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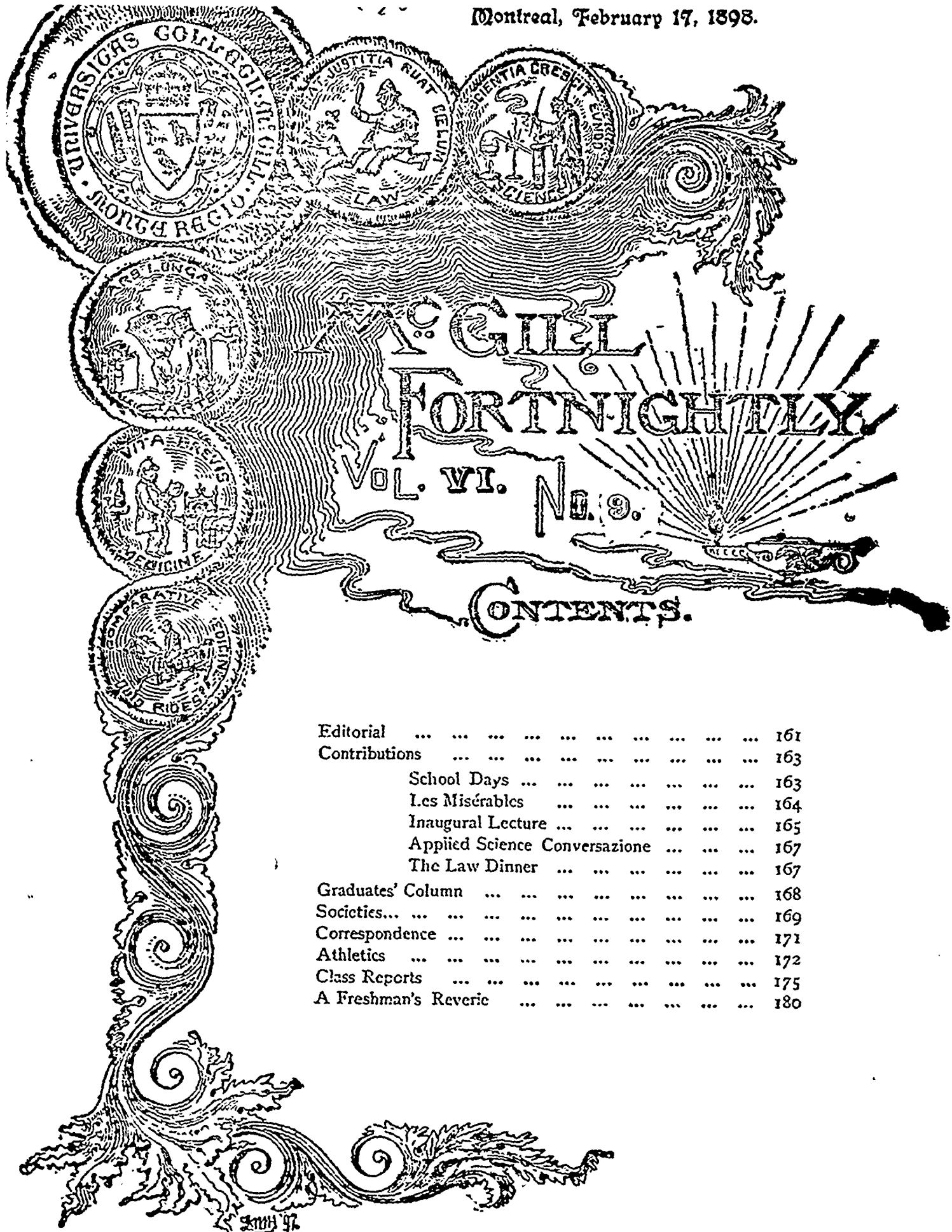
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**A. C. GIEL**  
**FORTNIGHTLY**  
 VOL. VI. No. 9.

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No. 9

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## Editorial.

THE Hockey Trophy is now to be seen in the Redpath Library, as required by the deed of gift. We rejoice that the winter sport has proved so stimulating to Professors Porter and Capper; their donation will tend to strengthen hockey in its University position, and, with this additional incentive to team work, we hope that the club will feel justified in entering the league next season. There is no ambiguity in the deed of gift; unless the Athletic Association loses the paper as it lost the deeds of gift, which accompanied the Governors' and Graduates' trophies, no serious misunderstanding is likely to arise over the possession of this prize.

SINCE the publication of Professor McBride's inaugural lecture, a number of Montrealeers appear to have taken fright. We feel sure that Professor McBride's friends about College would take a greater interest in the newspaper hysterics, if the writers did not conceal their identity. Personally we feel sure that the professor's dislocated ankle is *not* to be interpreted as a swift moral retribution, following an atheistic profession, chiefly because we do not consider that profession atheistic.

IN the financial statement of the Football Club, it will be seen that the Grounds' Committee has taken its pound of flesh, has insisted on receiving the last penny due from sale of stand

tickets. This should not be taken as bad management on the Club's part. The sale of tickets far exceeded the expectations of all concerned. The Committee should now wipe off the stand indebtedness, and feel legitimate satisfaction in having completed one "permanent improvement."

THE Fourth Year Reporter in Fac. App. Sci. is scoring that pharisee, the Arts' Editor. He even looks for numerous laudatory adjectives from the same pen. We are loth to disappoint injured dignity. The Science dance was certainly blessed with more than the usual beginner's luck. Even in Arts they (not we this time, please) are unaccustomed to realize a profit of two hundred dollars on their entertainments, while the faculty fund always contributes a quota to the expenses.

THE Faculty of Arts will soon be able to lift up her head again among her sisters. Next year the Freshmen will be allowed to pay sixty dollars for their tuition. This is almost as much as the sixth form boy pays in a city school. When the lectures are continued through half of May, the cup of happiness will indeed be full in Arts. Heretofore, many parents have considered that a course of instruction that could be had for thirty-five dollars a year was not worth very much. Happily the quality of work done has not been quite so poor as the fee seemed to indicate.

THE Grounds' Fee petition has gone before Corporation, has been referred to the Faculties for approval, and seems in a fair way to succeed in its mission. Naturally some men objected to signing the petition and chiefly for the following reason:—if applied solely to the uses of the athletic clubs the sum now raised should suffice, if it does not suffice an investigation should be held to examine the *modus operandi* of the Grounds' Committee. So little interest is taken in annual meetings that very few men know the approximate financial condition of any one club, still less of the relations of the clubs to one another and to the grounds' committee. This column may serve as well as another to furnish a few items of information on these obscure relations.

Firstly, to begin *ab ovo*, the Governors take upon themselves the responsibility of keeping the fences in a state of repair, of laying down a plan: walk connecting the buildings, of cutting the grass and trimming the trees. A sub-committee on Grounds thus expends about \$1,800 in general maintenance, and about \$450 in disposing of the winter's snowfall. Next, the Governors grant the students a campus for football and cricket and courts for tennis. This ground is kept up by the students who take an interest in athletics, that is, who pay the two dollars' grounds' fee. The Faculties collect the grounds' fee and give it to the Grounds' and Athletics' Committee. Now, the men who pay their grounds' fee, and these men only, are allowed to join the athletic clubs, and elect representatives to the Grounds' and Athletics' Committee. It is, then, the students' representatives on the Grounds' and Athletics' Committee who decide the purposes to which the fee shall be applied. Naturally, they have no vote in the expenditure of the Governors' "grounds' fee." As we have already pointed out in the first number of this volume, prior to 1894 the athletic clubs were independent of one another, and from their fees provided the grounds and care for the same. Since then, under the administration of grounds' committee and athletic association, there is a common fund administered by the representatives of the clubs conjointly for the good of all.

Thus from the common fund is the campus kept in good condition for cricket and football.

a means provided for financing a skating rink and for keeping the tennis courts in repair. Naturally, the entrance fees to the clubs are greatly reduced, and come well within the slenderest purses. Again be it noted that the Governors' accounts do not borrow out of the undergraduates' funds in keeping up the grounds. It is easily seen that a saving to both Governors and Undergraduates is effected by sharing the cost in just proportion and allowing one staff of men to maintain the whole premises.

To return to the grounds' fee. The student representatives on the grounds' committee judge of the probable expenses necessary to maintain the ground in an efficient condition and set aside a sum as a first charge on their revenue. The Grounds' Committee notifies the athletic association of the amount then available for the other expenses of the clubs, and the association recommends the committee to divide this sum among the clubs in the proportion that the association suggests. Thus the clubs represented on the Executive of the Association divide the money left after their representatives on the Grounds' Committee have arranged for the amount that is to be spent on the care of the grounds in the common good. This brings us to the vital question: Why are the clubs going poor when there are about \$1,600 to divide? In 1894 the Grounds' Committee decided that the campus needed proper grading and turfing. Of course, the revenue could not stand this heavy charge all in one year, so a sum of about \$525 was expended, which included the general wage for the year. In 1895 the good work was continued with an outlay of \$711. Again in 1896 about \$607 was thus expended. At present the work is about three quarters accomplished. In order to keep the spectators off the field, to provide dressing-rooms, and to make the games profitable, the Grand Stand was erected at a cost of about \$750, to be paid for as the Committee could afford.

At last the two dollars' fee has been pretty well accounted for. Let us hope that the facts may help the uninformed to a feeling of confidence in the Grounds' Committee. We may surely trust our representatives on this Committee to vote the common fund in such a manner as to serve the best interests of all the clubs. We believe that heretofore this has been done.

## Contributions.

### SCHOOL DAYS.

The cynical sage who divided mankind into the "bores" and the "bored" omitted from his calculations one large and important section of society. Boys at school enjoy an Elysium of their own, from which they look down with some disdain on the efforts of their elders to kill time, a form of assassination, the necessity of which has never presented itself to them. The "happy days of boyhood" are largely blissful, because of their infinite and perpetual fullness of occupation; ennui is "crowded out" and forced to give the retired millionaire a double share of his attentions. Not that the infinitely busy boy's day is always of the same type; theories of education, multitudinous as they have been, have sometimes influenced the practice of schools, and even the independence of the boy cannot entirely escape the influence of those who are planning for his welfare against his will. It is not, however, the object of the present paper to discuss either the Theory or the Practice of Education; the present Scribe sets before himself nothing more ambitious than to place before the readers of the MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY the daily life of a school different in many respects in its conditions from those lying within the experience of most of them.

The school in question was in some respects unique, chiefly in respect of the remarkable personality of its Headmaster, who had built up, from an insignificant country grammar-school, a great Public School, the term, as used in England, meaning a large school mainly consisting of boarders, and chiefly devoted to athletics. But in most respects this School was like other Public Schools. It was fairly expensive (our fees were about \$600); it was mainly self-governing; and the things most thoroughly taught were cricket and singing. There was, of course, a leaven of intellectual life, mainly in the Sixth Form, but probably the disciplinary Education was of far more value to the average boy than anything that he actually learnt. We made no endeavour to learn many things; a boy could not well escape a certain modicum of Greek, Latin and Mathematics; in addition he had to take for two or three hours a week either French, German, or "Science," the last meaning usually Chemistry;

English was also studied throughout the School, partly of course through the medium of Classics, partly by the writing of essays, partly through the systematic study in class of English Analysis (our Headmaster had invented a system of his own), and of Shakespeare, and was also encouraged by the existence of a special prize of some value. The Art of Gymnastics was pursued compulsorily, but was little regarded in comparison with games. In addition some provision was made for special tastes. A boy could learn Drawing as an "Extra," i. e., out of school hours; he could, in the same way, do some additional work in Modern Languages or Mathematics. A house on a steep slope, appropriately named Scale Hill, contained numberless pianos, where the devotees of instrumental music could assail the ears of the passer-by with sounds that might, singly, have been harmonious; and the feline efforts of the aspiring violinist were not wanting to this concert of discords. There was a carpenter's shop, with good teaching. There was an Archaeological Society, which drove about on Saint's Days (Saint's Days were whole holidays, except for "First School" before breakfast), visiting churches, making plans, making "rubblings" of Brasses; papers were sometimes read, and most of us acquired a certain interest in the subject, not devoid of value to the casual tourist in later life, even though there may have been little real knowledge behind it. There was a Debating Society, not unlike others of the same order, and a School Magazine, of which the same may be said. The Natural History Society enabled many boys to teach themselves a good deal, and its Microscope gave some of us many happy hours; it was placed (oddly enough) in a little room over the Chapel Porch, and the present writer used to steal a good deal of time from more legitimate studies to spend them in its society. Nor must one omit mention of the School Library; the whole school could take books out of it, and it was used by the Sixth Form as a sort of Club-room; letters were written there, and the "wisdom" of a "multitude of counsellors" was invoked to deal with exceptionally knotty bits of "construe" or unusually troublesome "riders." It contained very comfortable window-seats and an excellent collection of Standard English books; the least "Standard"



of these was "Cometh up as a Flower," which was said to have passed the rigid censorship of the Headmaster by being mistaken for a work on Botany.

Here we read variously in such hours as were not devoted to games, making acquaintance with Tennyson, Thackeray, Ruskin, Carlyle, Milton, Shelley, and other more out-of-the-way authors, such as Piazza Smyth and the poets of the "Anti-Jacobin," "Rejected Addresses" and "Fly-Leaves."

But these intellectual diversions were for most quite secondary. The main business of life was games. For cricket there was a systematic ranking of such as played seriously into eleven "elevens" (the symmetry was quite unintentional), and a boy's place in this hierarchy was quite as fixed as his place in School; caps of different colours denoted these positions, and promotion by merit was regular and highly valued. To be in the "First Middle," i. e., the seventh from the top, by the age of (say) fifteen, meant that one was a probable candidate for School "colours" in the future. For Football, we were divided into five "grounds," mainly according to age and size, and on each of these there were two Fifteens—similarly distinguished by colours. Trophies, Senior and Junior, for these games, and also for Athletics, Fives and Gymnastics were keenly competed for by teams from the various houses, and stood on brackets in the halls. Great was the pride of a house when one more bracket had to be bought, and bitter the lamentation when they stood empty and reproachful on the walls.

(To be continued in our next issue.)

## LES MISÉRABLES.

Par VICTOR HUGO.

Ce livre est, dans la pensée de l'auteur, le miroir de l'humanité.

"Quant à moi, j'ai écrit pour tous, avec un profond amour pour mon pays, mais sans me préoccuper de la France plus que d'un autre peuple. A mesure que j'avance dans la vie, je me simplifie, et je deviens de plus en plus patriote de l'humanité. Je souffre de la souffrance universelle, et je tâche de la soulager. (T. V., p. 509.)

J'ai tenu à citer ces passages, parce qu'on a cru quelquefois que V. Hugo décrit dans les "Misérables" un état social et moral exclusivement français. Rien n'est plus éloigné de l'intention du maître. Les péripéties de son drame se déroulent en France, mais les personnages ont la

prétention d'être les types de l'armée du mal et du malheur en tout lieu.

C'est la question sociale que V. Hugo aborde dans ce roman, bien des années avant qu'elle s'imposât comme un cauchemar aux puissants de ce monde. J'ai dit ailleurs comment il la pose et comment il la résout. Tout mal vient de l'ignorance : l'unique remède est dans l'instruction. Éclairez les hommes, ils seront bons. Versez à flots la lumière, et il n'y aura plus de ténèbres.

Nous aussi nous croyons à la vertu de la lumière, puisque nous enseignons. Mais nous n'oublions pas que "la lumière" est venue dans le monde et que les ténèbres ne l'ont pas reçue.

Éclairez, soit; mais aussi inclinez au bien les volontés perverses. Jusque là vous n'avez rien fait; que dis-je? Vous avez peut-être mieux armé l'homme pour commettre le mal. Or, la volonté n'obéit pas exclusivement à la connaissance; elle se détermine encore—et surtout—par le sentiment. Changez les coeurs, tout est là. Mais pour y réussir, l'expérience comme l'Évangile nous apprend qu'il faut plus que des paroles de sagesse; il y faut la grâce de Dieu dont V. Hugo ne soupçonne pas la nécessité. Aussi, sa prédication, quoique entendue de tous, n'a-t-elle empêché ni la Commune de Paris, ni les explosions de haine du socialisme contemporain.

Sans insister davantage sur ce point, malgré son importance, examinons le livre en lui-même, en essayant de le caractériser comme oeuvre purement littéraire.

Le héros en est Jean Valjean, misérable autour duquel V. Hugo a groupé toutes les misères humaines.

Paysan inculte, doué de bons et de mauvais instincts, manquant un jour de travail, il vole un pain pour soutenir les enfants affamés de sa belle-soeur. Condamné aux galères, il s'enfuit; repris, sa peine aggravée, il s'aigrit et se corrompt. Rendu à la liberté après 20 ans de bagne, son passeport jaune lui ferme toutes les portes, même celles des plus infimes auberges. Recueilli enfin par l'évêque Myriel qui l'admet à sa chétive table, il lui vole un couvert d'argent, la seule richesse du prélat, prêt à l'assassiner au moindre cri. Arrêté de nouveau, il est sauvé par un pieux mensonge de l'évêque. Cette magnanimité étonne le forçat sans le changer, car, quelques heures plus tard, il enlève deux francs à un enfant pauvre dans des circonstances odieuses.

Quelques années s'écoulent. Nous retrouvons Jean Valjean sous le nom de M. Madeleine dans

une petite ville du Nord-ouest de la France. Un nouveau procédé d'industrie lui a permis d'enrichir ses concitoyens et d'amasser une assez belle fortune. Il est élu maire malgré lui, après avoir obstinément refusé la croix de la Légion d'Honneur. On le regarde comme la providence du pays. Tout irait bien sans les soupçons d'un limier de police, Javert, et un certain Champmathieu que l'on va condamner sous le nom de Jean Valjean. M. Madeleine se dénonce, retourne aux galères, s'échappe de nouveau à la suite d'un acte héroïque de sauvetage et passe pour mort.

C'est alors qu'il recueille Cosette, fille de Fantine, ancienne ouvrière de sa manufacture, victime des sévérités outrées de l'une de ses employées. Il la fait élever dans un couvent dont il soigne lui-même le jardin, sous le nom de Fauchelevent.

Au sortir de là, il est reconnu par Javert, devenu inspecteur de police. Il lui échappe à diverses reprises, puis lui sauve la vie pendant les journées de juin 1832. Javert, placé entre la reconnaissance et son devoir, perd l'esprit et se précipite dans la Seine.

Cosette a grandi. Presque laide, enfant, elle est devenue belle comme on l'est dans les romans. Un jeune baron pauvre, Marius Pontmercy la voit, l'adore, et l'épouse, après bien des traverses, par les soins de ce bon M. Fauchelevent qui, à l'insu des intéressés, sauve la vie de Marius pendant l'émeute, et dote Cosette d'une somme de six cent mille francs, débris de sa fortune. Après cela, il meurt du chagrin qu'il éprouve de ne plus voir sa petite Cosette, qui oublie un peu le vieux père pour le jeune mari.

Tel est le drame de ce récit palpitant d'intérêt.

Autour des principaux personnages s'agitent une foule de misérables, triés dans les bas-fonds de la société ou dans la bourgeoisie. Les épisodes ne se comptent pas; ils remplissent, je pense, plus des deux-tiers de l'ouvrage.

(A continuer.)

#### INAUGURAL LECTURE IN ZOOLOGY.

Professor McBride delivered his inaugural lecture in the theatre of the Redpath Museum on Friday, February 4th.

"Some Life Histories and their Meaning" attracted a good number of listeners outside the immediate circle of the Arts' Faculty. The life histories of frog, newt and ascidian were traced

in a most lucid manner. Having touched on the causes of variation, Prof. McBride concluded his address with an exposition of the function of a chair of Zoology in a large University. In this connection he said:—

"The true zoologist requires no considerations of utility to attach him to his favorite study. Like all other branches of the search for truth, the true ideal end of all men, the study is its own reward. In the facts which claim his attention the zoologist hears the call of nature, that mysterious power by which we are enveloped, to attempt see her as she is. But, as is the case with every other highly specialized branch of knowledge, it is within the power of only a few to give themselves entirely to its pursuit, though, in a great metropolitan centre of learning, as McGill will no doubt one day become, there should be provision to enable students of decided ability to devote themselves to pure zoology. It is the presence of such students, in this and other subjects, and the atmosphere they create which gives their tone to the great universities of Europe.

If then the claim of zoology to a place in the curriculum of the ordinary student be considered, it must first be plainly stated that, in one sense of the word, zoology is of no use whatever; in other words, it cannot be directly applied to money-making. For although a zoologist first observed the process by which the body combats the germs of disease, and zoologists have again and again enabled the farmer to discriminate between his friends and foes, yet in most cases these discoveries were incidents in the search for the underlying causes of things, the true end of zoology; and, as far as my experience has gone, the efforts made from time to time of zoologists to directly discover something useful have been failures. But, before such an assembly as I now address, it is superfluous to state that making the dollar is not the whole end of man. Never was a truer word spoken than the doctrine that "Man does not live by bread alone." If there were nothing else to distinguish him from the other animals, this would suffice. The squirrel, waking to life, seeks its food and its mate, and collects its store of nuts for the winter, and gives no evidence of any interest beyond. On the other hand, man wearies of such pursuits, and finds life in the end dull and sapless, unless some of the fire of that endeavor to pierce beneath what seems to what is, to which we owe in the ultimate analysis science, art and religion, burns in his breast.

Zoology then offers to the student a permanent ideal interest and one, let me remark, especially suited to Canada.

The complaint has been made that literary studies tend to render a man dissatisfied with country life and to produce in consequence an unhealthy aggregation in the cities and overcrowding of city pursuits. Whether in the case of literary studies and of physical science this complaint be justified or no, it certainly is not the case with zoology. The call of this science is out into the field; it is impossible to learn the subject only from books; one must come into personal contact with the facts before one can even profitably study books. Therefore, whether the graduate of McGill find his future occupation in a mining camp in Kootenay, or on a ranch in Manitoba, he need never leave his zoology; all around him are abundant problems waiting solution.

But it is not merely because it supplies an interesting occupation for leisure that zoology demands recognition. I will go further and say boldly and plainly that, however little recognized the fact be, the study of zoology ought to form part of the training of every man who wishes to really understand the age he lives in, in a word, of every liberally educated man. The most enlightened advocates of classical education place its importance not in the fact that the student is taught to lisp in a language dead a thousand years, but in the fact that he is taught to regard modern civilization and ideas in their proper perspective and thus to escape the narrowness which is too often the failing of the uneducated man. Similarly, the importance of zoological teaching is that the student is taught to regard man in his proper perspective with regard to nature. He learns that all living things are subject to the same fundamental laws; that human nature is constantly moulded by these laws, which have determined human history in the past and will do so in the future; in a word, he learns that man is part of nature.

It is this latter discovery which has, perhaps, exercised the most profound influence on thought of all the discoveries which have made the nineteenth century so remarkable. Efforts have sometimes been made on the part of jealous supporters of other studies to belittle the influence of Darwin's work, and to maintain that, had he never written, the doctrines he contended for would

now be believed. Such people seem to me to have no conception of the manner in which scientific truth is established. The aphorisms of the arm-chair philosopher have never turned human thought out of its accustomed channels; the advance of Darwinian ideas has been irresistible because they have been supported by such a serried phalanx of facts. Before Darwin came, it is true, Lamarek, who propounded a theory of evolution which, even to-day, exercises a great attraction on many minds because of its internal beauty and harmony, and if it has failed to win the support of scientific men, it is because at present it seems to be utterly destitute of the support of facts. Some scientific men, and I may perhaps reckon myself amongst the number, hold this theory as a pious faith in the inmost recesses of their souls, in the hope that some day facts to support it may be forthcoming, but a pious faith is different to the settled conviction of the truth of the struggle for existence, which is patent to every keen observer of nature.

I do not conceal from myself that there may be great difference of opinion among my hearers as to the extent of the field within which the principle of evolution is applicable, and fears may exist that it may conflict with theological doctrine. Even to those who hold such a view, I venture to maintain that the student intending to study theology ought to have a clear idea of the facts on which the evolution hypothesis rests. It has been maintained by some that the Church is losing hold of the people,—if this view be at all true, surely it is due to the fact that the clergy are accustomed to vagueness and want of definition in their ideas, and exhibit an indisposition to come to close grip with many questions which press heavily on the laity. Kingsley said that, if he could, he would compel every candidate for the ministry to pass creditably in at least one branch of natural science. If his authority or judgment be questioned, let us hear Butler. "Things are what they are and their consequences will be what they will be; why then should we let ourselves be deceived?"; a sentiment, which has been put with his accustomed terseness and incisiveness by Huxley. "There is no consolation until things are looked at as they are and the Universe is stripped of the veil of make-believe, with which pious hands have clothed it."

The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, which added considerably to its interest and ef-

fectiveness. It was closely followed by the audience, who testified their appreciation at the close by prolonged applause.

Dr. Peterson, in thanking Professor MacBride, expressed the indebtedness of the university to Lord Strathcona for the foundation of the chair.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE CONVERSAZIONE

"Undoubtedly the most successful entertainment of its kind ever held at McGill" was the unanimous opinion of all—even of those of Sister Faculties—who were fortunate enough to be present at the conversazione, given by the Faculty of Applied Science, on Feb. 3rd, in the Engineering Building.

The building was so altered in appearance, thanks to the efforts of the Committee, as to be almost unrecognizable. Two of the large designing rooms had been cleared of their desks for the occasion, and here dancing to excellent music was indulged in until three o'clock in the morning.

These rooms draped on all sides with McGill colors, banners and Union Jacks, and sparkling with innumerable red-colored lights, looked like an enchanted scene from fairy land, the picturesqueness of which was only completed by the beautiful gowns and pretty faces of so many "ladies fair."

The Library had been turned into a reception room, and here surrounded on all sides by palms and flowers, Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Bovey welcomed the guests, of whom there must have been four or five hundred.

Though dancing formed the conspicuous part of the programme during the evening, several very interesting experiments on the flow of water were performed in the Testing Lab., for the benefit of the non-Terpichoreans; and moreover, many and varied were the cosy retreats each of which vied with the other in splendour and magnificence.

The supper was held in the museum, and was all that could be desired; here, surrounded on all sides by stately forms and plaster busts interspersed with palms and hunting, light refreshments were partaken of.

Before closing, we have to express our great satisfaction at the manner in which, on our behalf, the committee have brought to a successful close our maiden effort in a new direction which we hope will only mark a new era in our college social life.

#### THE LAW DINNER.

A well-known proverb tells that the rich may dine when they like, but the poor must dine when they can. The Law Faculty dines once a year. On Thursday evening, the third instant, the undergraduates held their annual dinner in the Windsor Hotel. The President, Mr. Hickson, occupied the Chair, and at the guests' table sat Principal Peterson, Dean Walton, Sir Melbourne Tait, The Hon. Mr. Justice Archibald and many prominent members of the Bench and Bar. The notarial profession was conspicuous in the absence of any representative, but, as Mr. Kennedy in the course of his speech remarked, this was not surprising, for the notarial is essentially a silent profession, known by deeds rather than words.

The corporeals having been satisfactorily discussed, the toast list was in order. The speeches were the feature of the evening, whether from an aesthetic or instructive standpoint. The Faculty of Law, always famous for its oratorical preeminence, was never in better form. One would have thought the speeches were made to order. Sir Melbourne Tait's sound practical advice and pointed references to the dissensions in Bench and Bar, supplemented by the speech of Hon. Mr. Justice Davidson; Mr. R. D. McGibbon's panegyric on the high moral standard and ethical code of the profession (second not even to the Clergy), the Principal's dry humor and the Dean's wit were one and all keenly enjoyed and thoroughly appreciated by every one present. The student speakers surpassed themselves.

During the evening the Chairman called upon Sir Melbourne Tait to favor the assembly with a song, and he responded with the ballad "A Warrior Bold," which he rendered with fine expression and style. Messrs. Burke and Barlow were in splendid voice, and interspersed the speeches with delightful solos. The undergraduates who spoke were Messrs. Hickson, Howard, Kennedy, Carter, Archibald, Burnett and Ives, Laval was ably represented by Mr. Mercier.

The evening, which was unanimously declared to be one of the most successful ever held in the Faculty, closed with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen.

"And each gae'd aff his several way  
To meet again some ither day."

## Graduates' Column.

The annual meeting of the McGill Graduates' Society of British Columbia was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Colonial Hotel, New Westminster. The chair was occupied by Dr. W. A. de Wolfe Smith, of New Westminster, in the absence of the President, Dr. Tunstall, who was unable to be present until later in the evening. Amongst those present were Dr. Boggs of New Westminster, Messrs. J. M. McGregor and W. McDougall of Rossland, and Rev. J. S. Gordon and Dr. McGuigan of Vancouver.

After the meeting had been called to order, Dr. McGuigan, the Secretary, presented the financial statement for the past year, which was considered highly satisfactory, and a vote of thanks was passed to him for his untiring energy in the affairs of the Society.

It was decided to offer the usual prizes in the five faculties of the University, aggregating \$50.

The following new members were elected: Mr. W. D. McDougall, of Rossland; Rev. M. H. McIntosh, B.A., of New Westminster; and Mr. R. W. Sutar of the Columbian College, New Westminster.

The election of officers then took place, the following being appointed: Hon. President, Dr. I. W. Powell, Victoria; President, Dr. E. B. Hannington, Victoria; Vice-Presidents, J. M. McGregor, B.A. Sc., Rossland; Dr. McKechnie, Nanaimo; Rev. J. S. Gordon, B.A., Vancouver; Executive Committee, W. A. Carlyle, M.A.F., Victoria; W. S. Johnson, B.A. Sc., Slooan City; Dr. Holden, Victoria; Dr. Poole, Vancouver; Rev. M. H. McIntosh, New Westminster. Dr. McGuigan was re-elected Secretary.

The meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in January, 1899.

In the evening the annual dinner was held at the Colonial Hotel, and it is needless to say that, when so many graduates of Canada's leading University were gathered around the festive board, an enjoyable time was spent. Amongst the McGill men present were: Messrs. S. J. Tunstall, B.A., '73, M.D., '75; J. S. Gordon, B.A., '93; W. J. McGuigan, M.D., '79; J. Fred. Kenny, B.A. Sc., '96; Halder S. Kirby, M.D., '97; J. M. Lefevre, M.D., '79; R. E. Palmer, B.A. Sc., '87 and J. M. Macgregor, B.A., '91, B.A. Sc., '92; George

W. Boggs, M.D., '86 and W. A. de Wolfe Smith, M.D. There were also present as guests: Mr. Alexander Robinson, Principal of the Vancouver High School, and Mr. H. M. Stramberg, Principal of the New Westminster High School, both graduates of Dalhousie. Letters of regret at their inability to be present were sent by Miss Rosalind Watson, B.A.; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, A. D. Calhoun, Secretary McGill Society, Toronto; William Osler, Baltimore; Rev. E. D. McLaren, B.A., H. E. Langis, M.D.; Dr. Hannington, Victoria; Walter Hunter, O. S. Whiteside, Anthracite; H. V. Truell, B. C. L., Montreal, Treasurer of the McGill Society; R. E. McKechnie, M.D., Nanaimo; T. J. Barron, B.A., Donald; H. J. Wasson, M.D., Wellington; Clive B. Staples, M.D., Union; Osborne Morris, M.D., Vernon; Thos. A. McMarrin, B.A., Salt Spring Island; Rev. J. C. Stewart, Kamloops; J. Moneriff Turnbull, Fort Steele; W. Ferguson, M.D., Secretary McGill Society, New York, and J. M. O'Brien, B.A. (U. N. B.), Vancouver. Mr. A. H. Hawkins of Langley conveyed to the Society by telephone his regret at being unable to join them.

The chair was occupied by Dr. Tunstall, the retiring President of the Society, and, after all had done ample justice to the good fare provided, he proposed the customary loyal toasts which were accorded full honors. Mr. R. E. Palmer sang a well-known McGill College song which aroused great enthusiasm, those present joining in the chorus.

The toast, "Old McGill," was received with cheers and was responded to by Dr. Halder S. Kirby for the medical graduates, Rev. J. S. Gordon for the arts graduates, and Mr. J. M. McGregor for the science men. All three speakers expressed their high opinion of what the University had done, and the good work she is capable of doing.

"Sister Universities" met with a hearty reception, and was responded to by Messrs. Stramberg and Robinson, who both eulogised the good work done by McGill, and referred in terms of pleasure to the prospect of the Vancouver High School being affiliated with McGill.

The chairman then proposed the health of Dr. McGuigan, Secretary of the British Columbia

Society, and on behalf of the members heartily thanked him for the interest he had taken in the Society, it being mainly due to his untiring efforts that its organization had been effected. The toast was drunk in a bumper, and Dr. McGuigan, on rising to reply, was received with loud cheers. The doctor made a witty reply, in the course of which he referred to the efforts now being made to secure the affiliation of the Vancouver High School with McGill, and expressed the opinion that splendid results would follow its accomplishment.

The programme was then varied by a recita-

tion by Mr. S. R. Robb, of Vancouver, which was heartily appreciated.

The toast to the Westminster members of the Society was responded to by Drs. Boggs and de Wolfe Smith, and Dr. Lefevre made a suitable response to a personal toast. Mr. J. F. Kenny replied for "The Ladies," while the healths of "Our Host and Hostess" were duly honored, and all present congratulated Mine Host Insley on the success of the banquet.

The singing of the National Anthem and Auld Lang Syne brought to a close a most successful and enjoyable gathering.

## Societies.

### MCGILL UNDERGRADUATES' MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Undergraduates in Medicine had a very interesting meeting on Friday night, the 4th inst. Owing to counter attractions the audience was not as large as usual, but the programme was a very profitable one.

Mr. A. M. Smith read a paper on "Tabes Dorsalis," and, to judge by the fire of questions to which he was subjected at its conclusion, evidently succeeded in opening up a large and interesting field. His blackboard diagrams, photographs and micro specimens very clearly illustrated the salient features of the paper.

The title of Mr. H. Pittis' paper was "Idiosyncrasies," and while it aimed to get at the truth of these unknown quantities did not hesitate to charge the use of the term to ignorance on the part of the profession, and in many cases culpable ignorance at that. It was certainly very entertaining and much enjoyed.

Mr. Nicholson's paper on "Salivary Secretion" was a study into the conditions affecting Submaxillary Secretion in the dog and cat, and the influence of certain drugs thereon. It included besides the work of Heidenheim and other German physiologists, the results of some original work, by Mr. Nicholson in the Laboratory of Stanford University. It was a very thorough presentation of the subject.

The President, Mr. Barlow, announced Dr. Blackader's address, on Friday, 11th, as "Some of the Fathers of Medicine," an announcement that was exceedingly well received.

### HIPPOCRATES.

On Friday evening, the 11th inst., the McGill Medical Undergraduates and their friends reached the consummation of one of this session's events. This was the address by Dr. Blackader on the topic "Some of the Fathers of Medicine."

Dr. Blackader's gift as an interesting speaker, and his study of the subject of which the Society had abundant evidence from his address last year, raised expectations that were fully realized, the only regrets being that, owing to limited time, only the First of the Noble Army came in for extended notice.

In opening the speaker referred to the way in which each of the great epochs of advancement in Science, Art and Literature, as well as those of political import, seem to cluster around some one man. What Euclid and Archimedes were to Physics, and Copernicus and Kepler were to Astronomy, Hippocrates and Harvey were to Medicine.

He then portrayed the condition of affairs, when Hippocrates came upon the scene. The Art of healing was unknown, disease was looked upon as the vengeance of the gods and only to be cured by sacrifices, the use of charms and incantations: the temples were the hospitals and priests were the mediators.

Greece seems, however, to have been less a slave to the superstitious than her neighbors, and used with benefit the healing power of pure air, sunlight and water.

It was fitting, therefore, that the Father of Medicine should have been born a Greek.

The Isle of Cos in the Aegean, off the Coast of Asia Minor, was his birth-place, and his ancestry was traced to Aesculapius, the god of Medicine, his father being a priest, and the temple or Asclepion of Cos became his home.

"The famous fountain still called by the name of Hippocrates is nearly all that remains of that once celebrated school. The groves and pillared porticos have long disappeared, and tangled weeds cover the prostrate fane.

"A short distance off, on a sunny slope, lay the rival temple of Cnidus, from which emanated the earliest medical writings. 'The Cnidus sentences,' while the renowned Halicarnassus was but a short way removed. It was in such lovely situations that the Greeks placed their great hospitals high on windy promontories, looking forth over a grand expanse of summer sea, like those of Cnidus and Cyrene, or deep in sheltered bays, surrounded by groves of orange and citron, like those of Cos, Smyrna and Corinth, or secluded in mountain girt valleys like those of Epilaurus and Pergamus. A theatre, stadium, baths and medicinal waters were supplied, and the charms of music were often added to divert the mind from sorrows and give confidence and hope."

Contemporaneous with Hippocrates were the men who, standing as leaders of Greek literature and philosophy, crowded the fifth century, B.C.

His education was doubtless the best possible at the period, and his teachers included Gorgias, Democritus and Herodicus.

His opportunities for perfecting himself in his profession were unsurpassed in his day with his free access to the records and votive tablets of an eminent hospital with which his forefathers had been connected, and in which he began the practice of his art.

He seems to have travelled a good deal, visiting the main-land of Greece and Asia Minor, and being for a time Court Physician to the King of Macedonia, in all his wanderings distributing and gathering information.

The lecturer dwelt briefly upon some of the traditions of his life and work, including his famous answer to Artaxerxes when urged to become the paid servant of a foreign power.

"I have in my own country the food, the clothing and the habitation I require. As a Greek it would be unworthy of me to aspire to the riches and grandeur of the Persians and to serve the foes of my country and of liberty."

His ideals were illustrated by this extract from his writings: "Do not seek either pomp or riches, heal gratuitously with the sole desire to secure esteem and gratitude. When you can, aid the poor man and the stranger, and, if you love mankind, you will love your art. If you are consulted about an affection, do not use long words—neither employ a studied or inflated discourse.

"In those diseases which allow of a choice of remedies, the instructed man will employ the simplest and most convenient as being the least liable to error," and not less by the oath which he administered to his pupils: "With purity and holiness, I will pass my life and practice my Art."

His time was spent in unselfish service for his fellows, he was outspoken in his reproof of fraud, and during his long life made many enemies, but at his death was held in great veneration.

The writings of Hippocrates on Medicine itself received extended notice, more particularly the thoroughness of his recorded observations, and the majestic principles which he conceived it to be his duty to enforce. From the aphorisms this is taken: "Life is short and the Art long—the occasion fleeting, the experiment dangerous, and judgment difficult."

His style is described as "generally concise;" sometimes perhaps, on this account, a little obscure or again "Close and compressed and adorned with great majesty."

At his death Medicine declined, and before the advent of Galen, four centuries later, the work of Hippocrates was buried beneath the rubbish of the different philosophical schools.

At the conclusion, a very enthusiastic vote of thanks to Dr. Blackader, for his entertaining address, was proposed by Mr. Beattie, seconded by Mr. Galbraith, and unanimously passed. In replying the Doctor spoke of this desire to have every student feel that he was his friend, and was very pleased to have been able to be with them.

Announcement was made of an interesting debate for next meeting on the subject of Eclampsia, and the meeting adjourned.

#### UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 5th, the members of the Literary Society held a special meeting for the entertainment of their friends. In former years it has been customary to hold a public debate upon some "Burning Question," to which all those interested in the work of the Society

were invited. This year, however, the Executive resolved to depart from "ways that are old," and have a Shaksperian recital instead of the usual debate. Mr. G. H. Williams of New York was engaged for the evening, tickets were issued; and the result was a hall crowded with interested friends. After a few brief remarks from the president with reference to the work and aims of the Society, Mr. Williams was introduced. He confined himself entirely to one comedy, "Much Ado about Nothing;" and the audience thoroughly enjoyed his rendering of it. The impersonation was so well done that there was not the slightest difficulty in following the several characters. On leaving the platform, Mr. Williams received the hearty thanks of the audience, which the president conveyed to him in a most graceful manner. The National Anthem brought the meeting to a close. Everyone feels that the Society made a decided hit in having Mr. Williams present, and that, whatever happens, a similar entertainment next year will not lack a successful precedent.

J. R. T.

THE MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Regular Meeting of the Society took place on Thursday evening, Feb. 3rd, in the Library, No. 6, Union Avenue. The 2nd Vice-President, Dr. C. F. Martin, occupied the chair. There were present also Professor Baker and a fair attendance of members.

After roll call and the reading of minutes, the Secretary read two interesting communications from Professor Wesley Mills and Dr. Rowat, of Hawaii, and was instructed to notify these gentlemen of the hearty vote of thanks which was unanimously passed to them by the members present.

Mr. Hart then read a carefully prepared paper on the subject of Fever, in which the theories of heat production in the animal body both from a physiological and pathological point of view were fully discussed.

He advocated the use of drugs which produce sleep, during a feverish condition of the lower animals, stating that owing to the diminished action of the Vaso Motor centre, and consequent dilation of the surface vessels, loss of heat was greater whilst they slept than when awake, and concluded with a list of therapeutical agents. Hygienic and Medicinal, advisable, according to the degree of fever present.

The Chairman then suggested that the discussion be postponed until the reading of the next Essay on Pneumonia had taken place, and, the motion being put and seconded, was carried.

Mr. Pfersick then read his paper on the subject of Pneumonia, stating that the large number of cases he had been called upon to treat in his practice was the reason for his selecting this disease, in the hopes of bringing forth a lively discussion. The various clinical features were carefully reviewed, as were the theories concerning its causes and treatment.

One of the best discussions of the session followed, assisted by the Professors present, as a result of which it was generally conceded that the wisest treatment would be symptomatic, and necessitated a considerable amount of reliance on the *vis medicatrix naturae*.

The Essayists for the following meeting were then appointed, and, there being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

W. B. W., Sec.-Treas.

Y. W. C. A.

The Annual Meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held on Feby. 2nd, when the election of officers took place for the ensuing year. The result of the ballot is as follows :—

President.. . . .	Miss King.
Vice-President.. . . .	Miss Garlick.
Cor.-Secretary.. . . .	Miss Brodie.
Secretary.. . . .	Miss Bennett.
Treasurer.. . . .	Miss Kingsley.
Reporter.. . . .	Miss Clogg.
Delegate to Northfield.. . .	Miss Smith.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A., Feb. 9th, was in the charge of the Misses Carden and Bennett. The paper on "Work," which was read by Miss Bennett, was very interesting.

V. C.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB.

No reports have been published by this Society this year. Not a few readers who watch the Club's doings from the outside are seeking to blame the reporter. The Editorial board has solicited a report for every issue, and as a result has been as regularly told that "there was no meeting last week."

Our next number will probably contain a solid report, as the programme committee have arranged for an interesting meeting this week.



## Correspondence.

*Dear Editor.*--The question of a College paper is one of considerable interest to more than the students themselves, and the solution of this question offers more difficulty than might be surmised at first. The first is the fact that it is not always easy to get things of interest to all; as, in a sense, the matters of interest among students of one Faculty find no echo in the hearts of those of another, not to say that there is very often not only a profound indifference but even at times some antipathy.

Taking the students of each Faculty separately, the class notes are the things which the average student first turns to, and though to the general public such items may seem to lack in "substantiality" yet general experience shows that that class of news cannot be easily dispensed with.

Perhaps it would be an ideal plan to discuss topics which relate to the interests of students. So far certain definite objects have been freely debated and advocated, and were all along recognized as well within the domain of students' politics. Others have not been so clearly held to be within the bounds of propriety, and, although there has been nothing but a tacit understanding between all concerned, any infringements have been sedulously anticipated by the editors. The cause is apparent, and no one is particularly anxious to shoulder the responsibilities such a course would ensue. Besides it is very doubtful if such ventilation through our columns is calculated to ensure the very best result, and there are, no doubt, other avenues open to would-be-reformers. To illustrate my thought, some would like their

editor to ask that their students' entrance, which is not properly cleared of the snow, be attended to at once, others that some intimation be given that a central authority should arrange for all clinics, so that there might not be any duplication. To this one might very properly reply that the president and other authorized officers of each class are in virtue of their office the proper representatives to approach the college authorities.

Some would like to have a larger share of good solid reading. For this purpose we must rest satisfied with nothing short of originals. We cannot fill our columns with mere clippings. But who, with the work of a fourth year student could in justice to himself, or the interests of the paper as well, keep in alert search of such materials, or produce them himself when he fails to elicit promises or to obtain their accomplishment which is ten times as difficult. If we could offer small premiums, the conditions would no doubt be reversed and we might be completely flooded by literary aspirants of all calibres.

Our College paper must grow, and grow it shall, and in the near future. The finances of the paper have been in good condition. With any surplus in the funds or through the kindness of our College authorities, some small sum might easily be found to remunerate an editor chosen yearly out of the ranks of our graduates. There are many young men of talent who are not doing much for the first year or so after graduation and who are still sufficiently imbued with College spirit to give of their time and talent to our paper for a moderate remuneration.

D.

## Athletics.

### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Athletic Association was held in No. 1 class-room, Arts' Building, January 28th.

The following report concerning the Association's financial condition was received:—

Secretary, McGill U. A. A.,

Dear Sir:—

Your Committee, appointed to investigate the expenditure of the two dollars' fee levied for Ath-

letics by the different Faculties in the University, beg to report: On consulting the statement of the Grounds' Committee for 1896, the amount paid in by the students was \$1,695, the amounts paid by the different Faculties being:—

Medicine.. . . . .	\$666
Law.. . . . .	94
Arts—men.. . . . .	356
Arts—women.. . . . .	130
Applied Science.. . . . .	389
Veterinary Science.. . . . .	60

Of the above amount, the sum of \$775 was given in grants to the different clubs as follows:—

Athletic Association . . . . .	\$300
Football Club . . . . .	250
Cricket " . . . . .	50
Skating " . . . . .	50
Hockey " . . . . .	50
Tennis " . . . . .	50
Ladies' Tennis Club . . . . .	25

On the improvement of the Athletic Grounds proper, the sum of \$1,088.98 was spent, the improvement consisting of turfing, labour, building grand stand.

On further consulting the statement we find that there is an annual grant of \$450 from the Governors for removal of snow. This dispels the erroneous idea that many of the students have that part of their \$2 is used for that purpose. Further, the Governors make an annual grant of \$1,794 for general maintenance of the grounds.

On examining into the grants to the different clubs, we find that they are by no means sufficient or equal to the demand.

1. Thus in track athletics, though the amount is enough for the field day, yet no opportunity is given to compete in friendly rivalry with other colleges.

2. The Football Club from the greater amount of travelling for the ensuing year will need a larger grant.

3. The Cricket club is at present very much in arrears, there being some talk of disbanding. Here a few gentlemen keep up the club by liberally subscribing to the same.

4. The Hockey Club, when a University team is organized, will need money to travel, a need which we hope will be in the near future.

5. The Skating Club needs better dressing-rooms.

In order to meet these increased demands, the only way that seems clear is the raising of the Grounds' fee from two to three dollars. This will give an additional sum of about \$850, which would be enough to cover the expenses for the near future and set all the clubs on a substantial basis.

In conclusion, we would strongly urge each club to publish in the FORTNIGHTLY its annual report and financial statement, thus placing its standing before the students and preventing the

exaggerated and absurd statements concerning the spending of this same fee.

Signed, W. G. Turner,  
A. F. Byers,  
S. G. Archibald,  
F. S. Patch.

A general discussion took place in which several views were expressed, about the fee in general and the expenditure in particular. Finally, a motion was carried to adopt the suggestion of an increased grounds' fee, and a committee was appointed to frame a petition asking Corporation to collect the money in the usual way.

The meeting then adjourned.

### HOCKEY.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of encouraging the game of Hockey on the ice as played by students of McGill University during their University course, do hereby present to the McGill University Athletic Association as an Inter-faculty Hockey Trophy, a bronze Statuette, being a reduction of the antique marble statue of the Discobolus in the Vatican Museum, to be held in trust for annual competition by Hockey Teams representing the Faculties of this University, under the following conditions, namely:

First. The Teams competing for the Trophy shall comprise only bona fide students of the University.

Second. Bona fide students shall be held to include all under-graduates having regular standing and also all partial students and graduates who are regularly in attendance as students at the University, but no one shall be eligible to play who is not attending courses involving at least ten hours of University work per week, or who has not paid his grounds' dues or who is not an amateur player according to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada.

Third. The rules governing the matches shall be in accordance with the laws of Hockey as laid down by the Canadian Hockey Association in so far as these are applicable; the special conditions necessary for regulating the matches and the dates thereof shall be fixed by the Presidents of the McGill University Athletic Association and of the McGill University Hockey Club acting together; each team shall play every other team once; a match won shall count two points; a match drawn shall count one point to each team; the trophy must be won by at least two points

over all; if no team has scored at least two points over all other teams, additional matches shall be played as may be necessary; any protest raised in connection with any of the matches shall be dealt with by the Executive Committee of the McGill University Athletic Association.

Fourth. On the conclusion of the Interfaculty matches, the McGill University Athletic Association, as Trustees of the Trophy, shall report through their President or other Officer to the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics that the above conditions have been duly complied with and the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics shall thereupon authorize the McGill University Athletic Association to hand over the trophy for custody in accordance with Section Fifth here following.

Fifth. The Trophy shall be held for one year only; it shall be placed in the Library, or other suitable room, belonging to the winning Faculty, and the McGill University Athletic Association shall cause the year to be engraved on that one of the silver shields provided upon the marble base of the statuette, which shall have been appropriated to that Faculty.

Sixth. On (or before) the fifteenth day of January each year the McGill University Athletic Association shall remove the trophy and place it in the custody of the University Librarian, in whose charge it shall remain and be publicly exhibited in the University Library until the McGill University Athletic Association, duly authorized by the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics, in accordance with Section Fourth above, shall hand over the trophy to be kept by the winning Faculty in accordance with Section Fifth above until the fifteenth day of January next following.

Seventh. In the event of the trophy not being competed for and won in any given session, it shall remain under the charge of the University Librarian until again competed for and won.

Eighth. In the event of any doubt or disagreement arising as to the interpretation of these conditions, the same shall be referred to the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics, whose decision shall be final and binding.

Ninth. In the event of the McGill University Athletic Association deciding at any time

that a change in this deed of gift is necessary in the interest of athletics and true sport, and that it is desirable to alter the conditions herein specified, it shall be within the power of the McGill University Athletic Association as trustees, upon a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee, to revise these conditions, under the sanction of the donors of the trophy, or the survivor of them, whom failing, under the sanction of the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics.

Tenth. Failing any of the bodies specified in these conditions, namely, the McGill University Athletic Association, the McGill University Hockey Club, and the Committee of Management of the College Grounds and Athletics, the Governors of McGill University are hereby empowered to appoint a Committee or Committees for the purpose of taking the place of such body or bodies as occasion may arise.

Eleventh. The McGill University Athletic Association shall add, upon the marble base of the statuette in the spaces left therefor, such additional shields as may in the future be required on which to inscribe the years in which the several Faculty Teams have won the trophy, or shall otherwise adopt such means as they deem best for recording the winning of the trophy. They shall also, if possible, furnish to the Librarian of the University a photograph of the winning team, to be kept as a record each year.

J. BONSALE PORTER, } Donors.  
S. HENBEST CAPPER, }

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MCGILL RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB FOR THE SEASON OF 1897.

RECEIPTS.

Grant from Grounds' and Athletics' Committee.. . . . .	\$ 250 00
Total receipts from the sale of tickets.. . . . .	1,012 70
Gate Receipts at Toronto.. . . . .	85 00
Subscriptions from Med. Undergrads.. . . . .	62 65
"    "    Arts    "    . . . . .	29 00
"    "    Science    "    . . . . .	28 00
"    "    Law    "    . . . . .	8 50
"    "    Dr. J. M. Elder.. . . . .	5 00
"    "    Mr. W. F. Angus.. . . . .	2 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,484 25

EXPENSES.

General Expenses for Season of 1897.. . . .	\$ 443 03
Expense of Trip to Toronto.. . . .	217 45
Match Expenses, including Campus Seats, New Grand Stand, Tickets, Advertising, etc.. . . . .	451 60
One half net gate receipts, returned in accord- ance with agreement with G. & A. Com- mittee.. . . .	280 55
Balance in Bank, also to be returned to the G. & A. Committee.. . . .	81 49
Cash on hand.. . . .	10 47
	<hr/>
	\$1,484 25

It will be seen from the above that the Club has enjoyed a very prosperous season financially. The original estimate of the expenses for the season was \$400; to meet this the Grounds' and Athletics' Committee voted \$250, the balance to be made up by the income from half the net gate receipts. It was not expected that this balance

would be more than made up from this source; fortunately the unexpected happened, as the Club found it necessary to spend about \$43 more than their estimate called for. However, besides the half gate receipts turned over to the Grounds' Committee, the Club has turned over its surplus, amounting to \$81.49. According to the view of the Grounds' and Athletics' Committee this money is theirs anyway, and the Club is in debt to the extent of about \$43, that is, the amount by which it exceeded the grant of \$400.

The Grounds' and Athletics' Committee, who were the first to move in connection with the formation of the intercollegiate football union, have accepted the report of the proceedings held at Kingston for the formation of the Union. They, therefore, have stated that they consider themselves responsible for the provision of the necessary funds to enable McGill to properly hold her position.

## Class Reports.

### SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

Verily, they do things differently in Arts.

We await with somewhat of curiosity the leading article on the Science Reception. Less significant events have elicited from the editorial staff, words of praise, self-glorification and a gentle scepticism of the ability of other faculties to shine in the social world. That such in toto was premature, uncalled for and, moreover, without foundation, the success of our conversation has fully attested. Although our first attempt, we have set the pace. We have raised a standard which future committees will find difficult to approach.

Members of the committee—we thank you! You fully deserve the "well done."

McGill boys have always been noted for gentlemanliness in sports. Another instance of this we are pleased to notice, regarding the Inter-faculty Hockey Match between Med. and Science. Although Science failed to appear, the Meds refused to claim the match by default. Such conduct has its own victory.

That '98 hockey team met its Waterloo on Thursday, Jan. 27th, we can not deny, nor can we speak too highly of the playing of '00.

It was a good exhibition of hockey, but showed that practice and combination is more to be depended on than individual superiority.

We miss the genial countenances of our friends, the miners, who have taken possession of the new building. They report everything convenient, except an intermittent scarcity of fuel, which at times hampers them in their work.

Lectures on the "Cripple Creek Mineral deposits," by "Broncho Bill," now ready. Apply to the Janitor.

Also—"The Genesis of Mineral Veins," a translation from the original Hebrew, by the Science Editor to be followed by the "Exodus" from the ore of precious stones, in five acts.

#### Casualties :—

McC — r — t — y missed a lecture.

Prof. Smith, 39 seconds late for lecture, Friday morning.

B — n — d cheated Morpheus for one whole hour.

B — n — y completed his star observations.

R — v — s didn't tell his daily story.

#### THIRD YEAR.

No one who has the privilege of meeting daily the members of Class '99 can doubt the devotion of the men to the game of Hockey. The men bear on their faces unmistakable evidence of the fact. Was it not in the cause of hockey that Billy Young got that rich piece of coloration in the region of the eye? Jimmy (there's only one real Jimmy) sports an eye, black but not too shady, which may be traced to the same source.

Cornwall does not play hockey, but he managed to get the necessary slap in the eye while manipulating a lathe. Then to complete the list of casualties, Messrs. McLean and Pergan have such extraordinary enlargement of the cheek that they have been requested to sit at the back of the class when experiments are in progress, so that the men may see what is going on.

## SECOND YEAR.

The unfortunate "miners," who, a few days ago, lost all interest in Lamellibranchiata in general, and Unio in particular, were calmly but firmly informed that they would have to swallow him whether they liked it or not, or else report.

The second of the Science inter-class matches was played on Thursday, Jan. 27th. This was the initiative game for '00, who were fortunate in having for their opponents the renowned conquerors of '01-'98. The game has been looked forward to with great interest, and fully came up to the expectations of the enthusiasts. It was well and cleanly contested, seldom failing in interest, and often with a dash and brilliance of play that was truly enjoyable.

For the Fourth Year, Drinkwater and MacLennan played the star game. Probably the score would have been different had the support been stronger.

For 1900 there were seven stars. At intervals "Rup" and "Monty" entertained the spectators with exhibitions of passing, and figure skating which were heartily applauded, and seemed to bewilder the men of '98, who were constrained to stand open-mouthed in wonderment, and thus allow the puck to pass by without an effort to stop it." Once Drinkwater made a brilliant rush which resulted in giving '98 their only goal against eight of '00.

Many times their combination assailed the posts of 1900, but were prevented from scoring by the wonderful stops of "Ovey" Howard.

Mr. W. Bishop, of Fourth Year Arts, acted, quite satisfactorily to both parties, the part of the fair and impartial referee.

Sayings of great men:

"I can do you;"—President McK.

"Shut up!"—(Dr.) Jamieson.

The small boy has no particular saying.

He is at it all the time (except when he is whistling.)

Prof. Armstrong has taken pity on the babies in the class, and got them some nice little blocks to play with. They are useful in making projections (at other students).

Tommie Schwitzer has recovered from the effects of the last hockey match. His smiles are no longer noted for their largeness of expression.

Prof.—"Be careful in handling C. S., as the flame readily takes fire."

## FIRST YEAR.

You can always tell McK—by his smile.

## LEGAL BRIEFS.

Our Law dinner was decidedly satisfactory, even to those of the most fastidious taste, some ate their fill, but many ate (?) their full; however, we understand that the supply of cabs was sufficient.

We were favored with a visit from our old confrère, Mr. J. Jasmin, B.C.L. To see him again in our midst recalls many pleasant reminiscences of the past, and especially those most closely with the constitution of our society, of which Mr. Jasmin was always an ardent supporter. In the short but feeling address which he gave us we were all made to feel that his interest in us still continues unabated.

Life is already fast becoming a burden to the seniors. For him there are weary days and endless nights of toil. The accumulated work of three years rises up to bar the way. He can neither see over it, nor can he go around it. There is one way and one way only to get it behind him, and that is to "pass" through it, and this is the source of all students' troubles. Each man has his own manner of procedure. One attacks his work in a feverish excited manner, another in a slow and matter-of-fact way, while others make the attack with firmness and resolution, but all have the same determination to win. All are inspired by the same hopes, all are haunted by the same fears, and as they grow thin and pale with anxiety, and become stern in their determination, you will see their faces brighten, and for one short moment they become themselves again as they hear those welcome words "the twenty-third" pronounced, and they think of the night that must surely follow the day. Surely those pleasures which are in store will be worth all the trouble, let the results be what they may.

## COMPARATIVE MEDICINE.

The following notes taken from a letter recently received from Dr. B. A. Sugden, who is travelling in Europe with Professor D. McEachran, will doubtless be of interest to all our Faculty.

"After spending a few days in Paris, which, thanks to the kindness of Sir George Brown, Professors Liantard, Nocard, etc., we enjoyed very much, visiting the Alfort Veterinary School, Pasteur Institute, and many other interesting places; we travelled to Cologne, reaching there the following day; by the way, the French sleeping cars are not up to those of the C. P. R. and G. T. R. as far as comfort is concerned; the Cathedral there was well worth visiting, but, as it was very cold and we had to keep our hats off, we didn't stay long; in the evening we went to the Opera and saw O'hello, quite the best I've heard; leaving Cologne the next morning, we arrived here in Berlin the same night, the journey passing very pleasantly, owing to our meeting two most interesting passengers, an English speaking German and South American coffee planter.

I think Berlin the finest city I've seen, and should like to spend a year here attending the clinics. It is full of fine buildings, and has several museums, two of which, The National Gallery and Arsenal, also the Royal Mausoleum at Charlottenburg, we visited to-day.

We spent all yesterday at the Veterinary College, and were lucky to find an American Student, a graduate of Pennsylvania, who was good enough to interpret for us, meeting also the Dean of the College, Professor Dickernof, a genial old gentleman, who speaks a little English, and has a lively recollection of the World's Fair, which he had visited. He introduced us to Professor Oestertag, who conducted us to the outside clinic, which is in charge of Professor Eberlein, and that gentleman later showed us some X-Ray photographs he had taken of broken limbs, nails in the feet, etc., which must have been a great aid to diagnosis and treatment. I also noticed on the walls some diagrams, showing the position of the various internal organs, being designed as an aid to percussion and auscultation; if they are correct, I'm afraid I've applied a few blisters rather wide of the mark.

After visiting the shoeing shops, and seeing a vast variety of patterns, most of which are too expensive for general adoption, Professor Oestertag, who I should have mentioned, has charge of the Bacteriological Department, took us over the Laboratory, where we saw cultures of almost all the important micro-organisms, also a great many photographs of pathological specimens. He afterwards discussed with Dr. McEachran several of the more important contagious diseases, and presently showed us the College Collection of Parasites, which is said to be one of the largest and most complete in existence.

In the afternoon we went to the slaughter houses, some distance outside the city, and saw enough to assure us that they are most complete, and beautifully kept in every way.

We leave in a few days for Dresden, and from there to Leipzig, where we expect to meet Professor Wesley Mills."

A pleasing feature in connection with our Veterinary Medical Association is the interest shown in its progress by professional men living in Foreign Countries, whose valuable communications and good wishes received from time to time are much appreciated. An effort has been made each year to arouse a similar interest in Graduates living within easy reach of the Society, but it seems that our invitations so heartily extended are but seldom responded to, and, though we ourselves are always fortunate in having a competent chair to refer to when in difficulties, we think that mutual benefit might be derived did they but follow the example of their confreres abroad.

Owing to the advantages and pleasure derived from attending its meetings, the possibility of the question, arising as to how many years a student had to attend before becoming eligible for the Society's Diploma, is not, we believe, provided for in its constitution, but in response to several enquiries lately we would say that it has generally been a matter of College etiquette for a man to attend throughout his course, in order to show the necessary respect due to this valuable and progressive institution.

The Students of Comparative Medicine beg to offer their appreciation of the courtesy and hospitality extended towards their representative, Mr. J. P. Spanton,

at the annual dinner of the Students of the Faculty of Law.

We hope, ere the session closes, to be favored from head-quarters with some data in connection with the active experiments that have been going on throughout the winter at "The Experimental Station" for publication in our columns; we suggest to those of our fellow students who have not yet done so, that a visit to Outremont will be amply repaid by the insight gained into the management and construction of these important Government Institutions.

Much of the anxiety concerning the results this Spring is removed through the kindness of Professors Charles McEachran and Baker who, during our Dean's absence, are holding daily grinds and lectures for our benefit.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Murphy of Boston, who had been spending the winter at Back River. Her pleasant face and winning ways had won a warm place in the hearts of all who knew her, and general grief was experienced when the news arrived that she had been brought into the hospital, suffering from paralysis of the extremities, which rapidly proved fatal. Her friends at home have been notified, and her skin, carefully removed, constitutes our only specimen of the characteristic of "The Boston Terrier."

That College Telephone again.

(Busy Professor.)—Hallo!

(Young Lady's Voice.)—Is Mr. B — n there ?

(B. P.)—No.—(Y. L. V.)—Is Mr. C — n there ?

(B. P.)—No.—(Y. L. V.)—Is Mr. Th — n there.

(B. P.)—No.—(Y. L. V.)—When will they be there ?

(B. P.) They occasionally attend lectures, but are not regular boarders here.

#### MEDICAL ITEMS.

We are told that the very high organization of the fifth nerve is to be considered an important factor in producing the susceptibility to disease, which marks it; on the other hand we are assured that the diseases of this nerve are more common in females; can we conclude that this singular coincidence is a proof of the higher organization of woman ?

Now that the boys are engrossed in their studies, and burning midnight oil, the embers are left to smoulder on the alters of Cupid, and there are many mourners in the land.

The Medical men do not carry on in this fashion. We read that the young lawyers in the Court antichamber, at the Paris Assizes, during the Zola law suit, were indulging in horse play; and now lately, our law students under the very windows of the Donalda lecture-rooms found no better arguments between factions than snow-balls, which they handled in a masterly fashion, it must be confessed.

Our Professors, of late, seem to vie with each other in giving in their several departments a series of most brilliant operations and demonstrations. All past records are completely eclipsed, and, if the zeal of our

Graduating class is equal to the occasion, much ought to be expected of them.

*Prof.*—What may happen when an aneurism does not cure and does not rupture?

*Student.*—It may persist.

*Prof.*—No. It may be taken away from the museum.

As the student has just received a drenching from the melting snow over the sky-light, he remarks woeifully: Something has come between me and heaven.

It is desired that a correction be made of a previous notice and that we recognize the prevalence of "parrotitis" in an epidemic form.

### THIRD YEAR.

The hockey celebrities of our Graduating class being far too deeply absorbed in study to give a thought to the forthcoming match with Science, and the First and Second Years taking but a meagre interest in this simplest of games, it devolved upon us to provide a team wherewith to uphold the honour of Medicine. The names of the chosen ones, however, must have been whispered in the "Engineering Building," causing dismay, for the only member of the opposing team, who put in an appearance at the appointed hour, was their goal-keeper. Luckily for this unhappy man, we "Meds" refused to play against him alone—we had heard he was rather good in goal.

If the Science team had turned up, the following is a brief *resume* of what would have taken place:—

The players would have been arranged thus:—

Medicine.		Science.
Noble.. . . .	Goal.. . . .	Howard (L. O.)
Patterson (A).. . . .	Point.. . . .	Sise.
Jones (D.C).. . . .	Cover.. . . .	Drinkwater
Higgins.. . . .		Montgomery
Dyer.. . . .	} Forwards {	McLea.
Bowles.. . . .		Howard (R. F.)
McCombe.. . . .		Butler.
		Referee—Tom.

Higgins and McLea faced, the former showing his superiority by getting away with the puck before the whistle sounded. On being brought back he protested that "Tom" had always been a satellite of Science, and threatened him with "Cook;" this had the desired effect, "Tom" blowing the whistle only when Higgins was possessed the puck. Some beautiful combination play now took place between Dyer, Bowles and McCombe, resulting in Bowles scoring for Medicine. A series of long lifts now took place between Jones and Drinkwater. Then a few swift passes were made on our goals, giving Patterson some hard work, he being warned for heavy body-checking just as half-time was called.

Bowles and Howard having settled a small private dispute, and Tom having "wetted his whistler," the second half began. Shortly afterwards a telegraph arrived for Jones requiring his immediate presence in Brockville. Patterson now got the puck and made a brilliant rush down the rink, but, failing to score, was ruled off for profane language. After this McCombe got the puck and might have scored, but, catching sight

of Dr. Adams on his way to lecture, suddenly left the rink, and went in pursuit with chlorophyll in his eye. Our team was now sadly thinned; and the puck kept near our goals. Noble here resolved as a clever device to gain time, opening his mouth as the puck flew towards him; it of course entered and was lost. But just at this instant he was pushed through the posts and Science claimed a game, which the referee allowed. No other puck being forthcoming, we shook hands and called it a draw.

### SECOND YEAR

Last Wednesday our hockey team met that of the First Year, and had a jolly time. The Freshmen, it appears, have a pretty strong team, and so our poor team got none. The result might have been different if two or three of our stars had played, but they didn't, and we are content to acknowledge the supremacy of our opponents by a score of 2 to 0. Brother Jones of the First Year refereed the game, and did so very creditably and impartially.

It is a curious thing to note that there is a Jones and a Brown in every year. 1900, however, is the only year that can claim a "Baron," and he is no one-horse "Baronet" either.

A couple of juveniles of the First Year had a little scrap in the dissecting-room the other day over the loss of a check. The prompt interference of Doctor Shepherd, at a time when the thermometer was registering blood heat, saved the Freshmen an immortal disgrace, for such conduct is almost unknown within the precincts of "Old McGill."

Two of our youthful brethren are delighting the hearts of some of the Donalds these bright sunny days by their devoted attentions on the rink. The other fellows are not "in it" when these two gallants are around. Now, when George smiles at a girl it means sudden collapse. Ernest Frederick goes at it more mildly, but captivates just the same.

### FIRST YEAR.

Chemistry Class (singing):—

"There is a hole in the bottom of the sea," etc.

*Prof.* (entering)—Thank you for your information, gentlemen (applause and stamping). You are in error, however, (groans), and I fear I must have tiled in my position of expositor of Physics (prolonged noise) if this is your idea of equilibrium (banging of books, etc.) If there were a hole in the bottom of the sea, the sea would run out. (general stampede.)

Boys, don't forget that 25 p.c. of last year's class (according to one professor) was pulled in Histology. It is time to start bucking the line.

We are glad to follow the lead of our sophomore confrère in praise of the management of the Anatomy Department. Not only have most of the men finished three extremities, but many are now on their fourth. No time has been lost, and as a rule material has been forthcoming on application. If you don't get just what you

want—well, you leave the office with the impression that Dr. McCarthy is doing absolutely all that is possible for you and that he has your personal welfare at heart.

Dr. Gunn's special Histology class is *all right*, about twenty-five men are taking it, and, by the way they "spot" specimens, show that they know their work.

The kids on the avenue are beginning to get belligerent with the return of the snow-ball season. If some of our champion boxers would turn their hands to spanking, we would deem them public benefactors.

#### FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

The Donalds as a body would like to take this opportunity to thank the Science Faculty for the very kind invitation that was extended to each one of their number for the event of Feb. 3rd.

Those who were able to be present are still talking about the pleasures of the evening.

We see that the Y. W. C. A. have elected a new staff of officers. With the retirement of the former ones we shall miss the conscientious work of their reporter, Miss Helen Rorke.

We note the following paragraph in a contemporary paper: "Exactly how College girls amuse themselves is not for ordinary mortals to know, but there is a suspicion that time does not drag heavily on their hands. The juniors at Smith recently held a jubilation, at which one of the most edifying features was an Essay on the 'Difference between the Man and the Brute.' The Essay has not been published."

1898.

Miss Katherine Bourke-Wright was unanimously elected Valedictorian for Donalds '98. We all feel she will justify our high expectations of her.

1900.

Please '99, please forgive the poor Reporter of '00, that she did not tell you before how much we all enjoyed ourselves at your skating party. They say, they told her about it and what a l-o-v-e-l-y time they had, and how perfectly splendid you were, and all the rest of it. If they did, she forgot it. She didn't mean to, she really didn't '99, and if you knew how they have pulled her into corners, and said things to her, and even said worse things openly, you would be sorry for the poor thing. She really has an awful time of it with the "Naughty naughts."

The Century girls say they had a fine time at the Science Conversazione, and enjoyed every minute of the evening. Even yet one hears the pronoun he pretty frequently in their conversation.

#### ARTS NOTES.

1900.

Once more 1900 has showed its superiority by defeating the Freshmen in the Annual Debate. The orators were Irvine, Brown, MacNaughton for '01, and De Witt, W. Mitchell, Horsfall, for '00. Prof. Moyses, J. C. Colby, H. Duff were the Judges. The subject

was: "Resolved that Canada offers as great advantages to the young man of to-day as U. S. A." Though the '01 men fought well for the affirmative, the negative arguments of the '00 representatives were too much for them.

It is surprising what crazy things some of our members persist in doing. First of all Ireland suddenly jumps up in the midst of a Latin lecture and shrieks at the top of his voice to Grier: "You played a good game yesterday, George!" Next Goodhue tries to stab a man with his right thumb. Result broken thumb. The worst of all is H. Scott who takes off his boots in class and throws them at other peaceful members' heads. Whoever heard of such looney acts before? DeWitt and Dixon are another pair. They seem to delight in throwing each other down snow banks. Mackinnon, last but not least, tries to imitate Steve Brodie by jumping from the top row of the Mathematics benches to the bottom one. Next time try and do it properly instead of rolling down on other men's heads.

Hurrah for Almighty Voice! Do it again, old boy, when trouble is eminent. But for your eloquence we might each be a dollar poorer.

"Billy" Mathers has left the class and will be seen in Science '02 next year. He lost so many lectures through his attack of pneumonia that he thought it best to enter Science at once. We hope he will drop in and see us sometimes.

On Monday we came round the corner to enter the locker-room just in time to see Weinfeld execute a hieroglyphic in the air and then drop into an undignified position on the floor. We asked him the cause of this downfall. He replied that he was only studying Botany. He wished to determine whether the floor was made of hard or soft wood. He added, however, that he had no doubts now as to its composition.

Our last broadside does not seem to have killed the reporter of '01 as yet. We respectfully beg to inform him that, if he sends us any more of those May showers, we will return them with such vigour that not even his mackintosh will be able to protect him.

1901.

The Freshmen defended Canada in the debate last Friday. The weight of argument they produced moved the Century men to wrath and envy. Every three minutes one of the latter gentlemen raised some ill-taken points of order. Their behaviour was as childish as usual. We pity their ignorance "Canada is a barren wilderness of snow with only a few miles of dry ground adjoining the great republic, where fortunes are so easily (?) made!" J. DeW.

The negroes of the south must be a very highly enlightened people, to judge from the remarks of the 1900 men. They must be almost as highly educated and enlightened as the illustrious 1900 itself.

One of the chief objects of a debate is to make untruths seem to be truths. So say the judges. 1900 are good at this. That must be the key to their success. We congratulate 1900 on the result, always keeping in mind that

"Accidents will happen."

R. G. H.



## A FRESHMAN'S REVERIE.

When asked by Freshman's noble chieft  
To sing the Freshman's song,  
I felt my task might lend relief  
To many a Freshman's tongue.

As Freshman stood at Learning's gate,  
Ambition veiled his sight,  
His thoughts assumed unwonted weight,  
His eyes rolled up Mount Royal's height.

And in the splendour of his view  
No college walls are seen,  
For nature decked herself as few  
Have ever seen her been.

Enthused by nature's wondrous sight  
The Freshman grows sincere,  
He sees in supernatural light  
Olympus masked appear

The summit of Olympus high  
Still shows the top-most peak;  
And mighty Jove there still is nigh,  
His nod the earth doth shake

His nod is one of sweet assent,  
And comes from Jove's high tower;  
The rocks come down the steep descent  
And with terrific power.

And day by day the rocks roll down,  
Blasted from the hill  
They formed a heap behind the town  
Upon the place "McGill."

And as that goodly man assigned  
This place for higher Arts,  
The rocks that fell were seen destined  
To build its several parts.

And year by year we feel the shock,  
This Isle doth feel it still,  
And year by year there comes report  
More money for "McGill."

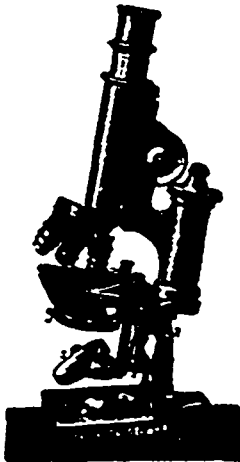
But Alma Mater's fame did rise  
Beyond the throne of Jove;  
The bands are burst that once were ties,  
To Jove no longer love.

The mistress supersedes her lord,  
But that is all the same,  
New Woman supersedes her lord  
And preaches in his name.

But Jove's offended, and his wrath  
Comes down like Lebanon's trees,  
And we the students stand aghast  
But pay enormous fees

So by our history we do see  
Divinity's within us,  
As sure as Rome may prove to be  
Sprung from the noble Venus

(K. MacL.)



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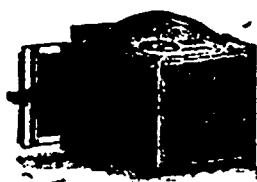
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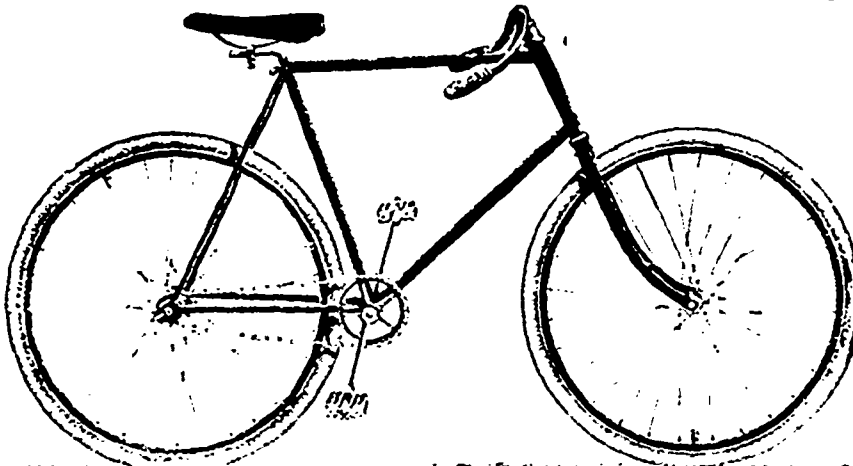
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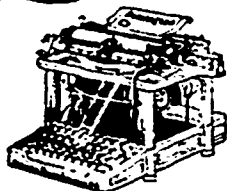
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Up in the Subject.—Teacher—"Name six animals of the frigid zone." Tommy—"Four polar bears and two seals."  
--*Detroit Free Press.*

What She Broke.—Thad Stevens once had a colored servant in Washington named Matilda, who one morning smashed a large dish at the buffet. "What have you broken now, you d— black idiot?" exclaimed her master. Matilda meekly responded: "'Tain't de fo'th commandment, bress de Lawd."  
--*Exchange.*

Modernized.—Our clergyman forgot himself this morning. "What did he do?" "He asked the congregation to sing that good old hymn 'From Klondike's icy mountains.'"—*Chicago Record.*

Bizzley—"You must dislike Newcomb very much." Grizzly—"I hate him as fiercely as a barber hates a bald-headed man with a full beard."  
--*Truth.*

"I hear you are going to move, old man."  
"Going to move! Whoever told you that rubbish?"  
"Your landlord!"—*Boston Globe.*

Wasting Time.—Philanthropic Caller (at jail)—"My friend, have you any religious convictions?" Avery Baddun—"Well, I reckon that's wnat you might call 'em. I was sent here fur robbin' a church."  
--*Chicago Tribune.*

Joko Explained.—Porter (returning in a hurry)—"Beg pardon, sir; but I was a-making a mistake when I says your train starts from No. 6 platform. I 'ave hascertained that it 'as previously started from No. 5. In other words, sir, you 'ave lost it."  
--*Tit-Bits.*

The whirring wheeler wends his way  
Through darkness quite intense;  
Though minus light, he'll lightly say  
'Tis but a "light" offence.

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Which was the most comic war?  
The *Punic* War.

Who was the first barman? *Pot-*  
*lyphar*.

Who were the first bakers? The  
*Crust-umerians*.

Whence came the hermaphrodites?  
From *Hollister*.

Whence came the first acrobats?  
From *Sumeria*.

What people make the best soldiers?  
Red-haired men, because they always  
carry their knickerbockers on their shoulders.

Why should their enemies describe  
Dissenters as worms? Because they  
are *insects*.

Where were the first riding breeches  
made? At *Thyulira*.

What is the best place to feed dogs  
in? *Lap-land*.

What prince may well bear a boar's  
head in his arms? The Duke of *Tus-*  
*cung*.

Where were the first hams cured?  
In the temple of Jupiter Hammon,  
by the *Hamauryades*. One was sent to  
a Mr. *Hamilton* in *Hampshire*, who  
sent it on to *Hampton* Court, where  
it was hung up by a string, and hence  
the word *hamstrung*.

### MOTTOES.

For a banker—"All change here!"

For a clergyman "The very but-  
ton!" (Shakespeare)

For a dentist "Drawn from life."

For a draper "Sales and 'sells."

For a hatter "Change for a crown."

For a news vendor—"Paper money  
taken."

For a butcher—"The world, the  
flesh, and"—cash-down"

For a photographer "Face it out."

For a railway porter "Volapuk  
spoken."

For a soldier "Peace, pipe, and plen-  
ty."

For a jockey "Neck or nothing."

For a judge—"Batri, batri, 'black  
sheep!'"

For an optician "Eyes right!"

For a fish-dealer "Anglers supplied."

For a poet "Averse to reverse."

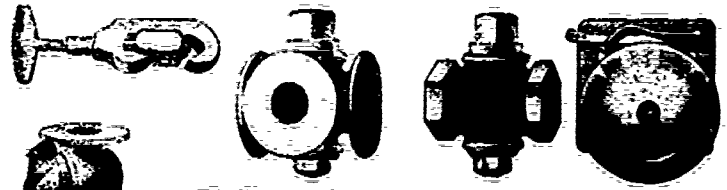
For a cutter "As true as steel."

For an artist "Oh *laug* it!"

For a schoolmaster "Come to terms."

For a painter "Spring-suits painted."

For a paperhanger "Bound to 'go  
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The street car struck the rear wheel  
of the bicycle. The bicyclist described  
a parabola and fell upon a pile of  
brick. The bicyclist raised on one  
knee, reached back an arm toward  
a rear pocket of the knickerbockers,  
and collapsed, insensible. A sergeant  
of police felt in the pocket and drew  
out a silver cocktail flask labelled,  
"J. J. Jones, 400 Bonton Avenue."

"Go to 400 Bonton Avenue," said  
the sergeant to a police officer, "and  
tell Mrs. Jones that Mr. Jones has—"

The sergeant paused and drew a  
hand mirror from the other rear  
pocket of the knickerbockers.

"Tell Mr. Jones that Mrs. Jones  
has—"

The druggist who was assisting  
licked the bicyclist's lip with a fea-  
ther he was trying to burn under the  
nostrils. The bicyclist smiled and  
murmured: "Charlie!"

"Tell Mr. and Mrs. Jones that Miss  
Jones has met with an accident!"—  
*Life*.

"Do you mean to say," asked the  
visitor, in horror, "that the gentle-  
man was shot for simply rising and  
making a motion during a meeting of  
your debating society?"

"Suttinly," said the colonel, "but  
you must remember, sah, that the mo-  
tion he was called down on was made  
in the direction of his hip-pocket,  
sah."—*Detroit Free Press*.



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