings are always interesting, and must result in good to the participants. There seems to be an impression that the society is controlled entirely by the Arts and Law Faculties. This is not correct, as the Society is a *University* organization, and embraces in its membership

roll representatives from all the Faculties of the College. There can be no question as to the benefits of such a society. It is the only organization which offers to the men in all departments an opportunity to gain practice in public speaking. The importance of such an accomplishment cannot be over-estimated, for sooner or later men in all professions realize the need of it. There is ample room for improvement in the attendance at the weekly meetings, and every student should avail himself of the opportunities offered by such an organization.

WE would call the attention of the Grounds' Committee to the communication from "Sanitas" in another column. The grievances he sets forth may be considered ancient, but they are as well founded at the present time as they are ancient, and their causes should, if possible, be removed. The path from the Redpath Library to the Arts Building has long been a source of discomfort and annoyance, especially during soft weather, and it is hoped that a temporary walk will be placed there before the March thaws make the path almost impassible.

THE military movements this year at McGill have gone the way of all military movements in the past, and the voices—or rather voice—that one heard so enthusiastically upholding the formation of a University Rifle Corps is hushed and still—for another year.

This soldier business in McGill is of a most peculiar species. It is a hibernating animal of an extreme character, sleeping eleven months in the year and awakening annually with a violent start in November. For about three weeks, or let us say for the period of four issues of the OUTLOOK, the scheme is a very lively topic of discussion, the enthusiasm is intense, and the passionate longing for an amateur military career surges through the breasts of at least eleven students in the various Faculties.

It is a great pity that this movement should be made each session, to be dropped so completely, and to become, therefore, nothing else than a useless newspaper discussion. If ever anything is practically undertaken the organ-

izers will have an additional difficulty to face. It will be rather a difficult task to show that the scheme is more than an effort to fill the vacant columns of the OUTLOOK.

There is no reason in the world why the military-minded men at McGill should not be able to do something in the line desired. The trouble, to many persons, seems to lie in the fact that the men want to start off in too grand a way. If they would be content with a small beginning, the organizing of a McGill Company, say, in one of the many City Corps already in existence, it might, and in all probability would, lead to much greater things.

The advocates of the movement in the College are evidently opposed to this. Yet it is the plan and the only one favored by officers here. Many of our local militia officers are professional men, thoroughly conversant with the local militia and College conditions, and this movement would undoubtedly receive their support. The days of the McGill battalion are, perhaps, afar off, but the idea would be brought very much nearer to a practical issue if the enthusiastic men in the University were to form among themselves a College Company. It would at least set the ball rolling, and, once this is accomplished, who can say how soon will Montreal be able to boast of its crack militia corps being composed of its "College boys."

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

- Thursday, Feb. 1st.—Hockey—Med. '02 vs. Med. '00, 7 p.m.
- Friday, Feb. 2nd.—Hockey—McGill, Juniors, vs. Victoria Juniors, Victoria Rink, 7 p.m.
- Undergraduates' Literary Society, Arts Building, 8 p.m.
- Annual Sophomore Freshman Debate.
- Saturday, Feb. 3rd.—Hockey—Arts vs. Law, 2.30 p.m.
- Hockey—McGill vs. Victoria (Intermediate), Arena Rink, 4 p.m.
- Annual Meeting of Y.M.C.A. 7 p.m.
- Y.M.C.A. Weekly Social, 8 p.m.
- Sunday, Feb. 4th.—Y.M.C.A. Weekly Gospel Service, 3 p.m. to be addressed by F. Anderson, B. A. Toronto Varsity.
- Monday Feb. 5th.—Hockey—Sc. '03 vs. Sc. '01, 7 p.m.
- Delta Sigma Society Royal Victoria College, 5 p.m.
- Tuesday, Feb. 6th.—Hockey—Med. '03 vs. Med. '01, 7 p.m.
- Thursday, Feb. 8th.—Hockey—Arts '03 vs. Arts '01, 7 p.m.
- Hockey—McGill, Juniors, vs. Cedars, Cedar's Ice, 9.30 p.m.
- Historical Club, 8 p.m.

Correspondence.

THE HOCKEY SITUATION.

To the Editor of the OUTLOOK :—

Dear sir,—Your last week's editorial in regard to hockey will be endorsed by any student who is anxious for the success of that and other sports in McGill. It is a very serious matter that, while a College team is trying to win a place among the Seniors, the great mass of students, both hockey-players and non-players, should give no expression of interest in the result, not even by attending the matches. It is clear folly for a team, made up of students and representing a University, to try to get along without the backing of their fellow students. In the present case, unless active interest is shown, all idea of a Senior team might as well be dropped. Complaints have been made that McGill's best players prefer to hold positions on city teams rather than play for the honor of McGill. Considering the support given to the team that now represents McGill, who can be surprised? If the present apathy continues, who can blame the Hockey Committee if next year our connection with outside Leagues is severed and attention confined to Inter-faculty and Class matches. Such a course will certainly express the wishes of the majority of McGill students, judging by their attitude the past two weeks.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, etc.,

HOCKEY-PLAYER.

NEW SIDEWALKS WANTED.

To the Editor of the MCGILL OUTLOOK :

I would draw your attention to a condition of things that, with the constantly recurring winter thaws, causes serious discomfort to a large body of students. That is the state of the sidewalk in front of the Wesleyan College and of the footpath from the Arts Building to the Museum and the Library. As to the sidewalk, during thaws there is frequently a stream of several inches in depth covering it, flowing down the hill from the Medical Building. Surely the proper authorities could see that a suitable channel is made for this water without using the sidewalk as such. The fact that fully two hundred students have had to put up with this frequently during at least two years should have some weight in remedying it.

In regard to the path to the Library, could not a temporary walk be laid down, at least during the soft weather, so that it would not be necessary to risk one's health wading through several inches deep of slush and water. Considering, too, the number of students and professors who must use this path, something ought to be done to improve it.

The University deserves the thanks of the students for the way the walks are kept cleared in winter, even during the heaviest storms, and it is hoped that it will see fit to remove the present cause of discomfort.

I am, etc.,

SANITAS.

Contributions.

A PAGE FROM A FRESHMAN'S REVERIES.

Another week has just come to a close, a week full of many varied tasks and novel experiences—a week of many pleasures, but of many difficulties too—a short seven intervals of time which will never be forgotten or effaced from memory's vision.

I enter my room, that room which is now to be my dwelling place—I was going to say my home—but what can take the place of that so sacred place called "home."

The various pieces of furniture and their respective places are beginning to become familiar to me now. There stands to greet me the old marble mantle with its cold fireplace, which originally may have been built for a comfortable convenience, but which now only feels the heat of an occasional match ember when no handier receptacle is in sight.

To the left hand side by the window is the pale-stained bureau bearing the burden of a mirror with a cracked corner deftly covered by a picture, a souvenir of the previous boarder, and with the handle

of the lower drawer made conspicuous by its absence, only a bolt designating its previous site.

To the left of the window is the washstand of the same jaundiced color, and on which stands the basin and pitcher, one towel and a small piece of soap in a very small soap-dish which has lost its cover.

A table against the wall, a low wooden bedstead and three chairs complete the suite. I step to the window, close the blinds, draw my chair towards the table which is littered with volumes new and old. I see there Zenophen, Virgil and Euclid, my English and Roman Histories and my Remsen's Chemistry, an old Latin dictionary bearing the name of Smith, as its previous owner, a few notebooks, some note paper and my ink-stand.

I turn to enlighten my mind on the glories of Ancient Rome, but concentration seems a lost companion, and my eyes wander slowly round my little room in silent contemplation until they rest upon a picture on my bureau—the picture of my dear old mother. How quickly memory carries me back to the old, old homestead upon the hill. I see again

The wooden frame house with its wide verandah and open doors, with the scraggy vine struggling for support against its walls.

I see again within that dear 'old home a busy scene where all is wont to be so quiet; for are we not about to make the first break in the chain of our little home circle in my leaving for college?

My trunk is packed and waiting at the kitchen door. My father has just given me final instructions, while mother stands by listening quietly. I see a tear glisten in her eye, and silently steal its way unbidden down her pale cheek to be closely followed by another and yet another.

I see my brothers and my sister standing by, and even our old dog seems to feel that there is sadness brewing, for he clings closely to my heels. And then the team drives to the door and I must needs say farewell, "good bye, brother," "good-bye, sister"—"father"—"you will be coming down to the station," and—"mother"—"dearest mother"—"farewell"—"a mother's kiss; and then I hear her murmur, "Good-bye, God bless you; write home to mother soon." With vision dimmed I take my seat, and drive slowly down the hill towards the station. I look back to wave again farewell; I look back to see all those beloved so well waving softly in return, and in the open doorway how clearly I see her now. My mother—her face shadowed with grief at parting—that face even in sorrow made beautiful with Divine brightness—I see her standing there in her black "frock" making her silvery hair, which was always parted in the middle, so much whiter by the contrast. She waves her hand to me—I hear again her words of parting blessing; my head droops, my book quietly closes upon itself, my hands fall noiselessly upon the table, my lamp burns low, and in my dreams there comes to me the echo of that whispered farewell, "Good-bye, God bless you; write home to mother soon." "VILLAGY."

"THE OLD MAN'S COMFORTS AND HOW HE GAINED THEM."

(AFTER SOUTHEY.)

- "You are old, Father William," the young man said,
 "Yet your spirits are wondrously gay,—
 Your appetite's good, you are hearty and hale,
 Now tell me the reason I pray!"
- "In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
 "I remembered that appetites fail—
 So I ate all I could till I groined with good cheer,
 And that's why I'm hearty and hale!"
- "You are old, Father William," the young man said,
 "Yet what beautiful teeth you have there!
 The enamel is good as the day you were born,
 And you have 'nt lost one, I declare!"
- "In the days of my youth," the old gentleman said,
 "I remembered that teeth would not last,
 So, when "grinders" gave way, to the dentist I hied—
 And he filled up the vacancies fast!"
- "You are old, Father William," the young man said,
 "Yet your limbs never seem to give way;
 I have seen you walk miles with your face wreathed in smiles,
 Oh, tell me the reason I pray!"
- "I can walk where I please, Father William replied,
 "Let the cause my attention engage—
 In the days of my youth I wore No. 12 boots,
 And am still fleet of foot in old age!"

FROM A CONTRIBUTOR.

GOOD NATURE, GOOD TEMPER AND GOOD HUMOUR.

Whether Darwin has persuaded that lofty animal called man that he is no better than he should be, and that, instead of being "a little lower than the angels," he is only a very little higher than a beast, is a question; but, in his *Expressions of the Emotions*, he produced several facts to prove that which we already knew—namely, that animals exhibit good temper and bad temper, and are subject to various humours, and are of a bad or a good temper, as the case may be. Some of these expressions of the emotions are almost identical in either case, good or bad. Thus, a cat when pleased will gently wave its erected tail, and Mr. Darwin is very learned as to the nerve force and proper muscles brought into play for erection; but in other specimens of the feline genus—*Felis leo*—gentle wagging of the tail is an expression of fury. In placing man—who has been defined as the only animal who laughs—on the same plane as the dog, Mr. Darwin roundly asserts that dogs laugh. So they do in nursery legends, but, though a great lover of dogs, and very observant of their expressions, we can hardly accept the fact even when supported by some lines from Somerville.

"A pleasurable and excited state of mind," says Darwin, "is exhibited by some dogs by 'grinning.'" This was noticed long ago by Somerville, who says:

*"And with a courtly grin, the fawning hound
 "Salutes thee cowering, his wide opening nose
 "Upward he curls, and his large slue black eyes
 "Melt in soft blandishments and humble joy."*

This, no doubt, is correct as to the eyes; but as to the grin we cannot agree—as also the "sniff" that Sir Charles Bell heard "which resembles laughter."

The good temper and good nature of dogs are patent to all, but, for His own good purpose God has differentiated their expression, or, to use Darwin's method, they have not yet acquired our habit of smiling, not "even to the slight eversion of their lips, "the grin and the sniff," which Sir Charles Bell found in them."

Until, then, our philosopher shall have given us something more tangible than mere bald assertions unsupported by satisfactory evidence, we shall believe that man is the only animal which smiles and laughs—but not the only one, perhaps, which weeps. To him a wider expanse of power is vouchsafed, with muscles to unclothe the lachrymatory ducts and to pucker the good-humoured wrinkles round the eye, as well as make the mouth curve itself into varied forms and to "laugh mortal" when its owner is tickled with pleasure.

What is this important element of life—this that carries so overwhelming a majority? The three qualities which we have chosen for the subject of this essay are very different. Good nature arises from race, blood, breeding; is inheritable and depends more upon one's parents than upon one's self. It is also somewhat subject to geographical conditions, and takes much of its substance from the air we breathe and the land we inhabit. It is an affair of race. The mild Hindoo and the self-satisfied but "heathen Chinese" are good-natured, placid creatures, as one may see from every line of their calm

countenances, although beneath that placid surface there are a host of angry passions, forceful and cruel, as history has often borne witness. The Russian, the Italian, the Spanish and Celtic peoples are by no means so good-natured, although they may be, and frequently are, sweet-tempered. As a rule, nations dwelling in remote countries, far from civilization and the business of the much-peopled world, are, if good-tempered, melancholy and sad, and subject to fits of dejection, delighting in gloomy subjects, both in poetry and in art.

We have an instance of a lower sense of good-nature, often mentioned as appertaining to a man, and almost inseparable from him—but looked upon as rather an easy indulgence—in the case of Charles II., who would even permit his courtiers to pass unseemly jests upon him; yet the countenance of Charles, as his portraits attest, is saturnine, and no doubt his natural state was melancholy, broken only by a sensual indulgence and love of pleasure. His good-nature will, if studied, resolve itself into a love of ease, a sort of *laissez-faire* temper, into which his many adventures, his trials and the temper of the times had schooled him. So long as he was at his ease he cared little, and was good-natured enough to let his own servants rob him of his fine clothes and the linen of his wardrobe; on the other hand, His Majesty withheld his servants' wages and lost the money to his courtiers at the gaming-table. A strong sense of justice prevents this sort of good nature, which, in fact, is no good-nature at all, but is only to be put down to an easy temper, ready to indulge itself, and therefore not very severe on the little sins of others. There are instances, however, which most readers will call to mind in which the easy-tempered Charles II. showed himself not only cruel but bitterly revengeful.

Temper has reference to the mind, but mostly arises from the condition of the body. An invalid is not generally in a good temper; in fact, to be irritable and peevish is the natural condition of the sick, and one in which most persons who, after some years of health, find themselves reduced to ill-health, have to condole with themselves. For temper depends naturally on the constitution, and an irritable man who may really be of a sweet good-nature will often bitterly blame himself for letting sudden gusts of bad temper overcome him, possibly at the very time he wishes to be agreeable and amiable. But, even here, "sweet are the uses of adversity," he learns how weak a thing man's will is unless directed by a greater will, which is the very lesson he ought to learn. On the other hand, we have plenty of instances in which we can admire the governance of temper which some men have possessed.

Robert Hall, the author of the *Essay on Infidelity*, being troubled with an acute disease which sometimes caused him to roll on the floor with agony, would rise therefrom wiping from his brow the drops of sweat which the pain had caused, and, trembling from the conflict, ask, "But I did not complain—I did not cry out much, did I?" A greater man than Robert Hall, Dr. Samuel Johnson, has, we are convinced, been mistaken for an ill-natured man because he was often irritable and bad-tempered,

being subject to a hypochondriacal fear of death, and a morbid state of nerves no doubt inherited, and which it was impossible for him to control. It strikes us that Johnson knew himself better than those around him, for, one day when he had arrived at the ripe age of sixty-six, he dumbfounded his friend Boswell by claiming to be good-humoured, and Boswell records it "as a proof of how little a man knows of his own character in the world." "It is a wonderful thing, Sir," said Johnson, "How rare a quality good humour is in life. We meet with very few good-humoured men." Boswell (they were then riding in Sir Joshua Reynolds carriage, who, though neither mentioned the fact, had good-humouredly and good-naturedly ridden forward alone, leaving his carriage to his friends, because Johnson was late) mentioned four of their friends, to none of whom Johnson allowed the full quality. One was said to be "acid," which would certainly bar any claim to good humour; another was "muddy," which meant, we suppose, dull, phlegmatic, and easy only, and so on. Then, stretching himself at ease in the couch and rolling his head, the great Chain of Literature said, "I look upon myself as a good-humoured fellow." "This light notion of himself," adds Boswell, "struck me with wonder," but he answered as he notes, also smiling, "No, no, Sir, that will not do. You are good-natured, but not good-humoured. You are irascible. You have not patience with folly and absurdity. I believe you would pardon them if there were time to depreciate your vengeance, but punishment follows so quick after sentence that they cannot escape."

And, pursuing the incident, we find one of the most ill-natured traits in the good-humoured Boswell set forth incidentally, and with such *naïveté* that we cannot but smile. "I had brought with me," says Boswell, "A great bundle of Scotch magazines and newspapers in which Johnson's journey to the Western Islands was attacked in every mode." Let us mention that there never was a book more brutally ridiculed and "cut up" than was this book by the Scotch; "and," continues the good-natured friend, "I read a great part of these to him, knowing that it would afford him entertainment." Bless the word. What kind of entertainment can a sensitive author get—and authors must be sensitive, quick, vivid, easily hurt and easily wounded, or they would not be authors—from a series of ridiculous imitations and savagely critical articles on his style? "One ludicrous imitation Dr. Johnson distinguished from the mass," says Boswell, "and we think that this fact will prove that he was really a good-tempered man." "This," he said, smiling, "is the best; but I could caricature my own style much better myself," an accurate and a very good-tempered remark.

That Johnson, in spite of many roughnesses, possessed good nature, good temper and good humour is proved by his life. He made his house when a poor man himself, a kind of alms-house for those who were poorer, he never turned away from a young author who sought an introduction, or from a poor one who wanted a preface, and was known to give his last guinea to relieve distress. He no doubt put the cork in the bottle of Maderia pur-

chased with his own charity guinea by Goldsmith, who, at that moment, was dunned by his landlady, and, but for the help, to be carried to prison—with sufficient emphasis. But was that ill temper?

Mercy itself, high and exalted as it is, is but a part of good-nature acting through all, and in its best and noblest aspect, and it is twice blessed, blessing him that it gives and him that takes. But it is to be noted, when exercised in even the highest instances, the world frequently looks askance at such good nature, except in this, all three qualities that we write about may have free exercise, and the more they are exercised the better we shall become. There are no three minor virtues that do more good, none that enter more intimately into the little courtesies of life, none that are more able to gild and make fine and resplendent a common existence like the sunshine which lights up a hedge-row into beauty and makes a bare mountain-side glitter and shine with splendour. Good nature is like the solid warmth of the earth, which produces the fruit and warms the cold seeds into fertile existence; good temper is the sunshine which lights up its dark corners, and good humour the warm light which brings forward and into pleasant prominence things else unobserved.

The last—especially if it be accompanied with a true humour, a witty view of things—is the great sweetener of existence. It is, of all that is outside of us—and good humour is hardly ever acquired, although it may be easily strangled, and certainly may be cultivated—the very choicest gift that man can receive. A great estate may, and often will, make a man more miserable, especially if he be a very highly organized and sensible being. A great intellect is almost as sure to make him melancholy and often cynical. The wisest of men are never the happiest: they have a keener sense of what should be, and a greater pain in knowing what is; they feel like a neat housewife placed in an untidy house—full of a painful sense of disorder. Good-natured wise men frequently take refuge in cynicism and sarcasm, like the melancholy Jaques in the play, and avenge themselves by biting sentences intended to purge the world. Great beauty—outwardly the most

envious of gifts, the most popular and courted, and in its natural sphere that of upper life and easy fortune, the most powerful—very frequently stupefies and hardens. Great acquired riches—unless accompanied by good-nature, wisdom and plenty of that rare appreciation of things called humour—are little to be desired. Armed with real good humour and cultivating good nature and good temper, a man can pass through life with the lightest purse and the thinnest of cloaks. Life's thorns will not scratch him; its troubles and pitfalls will be mere exercises to call forth this fine quality; its sorrows when in his own breast will be softened by this anodyne; and, when in the breast of others, will draw forth its sweetest essence; life's little rubs and every-day annoyances will be but the flints which make the sparks fly out of this true steel. Even a stupidly good natured man is a pleasant companion; and, as the world goes, a good tempered fool, is by no means to be sneered at, but, when we meet with a wise man or a wise book replete with good humour, we should hug either to our hearts and grapple the first to us as a bosom friend, ay! even with "hooks of steel."

H. M.

LOVE'S ETERNITY.

Silently, steadily, slowly,
Snowflakes are falling adown the sky,
Filling the Earth with their beauty and brightness,
Petals they are of rare, radiant whiteness,
Wafted from flowers that blossom on high.

Silently, steadily, sweetly,
Love finds its way to the human heart,
Filling the soul with such exquisite gladness,
That even sorrow is left of its sadness,
By the sweet power that love doth impart.

Silently, steadily, surely,
Snowflakes will vanish and melt away,
Spring time advancing—but tho' they surrender
Love that is deep, that is true, that is tender,
Lives and endureth forever and aye.

M. MARTIN.

Athletic Notes.

HOCKEY.

MEDICINE '01 vs. MEDICINE '02.

Medicine '02 defeated Medicine '01 Wednesday afternoon 6 goals to 1. The game was very interesting and exciting throughout. It was a good exhibition of clean fast hockey; there was an absence of the unnecessary toughness that characterized former Inter-class games, and the best of good feeling prevailed. The teams were:—1901—Goal, C. McDonald; point, Butler; cover point, Wilkins; forwards, Wilson (Capt.), Belanger, Little and McEighen.

1902:—Goal, Blair; point, Carter; cover point, Gilmour; forwards, Ness (Capt.), McLaren, Pickard, Townsley; referee, Mr. Kearns '03; umpires, W. L. Taylor, '01 and J. Andrews, '03.

MCGILL JUNIORS vs. MONTREAL.

McGill Juniors met Montreal Juniors in the Arena Rink Wednesday night. After a close contest Montreal won 5 goals to 2. The McGill team was:—Goal, Bulmer; point, Blair; cover point, Savage; forwards, Henry, Mulson, Meldrum and Andrews (Capt.)

MCGILL vs. MONTREAL.

McGill and Montreal met in the Intermediate Series Saturday afternoon. The game ended in a draw, each team scoring three goals. In the first-half the McGill men did better work than their opponents, the defence doing particularly well. The half ended with the score standing: McGill, 2—Montreal, 0. In the second-half, Montreal started out with a rush and after a few minutes succeeded in scoring their first goal. This was followed by a third goal for McGill and a second for Montreal. Here Montreal's superior staying power began to tell on the McGill men, who, as in the Westmount game a week before, showed a lack of training. Just before time was called Montreal placed the puck between the poles and the game ended with the score standing, McGill 3, Montreal 3. The work of the McGill men was an improvement over that of previous games, and the team seemed to be better balanced than on former occasions. More team play is yet needed, especially among the forwards, as the men have a tendency to do individual work. They seemed to rely too much on their excellent defence, especially in the last few minutes of the game. Next Saturday they play their last game in the series, and it is hoped that the students will turn out in large numbers.

The teams lined up as follows:—McGill—Goal, Bulmer; point, M. Yuile; cover point, H. Yuile; Forwards, Mussen (Capt.), Montgomery, Belanger, Andrews.

Montreal:—Goal, Nicholson; point, Moore; cover point, Bellinham; Forwards Christmas, McLeod, Gardiner, Smith.

Referee Jas. Hanratty, Shamrocks.

Umpire:—Messrs. Bowie and Hoerner.

MCGILL JUNIORS vs HAWTHORNES.

McGill Juniors were defeated by the Hawthornes in Victoria Rink Saturday night 9 to 0. The first half ended with the score standing: Hawthorne, 6; McGill, 0. In the second half Hawthornes scored three goals. Lack of team practice was again evident in the playing of the McGill team, and there was absolutely no combination play. The forwards had never played together before, and could not be expected to do better. Changes on the forward line for every match will certainly not develop combination play, especially when the men have never before played together. Gilmour at cover point, who

played a splendid game, was unfortunately injured towards the close of the match and had to leave the ice. The McGill team was:—Goal, Blair; point, Savage; cover point, Gilmour; forwards, Molson, Meldrum, Grier and Townsley.

Hawthornes:—Goal, Hooper; point, Bourne; cover point, DeWolf; forwards, Hooper, Cristie Horsfall.

Referee, Mr. Potter, M.A.A.A. umpire for McGill, H. McLaren.

NEW YORK TO PLAY MCGILL.

It is probable that the Hockey team of the New York Athletic Club will play a return match with McGill. Arrangements are now being made, and if they prove satisfactory the match will be played in the Arena Rink between the 20th and 25th of February, possibly on the 22nd.

MCGILL MAY PLAY QUEEN'S.

McGill is endeavouring to arrange a match with Queen's University. If satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Queens men, the match will be played in Kingston about the middle of February. Queen's and McGill last met on the ice in 1898.

OLYMPIAN GAMES AT PARIS.

The dates of the Olympian games to be held in Paris next summer have been definitely decided upon. First will come the lawn tennis championships, which will be played in the latter part of June. Three days early in July have been set aside for the professional runners, and the amateur track events, in which the University of Pennsylvania and Princeton track teams will participate, will take place in the middle of the month. Cricket will probably be played late in July, but no matches have yet been arranged. September 9 and 10 have been allotted to baseball. France will meet Belgium at hockey on September 30 and England on October 7. In the latter part of September France will play association football against teams representing Switzerland, Belgium, Germany and England respectively. Rugby football matches will be played in the middle of October between France and Germany, England and Germany, and France and England.

GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.

Thirty-six colleges have promised to send representatives to the meeting of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic Association in March, at the Columbia University Gymnasium.



Societies.

HISTORICAL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Historical Club was held Thursday evening. Papers were read as follows:—

Cortes in Mexico, by Mr. Harper, Arts '01.
King Philip's War, by Mr. Holman, Arts '03.
Pizarro in Peru, by Mr. Chipman, Arts '01.

The papers were interesting and instructive, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Historical Club was postponed until Friday, Feb. 9th, when the regular program arranged for last Friday will be carried out.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular weekly meeting of the Literary Society was held Friday night. Since the Christmas holidays the meetings have been very poorly attended, and the last meeting was no exception to the rule. The program consisted of an oration by Mr. C. C. Ferguson, Arts '00. The debate was: "Resolved, that there should be compulsory education in Quebec." The affirmation was supported by Messrs. Newsen, Arts '00 and Couture, '03; the negative by Messrs. McNaughton, '00 and Munn, '02. The meeting decided in favor of the affirmative. Next Friday evening the annual Sophomore-Freshmen debate will be held, and it is hoped that a large number of students will be present.

Y. M. C. A.

The social evening held every Saturday in the Y. M. C. A. was last week of more than usual enjoyment. When refreshments had been served, an impromptu program of entertainment was presented, W. G. McNaughton acting as Chairman. After a few opening remarks from the chair, three of those present rendered an original chorus: "Farm Echoes," to the great amusement of the company. Of this chorus it may truly be said that:

"All nature's sounds spoke through them,
And her voice was theirs."

R. J. Harper then recited "Casey at the Bat." This was followed by a song from W. H. DeBlois, received with hearty applause. Donald Cochrane was then called to entertain the company. This he did with great success by the recitation of "Hiawatha Civilized," in which were recounted the trials of the noted Red Man while engaged in the photographing business. After a song by Fred. J. Tees, in the chorus of which the company joined, Jacob

De Witt still further contributed to the general diversion by a humorous recitation explaining how the 17th came to be St. Patrick's Day. The instrumental music by G. W. Scott added greatly to the evening's enjoyment. In the singing of the National Anthem the program was brought to a close.

Mr. F. B. Anderson, B.A., of 'Varsity, Toronto will speak at the 3 o'clock meeting on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Anderson is at present travelling secretary for the Student Volunteer Union.

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held on Saturday, the 3rd of February, at 8 o'clock. All members and friends are requested to be present. The following are the nominations for the new officers:

President—C. S. Paterson, Sc. '01.

1st Vice-President—W. G. Macnaughton, Arts '01.

2nd Vice-President—A. L. Kendall, Med. '01.

Treasurer—W. H. DeBlois, Sc. '01 (for re-election.)

Recording Sec.—Milton Jack, Arts '02.

Assist.-Treas.—A. W. Park, Med. '03.

Representative from Law—Chas. Cotton, B.A., Law '02.

Representative from Vet. Sc.—

On Sunday, the 11th of February, the Universal Day of Prayer for Students and Colleges will be observed by a meeting of a special character, definite announcements concerning which will be made later.

APPLIED SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Mr. Draper, who lately accepted the metallurgy lectureship in the Mining Department of McGill, read an interesting and instructive paper on the "Lead and Zinc Fields of S. W. Missouri" before the Applied Science Society on Monday evening. About forty men were present, and were highly pleased with the practical manner in which the speaker handled his subject.

In opening his remarks Mr. Draper began by describing the location of the deposits; they occupy the extreme S. W. corner of Missouri and the adjoining part of Kansas, the bulk of the mining being done in an area of about forty-five miles by twenty-six. The zinc deposits here are the greatest known, and at the same time easily mined.

The formation of the district is a limestone of the subcarboniferous, consisting of sandstones, limestones and chert, also some shale in which occasionally natural gas is struck that is often used for smelting. The ore occurs in the limestones in bodies of irregular and centicular shaped masses varying in depth and thickness, the mineral itself being often found between the angular fragments of

chert, assuming the form of a solid mass. The deposits are worked from the surface to a depth of a hundred and seventy-five feet, and are characterized by the magnificent crystallization, which is very curious, crystals of blende being found on galena, and pyrite crystallized on blende. The speaker then discussed the several theories held regarding the deposition of the minerals, and passed on to note the system of exploitation.

The concentration of the ore was then described, which is done principally by hand jigs that are being rapidly superseded by more modern methods. The steam plants pass all the material through a Blake crusher and a set of flanged rolls, then six compartment jigs are used. The system is rather unsatisfactory, as only about 76 p.c. of the zinc is

obtained. In smelting the tendency is now to treat the ore in S. E. Kansas and make use of the natural gas in connection with the Belgian system, which is exclusively used. At the conclusion of his paper Mr. Draper answered numerous questions, and was on the motion of Mr. Leyman accorded a hearty vote of thanks. Mr. Draper graduated from the Boston School of Technology in 1895, and was for three years connected with the Chicago and Aurora Smelting & Refining Co.; he was afterwards appointed Professor of Metallurgy in the Missouri State School of Mines, where he remained until he accepted his present post.

Mr. Draper's lectures are much appreciated by the men, and show a thorough grasp and practical knowledge of Metallurgical Science.

UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Mr. James Ross has been appointed by the Board of Governors to the Library Committee in the place of the late Mr. Hugh McLennan.

Mr. Peter Redpath, carrying out the expressed desires of the founder of the University Library, has munificently undertaken to extend the stack-room. The extension will occupy the ground now occupied by the two houses adjoining the Library building, and will double the stack-room accommodation. The plans, which are being prepared by Mr. A. T. Taylor, show that the extension will be in keeping with the architectural features of the present building, and, when completed, will make the Library one of the finest and most commodious University Libraries in America.

In connection with the further development of the revised curriculum in Arts, the Board of Governors has in consideration the view of supplementing the present chair of Philosophy by an additional appointment in that large subject, and of providing instruction in Economics and Constitutional History. The desirability of thus strengthening the Faculty and enabling it to carry out its revised programme of instruction in the Third and Fourth Years is obvious; the question with which the Board has to deal is that of ways and means, at all times a difficult one; but it is hoped that it will be able to find the necessary funds and take from the University the reproach of giving no instruction in the Faculty of Arts in subjects so important as those above mentioned.

Class Reports.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Desperate Sophomore: "Let me see! 8 cakes into 36 people equals 4 cakes apiece." Ye Professors of Mathematics.

DELTA SIGMA.

The program of the Delta Sigma Society for Monday, Jan. 2, proved very interesting to all lovers of the author of "The Absent-Minded Beggar." The subject of debate was: Whether the works of Rudyard Kipling contained elements such as would ensure lasting fame to their author. The affirmative was replied by Misses McGregor and Holman—the negative by Miss Reid, B.A., and Miss Dey—and the arguments advanced were graphically illustrated, from his poems particularly.

Misses Oakeley, Cameron and Smith were asked to act as judges, and agreed in favor of the affirmative, and the vote of the Society agreed with this decision. The manner in which the various arguments were set forth showed how keenly the debaters themselves were interested. Miss Carr, B.A., then favored the Society with readings from Kipling's poems.

MEDICINE.

1902.

We regret to report the sudden illness of Mr. Walter Dorion, who was suddenly seized with a severe attack of appendicitis. Dr. Armstrong performed a successful operation, and we are glad to be able to say Walter is progressing very favourably. We all deeply sympathize with him and hope for his speedy recovery.

By some mistake the names of Messrs. Henry and Williams did not appear in the lists of the Histology exams., but both these men have since ascertained that they passed very successfully.

This most accomplished Year seems to have the capacity of adapting itself to all seasons and circumstances. In general athletics and football we are all proud of our reputation, and again in hockey our team, for the second time, is on the way to championship honors.

There does not seem to be much more to report. Every student is now absorbed in anatomy and not in making news for Class Reports. There is no wonder that this is the state of affairs when one looks over the amount of work to be accomplished before the Ides of March. "Beware the Ides of March."

ARTS.

1900.

An Honor Science student working at the emery machine finds that he can develop a moustache *à la mode* (mud) in half an hour. Patent wanted.

Heard in a "colloquium" :--

An artesian well is a hole in the ground out of which water runs. Therefore, our subject admits of division into three parts, viz. :

- (1) The ground.
- (2) The hole.
- (3) The water.

1901.

Percy is engaged on an epic. He had great difficulty in finding a subject worthy of his lyre, and finally, in despair of finding any other, chose himself——It begins :

" A long lank length,
It's well the head's on top,
For, if the thoughts had got to travel through
That weary length of skin and flesh and bone,
The thoughts would come but slowly.

The rest goes on in the same lofty style. Joe is doing a little lyric work called: Gi' us a Quarter. The other Joe is doing a little in the cat-(a-lectic) metre. The substance of his poem is to prove that the first muses were tom-cats. Here are some of the most striking lines :

Then Jupiter both struck a light
And struck his head against the wall,
And thundered out, confound it all,
Those blasted cats are in a fight;
I cannot sleep; though I try hard
I am always waked by their dashed mews.
I'll take 'em off and make 'em muse
And have some peace in my back yard;
If they spoil my dreams when I am tight
And from my fence raise museless mewing,
I'll make them muse with museless-musing
I'll make 'em muses right to-night.

1903.

Which is the more difficult feat—to caricature or to carry-*Couture*!

A meeting of the Year was recently called for the purpose of considering a communication received from the Undergraduates' Society, relative to the small representation of the Freshmen within that body. There appears to be some valid reasons for this state of affairs, and yet it must be manifest that, if there were made to the First Year a clear statement of the advantages to be derived by all from membership in the Society, the result would be a substantial increase in the representation of " Arts '03 "

Whatever may be the objections raised by individuals, we would urge all who can possibly do so to unite with the Undergraduates' Society, and thus further the interests of " Old McGill."

Freshmen! Do not forget to turn out in full force on the evening of Feby. 2—the occasion of the Sophomore-Freshman debate.

SCIENCE.

Captain Adams will lecture before the Mining Society on Friday, Feb. 9th, at 8 o'clock, in Chemistry and Mining building.

Mr. Meredith Percy left on Monday for Calgary, to join Lord Strathcona's mounted detachment for the Transvaal.

Mr. J. E. Osborne '00, heard on Friday last the sad news that his brother Lieut. Osborne had been killed in action on Jan. 24th in the vicinity of Spion Kop. Lieut. Osborne was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, and at the Royal Military College, Kingston, from which latter place he graduated in 1895, obtaining a commission in the 90th Scottish Rifles. He was stationed in the Isle of Wight for some time, but last October was appointed A.D.C. to Sir John Woodburn, Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal. This appointment Lieut. Osborne resigned upon the out-break of hostilities in order that he might rejoin his regiment which had been ordered to the front. He was attached to Gen. Warren's force, and it was at the taking of Spion Kop that Lieut. Osborne yielded up his life fighting valiantly for Queen and Empire.

Mr. J. E. Osborne has the sincere sympathy of all the Science men in his sad bereavement.

Once upon a time there was a number of men, who apparently were struck with a great desire for knowledge, and a wish that their particular talent whatever it might be should no longer lie dormant. With this end in view they assembled from all parts of the earth and attended a great school of learning, and did study for the first two years the higher mathematics. The mysteries contained in that little book of concentrated thought compiled by the profound Geordie were unravelled, and the proof that parallel straight lines meet in infinity was thoroughly thought out and digested. Then the voluminous tomes on Theory were examined, and an attempt made to extract a few truths from the abnormal mixture of conglomerated facts contained therein.

In the third year of the pursuit of knowledge certain men who considered their destinies lay in scientifically obtaining minerals from out the bowels of the earth did attend and sit at the feet of one, a doctor of reputed lore, whose discourse upon things above the earth, and under the earth, did open the eyes of all, especially the practical ones, to a most amazing degree. He could expound upon the nothingness of nothing, and dwell upon what was about to be, and reiterate an axiom in so many different garbs of language that those who had perfectly understood the hyperbolic functions of our esteemed Archimides were mystified beyond measure by the superficialities of this voluble one.

In the further pursuit of knowledge those devoted

to the exploration of the interior of the earth did perceive that this vapoury exhalation upon simple truth when further pressed for technical facts resolved itself into what in modern times is called Bluff.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE UNDERGRADUATES' SOCIETY MEETING.

About sixty men attended the above meeting in No. 1 Lecture Room to consider the question of the advisability of holding the Science conversazione this year, and, if so, when.

After the Minutes of the previous meeting had been read and accepted, the President in a few words laid the business before the members. Mr. Byers, at some length, dwelt upon the desirability of holding the annual dance, considering it one of the brightest spots in our College life.

Messrs. Coussirat and DeBlois also spoke favourably of the idea, and the latter considered it almost a necessity, taking into account the financial state of the Society if the Graduating Class expected a dinner at all. Other Third Year men expressed themselves as favouring the idea also.

On the other hand, Mr. Ewart was called upon by the President, as the great dinner exponent, to express his opinion. Mr. Ewart said, that although he saw no reason why the dance should not be held, still he thought the University dinner should take precedence, and that the conversazione should not be considered until after the dinner had taken place.

Mr. Scott stated that he had been selling tickets for the dinner, and that a number of men said they would not take them until they knew whether the dance was to take place or not. He held that, if the conversazione took place before the banquet, a large number of the men would not attend the latter. This view was supported by Mr. Robertson, who thought that our first duty was to the University.

Mr. Gillean doubted whether the consent of the Faculty could be obtained if the men decided to hold the conversazione first, besides Medicine had put off their dinner and Arts their annual dance out of regard for the University banquet, and it was the least Science could do, considering that they had been prime movers in the University affair. Upon a vote being taken, on Mr. Taylor's motion in amended form, it was decided to obtain the consent of the Faculty, if possible, to hold the conversazione as soon as possible, a Committee being appointed to confer with the Dean.

A rather unpleasant feature of proceedings was the calling up of the expenses of the Graduating dinner in the way it was, which brought a rather warm reply from one of the Fourth Year miners.

With regard to this meeting, it may be stated that a number of men expressed themselves as surprised at the course the President took during the discussions. Contrary to all rules of proceedings, he overstepped the authority of a President, who is supposed only to preside, and actually took part in the debate, and

freely expressed his opinions, thus monopolizing much of the limited time at the disposal of the members.

It is also to be regretted that there is such a lack of business-like methods in the proceedings of the Society, and it is to be hoped that the Committee will have the constitution revised as quickly as possible, and that in its amended condition it will be enforced.

MINING COURSE.

1900.

Monsieur Corriveau, whom we pitted against Mr. Cochane (Arts) in the little mill at the last Colloquy, held his own remarkably well.

The Miners and Chemists are delighted to have Dr. Harrington's lectures resumed on Friday mornings. The genial Professor appears in excellent health and spirits after his trip to the Coast, and, besides acquiring an excellent mineral collection for the college, has managed to pick up some remarkably good stories as well.

1901.

Prof. Coker needn't be afraid to try a little juggling with formulae, for we have seen the master hand at it and are getting used to it.

Sample problem in Machine Design.

Find the diameter of a 6 inch steel pillar, 10 feet long, which will stand a stress of 1,000 lbs.

"I may be wrong," but it does look as if Canada had a climate all its own. It seems to be a little of everything and not much of anything.

There was a young fellow called Ll-yd,
Who last year the sensation enjoy'd
Of seeing his name
Fairly bristling with fame
In Town Topics, but was not annoyed.

1902.

Our faculty has discovered a new way of encouraging college spirit, namely to continue lectures on University holidays. I may be wrong, but I fail to see the point. Perhaps the powers that be in their great wisdom can see how keeping students away from the great functions of the College will tend to encourage a feeling of love for the Alma Mater, but to poor sodden minds like ours the process of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached is altogether too deep. Perhaps some day these powers may want us to attend other functions, and it is hard to say what fruit may then be brought forth from the seed now sown. *Comprenez-vous?*

We are having great luck with our hockey matches this year. When it fails to rain snow is sure to come, and when it ceases to do either it is some one else's turn.

The snow storm on Friday was almost the cause of a terrible tragedy in our year. Our little "jockey" was caught up by the wind and hurled with great force into the midst of a snow bank where he would soon have been smothered under the snow had not a "man" rushed to the rescue and drawn him out of his perilous position. He says that when he gets big he will always look out for little fellows in distress on stormy days.

A young man was rushing around the drawing-room a few days ago looking for a rule that was divided to the thousandth of an inch. What he wanted it for is somewhat of a mystery, but it is generally believed that he wanted to measure the bearded beauties' whiskers.

Jerold believes that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and being of a most unselfish disposition he always gives the other fellow the pleasure of giving.

know whether our friend W-st-r was or not, as he has not yet emerged from the ruins. We greatly fear he was ruined along with some other people. His conduct is reported to have been heroic in the extreme throughout the whole campaign. He conducted many extremely skillful and adroit flank movements, in one of which he actually succeeded in getting as many as three voters into an old saw-mill, where he vigorously bombarded them with his famous anthem beginning, "Sing, O sing of Israel I—and of his wondrous love for the D—." Unfortunately, not one of them survived the strain. When last seen he was enthusiastically addressing a large crowd consisting of two boys and a mule. "Electors of the County of Sherbrooke," he is reported to have said, "vote for labour and free piano tuners." The rest of the speech was, unfortunately, lost, owing to loud applause on the part of the mule. This is the last heard of our friend. A further report will be made as soon as we receive tidings. Meantime we await his return with mournful forebodings. As soon as a convenient date can be arranged Mr. W-st-r will deliver a lecture on the following subject: "Why make Political Speeches when Everyone knows One is Lying?"

LAW NOTES.

Mr. M-cM-t-r has come out in favour of protection—especially against slippery sidewalks.

The Law-Arts debate is to come off in the month of February. Of course there can be no doubt about the issue of such a contest. Still the fellows should turn out to celebrate the triumph of Law.

A decision, the justice of which we all recognize:—Professor—"Gentlemen, it was held in a case where a note was made payable, and when I am in funds," that such a note depended on an uncertain event, and was not a good bill of exchange.

The great day has come and gone, and the Honourable John was not smashed. We do not

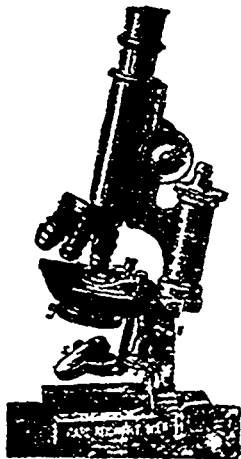
MEDICINE.

1901.

Our hockey team recently played the 2nd Year—we were beaten—same old story—nothing new. The score was 5-1. They put up some very good combination play, which, undoubtedly, won the game.

Our respected friend, R-b-ts, begs to inform the Year that he thinks "theatre-going" greatly reduces the moral standing of any medical student, "Nothing in it." How low they must stand.

Our Surgical Clinician gave us a terrible call-down at the R. V. H. the other day while we were singing the Doxology. I didn't hear what he had to say, but it was altogether—altogether—lovely, and all the boys they shouted out hurrah!



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THE FAIRY PIPER.

By M. J. Farrah.

When the dewdrops dance and glisten
Underneath the silver moon,
Every night the children listen
To the quaint old Piper's tune;
By their side unseen he passes,
And he calls them from their play,—
Drowsy lads and sleepy lasses—
To the Dreamland far away.

Fairy Palaces of Pleasure
Open wide their shining gate,
Stores of wondrous Elfin Treasures
For the children's coming wait;
Dreamland flowers blossom o'er them,
Magic scenes of joy unfold,
And the road is paved before them
All the way with Fairy Gold.

There are older folk who never
Hear the Piper's merry strain,
They have grown so wise and clever
That he tunes his Pipe in vain;
But when twilight shadows darken,
And the misty moonbeams fall,
Still the little children hearken
To the Fairy Piper's call.

A dusky Ace on a desk reposed,
And haughty and proud was he;
While there humbly lay not far away
A Deuce of low degree,
And his royal Acclets designed to shed
The light of his regal eyes
On the humble Deuce in the coat of red,
With a look of mild surprise.

"Now, pray" said the Ace in a haugh-
ty tone,
"What brings you so close to me?
At the side of an Ace is not the place
For a Deuce of low degree."
But the little Deuce made no reply
To the arrogant words and look,
And merely longed, with a scornful
sigh,

For peace and a quiet nook.

That night the haughty, conceited Ace
Was doomed once more to be,
Despite his pride, at the humble side
Of the Deuce of low degree,
And the proud one drank from the cup
of woe,

Like hundreds of churlish chumps;
For he was only an Ace, you know
While the Deuce was the Deuce of
Trumps.

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A certain Politician with a Pull finally entered upon a commercial career, and owing to the fact that he had contracted the habit of always getting what he wanted, he decided to enter the sacred portals of Business Success without delay. So he approached the closed door with the easy confidence and haughty bearing of a trust magnate, seized the knob and attempted to pull it open. It resisted his efforts. He tried again with the same aggravating result, which made him very angry.

"What!" he exclaimed, "Can it be possible that the door to Success will not respond to my Pull? What impertinence!"

And bracing his feet against the jamb, he gave a mighty tug that caused his muscles to crack and his suspender buttons to secure a decree of absolute divorce. Its effect on the door was not, however, visible to the naked eye.

While he was thus laboring with his vaunted Pull, a bright Young Man walked briskly up to the other door, quietly swung it inward, and disappeared behind it. The ex-Politician gasped. Then he looked down at the door with which he was struggling, and on it read in small white letters the one word:

PUSH.

Moral: That's all.

WHAT JOCK DIDN'T DO.

The Highlander's indomitable spirit has ever been shown uncurbed in war, and not less determined in peace.

Of the countless proofs that might be given of how the sons of Scotia will brook defeat in nothing, a typical case was that of a young private in the Seaforts who, during the manoeuvres under the Duke of Connaught's command, which took place in the New Forest, displayed a determination when in difficulties which could only have been manifested by a man of supreme pluck and iron will.

The march from Alresford to Baddesley is likely to long remain as one of the hardest in the history of home operations. The blazing sun, the clouds of chalky dust, the terrible thirst from which the men suffered, and the ill-fitting regulation boots, all combined to make many gaps in the ranks throughout the route.

The Seaforts were as determined as men could be that no one should fall out, and with a practically clean record they marched on to the tented heath, the canvas having been pitched by an advance party.

No sooner, however, had their lines been reached that one fine built young Scot fell into his tent prostrate. In a moment the boots had been fairly ripped

from his feet, and it was found that the poor fellow must have been marching with each foot literally raw; blood and dust were in his bluchers, and nothing less than agony must have been suffered by the stubbornly plucky Highlander.

"Jock, you're done," said a kindly chum, bending over him.

"But, mon," was Sandy's reply, "I didn't give in!"

Many a brave kilted laddie already lies under the veld, and what more fitting epitaph for each than:

"He didn't give in."

A BIG RISE.

A well-known speculator on the Stock Exchange was sitting in a friend's office one hot day last summer, and during the conversation, which was chiefly about stocks and shares of different kinds, he informed his friend that he had picked up a cheap thing during the winter. "It stood at thirty-three then, and yesterday it touched eighty-four!" he said.

"By Jove! what an extremely lucky fellow you are! What was it?" said his friend.

Only a thermometer," was the quiet reply.



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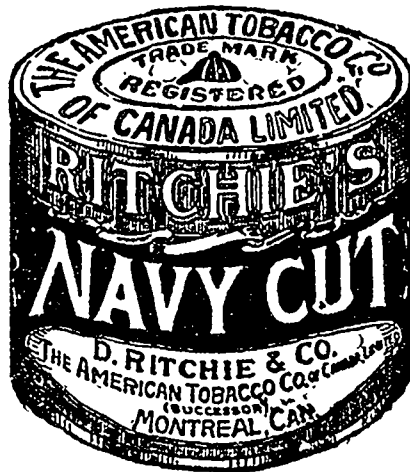
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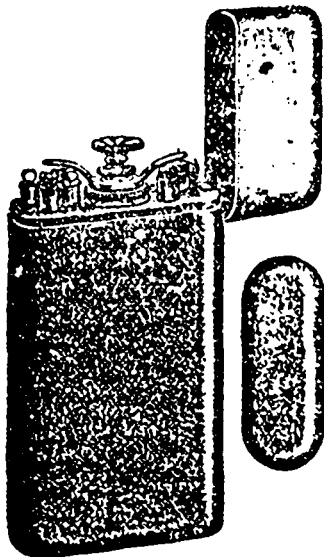
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