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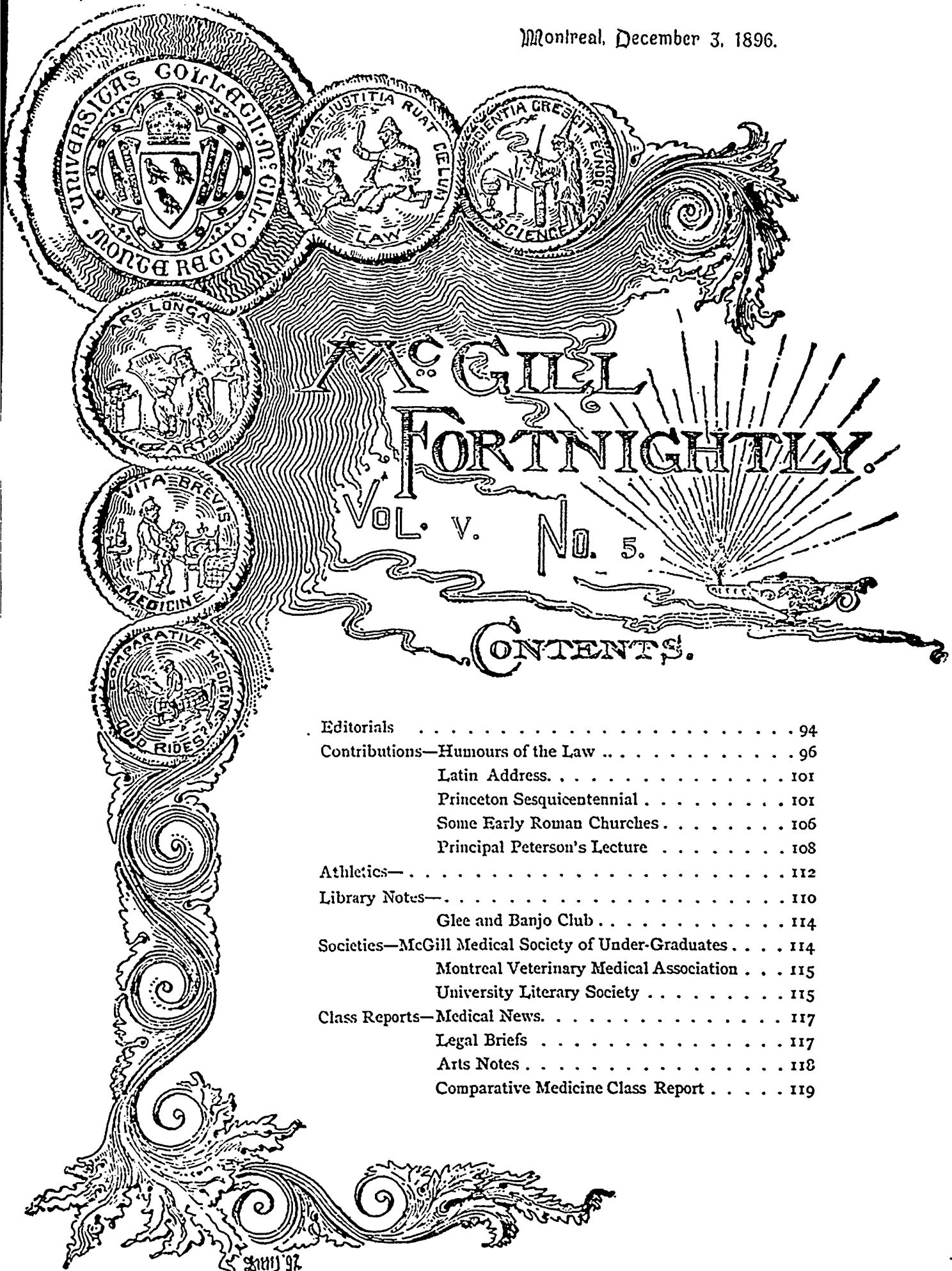
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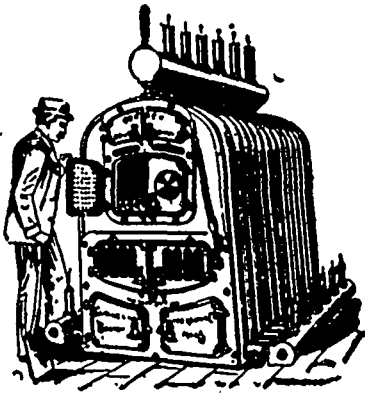


# McGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

VOL. V. No. 5.

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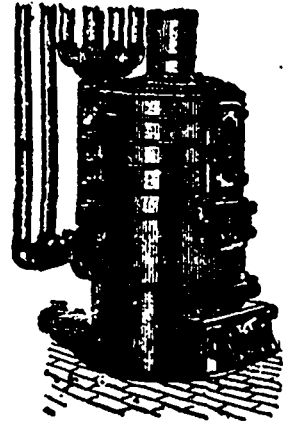
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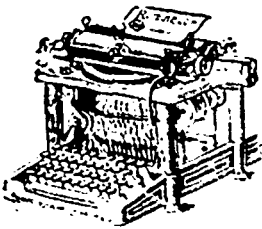
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No. 5

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## Editorial.

TO the freshman coming to college from minor institutions, many changes are at once apparent in the relations of master and pupil, and the discipline and regulations of the classroom. The reason for these changes is mainly to be found in the difference of age in the pupils of the school and college. The collegian is nearer man's estate; the rigid rules that bound the boy are almost wholly relaxed, and the older student is left to his own judgment and sense of honor and propriety to regulate the course of his studies and conduct. In one important particular, this general rule suffers an unwarrantable exception. We refer to the system of examinations. In these, the old idea of constant supervision and espionage continues to be applied. The student is made to feel that he is expected to copy if he can get the chance, and is daring enough to take the risk. Divers precautions are ostentatiously taken, search is often made for suspicious papers, threats of dire punishment on offenders are uttered, and throughout the ordeal, one or more watch-dogs constantly patrol the lines. Do these precautions attain their end? No one acquainted with student life will venture to assert that they do. Indeed, they defeat their purpose. The love of risk and dan-

ger imbedded in our nature adds a zest to the attempt at "cribbing" for many whom the meanness of the act would otherwise deter. It becomes a legitimate trial of skill and vigilance. The essential dishonesty of the act we need not dwell upon; for the man who wins a prize through cribbing is as much a thief as though he put his hand in his rival's pocket. The trouble is that this fact is often not brought home to the student; that things do not present themselves to many in this light. We are far from saying that the habit is general; rather is it the exception; but it is nevertheless much too prevalent. Nor do we cast all the blame on the system of police adopted by the examiners; it is to a large extent the fault of the students, and in their hands the remedy lies. The matter has already been taken up in several colleges across the line, notably Princeton and Williams, and a system dubbed "the honor system" adopted, which so far is reported to have worked most satisfactorily. The details of the scheme vary considerably; but the basal idea is that the student is put entirely *on his honor*. No supervision whatever is exercised, the professors often absenting themselves from the room, and conversation is allowed. A student com-

mittee is formed, to which any act of dishonesty is referred, and any infraction of the rules means ostracism and even expulsion. Of course, great latitude is allowed as to the regulations and sanctions, but this is a matter easily arranged between the faculty and the men. The results of such a system cannot but be most wide-reaching, not only on the studies, but especially on the character and principles of the students. We can imagine nothing better calculated to foster among them a high spirit of honor and manliness. We Canadians are in the habit of priding ourselves upon a nicer discrimination in matters of right and wrong than our neighbors to the south; and surely 'tis to our shame that they should have anticipated us in this matter. Better and brighter than any athletic or scholastic triumphs, would be for McGill the honor of leading the van guard in Canada; if once we take the system up, the other colleges will not be slow to follow our lead. The movement must proceed from the students themselves, but nothing can be done without the hearty co-operation of the professors. To both bodies, we submit the matter as worthy of their serious consideration, and invite correspondence on the subject.

**A** SOMEWHAT strange, and to us, entertaining paragraph from a Brockville daily has just come under our notice. We should have regarded their statements as the idle vapourings of a provincial paper, sore over the non-success of a favorite team, and as such not worthy serious attention, had not one of our leading dailies seen fit to copy them. We think it expedient that the facts of the case should be made known. It was stated that McGill II were unwilling to play off the drawn match of the 14th. This is not so. Immediately after the match Captain Davidson communicated to Mr. Buchanan, the vice-president of the C. R. U.,

the willingness of McGill to play off the match in Montreal, whenever Brockville was ready. Brockville, however, stood out for sometime in favor of Cornwall or Ottawa. The union then decided to call the game off. Brockville then came to terms and the match was held on thanksgiving day on the Montreal grounds. We are sure that the Brockville players, who are as sportsmanlike and gentlemanly a lot of men as one could wish to see, are not responsible for the remarks which have appeared in their press.

**T**HE "Skating Rink" is at last decided upon. It will be remembered that last year the scheme was gone into, estimates drawn up and a constitution framed. The difficulties with which the committee had to contend, however, were so numerous and of such consequence, that it was found impossible to overcome them in time for the rink to be opened last year.

We understand, however, that a committee is at work, that tickets have already been issued and that everything points to a most successful rink on our college campus. The students are eager and ready to put on their skates just as soon as it opens, and we believe that the rink will merit their hearty support.

**T**HE subject of college studentships brought up in Dr. Adami's article in last issue, is one which we would like to see agitated in McGill. The question is an important one and with the increasing facilities for original work which McGill is offering, it is becoming more and more so. We are surely, as Prof. Adami says, not mere "dreamers of dreams" in hoping that in the not very distant future our university will be in the van-guard in this respect as in every other.



## Contributions.

### HUMOURS OF THE LAW.

Although a serious science, law, especially in its administration, is humorous. Judges and lawyers, clerks and witnesses, are all full of fun. Even in the most weighty cases, we come across flashes of wit that make the long faces of stolid jurymen crack with smiles. Novelists have recognized the interest that centres around the court room, and dramatists have utilized the judge and lawyer in their most stirring scenes. A sargeant endowed with many a fee and robe accompanied Chaucer's pilgrims and told as good a story as any, and a far more decent one than most. Shakespeare gives us many an able justice, and in Portia paints an ideal for Nineteenth Century girls. History has given us jolly judges, sound and upright men. In all there runs a vein of humour, that in Jeffreys was coarse and brutal, but in Sir Francis Johnson—to take an example from home—was bright and sprightly. Let us begin this sketch where our friend of Stratford ends his little tale of human life:

"And then the justice  
In fair round belly, with good capon lined  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances."

Mr. Justice Brewer says: "From time immemorial, size, physical, as well as mental, has been considered one of the qualifications of a judge. Justice and corpulence seem to dwell together. There appears to be a mysterious and inexplicable connection between legal lore and large abdomens. I do not know why this is, unless it be in order that justice may not easily be moved by the foibles and passions of men, she requires as firm and broad a foundation as possible.

Perhaps his size has something to do with his good nature as well. But some judges, in spite of size and humour, are the most particular of men. Everything must be done with the exactitude of clockwork. To them a slip in grammar

is exasperating and a mispronunciation agony.

An eminent jurist named Greene was one time listening to the argument of an attorney who insisted on referring to Browne on Carriers as Brownly. Several times he corrected the pleader, who still continued to make the same mistake. At last the honourable judge said: "That is B-r-o-w-n-e, Brown, not Brownly. My name is spelt G-r-e-e-n-e, but you did not call me Greenly."

"That depends, my Lord," was the witty reply, "on how you decide the case."

The particularity of the judge may take another form. He may assert his dignity on all occasions like the old judge who accosted once as he thought somewhat too familiarly by a young lawyer, said:

"Young man, I fine you five dollars for contempt of court."

"But judge," was the objection, "the court is not in session."

"I would have you know, sir, that this court is always an object of contempt."

The work of a judge is not so easy as many imagine. The prospect of a long, tedious debate in a hot, stuffy court room is anything but pleasing. Some judges escape the nuisance by dropping calmly to sleep. One we heard of asked what was the amount in dispute. On being told two dollars, he paid it himself and called the next case. The reporter does not say who paid the costs.

A story is told of our late Chief-Justice. He was one summer listening to an argument on a petition for Habeas Corpus. In the midst of the counsel's address, he leaned back, threw up his arms and with a long yawn said "I dismiss this petition." The lawyer objected that not having finished his argument he should be given some reason for so summary a dismissal.

"Oh," said the judge, "it's too d—d hot



and that's a great deal better reason than half the judges give."

He was an excellent judge and his judgments will long be authorities of importance. His humour was of the brightest and many stories are told of the tricks that he played. When on circuit, he found himself one winter in a small country town that boasted but one hotel, a frame building more suited to the balmy breezes of the tropics than the biting nights of Canada. The poor judge was nearly frozen in bed. He got up, dressed, and walked up and down the corridor to warm himself. A bright idea striking him he called out at the top of his voice, "Fire! Fire!" In a few moments the hotel was alive with flying guests in various stages of disorder. The proprietor rushed up and said, "Why, what's the matter, judge? there's no fire, no fire at all."

"That's just what I thought," was the dry response.

When raised to the Chief-Justiceship, one of the barristers congratulating him said,

"Well, judge, I presume knighthood will follow this."

"Oh, I suppose so, I suppose so," was the answer, "but the devil of it is I shall have to pay for the patent myself."

In spite of his jocularly, he was most dignified in court. The slightest lapse in etiquette was remarked and woe betide the careless junior. It is said that once while holding court out in the country he was seized with the desire to go fishing. So calling one of the barristers to his room, he told him to apply for an adjournment the following morning. He was obeyed, but what was the barrister's astonishment when he received, before the motion was granted, a long lecture on the error of keeping the court waiting from day to day.

There was once a judge, who when a pompous young barrister began with "My Lord, it is written in the Book of Nature," asked pen in hand, "On what page, sir, on what page?" Another one, when a juror asked to be discharged because

he had the itch promptly said: "Mr. Clerk, scratch that man out."

It is not surprising that the men who rise to the top of the profession should be witty; they are endowed richly by nature, and a long life in the exciting atmosphere of the court room makes them ready for all emergencies.

Judges are infinite in variety. There seems no limit to their peculiarities. One and all, from the fat old gentleman who falls asleep during the trial and wakes in time to condemn to death the prisoner, whom the jury has acquitted, to the wizened, dried-up judge who notes every argument and examines every witness, have their failings and hobbies. And lawyers are the same. There is the bustling, pettifogging attorney who favours upon his wealthy clients and robs his poor ones—a disgrace to his profession. There is the counsel of lofty stature and dignified demeanor whose mouth never smiles and whose brow never loses its thoughtful wrinkle. There is the junior, who never takes it for granted that the court knows a little law, and the graceful tactician who defers to their Honours, only a little later to bend them the more easily to his will: the jocose lawyer who makes the jury laugh, the morose one who makes them weep.

My ideal of the true lawyer is embodied in the memory of an old colleague of my grandfather's. He was upwards of eighty when I first met him, a man long past the allotted term of man's life, but still vigorous in mind and body. He carried his six feet erect, his kind, noble face beaming on all the world. I had the pleasure of spending two evenings with him in his study where, surrounded by calf bound volumes, and before the blazing fire, I listened with envy and delight to his conversation. His full, well modulated voice lent double charm to his graceful sentences and noble thoughts. His conversation was replete with learning and embellished with many a quotation in prose and verse. He had been successful at the Bar, but he preferred the less contentious atmosphere of the Counsel Chamber and

early withdrew from forensic struggles, but his opinions were still sought far and near.

The evenings I spent with him, he by on means monopolized, although I should have been happy to listen in silence. With charming courtesy he questioned me about the laws that are peculiar on this Continent, to our Province and Louisiana, and though better versed than I in Civil Law, listened with attention and interest. I can imagine him in Court, addressing the Bench with the dignity and the authority that knowledge alone can give. I picture him before a lying witness, detecting his sin and judging his character 'ere he speaks. I can hear his indignant protest in the strong, honest tones that make that sinner tremble. I see him before the timid witness smiling encouragement and leading him through the mazy paths of evidence with a gentle hand. But how he must have shone before the jury! None catch so quickly the note of conviction, detect so surely the doubtful argument, or feel so keenly the thrill of sympathy as these good men and true. And when the advocate is one whose very presence demands respect, and whose voice wins confidence, the jurors are with him from the beginning. With what courtesy he must have treated his confreres and with what integrity his clients! Such should be our ideal ever and always.

To one another lawyers are generally courteous and pleasant and rarely forget themselves even in the heat of argument. But courtesy does not restrain their wit as many stories prove.

Once Sir Frank Lockwood was engaged on the opposite side from Sir Charles Russell (now Lord Russell), who was trying to browbeat a witness into giving a direct answer "Yes" or "No."

"You can answer any question "Yes" or "No," declared Sir Charles. "Oh, can you?" retorted Lockwood, "May I ask if you have left off beating your wife?"

I am not so sure that we should congratulate ourselves on our courtesy to one another, how-

ever; it is a matter of necessity. The man who loses his temper gets worsted, and the surest way to win a jury is to treat your opponent as well as others with politeness.

Of witnesses lawyers are less careful and in some cases they treat them with scant ceremony.

There is a class of attorney easily recognized and universally disliked that looks on the opposing witness as its legitimate prey, something to be browbeaten and bullied, after the manner of a Jeffries.

Anthony Trollope has censured this treatment of a witness in a description that we are glad to know is overdrawn. He says: "One would naturally imagine that an undisturbed thread of clear evidence would be best obtained from a man whose position was made easy and whose mind was not harassed: but this is not the fact, to turn a witness to good account, he must be badgered this way and that till he is nearly mad, he must be made a laughing stock for the court; his very truths must be turned into falsehoods, so that he may be falsely shamed; he must be accused of all manner of villany, threatened with all manner of punishment: he must be made to feel that he has no friend near him, that the world is against him; he must be confounded till he forgets his right hand from his left, till his mind be turned into chaos and his heart into water: and then let him give his evidence."

Others are satisfied if they can get the laugh on the witness, and often enough the biter is bit. We all remember Eric's bright retort in "We Two." The opposing attorney trying to catch her after a long and tedious examination asks what happened on September 1st. "Grouse shooting began," she replied.

There was another limb of the law who tried to make capital out of a countryman named Samson, by asking him if he thought he could kill as many Philistines with the jawbone of an ass as his Biblical namesake did. The man an-

swered, "Well, I might when you get through with the weapon."

Harry Grady, a celebrated Irish barrister in a desperate case at Limerick, hoisted an inebriated bystander on a table to prove his statement and every question being answered by a hiccup, got a verdict by persuading the jury that the opposite party had made his only witness drunk. Witnesses are delicate machines, and must be handled carefully or they will explode to the confusion of the careless. And the unwary advocate often gets an answer too much.

With the judges lawyers have many passages and are as often victorious as they are defeated. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, was stating the law to a jury at Guildhall when Lord Mansfield interrupted him by saying, "If that be the law I'll go home and burn my books!"

"My Lord," retorted Dunning, "you had better go home and read them."

When Attorney-General Law, afterwards Lord Edenborough, was one time listening with impatience to the prosy judgment of a loquacious judge, who said: "No, No. I ruled so and so."

"You ruled!" growled the Attorney-General, "You ruled, you were never fit to rule anything but a copy book!"

The Bar does not always look upon the Bench with that degree of awe with which the public regards it; but lack of awe is not lack of respect. Although there is a sneaking feeling in the innermost recesses of the lawyers' heart that he would make a better judge than the latest appointee, yet when the judge is on the Bench he is respected and criticised. The Judges' *Considerants* are ridiculed if the judgment be averse, even by newly fledged juniors. It is told of one youthful aspirant for legal fame that before the Court of Appeals, he quoted from college text books and laid down the first principles of law. The Judge said:

"Young man, can't you take it for granted that the Court knows a little law?"

"That was just the mistake I made in the

Court below, your Honour," was the reply.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear an old Barrister argue with the Judge, although it may be an unwise one. Lord Chief-Justice Clayton, an Englishman, was appointed to the King's Bench in Ireland. One day he remarked to Harwood, an Irish barrister, that numerous as the English laws were, one was found to be the key of the other. "Whereas here," he added, "it is just the contrary. Your laws are so continually clashing, that upon my word, at times I don't clearly understand them."

"Very true, my Lord," said Harwood, "that's just what we all say about you."

Shortly after Lord Keeper Williams (who never received a legal education) had taken his seat in Chancery "one of the Bar," says Dr. Hocket, "thought to put a trick upon his freshmanhip and trawled out a motion crammed like a granada with obsolete words, coins of far fetched antiquity, which had long been disused, worse than Sir Thomas Moore's "Averia de Withernam" among the masters of Paris. In these misty and recondite phrases, he thought to leave the new judge feeling after him in the dark, and to make him blush that he could not give an answer to such mystical terms, as he had conjured up. But he dealt with a wit that was never entangled in a bramble bush: for with serious face, he answered him in a cluster of the most crabbed notions, picked out of metaphysics and logic, as categorematical and syncategorematical, and a deal of such drumming stuff, that the motioner being foiled at his weapon and well laughed at in Court, went home with the new lesson that 'he who tempts a wise man in jest shall make himself a fool in earnest.'"

In general the intercourse of the Bench with the Bar is characterised by dignity of demeanor, and the Bar treats the Bench with respect. In earlier times there was a mutual intercourse and interchange of civilities that has in modern times, according to James Grant, been sacrificed to an

apprehension of the charge of favouritism, and that author cites several instances of a Judge's geniality.

When Fielding made his debut in Court, he was put completely at ease by Lord Mansfield addressing him in a good humoured and encouraging tone, "Well, Tom Jones, let us hear what you have got to say."

Sir Thomas Plummer at the time he was a junior at the Bar, and before his merits became known, was engaged in a serious case with Sir John Davenport. Whenever he arose to address the Court, his senior recollected, as he said, some argument which had previously escaped his memory, and interrupted the speech of the young advocate. After this had happened two or three times, Lord Mansfield said, "Sir John, Mr. Plummer appears desirous of saying something: please let us hear him."

Lord Kenyon, too, was remarkable for the kindly manner with which he conducted himself towards the Bar. Garrow, when he had attained to the first rank amongst our advocates, once interrupted a question put to a witness by Best (afterwards Lord Lynford), who was then in the commencement of his career: "That is not evidence," said he. "No," said Lord Kenyon mildly. "it is not evidence as it stands: but Mr. Best is a very sensible young man, and we must trust that he will follow it up with other questions that will make it evidence."

Roscoe relates an anecdote of a great Scotch lawyer, as renowned for his wit as for his learning (probably Henry Erskine), pleading before a Judge with whom he was on the most intimate terms. Happening to be retained for a client of the name of Tickle, he commenced his speech: "Tickle, my client, the defendant, my Lord." He was interrupted by a laugh in Court, which

was immediately increased by the Judge exclaiming, "Tickle her yourself, Henry: you are as able to do so as I am."

The wit that serves to brighten the sombre Court room attends the lawyer in other places too, and gives him a place beside the brightest humorists.

At a dinner given by a Dublin Orangeman, when politics ran high, and Bushe was suspected of holding pro-Catholic opinions, the host indulged so freely that he fell under the table. The Duke of Richmond, who was then then Viceroy, picked him up and replaced him in the chair, "My Lord Duke," said Bushe, "though you say I am attached to the Catholics, at all events, I never assisted in the elevation of the Host."

As our profession is accused of being over anxious about filthy lucre, I cannot better conclude this sketch than by quoting a story told of a certain Mr. Sergeant Cockle that seems to give some foundation for the popular belief. This Mr. Sergeant Cockle was accused of the gross offence of having taken a half fee, and even having accepted part of the money in the copper coin of the realm. The charge duly came before the Bar mess for adjudication, and was fully sustained by evidence. In defence Cockle said, "It is quite true that I took half a guinea when the fee should have been a guinea, and that it was made up of a crownpiece, four shillings, two sixpences and sixpence in copper." There was a great sensation at this confession of the charge. But Cockle went on: "But, gentlemen, before I took the money, I ascertained it was the last farthing the poor devil had, and I appeal to the honourable profession, whether under such circumstances, taking his last penny from him, I was not quite justified, and have maintained with dignity the character of the Bar."

A. RIVES HALL.

Appended is a transcript of the illuminated Congratulatory Address which Principal Peterson presented to Princeton University in the name of the Chancellors, Governors, Professors, Fellows, Graduates and Students of McGill :

Q. B. F. F. F. Q. S.  
Viris Amplissimis Doctis imis  
Praesidi Curatoribus Professoribus  
Collegii Neocaesariensis  
Cancellarius Regentes Praeses Professores Socii  
Magistri Scholares  
Universitatis Macgillianae  
Monte Regio in Provincia Canadensi Sitae  
S. P. D.

Pergratum nobis fecistis quod amorum centum et quinquaginta feliciter peractorum laetam memoriam celebraturi nos quoque e finitima ac vicina civitate in partem gaudii vestri vocare voluistis. Ut enim inter omnia doctrinae domicilia ubicumque terrarum posita summa semper exstare debet benevolentia et caritas, quippe quorum patrocinio tradite sint artes disciplinaeque omnes quae ad humanitatem pertinent, arto quodam societatis vinculo et ipsae inter se cohaerentes, ita eos potissimum decet fraternitatis nexum maxime praedicare qui, quamvis decursu temporum et rerum iniquitate separati, consocii tamen sibi sunt naturali se quadam voluntatis studiorum officiorum communione inter se contineri. Libentissimis igitur animis occasionem tam laetam arripimus fraternam nostram erga vos amicitiam testificandi. Qua in re ut semper alias communis sanguinis et communium originum sacrosancta nobis observatur memoria, quae utinam nunquam consenescat aut debilitetur! Sit quasi saeculorum quoddam augurium futurorum quod hoc quantulumcumque est pietatis erga vos documentum et vos comiter invitavistis et nos libentissime praebuimus. Quid? nonne similia utrique Universitati fuerunt primordia? et quamquam multum iam mutata est rerum conditio ac species, quamquam diversam laudamus rei publicae rationem, genere tamen lingua voluntate institutis nonne adeo inter nos

consociati sumus ut paene unius membra corporis esse videamur?

Quare scitote, viri doctissimi, cum multi et illustres viri laetum illum diem vestrae originis vobiscum propediem celebraturi sint, benevolentio-riorem futurum esse neminem quam quem votorum nostrorum interpretem delegimus, vestrae laetitiae testem ac participem. Is erit Pro-cancellarius huius Universitatis, Gulielmus Peterson, Magister Artium, Legum Doctor, cui eo magis cordi erit vestris interesse feriis quod Scotia oriundus et nuper in has terras transvectus probe scit quam bene de vestra Universitate, perinde ac de nostra, merita sit patria, cum Scotis hominibus tanquam proprium munus mandatum esse videatur opus fundamenta Universitatum iaciendi quae hodie exstant in tot tamque diversis orbis terrarum partibus. Eum velimus accipiatis ut qui vos artissimi huius cognationis vinculi optime possit commonefacere.

Quid plura? Universitati vestrae novum iam saeculum optimis auspiciis augustiore nomine ingredienti ex animo gratulamur, fausta in futurum precantes omnia. Quaecumque vos Almae Matris natalicium celebrantes vobis optatis eadem et nos optare pro certo habetote. Vivat, crescat, floreat per saecula plurima Universitas Princetoniensis!

Datum Monte Regio

A. D. III Non. Octobr. MDCCCXCVI.

#### THE PRINCETON SESQUICENTENNIAL.

The College of New Jersey, which is henceforward to be known as "Princeton University," ranks as one of the oldest of University foundations in the United States. Harvard is more than a hundred years older; it celebrated its 250th anniversary in 1886. In the year 1901 Yale will see the completion of its second century. Princeton comes next, having been originally founded in 1745. Unless Columbia follows the example set by Princeton, and goes in for a "Sesquicentennial" instead of a "Centenary," she will have

to wait till 1954 to be on a level with Yale,—in point of age.

One hundred and fifty years is a long period in the life of a University, in the New World. McGill is barely within sight of the completion of her first century; but McGill's representative at Princeton was saved from any overpowering sensations of (academic) youthfulness by the recollection that he had enjoyed a considerable training in such celebrations. It began with the Tercentenary of the University of Edinburgh in 1883, a festival which may be said to have set the tone for similar ceremonials on more than one continent. If anything had been needed to make him feel at home in the older company of Oxford and Cambridge, Dublin, Paris, Leipzig, Halle, Göttingen and Utrecht, it might have been found in the fact that he was acting also as the accredited representative of St. Andrews, in Scotland. That oldest of Scottish Universities was founded some eighty years before Columbus undertook his adventurous voyages to the unknown west, and in days when the rule of academic life was so different from what it is now that it was to the students, for example, that there was entrusted by an ancient statute the menial office of sweeping the whole college every Sunday, and making a general cleaning twice a year! Along a vista of well-nigh five centuries, this time-honoured foundation—associated in the person of its representative at Princeton with a University which aims at expressing the best hopes and aspirations of the Dominion of Canada—might very fitly turn its gaze upon the proceedings of a festival that was so thoroughly typical of the strong and vigorous academic life of the Great Republic.

Neither Princes nor Popes had any hand in the foundation of the College of New Jersey. In default, its nursing fathers were Scotchmen. In 1768, only twenty-two years after its first institution, John Witherspoon began the strong administration which did so much to consolidate its nascent energies: and to him more than to any other individual is to be attributed the patriotic

part which Princeton was led to play in the stirring era of the Revolution. When speaker after speaker made glowing reference to this strenuous son of the "land of granite and heather,"—as one of them said, "a re-incarnation of John Knox, whose blood tingled in his veins"—there was one among the audience whose thoughts went back to an old tombstone in a country kirk-yard, where generation on generation of stout Scotch farmers has been laid at rest,—the oldest legible inscription dating back to 1610, and anticipating American economy in spelling by the quaint rendering VDRSPON! It was a pleasing bond of sympathy to think that possibly the famous President was "sib" to those who sleep their last sleep in a familiar corner of Scotland, full of happy memories!

After Witherspoon, *longo temporis intervallo*—McCosh. Of him we were told by the orators that he "found Princeton brick and left it marble." His life has recently been given to the world; and it was a pleasure to one who had long known the late President by repute to be able to call on his widow, and hear her speak of Brechin and of common friends.

The juxtaposition of those honored names—Witherspoon (1768-1794) and McCosh (1868-1888)—will have prepared the reader for the statement that Princeton is strongly Presbyterian in its sympathies. The Theological Seminary, an institution which exists in entire independence of the University, is the training ground of a very considerable proportion of the Presbyterian ministers of the United States. The high character of its aims is evidenced by the fact that it admits to its courses only those who have taken the ordinary curriculum at Princeton, or a corresponding academic course elsewhere. The Seminary stands in its own grounds and provides residential accommodation for its students. The dormitory system at Princeton is, in fact, one of the most important features of the college life. Fully half the students reside in these dormitories, which strike visitors from the old country as reproducing

with great effect some of the most important features of student life at Oxford and Cambridge. The expense of the rooms varies so as to meet the requirements of even poor students. There are six dormitories in all—dotted about the college grounds, which extend over an area of some 250 acres. With such advantages of space there is no need of a closed quadrangle at Princeton! Founders may continue to erect buildings there without the slightest misgivings on the part of Princeton students that the campus will become unduly contracted! In recent years a museum of Historical Art has been provided, which must greatly interest any one who realizes the large place this subject might be made to fill in an extended curriculum of University studies. Alexander Hall has also been added still more recently—a beautiful building, without which the recent festival would have been robbed of half its impressiveness. Generations yet unborn of Princeton students will continue to revere the name of the founder who has made it possible for the academic life of the place to realize itself in solemn University gatherings. There is no more moving sight than the Hall of a great University filled by a compact mass of students, forgetful of their Faculties; and if the Hall is furnished with a grand organ, so much the better, both for the students and for the dignitaries on the platform! It prevents the possibility of any feeling of *ennui*. The much talked of "University spirit" is not lacking at Princeton: it is fostered and developed by advantages such as these.

A very noticeable and highly original feature in the recent celebrations was the delivery by a number of distinguished scholars from other Universities of a series of lectures, each of which seems to have summed up the results of original work done in various fields of intellectual activity. These lectures were given in the week preceding the festival. Delegates who had taken no part in this symposium had the advantage of arriving fresh in Princeton on the morning of Tuesday, 20th

October. A religious service was held in the forenoon. In the afternoon the delegates listened to an address of welcome, which was responded to on behalf of American Universities and learned societies by President Eliot, of Harvard, and by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, on behalf of the Universities and learned societies of Europe. Melbourne and Bombay had not failed to send addresses of congratulations, but as they were not represented by delegates, it seemed convenient to divide the world into Europe and America. In the evening we listened to a magnificent concert by Walter Damrosch's Orchestra in Alexander Hall. The programme was carefully chosen, says Professor Sloane, "as a tribute to the lofty position due to one of the arts hitherto, alas! too much neglected by the University, because of poverty, not from the absence of appreciation." In this programme, Brahms' Academic Festival Overture, composed for the University of Breslau, formed a very noticeable and appropriate item.

Wednesday, 21st, was "Alumni and Student Day." The central features of the forenoon's programme were the Academic Ode and the Oration, the former contributed by the Cliosophic Society, the latter by the American Whigs. Each was complete in itself, and yet each was the other's complement, as is in fact the case—though one who has been initiated is forbidden to speak—with the rival societies themselves. In his really fine poem, "The Builders," Dr. Henry Von Dyke, of New York, touched a high level of poetic fervour; while Professor Woodrow Wilson did ample justice to his theme, "Princeton in the Nation's Service." His glowing peroration on ideals of study was admirable, alike in style and in delivery, and might fitly be quoted here *in extenso*; but those who are considering academic conditions at McGill may possibly derive even greater profit from the following passage, in which the orator, after speaking of literature, went on to say: "I believe, of course, that there is another way of preparing young men to be wise. I need not tell you that I believe in

the full, explicit instruction in history and in politics, in the experiences of peoples and the fortunes of governments, in the whole story of what men have attempted and what they have accomplished through all the changes both of form and purpose in their organization of their common life. Many minds will receive and heed this systematic instruction which have no ears for the voice that is in the printed page of literature." The Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton is too practical a man to believe that a university curriculum is the more valuable the more it is removed from the actual needs of life and the obligations of citizenship!

In the afternoon the scene was changed. It was a football match with the University of Virginias, which the delegates and the general public were invited to behold. The rush of the "Princeton Tigers" in their striking colours, (orange and black stripes), was a fearsome thing to view, even from the security of a raised platform, and no one can be surprised to hear that they have beaten Yale. Over that great victory, gained this 21st day of November, I fancy the air is as thick with the "Princeton yell" as it was on the occasion of the show match at the Sesquicentennial. A friend of mine has committed this "yell" to paper, and I reproduce it here. "Hooray, Hooray, Hooray, Tiger, s-s s-s-s-s, boom, a-a-a-h, PRINCETON!"

The proceedings of the second day closed with a torch-light procession, reviewed by the President of the United States, who might be well advised if he were to make an enactment providing that all Heads of Colleges should call themselves henceforward not Presidents but Principals. This might prevent confusion! Good luck, and a certain amount of good guidance, placed two Canadian delegates in the immediate neighbourhood of the august head of the American Republic, and the spectacle they witnessed from their illuminated vantage ground of "Old Nassau" was one which will not readily be forgotten. What matter though the procession centred round "Big Cannon," a

piece of ordnance left behind by the British forces when they hurriedly evacuated Princeton on the 3rd of January, 1777, to make room for General Washington? As Professor Goldwin Smith said at the banquet next evening, "England has often done wrong, but she has sometimes done right," and at this distance of time it may even seem dramatically right to have left that cannon. It plays a large part now in University celebrations: it is described, in fact, as the "hub of the College world!" Certainly, when the "Mercer Blues" came along, heading a procession some 3,000 strong, and looking remarkably handsome in the old colonial uniform, one's thoughts reverted to the days when there was bad blood between the mother country and her most vigorous offshoot: and in the near presence of President Cleveland it was fitting to breathe the prayer that these days may prove to have long gone by, never, never, to return! After this interesting historic revival came the Alumni and students, brigaded according to their several years, and bearing banners and transparencies, which generally contained something more humorous than mere dates and mottoes. The "Old Guard" was headed by two men who had graduated as far back as 1839; needless to say, 1900 was more numerous, and rather more boisterously represented.

All this was preliminary to the real festival, which was celebrated on Thursday, the 22nd, the 150th anniversary of the granting of the College charter. A good President (or Principal) will always endeavour to unite business with pleasure, and President Patton did not fail to signalize the occasion by announcing munificent donations to the extent of \$1,300,000. He also intimated that what had heretofore been known as the College of New Jersey would henceforward be designated "Princeton University." Much could be said as to the significance of this intimation. It was made in the presence of representatives of many institutions which have adopted an opposite policy and called themselves



"Universities" from the first. For Princeton, the change of title is understood to have been motivated by a recognition of the fact that, as one of its own Professors has said, "It is the quality and aim, not the quantity of instruction, which constitutes a University." As one of the oldest of American Universities, Princeton recognizes that "The task nearest to her hand, that which is her clear and manifest duty, is to expand and to build up her graduate department, which includes all who devote themselves, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in view, to research, or the pursuit of pure studies in any line."

After a goodly number of Honorary Degrees had been conferred (each of the recipients being presented also with a new Princeton hood) President Cleveland delivered an address on the scope and aim of university studies, which had a bearing on more than academic politics, and was therefore highly appreciated by the general audience. It revealed an amount of moral and religious earnestness that was worthy of the occasion,—worthy also of the crisis in the nation's history to which the President was understood to be addressing himself. As soon as he had finished, the orchestra struck up the American National Hymn, which was sung by the whole assembly with a fervour of conviction that seemed to offer a striking contrast to the more or less perfunctory manner in which the same tune (if not the same words) is sometimes rendered in the old world,—under a more effete civilization!

The afternoon of Thursday was sacred to the solemn ceremony of initiation into the American Whig Society, of which, as has been said, it is not lawful to speak. An arrangement had been come to by which half the distinguished foreign visitors were enrolled as members of this society; the penalty being that they are debarred to all time from joining the Clisophic. The Clisophic, however, consoled itself with the other half; and it is allowable to infer that they cheerfully accepted a similar restriction. These organizations

reach back to the early days of the history of Princeton. It was by graduates belonging to them that the two rival plans for the formation of a Federal Government were first put forward,—Madison's Virginia plan and Patterson's New Jersey plan. From that day to this they have exercised a potent influence in preparing their members for the active duties of citizenship; and the free atmosphere in which (in spite of the formal obligation of secrecy) their proceedings are conducted helps to account for the unusually large proportion of Princeton students who have risen to eminence in the public service. I nowhere heard any hint of any limitations in regard to the subjects of debate.

Last of all came the banquet—a sumptuous entertainment tendered to 300 guests by the trustees of what is now Princeton University. If the delegates were encouraged, on this occasion, to depart from their traditions of 'plain living,' there was none the less a good deal of 'high thinking' about the evening's oratory. No one proposed the toast of the genial and courtly Chancellor Green, nor that of the learned and reverend President, nor that of the organizers of the festival; and it may perhaps have been well that no attempt was made to express in words the feeling of appreciation of their arduous labours which must have been uppermost in the heart of every guest. In default of such toasts, we celebrated the praises (in the order named) of Theology, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Mathematics, the Physical Sciences, the Natural Sciences, History, Literature, and Art. Of the oratory which these various topics inspired it may be said that it formed in itself a liberal education. Music was omitted: but it spoke for itself from behind the screen, in the intervals of eloquence. It was a great improvement on old world methods that we were required neither to "fill our glasses" nor to rise to our feet as each toast was proposed. A few words from the chairman led by a simple transition to the reply by the representatives of the various departments enumerated above. A

Scotchman spoke for Philosophy (Professor Andrew Seth, formerly of St. Andrews, now of Edinburgh University,) Mathematics were represented by a German (Professor Klein of Göttingen), and the Natural Sciences by a Dutchman, Professor Hubrecht of Leyden, who humorously disclaimed the epithet "foreign," (which had been used comprehensively of all delegates whose home was not in the United States,) on the ground that he came from "Old Nassau" itself! To me the most memorable utterance of the evening was Professor Goldwin Smith's response for History. It dealt with the relations of England and America,—apart from all controversy, and with a felicity of expression which the striking personality of the speaker rendered all the more impressive. After a few words of farewell from President Patton, we betook ourselves to our several quarters. Next day and in the evening various festivities had been arranged in New York, with the amiable intention of helping the delegates to pass as it were by a gradual transition to their working day avocations; but of these I cannot write, as the necessity for keeping up the record of attendance at meetings in Montreal took me back across "the line" without further tarrying. P.

#### SOME EARLY ROMAN CHURCHES.

(Continued.)

About half a mile from S. Pudentiana at the foot of the Coelian hill and near the Coslosseum is another very ancient church, S. Clemente or the church of St. Clement, to which the discoveries of Father Mullooly, the Prior of the adjoining convent of the Irish Dominicans in 1857 have given an extraordinary interest.

"Also in the twelfth year of this Emperor's reign (Domitian) Anencletus having been bishop of the Roman church twelve years had to his successor Clemens, whom the Apostle writing an epistle to the Phillipians declares to be his fellow labourer saying, with Clement also and with

other my fellow labourers whose names are written in the book of life." So writes Eusebius in the third book of his Ecclesiastical History. According to tradition this Clement, Bishop of Rome and fellow labourer of St. Paul, set aside a portion of his own house as an oratory or "House of Prayer" for the Roman Christians, which oratory, however, after the peace of the church was replaced by a basilica. This older church was destroyed in 1084 by Robert the Norman and the present church of S. Clemente, was subsequently built upon its ruins. The remains of the ancient basilica whose date is fixed by an inscription at A. D. 385, were rediscovered beneath the present church of S. Clemente by Father Mullooly and were disinterred and described by him. What is even more interesting a flight of ancient Roman stairs were discovered leading from the lower church to a still more ancient building which served as its crypt. This consists of several chambers decorated with rich stucco ornament and probably formed part of the very house of St. Clement, including his original chapel. This third church is unfortunately now filled with water and inaccessible.

The plan of the second or lower church, which is twenty feet beneath the upper church, can be distinctly traced, although the atrium is no longer accessible. The vestibule is partly lighted and is adorned with ancient frescos for the most part in an excellent state of preservation. The nave is dark and is traversed by longitudinally by a series of brick walls which serve to support the upper church. These partly enclose two rows of fine marble and verde-antique columns many of them beautifully worked. The walls of the church must have been nearly covered with frescos, many of which can still be distinctly seen, although the upper portion of some of them are cut off by the floor of the upper church. One of these paintings—although by no means the oldest—dating as it does from the 10th century, gives one of the best early representations of our Lord. The head is surrounded by a broad nimbus and

he holds in the left hand a book, while with the right he blesses in the form practised in the Greek church, with the third finger of the hand bent down. Another fresco represents the crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John standing by the cross, the earliest example in Rome of this well known subject. Others refer to the martyrdom of St. Clement, who suffered death by being tied to an anchor and thrown into the sea. The arabesques about these paintings are very fine, the sea being indicated by numerous marine animals and fishes quaintly represented.

The upper church, like the lower one upon which it is built, is small as compared with most of the Roman churches, and is as Lord Lindsay remarks, little better than a barn, so far as external appearance is concerned. It is built at the corner of two streets, the rest of the block being occupied by ordinary houses and shops, many of them quite as high as the church and so similar in appearance that the church might almost be passed by unnoticed. Dirty yellow stucco conceals the material of which the church is built, except in the upper walls, where the thin tile like Roman bricks can be distinguished through the coating of paint. A low bell tower surmounts the whole. Descending the few steps which lead to the interior of the church, for even the upper church is somewhat below the level of the present street, all is different. Within, the church seems spacious and it is adorned with priceless marbles and mosaics, retaining nevertheless that severity which alone gives dignity to a Christian church. No paper flowers or other gewgaws are to be seen, and the church preserves in its appointments, more perfectly than any other in Rome, the arrangements of a primitive Christian church.

The roof is supported by sixteen ancient columns most of them of Cipollino, a variety of streaked marble, evidently taken from some other and older building, some of them fluted and some not, arranged with that charming disregard of symmetry so oft seen in these ancient churches. The

ceiling is flat and heavily embossed in blue and gold. The pavement is of wonderful beauty, being a mosaic of white marble with antique red and green porphyries, brought from Egypt and Greece respectively, in which the pattern following the intricate curves which mark the work of the Cosmati, traces a great cross upon the floor.

In the centre of the church is a slight by raised choir enclosed by a low screen of pierced marble of exquisite workmanship. The choir is very ancient having been removed from the lower church. Within this choir on either side is an ambo or reading desk, like those retained in the Church of England to the present day, as well as a handsome candelabrum for the paschal candle, all of white marble or mosaic.

But the crowning glory of S. Clemente, and one which time would fail me were I to endeavour to describe it in detail, so abundant is the wealth of its symbolism and the beauty of its design, is the ancient mosaic dating back to the year A. D. 1112 which occupies the whole wall and vault of the apse at the extremity of the church.

In the centre is the figure of the Crucified One from the foot of whose cross springs a vine, which parting to the right and left spreads like a rolling frieze over the hollow of tribune. "And the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nature." Within the mystic folds of the vine and among the symmetrical curves of its branches are seen the doctors of the church and the figures of other persons whose names do not remain to us, as well as many symbolical and decorative forms suggested by ancient types. Four rivers also issue from the foot of the cross, symbolizing the four sources of our evangelical knowledge, that is the four gospels. These water the fields which are watched over by shepherds and the thirsty drink from them. The symbolic intention is to represent the Church, the mystic vine, rendered evermore green and fruitful by the virtue of the cross.

Below are six sheep on either side, symbolical of the apostles and in the midst of them with

cross and nimbus the Lamb "slain from the foundation of the world." Above and about are many other figures, designs and inscriptions serving to complete the teaching the whole. Being in mosaic, this wonderful work still preserves all its pristine glory and brilliancy of colour, the blue and gold blending with the white marble in the distance of the apse to a most harmonious whole.

I paid my second visit to S. Clemente late in the afternoon and taking the chair handed to me by the squint-eyed old woman at the door, seated myself near the Chapel of the Passion where :

" One sees the pulpit o' the epistle-side,  
And somewhat of the choir, those silent seats,  
And up into the aery dome where live  
The angels, and a sunbeam's sure to lurk :  
With those nine columns round me, two and two,  
Peach blossom marble all, the rare, the ripe  
As fresh-poured red vine of a mighty pulse  
. . . . . True peach,  
Rosy and flawless :"

The time of vespers had arrived. Slowly the door of the sacristy opened and from it came forth silently in procession twenty Dominican friars who in their long white robes passed slowly across the church to the chapel in the left aisle. A congregation of some fifty or sixty people were kneeling before the altar and the service commenced. It was largely antiphonal in character, the congregation responding to the plain-song of the friars, the rendering of the chants on both sides being to my regret very poor. The service was, however pleasing and very reverend and although conducted in a language "not understood of the people," Latin and Italian are so similar in sound that the fact did not so force itself upon one's attention as in the Romish churches of the English speaking world. The service being over the friars again returned in solemn procession while most of the people remained to pray.

At length the congregation gradually dispersed and the night drawing on scarcely anything remained visible in the church, but the outline of marble columns and the dim glimmering of the tapers before the altars ; and as one sat here in

the very house of Clement, pondering upon the history of the church from the earliest days of Christianity when he with the apostles preached here and were martyred, through the later times of fearful persecution, whose victims by the tens of thousands lay buried on every side, and on through the ages to this the 19th century, the church became awful in the true sense of the word, and not the less so perhaps when one's thoughts were projected into the future to that time when St. Paul with Prisca, Pudens, Clement and a thousand other saints who in Rome are sleeping now, shall as St. Ambrose reminds us, awaken *there* at the Great Resurrection.

FRANK D. ADAMS.

#### PRINCIPAL PETERSON'S LECTURE.

The first of a course of illustrated lectures, under the management of the Classical Club, was delivered by Principal Peterson on the evening of Tuesday, November 24th, the subject being "The Ruins of Athens."

The history and character of a nation may be gathered in great part from its monuments. The statement is especially true of Greece. Among this people art rose to such a degree of taste and execution that the remains of their work, injured as they are, yet make men to wonder at the genius which conceived and the skill which embodied their conceptions.

Doctor Peterson, in his introductory remarks, dwelt on the glory and splendor of the Periclean age. In it the Athenians, fired by their victory over Persia, turned their attention to the task of adorning their city in a manner worthy of her newly acquired fame. Inspired by a general enthusiasm, art flourished as in no other period of the world's history. Temples of matchless grace and beauty rose on all sides, adorned with paintings and sculptures from the hands of the greatest masters, until the city became the wonder and envy of all peoples. And no less enduring and wonderful than these architectural and artistic

triumphs were the productions of her historians, and dramatists, and philosophers. Art was instructive in the Greek, and beauty a very part of his very being. In the clear air, the running brook, in the legends of the gods, in the traditions of his ancient ancestors, most of all in his recent victory in war, the Greek found an inspiration and an incentive which led him to do his utmost to beautify his city and render her famous.

Dr. Peterson having described in glowing language the thoughts and feeling, which at this time stirred the Greeks, and also the nature of their achievements, now turned to an examination of the ruins left us. In the centre of Athens stands the Acropolis, the great citadel rock : and on its summit are most of the objects interesting to the traveller. Foremost of these is the Parthenon, which the reverent Greeks, dedicated in honor of the goddess Athena, who kept watch and ward over their beloved city. The Parthenon was a storehouse for the treasure of the Delian league, of which Athens was the presiding city.

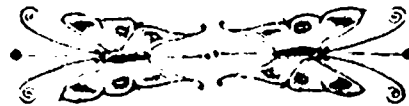
In a number of excellent slides, Dr. Peterson showed the chief characteristics of the building. The frieze represents the great Pan-Athenaic procession, in which the peplos of the goddess was carried to the temple amid the rejoicing of the whole city. It is sculptured in low relief and is famous for grace and ease of execution. The pediments represent, one, the birth of Athene and

the rising of the sun, the other, the struggle between Athene and Poseidon and the final victory of the former. The designs are allegorical, the first being the coming of the new day of prosperity and peace to Attica, the other the triumph of Greek civilization over the barbarians of the East.

Dr. Peterson spoke briefly of the other buildings on the Acropolis. Among them the Temple of Wingless Victory raised by the Athenians, to show that that goddess had come to dwell among them forever. The boast became in time an empty one, and the Turks destroyed it in order to disprove this more conclusively. The lecturer spoke too of the bronze statue of Athene Triumphant : of the older shrine built in honor of Erechtheus, the founder of Athens, and the famous caryatides or women-pillars which support its portico ; of the Theatre of Dionysos ; of the Areopagus, the Academy, the Lyceum, and the Agora : of the Choragic monument to Lysicrates ; of the Temple to Olympian Zeus, and other temples in the Greek colonies.

The lecture was very interesting, and we were sorry when the time came to leave the Acropolis and pass on our way homeward.

The vote of thanks tendered Dr. Peterson was well earned. The members of the Classical Club are to be congratulated on securing his services in opening their course of lectures.



## Library Notes.

We give below a list of important works that have recently been added to the Library :

### HISTORY.

Acts of the Privy Council of England, New Series, 3 vols. Lond., 1895-96.

Calendars of State Papers, 4 vols. Lond., 1895-96.

Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 vols. Lond., 1894-95.

Lehuëron ; Histoire des Institutions Carolingiens. Paris, 1843.

Reports of the Historical Manuscript Commission, 6 vols. Lond., 1894-95.

Vétault ; Charlemagne. Tours, 1888.

Warnkoenig and Gerard ; Hist. des Carolingiens, 2 vols. Brux., 1862.

### CLASSICS AND CLASSICAL AIDS.

Boissier ; Rome and Pompeii, Fisher, tr. Lond., 1896.

Bryant ; Reign of Antoninus Pius. Camb., 1895.

Cicero ; Pro C. Rabirio, Heitland, ed. Camb., 1882.

Coleridge ; Res Romanae. Lond., 1896.

Comparetti ; Virgil in the Middle Ages, Benecke, tr. Lond., 1895.

Curtius and Kaupert ; Karten von Attika, Heft 1-8. Wien, 1887-95.

Farnell ; Cults of the Greek States, 2 vols. Oxf., 1896.

Fougères ; La Vie publique et privée des Grecs et des Romains. Paris, 1894.

Gilbert ; Constitutional Antiquities, Brooks and Nicklin, trs. Lond., 18—.

Godley ; Socrates and Athenian Society in his Day. Lond., 1896.

Hoppe ; Bilder zur Mythologie u. Geschichte d. Griechen u. Römer. Wien, 1896.

Journal of Hellenic Studies, 15 vols. in 9. Lond., 1880-95.

Lawton ; Art and Humanity in Homer. New York, 1896.

Lucanus ; Pharsalia, Haskins, ed. Lond., 1887.

Lucianus ; Six Dialogues, Irwin, tr. Lond., 1894.

Munk ; Students' Cicero, Fausset, ed. Lond., 1889.

— Students' Manual of Greek Tragedy, N. B. Kitchen, tr., Verrall, ed. Lond., 1891.

Murray ; Handbook of Greek Archaeology, Lond., 1892.

Oehler ; Klassisches Bilderbuch. Lpz., n. p.

Plato ; Apology, Riddell, ed. Oxf., 1877.

Shebbeare ; Greek Theory of the State. Lond., 1895.

Tacitus ; Agricola, Davis, ed. Lond., 1892.

— Agricola and Germania. Townshend, tr. Lond., 1894.

— De Vita et Moribus Julii Agricolae. Paris, 1895.

Verrall ; Euripides the Rationalist. Camb., 1895.

Whibley ; Greek Oligarchies. Lond., 1896.

— Political Parties in Athens, ed. 2. Camb., 1889.

### PHYSICS.

Du Bois ; Magnetic Circuit, Atkinson, tr. Lond., 1896.

Glazebrook ; J. Clerk-Maxwell. Lond., 1896.

Loudon and McLennan : Laboratory Course in Exper. Physics. New York, 1895.

Tait : Dynamics. Lond., 1895.

Thompson : Polyphase Electric Currents. Lond., 1895.

Williamson : Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids. Lond., 1894.

#### ARCHITECTURE.

Brandon : Parish Churches, 2 vols. Lond., 1851.

Burdett : Cottage Hospitals, ed. 3. enl. Lond., 1896.

Dehio and Bezold : Kirchliche Baukunst des Abendlands, 2 vols. Stutt., 1896.

Fletcher : History of Architecture. Lond., 1896.

Galton : Healthy Hospitals. Oxf., 1893.

Letarouilly : Édifices de Rome Moderne, 4 vols. Paris, 1860.

2—Library Concluded

Paley : Manual of Gothic Mouldings, ed. 5, with add. by Fawcett. Lond., 1891.

Turner ; Domestic Architecture in England, 4 vols. Oxf., 1859-82.

Uhde : Architekturformen des klassischen Alterthums. Berlin, n d.

Wild ; Architectural Grandeur in Belgium, Germany and France. Lond. 1843.

#### BOTANY.

Bower . Practical Botany, ed. 3. Lond., 1891.

Britton and Brown ; Illustrated Flora of Northern United States, Canada and Newfoundland. New York, 1896.

Campbell : Mosses and Ferns. Lond., 1895.

Murray : Intro. to Study of Seaweeds. Lond., 1895.

Besides the foregoing, the files of the "Fortnightly Review" and the "Nineteenth Century" have been completed, and Georgi's "Bücher-Lexikon" and Lalor's "Dictionary of Political Economy" have been added to the Library.



## Athletics.

### McGILL II vs. BROCKVILLE.

NOVEMBER 14.

The game resulted in a draw, although, morally speaking it was a victory for McGill. At call of time, the score stood 10 to 10, but this is no indication of the play, as our boys had the best of it from the very start. Brockville, with the usual Ontario bumptiousness, were cock-sure of winning. McGill, however, showed them that even in poor, benighted, old Montreal, football was played just a little better than in Brockville. The teams lined up as follows:

| McGILL.            |           | BROCKVILLE. |             |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Grace .....        | Back      | .....       | Simpson     |
| Glasco .....       | Half      | .....       | Weatherhead |
| Drinkwater .....   | "         | .....       | Wilkinson   |
| Gillies .....      | "         | .....       | McLaren     |
| Davidson .....     | Quarter   | .....       | Richardson  |
| McLennan .....     | Scrimmage | .....       | Watson      |
| McMaster .....     | "         | .....       | Ritchie     |
| Bond .....         | "         | .....       | Loosemore   |
| Sise, C. ....      | Wings     | .....       | Riddell     |
| Sise, P. ....      | "         | .....       | Poppenham   |
| Whitton .....      | "         | .....       | Dr. Bowie   |
| Trenholme .....    | "         | .....       | Sheriff     |
| Austin .....       | "         | .....       | Graham      |
| Robertson, M. .... | "         | .....       | McGuire     |
| Robertson, H. .... | "         | .....       | Clarke      |

Referee—McGregor Young.  
 Umpire—N. M. Lash.

Brockville won the toss and McGill kicked off against a slight wind. McGill men followed up fast, but Weatherhead saved for Brockville and by some nice dribbling, the ball was brought down to McGill's 25 yard line. Davidson and Drinkwater, however, managed to relieve the pressure and a long series of scrums took place about centre field. McGill, however, outclassed Brockville in the scrimmage work and forced their way up the field foot by foot. All their hard work was lost, for Brockville got two free kicks for offside play on McGill's part, and by means of these the ball was sent down into our territory. The umpire seemed like Nelson to have one glass eye and that was always turned towards Brockville. He never saw their offside plays. After some hard scrimmage work near McGill's line, Gillies cleared, by a very pretty run. More ground was

again lost by offside play on our part and by handing out of the scrim. McGill at last got a free kick and the play was transferred to Brockville territory. Our scrimmage worked grandly and the ball was being forced steadily towards Brockville's line, when Davidson got it out of the scrim, and passed to Drinkwater, and he, after gaining considerable ground, passed to Gillies, who got over the line by a very pretty run. The try, however, was not converted. After the kick off, Brockville forced the play into McGill territory. The pressure was relieved by some very pretty runs on the part of Drinkwater and Glasco, and the ball was again in Brockville territory. A series of free kicks, enabled Brockville to go right down the field and over the line for a rouge. These free kicks may have been justified, but we must say that Mr. Lash, the umpire, evidently thought McGill wings much more worth watching than were the Brockville boys. McGill only got free kicks for the most flagrant offences, while Brockville seemed to be getting them all the time. After the rouge scored by Brockville, play remained near the centre of the field. One of the prettiest pieces of play seen on the field, was a long pass of Drinkwater's to Grace at full back. The play was dangerous, but Grace's game, was safe as a church. He made a pretty run, and passed to Glasco, who gained lots of ground. Play continued pretty even till call of time, when the score stood 4 to 1, in our favor. In the second half, there was lots of scrimmaging, some bad muffing on the part of the backs, and some wild decisions on the part of the referee, and hard luck all round for McGill.

Brockville soon got a free kick and scored a rouge from it. Play was soon, again, near Brockville's line and Drinkwater punted over for a touch in goal. Very soon after, Glasco punted over for another touch in goal making the score 6 to 2.



Brockville, however, now worked the ball up near McGill's line and by a very pretty piece of mass play, got over the line for a try which was not converted, making the score 6 all. McGill then got a touch in goal, and soon after a safety.

Richardson soon after made a brilliant run, and passed the ball just before being thrown into touch by Grace. Our men evidently thought that Richardson was in touch before he passed the ball, therefore made no attempt to fall on the ball behind their own line. The try, however, was allowed, but was not converted. In the few minutes left to play, Drinkwater went over the line for a try, but was most unfairly called back. The referee did not "see" the ball passed out of the scrimmage, but he was "afraid it might have been." McGill later went over for a rouge, making the score 10, all and the match a draw. It cannot be said that either referee or umpire were at all satisfactory. Nor do we see why they should both have been Ontario men.

Our men all played splendid games. Davidson again played by long odds the best game on the field. Grace at full back was very sure, and missed nothing that came his way. Drinkwater was brilliant at times, but did not always fall on the ball, as he should have done. He can punt, however, half as far again as any man on the field. Gillies is very fast and made some pretty runs.

Our scrimmage played a grand game, and beat Brockville at their own mass plays. On the wings M. Robertson, Whitton and Trenholme were the stars. Robertson especially played a very fast game, while Trenholme made many a pretty interference play, to make an opening for Davidson. Richardson put up the best game for

Brockville and was ably supported by Weatherhead. Simpson at full back played a very poor game. It is surprising that more tries were not obtained in view of the muffs made by him.

On the whole the game was fast and hard, though at times a little loose. McGill had decidedly the best of it nearly all the time and if the match is played over again, we feel confident of victory.

#### MCGILL FOOTBALL CLUB.

The annual meeting of the McGill Football Club was held on Nov. 28, President Irving in the chair. After routine business had been transacted the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

- Honorary President—Principal Peterson.
- Hon. Treasurer—Dr. Gunn.
- President—N. Grace, Med. '98.
- Vice-President—K. Molson, Sc. '99.
- Secretary—A. K. Trenholme, Arts '97.
- Treasurer—D. A. Whitton, Med. '98.
- Manager—Gordon Alley, Med. '98.
- Capt. 1st Team—S. Davidson, Sc. '97.
- Capt. 2nd Team—A. H. Grace, Arts '98.
- Capt. 3rd Team—W. Skinner, '1900.
- Committee—Arts—J. L. Todd, H. T. Burton.
- Medicine—Gillies, Hill.
- Science—McLca, P. Sise.
- Law—Robertson, Kennedy.
- Comparative Medicine—Wallis, Spanton.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed over the election of Shirley Davidson as Captain of the 1st Team. It is felt that the Team has got the best Captain it has ever had. Needless to say the election was unanimous.



## Societies.

### MCGILL UNIVERSITY GLEE AND BANJO CLUB.

The Glee and Banjo Club is still hard at work preparing for the Christmas tour. Both Clubs are much larger and more efficient than ever, and should make quite a "hit" in Ontario.

Everything in connection with the trip is just about settled, and judging from the places to be visited it should be one of the most enjoyable outings the Club has yet had.

A private car is to be provided for the use of the members of the Club, and those who wish to travel with them. Very cheap rates, both on the railroad and at the hotels, have been obtained, and any student wishing to go with the Club should see the Business Manager at an early date. The Club is desirous that a large number of students accompany them, as they feel confident, that every one who goes will have a most enjoyable time.

Full details as regards rates will be published in the next number of the FORTNIGHTLY

### MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF UNDERGRADUATES.

The third regular fortnightly meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, 6th November, in Lecture Room III of the Medical Building.

The programme arranged for the evening was a debate on the following: "Resolved, that antipyretics are contra-indicated in all fevers."

Speakers in affirmative: Messrs. McDougal and Lennon, B.A. Speakers in negative: Messrs. Gourley and Harding, B.A. The judges of the debate were Drs. Morrow, Martin and W. H. Hamilton, who very kindly consented to be present. Mr. Lennon was the first called upon to speak, and handled the subject in such a manner as fully convinced the meeting that a considerable amount of preparation had been made for the debate. His share of the discussion was confined for the most part to experiments on the lower animals, and showed that in-

creased production of heat was a safeguard and direct antagonist to pathogenic life. What with dogs, sheep, cats, and rabbits, to say nothing of mice and guinea pigs, Mr. Lennon had quite a respectable menagerie and fully deserved the applause given him upon resuming his seat. Mr. Harding was the first to address the meeting for the negative, and made a rattling good speech in which he brought forward undoubted proof of the necessity for the administration of antipyretics, and made it very evident that the gentlemen for the affirmative were not going to have it all their own way.

By the time he ceased speaking things had grown decidedly interesting; and Mr. McDougal's speech was looked forward to with lively expectancy. Anticipation is said by some to be better than realization, but it was certainly not so in this case.

Mr. McDougal's speech was a splendid one from beginning to end, and as point after point was brought forward against the use of antipyretics, the enthusiasm of the meeting rose with such a succession of jumps that even Hicks' standardized thermometer failed to register.

Upon Mr. Gourley taking the floor he found the case to be bordering on hyperpyrexia, and at once began administering his remedial agents in most heroic doses. He objected to the animal show brought forward by the first speaker in the affirmative, and declared that there was nothing humane in that gentleman's speech. He proclaimed cold water to be one of the most valuable of antipyretics, and thanked Mr. McDougal for dwelling upon this manner of treatment.

As first speaker, Mr. Lennon was allowed the right to speak a second time, and showed himself to be as good at closing as opening a debate.

Dr. Morrow spoke on behalf of the judges, and announced that their decision was based upon the relative merits of the case as put before them by the speakers. He then declared that the affirmative had won the debate, which decision was most enthusiastically received by the meeting.

Drs. Martin and W. H. Hamilton then spoke, congratulating the speakers on the manner in which they had conducted the debate, and expressed their great satisfaction in the good work the Society was doing.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the several gentle-

men who had helped to make the debate such a success, and there being no further business the meeting was adjourned after a most enjoyable evening.

The fourth regular meeting of the Society was held on Friday, 20th inst., in Lecture Room III of the Medical Building. The programme was as follows:

Paper, "On Diarrhoea, with Special Reference to Children." W. S. McELROY.

Report on a case of "Heart Failure with Purpura Hemorrhagica." F. W. MCKINNON.

Reporter's statement.

Pathologist's report and exhibition of specimens.

Mr. McElroy deserves great credit for the splendid paper he presented to the meeting, covering as it did very considerable ground of what every medical man is called upon to treat, and the importance of a thorough knowledge of which cannot be over-estimated. The paper showed the result of a wide scope of outside reading on the subject, as well as considerable preparation regarding the style of composition.

Mr. Morse led the discussion, making an excellent critique on the paper; and it was then thrown open to the meeting.

Mr. McKinnon's cure report was most interesting, and received the hearty applause of the meeting.

Mr. Morse then read a report on some research work done by our esteemed Professor of Physiology, dealing with the time that elapses after death before the cerebral cortex in some of the lower animals responds to electrical stimuli. Needless to say, Mr. Mills' kindness in giving the Society the benefit of the result of his labors was enthusiastically appreciated by the meeting.

The pathological specimens illustrated Mr. McKinnon's report, and formed quite an acceptable adjunct.

The meeting was a most interesting and enjoyable one in every way, and it is to be regretted that more members were not present. The next meeting will be on Friday, 31st December. It is sincerely hoped that the men will show their ap-

preciation of the time and study, that the various members have given to their subjects, and endeavor, by their presence, to materially further the interests of the Society.

#### MONTREAL VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Society, at which Dr. Charles McEachran presided, was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 19th. After Mr. Newcombe had reported a case, Mr. Cullen read an interesting paper on Horseshoeing, in which he presented many aspects, both theoretical and practical, of this important subject. Owing to the rarity of the appearance of a normal foot at the forge, the essayist devoted the greater part of his paper to the shoeing of abnormal feet.

He described many points of practical interest in the application of shoes for ulcering lameness, caused by such diseases as corns, sand-crack, etc. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Cullen fully demonstrated his familiarity with the subject, clearly answering the numerous questions which his paper evoked.

Dr. Charles McEachran complimented the member upon the spirited manner in which the discussion had been maintained, and the essayist upon the able manner in which he had defended his paper.

#### UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

Nov. 20th.

The meeting of this Society was held on the above date: the President in the chair.

The minutes being read and confirmed, Dr. Colby was appointed critic for the evening.

The first item on the programme was a reading by Mr. Elder, Arts '00, followed by a chorus by '98 Arts, which, however, was metamorphosed into a solo by Mr. Casey Heine, of the same year.

Mr. McLeod, Sc. '97, then read an interesting and instructive essay on the "Determination of

Longitude." after which the debate of the evening was proceeded with.

The subject was: "Resolved, that the execution of Charles I was justifiable."

This was upheld by Mr. J. A. Ewing, Law '97, in a lawyerlike and oratorical manner. He was supported by Mr. Bishop, Arts '98.

The negative was opened by Mr. Campbell, Arts '97, and supported by Mr. Gardner, Arts '98.

The debate being now thrown open, Messrs. Place and Winfield spoke for the affirmative while Messrs. Heine and Stevenson upheld the negative. The leaders now closed the debate. A vote resulted with a large majority for the affirmative. Dr. Colby now gave his critique, in which he compared the meeting with those he had been accustomed to see in the '80's. He then, in a truly critical manner, explained the faults of the several speakers and also of our President, who occasionally gets too obstreperous for the dignity incumbent upon the office. A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Colby, and it is earnestly hoped that this is not the last time the Society may have the benefit of the wider experience of our professors.

Before adjourning, the President made a few remarks, urging the members to secure still larger meetings, that this Society, the only University Society in McGill, may become a true

bond of union throughout the University at large.

The regular weekly meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, 13th November. The business before the meeting required very little time so that the programme was quickly taken up. Mr. H. E. Goodhugh, '00, read an amusing selection from Max Adler's well known "Elbow Room," a series of humorous sketches of American life. Arts '99, under the leadership of W. J. DeWitt, sang a chorus from the new song book. To Mr. Rowatt had been assigned the task of writing an essay. He, however, had been unable to do so and hence appeared in person to explain his apparent neglect. The debate, "Resolved, that the jury system should be abolished" was then taken up and was ably sustained throughout its whole course. There were several law students present, who spoke on the question, and this greatly increased the interest of the lay mind. Those who spoke on the affirmative side of the question were Messrs. Marler, Archibald, Saxe and White: while Messrs. Thompson, Mitchell, Bishop, Ball and Ewing opposed the resolution. The verdict of the audience was against the resolution. Mr. Rogers, '98, closed the evening with a searching and somewhat caustic criticism of the proceedings.



## Class Reports.

### MEDICAL NEWS.

Our dinner of this year promises to eclipse in every respect those of years gone by. Our genial President, Mr. Fred. Wainwright, assisted by Mr. Lyster and Mr. A. L. Foster, are leaving no stones unturned to procure for all those concerned a thoroughly enjoyable evening. It has been definitely settled that we shall dine at the Windsor on Dec. 10th, and all that is now desired is the full co-operation of every student in medicine. We do not prophesy too much by saying, that in after years we will look back on the night of Dec. 10th, '06, with very great pleasure indeed, therefore, gentlemen, do not miss the chance of a lifetime.

Mr. H. Pittis, '98, was called home last week by the sudden death of his father. Mr. Pittis has the profound sympathy of his class.

An excellent photograph of the medical buildings appeared recently. It was taken from the top of the Science building. Our "friend to the left" will be pleased to supply all intending purchasers.

Some of the members of class '08, thirsting for more knowledge on "Primary Subjects," attended a Second year lecture the other day, and were astonished to learn the following fact, viz: "If a man were to injure himself while running for a train it would be because he was not 'in training'"

A meeting of the Sigma Pi Club was held last week, at which some new members were initiated. A "good time" was spent by all.

We are glad to announce that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, '98, is rapidly recovering from a rather severe illness and will soon be with us again.

A glance at a final student after 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> p. m., would convince the most skeptical that the fatiguing 5 o'clock lecture held forth no longer. We cannot be too grateful to the members of the Faculty

who brought about this very desirable change in the programme.

The Fortnightly would be pleased to publish the wants of the First year at least, occasionally.

### LEGAL BRIEFS.

#### PROMINENT LEGALITIES.

*Mr. Dickson*, from the Eastern Townships. A man of strong convictions. Self-complacency rules his demeanor. Self-confidence is his guiding star. The high pitched voice; the emphatic nod of the head; the striking of one hand by the other, all denote the egotist. He convinces himself, always; his auditors, rarely.

*Mr. Bond*: his temperament is Southern. But he lacks the languor, the lassitude, the repose of the South. Like the fiery steed, he scents the battle. He is bursting with impatience, with restrained energy. In his turn, he pours forth torrents of utterances. His words overtake each other; surround each other; lose their individuality. He is emphatic; spasmodic. He resembles a whirlwind; a tempest. But it is the tempest of the tea-pot. It does no damage.

Legislation governs. It is the law. But it is human. It has defects. And so our Constitutions cannot resist minute inspection: the inspection of the erudite. Mr. Cook has studied it; he knows its weaknesses. They continuously rise up before him; haunt him in his dreams; dodge him in his walks abroad. They reproach him for their existence. They cause him uneasiness; unhappiness. And to quiet them he desires their obliteration; their annihilation. And so he moves the "suspension of the constitution." The motion looks harmless. It carries. And C. is jovial again.

The human mind is an enigma: a maze in which one may wander forever without finding its secret. In its mysterious recesses the fam-

iliar becomes grotesque; the commonplace, a rarity; the sordid, a precious jewel. And so the question: "Why does every one attend the lectures on Civil Status?" shadows us; worries us; follows us like the dog his master. And yet, the answer is sublime in its simplicity; conclusive in its entirety.

## ARTS NOTES.

## ARTS '97 VS. ARTS '98.

On Saturday morning, November 2, was played a most interesting match between the 3rd and 4th years.

The teams were as follows: '97—Archibald, Mackay, Russel, Ker, Trenholme, Howard, McMaster, Browne, Campbell, R. P. Saxe, MacFarlane, Stevenson, Watters, Johnson, Ross. '98—O'Brien, Grace, Gardiner, Coolican, Gilday, Turner, Thompson, Tarlton, Campbell J. A. E., Duff, Bates, Paterson, Dalglish, Thomas, Heine.

It had long been conceded in knowing sporting circles that '97 was a "winner" in spite of the assiduous practise of '98, but it was a surprise to all to see '98 beaten by the tremendous score of 25-4.

On the vanquished side the play of Mr. John Augustine Ewart Campbell was most noticeable. His breaking through was superb whilst his expression of mingled ferocity and hope inspired his side with courage. Capt. Archie Grace played his usual fast and sure game. '98 scrimmage are strong, all they need is knowledge of the game.

Of the grand combination and individual work of the victors too much cannot be said. A. K. Trenholme shone in a new position that of quarter. The scrimmage of course, was out of sight. The wings held their men indifferently well. The half-backs showed they knew a thing or two about combination.

The full back demonstrated his ability to fall on the ground in the place where the ball *wasn't*

better than any man yet seen on the campus. F. Packard as referee was impartiality personified, while Harry Burton as umpire controlled his wings, in his well known style.

One of '98's renowned preachers, who last summer conducted an Indian mission somewhere in the Hudson Bay region, was asked the other day if his logical efforts and his eloquent orations on the Immortality of the Soul, etc., had produced any effect on his hearers.

"Yes," said he, "there was a great awakening, (in a whisper) after the sermon."

'98 is beginning to burn the midnight oil in preparation of Xmas exams. In fact so hard are its members working that the usual "slope" on the Friday following Thanksgiving has this year been abandoned. Verily '98 is an industrious year.

We were beaten. Well, so was Napoleon.

Our Greek signals were got on to.

Captain Benton is now studying Sanskrit, so they won't be understood.

Duigid and Stuart were planets.

Tom Creaden might have kept the mob off the field.

Patch was regular whole cloth.

Jakey DeWitt was out of sight. (We could not find him and had to play a substitute.)

But we are still in the mud.

## AN ACTUAL FACT IN CHOIR.

5th year Med.—Well, a doctor can always make a living.

3rd year Law.—Yes, and a dead too. (And the organ started to play.)

We deeply regret the loss from our midst of Mr. J. G. Stuart, of Arts '99, whose brief illness terminated with death on Friday, Nov. 13th. Mr. Stuart was a most conscientious student and popular man, who entered heartily into all sport, from which we are afraid he overtaxed his strength.

(His family in their bereavement have the most sincere sympathy of the class.) Mr. Stuart was one of the Huntingdon boys who always stand so well in their studies.

The second year have their tiegonometers off pat this year.

The first year have decided to play the home for incurables.

Captain Shepherd thinks he can pick a team who, both physically and mentally, will be able to cope with their opponents.

P—ly at 10:35 (in course of morning lecture.) Early rising is a most unsociable habit, but it is just as easy to enter this lecture room at a regular hour as not.

Committee—Benton, Burke and Patch.

#### COMPARATIVE MEDICINE CLASS REPORT.

We congratulate those students who, after sundry disappointments, have at length learned the result of their matriculation examination.

A woeful lack of energy is apparent in connection with the recently organized Faculty Club! This should be looked into and promptly remedied by the Executive.

Understanding that certain owners of horses have been recently complaining of the dull mar-

ket, we would suggest that this condition no longer exists, owing to the cold weather having arrived, with it the routine of dissection.

The following, a touching combination of sentiment with scientific knowledge, has been anonymously received by us from the First year. We trust that we shall hear again:

#### THE LEUCOCYTE'S LAMENT.

The leucocyte was in a gland with inflammation red,  
He grasped a comrade by the hand and with a sob he said:

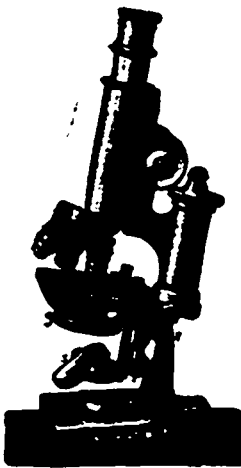
'Mid solitary follicles I wend my weary way,  
Deep down in crypts of Liberlutin, far, far from the  
light of day.

Alas, this aching nucleus can ne'er be free from pain,  
While tissues hide my beauteous bride, I ne'er shall see  
again.

A rosy red corpuscle she, the pride of all the spleen,  
Her like in this dark gland I fear will never more be  
seen,

A fierce bacillus captured her and rest her from my side;  
Carbolic oil its plans did foil, but ah! it slew my bride.  
With pseudopodia feebly bent and bowed down nucleus  
I must turn to pus, and speaking thus he wandered  
forth to die.

Oh, lightly they'll talk of that leucocyte true  
As they label and mount and degrade him,  
But little he'll reck, when with aniline blue  
They've stained and in Canada laid him.



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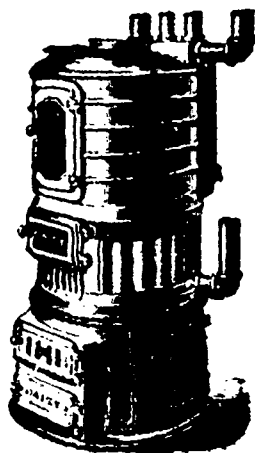
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## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

We were in error in stating that Mr. Hersey had been placed in charge of the "Chemical Department." Mr. Hersey is assisting in the demonstrations to one of the afternoon classes. In other respects the work is being carried on as heretofore. [Sci. Ed.]

On Nov. 18th, a large number of the fourth year students, by the kind invitation of the Taylor Hydraulic Air Compressing Co., had the pleasure of joining a party made up of several of our professors, and a large number of other gentlemen and engineers interested, on a trip to Magog, P. Q., where the company has set up an air compressing plant for the large cotton mills at that place. The air compressor is working splendidly and everyone had a chance to see how it works and how it is constructed.

The company provided our party with three special cars, and a good dinner at Magog and were careful to provide for all the little necessities for such a trip. Needless to say, everyone enjoyed themselves and the most hearty thanks of the whole party is due to the company.

For the benefit of the juniors we quote the following: "The specimen is placed centrally and pressure applied by means of cog wheels run by steam, the pressure being measured by a water clock; and deflections by a telescope." This is evidently an example of Scotch humor.

The first junior sending in the author's name and the apparatus to which the above refers will receive a handsome present the next fifty each receiving a beautiful bicycle.

G. Mc—'s hat is a proficient swimmer having easily been first in the (tail) race at Magog.

In No. 2 of the Fortnightly we notice the statement made by one of our fair E. Wing friends "That Profs. get into Canada free of duty." This statement is easily explained by turning to the "Handbook of the Canadians Tariff" which distinctly states that there is no duty on raw material.

Mr. D—f: It is now connected with a tube which—

D—n: Please sir, is it a hollow tube.

Science (98) welcomes back Mr. G. A. Young who has returned from a scientific expedition to far off Labrador. He reports a most enjoyable time and looks the picture of health. Better late than never George.

Great Scott its Chili this morning says the Junior as he leaves a sigh and endeavours to eat his breakfast and go up to college in about 2 minutes of mean solar time.

Prof.—"I" just give you the cream of this subject."

Student—"I never take cream, thank you."

T—says that if Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, "She" would have Ben Hur.

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### FEATHERS FROM THE EAST WING.

The phrase "happy college days" has a fairly uniform meaning when used in retrospect. But when it refers to contemporary times, then its force depends largely on the individuality of the person who speaks.

There are those who have their exultant days when they have managed to arrive in time for a nine o'clock, others, when a faculty meeting summons away the lecturer, others, when the prospect of a possible holiday is sufficient to allow for a grand "slope" discussion. Some mark their red letter days by the different socials, club meetings, debates. Others, when fellows have not deceived, when that reference book was on the shelf, when a weekly "prose" has not been set. Such are a few of the casualties that make an immediate college day a happy one.

**NAILS AND WOOD WON'T STAND IT.**—There are two class rooms in the Donald department, between which there is but a thin wall and a door. Now it happens sometimes, that a class is going on simultaneously in each of these two rooms, under the auspices of two professors, each gifted with good lungs. The door also has a tendency not to remain shut. So Professor No. 1., somewhat disturbed by his colleagues' tones, forcibly, if not viciously, bangs that door outwards. Presently, Professor No. 2., thinks it might be as well that his class should not listen to the too interesting discussion on the other side of the hall, and he proceeds to pull the door inwards with herculean effort. Creaks, groans from the senseless wood and mutual diversion of the two classes!

The following suggestions will show why we are in no hurry for vacation—

First Professor. "As Thursday is a holiday, you may take a double lesson for Friday."

Second Professor.—"Ladies, this is charming holiday reading."

Third Professor.—"You ought to go over a good deal of this Latin during the Christmas holidays."

Superintendent in Mechanics. Janitor upstairs, professor below, class waits wearily. Tick, tock, tick, tock, bang!

Interesting Dialogue Ensues—Tick, tock, bang!

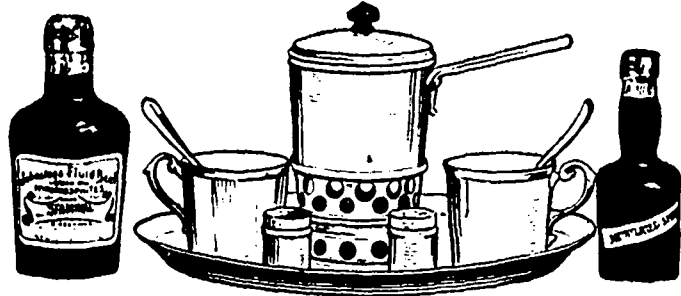
More talk.—"Do it all over again." Professor.—"This ladies, illustrates the second law of motion."

1900 ought to change its name to nineteen hungry!

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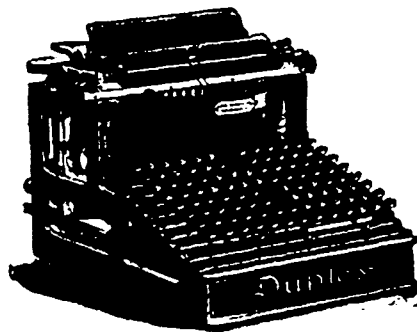
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