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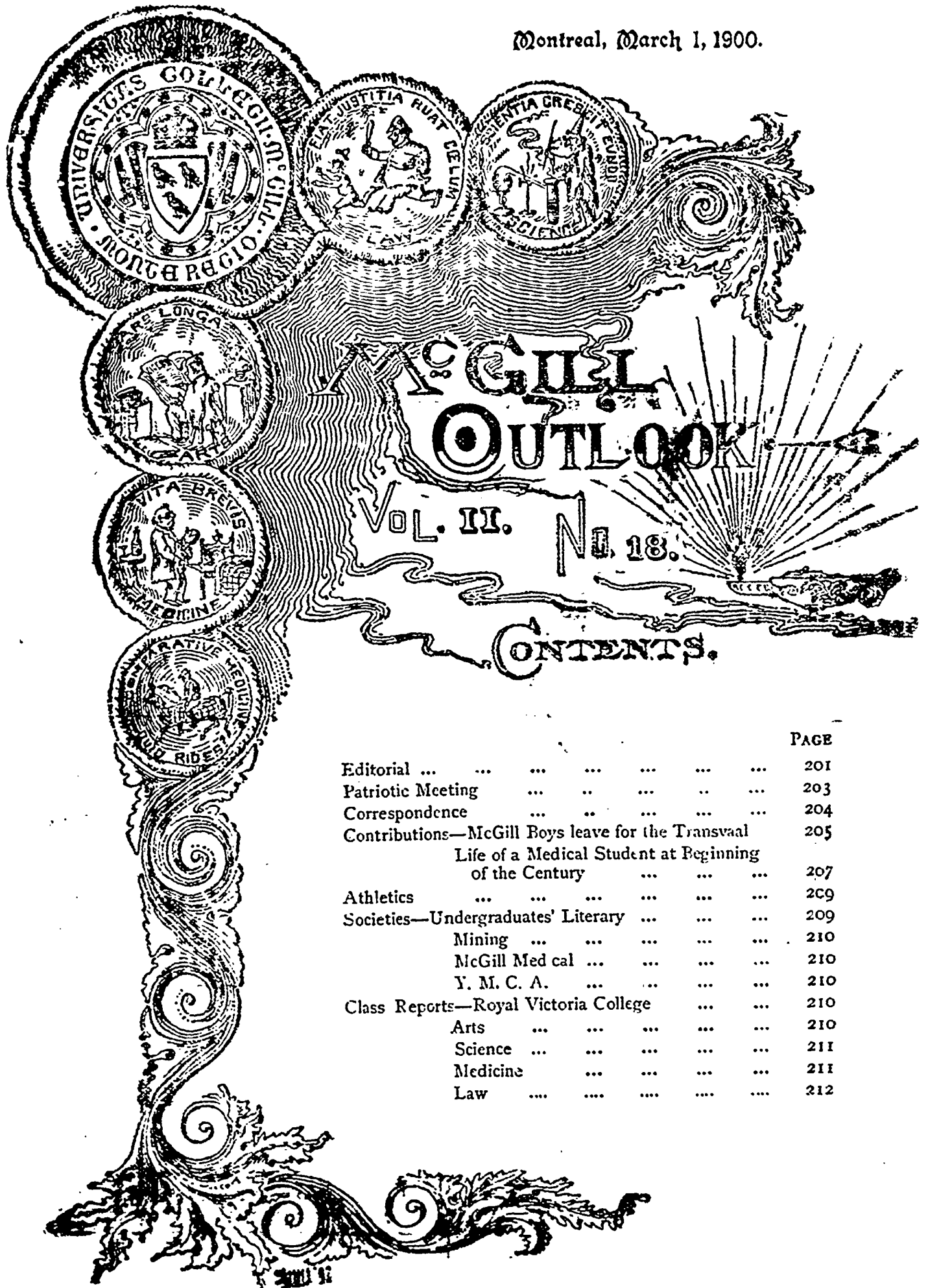
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Montreal, March 1, 1900.



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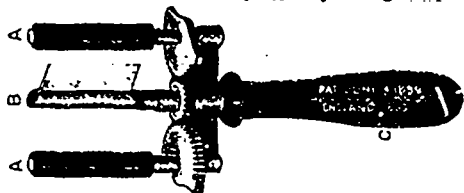
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McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1900.

No. 18

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

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Editorial.

THE patriotic meeting on Thursday last was a pleasure to all who attended it, and will go down in the history of McGill as the most enthusiastic gathering of students ever held within her walls. It was practical and wise; it was simple yet comprehensive; doubtless all will agree that its meaning was more borne in upon those who witnessed its scenes than that of any other McGill gathering. After such a meeting the sacrificing of our University banquet will call forth no regrets, but, as one of the speakers aptly remarked, all will unite in our thanks to Dr. Peterson and the Committee for permitting us to show our loyalty by something more tangible than "frantic boast and foolish word." What could be more fitting than to sacrifice our banquet in favour of such a scheme, and to follow the example of our Chancellor in a practical demonstration of our loyalty. What could

be more fitting than to forego festivities at a time when many of our fellow students are laying down their lives on South African veldts and others of our number are hastening to the front? It was hard to say which consideration made the student heart glow the most, but the cheers at the close told plainer than words what called forth the enthusiasm of the students—cheers for the Queen, Lord Strathcona, Dr. Peterson and McGill.

THE method of appointing Faculty representatives to the various College organizations has recently called forth a limited amount of complaint from the students of the different departments, and is the subject of a communication in to-day's issue. It has long been noticeable that the stream of committee appointments,—especially committee-men sup-

posed to represent departments,—flows in a very narrow circle. Why this is so, it is impossible to say, but two reasons are generally ascribed: One, that a limited number of persons, through their own or their friends' efforts, invariably obtain the appointments they desire; the other, that the majority of students with appointing powers take little interest in the elections, and make no effort to find ability outside the few who have already served on committees, and whose services are considered invaluable. But there is another reason—the present system of election. A correspondent points out that the only College organizations to which Faculty representatives are appointed by the students of the Faculty, as a distinct body, are the OUTLOOK Boards and the Athletic Association. Representatives to the Football, Skating and Hockey Clubs are always appointed at the annual meeting of these clubs, students of one Faculty having votes in electing men to represent sister Faculties. The latter system is undoubtedly not a good one, although the students elected are generally,—but not always,—men well fitted for the positions. There is no valid reason why a student, who claims to be the representative of a certain Faculty on any College organization, should not be elected by his fellow students in that Faculty, and by them alone. It frequently occurs that, at the annual meetings of the different clubs, very few men of one department are present, while other departments are well represented. Under such circumstances is it just that the meeting should appoint a man to represent a department, irrespective of the wishes of the majority of the students in that department? The man elected in such a meeting is certainly not representative of his fellow-students. It is indeed a poor system that enables the students of Medicine or Science or Law to elect a man to represent the students of Arts and *vice versa*. The method of appointing representatives to the OUTLOOK and the Athletic Association would be more satisfactory, not only to the students, but to the representatives themselves, and the Athletic Association should take steps to establish a more representative system of election than the one at present existing in the clubs under its control.

THE large attendance of students at the International Hockey match Thursday night was very encouraging, and the spirit in which they responded to the appeal of the Hockey Committee is worthy of commendation. That their action was appreciated by the New York men, as well as by the Hockey Committee is evidenced by a communication in another column. Such gatherings do much for the promotion of College spirit. They make us realize that we are members of one body, and that we can enjoy each other's company. Let us carry these ideas with us until the next opportunity of getting together presents itself, and let us hope with the Hockey Committee that the action of the student body on this occasion was but the beginning of a new era in McGill Athletics. The result of the game has once more restored confidence in our team. This year several of our most prominent players graduate—men whose places it will be almost impossible to fill. Can we not then try once more, while our team is still intact, for the Intercollegiate Cup. There have been vague rumours of such a match, and we would urge upon the Committee to close a good season's work by endeavoring to arrange for the game as soon as possible.

WE wish to take severely to task the *Gazette* reporter who "wrote up" our patriotic meeting. Through ignorance or indolence he failed to grasp the nature and object of the meeting. Every one attending, except this reporter, could, without over-exhaustion of his cerebral grey-matter, comprehend that the meeting was an expression of student thought and opinion; that the students, having sacrificed the pleasures of the table, had gathered together to express their loyalty. In a very poorly written account of the meeting, we find the *Gazette* reporter incidentally stating that the meeting was addressed by an Undergraduate member of each Faculty; that none of these speeches was especially "powerful and dramatic," but that the spirit at the back of them more than atoned for their 'crudity and their uncouthness.' Now we fail

to see anything in the diction of this journalistic novice that entitles him to the rank of a literary critic. From his ill-mannered scorn of McGill oratory, we presume that, had he himself been called upon to deliver an address, he would have been both "powerful and dramatic"—probably to a pitiful degree—and that, had he afterwards written up the meeting, the patrons of the *Gazette* would have learnt of one speech at least that was neither crude nor uncouth.

THE students of McGill feel a peculiar interest in Strathcona's Horse. A Committee was recently appointed to enquire into the feasibility of presenting colours to this regi-

ment. They communicated with the Minister of Militia upon the subject, but were informed that this privilege was already granted to others, and that accordingly the McGill colours could not be accepted. It is much to be regretted that the scheme was not put on foot earlier, as, no doubt, the presentation on the part of McGill students would be very acceptable to Lord Strathcona.

The Annual—OLD MCGILL—will appear on Monday March 5th, Subscribers may procure their copies from any member of the committee.

Patriotic Meeting.

Perhaps never before in the history of McGill was Molson Hall the scene of such an enthusiastic meeting as that which assembled on Thursday last to give expression to the patriotism in which the students of this University are evidently by no means lacking. It will be remembered that, by the express wish of the Undergraduates, the usual University Banquet was postponed, and subscription lists were circulated in order that the students might devote the money subscribed to the Dinner, to the Patriotic Fund. A pleasing feature of the meeting was the fact that nearly all the addresses were delivered by undergraduates representing each of the Faculties. Principal Peterson presided, and beside him on the platform sat most of the professors and several other friends of the University. The hall was completely filled, and it was gratifying to note that the audience was entirely composed of students. McGill boys may sometimes neglect the meetings of the various societies in connection with the University, but, when an opportunity is given them to show their loyalty to Queen and Empire, no second call is needed to summon them in the direction where their own enthusiasm leads them.

Dr. Peterson in a few words explained the object of the meeting, and, in order to give the key-note, he proposed that the audience join in singing the National Anthem. As the whole meeting rose and sang enthusiastically this stirring air, it was plain to all that there were few, indeed, there who were singing with mouth only.

Then came the addresses from the student representatives. Mr. Pope represented Medicine, and, in a well-prepared and well-delivered speech, he reminded the audience of the serious nature of the South African War. In the course of his address he said "We as Canadians must be deeply interested in the result, when we reflect that the thousand five hundred of Canada's bravest sons have volunteered to sacrifice their lives for the cause of the Motherland, and, while our hearts glow with pride, they must beat in sympathy

for the mothers and wives of those who are facing the enemy beneath a blazing African sun."

Mr. Archibald, from the Faculty of Law, spoke next. He referred briefly to the causes that lead up to the war, and showed clearly that the Boers were guilty of the basest ingratitude in return for the powerful assistance of Britain which was offered them in their greatest emergencies. His reference to the Canadian dead was particularly affecting. "When we hear," he said, "of Turner's brother wounded, of McIvor wounded, and of Burns' brother dead, we feel how closely the horrors of war come home to us." Mr. Archibald's speech was very powerful, and called forth prolonged applause.

At this point the programme was varied by the singing of patriotic songs. Mr. E. A. Burke sang "Tommy Atkins" in his usual excellent style, and was encored.

Mr. Forbes, representing the Faculty of Arts spoke next. He thanked the Principal and Committee for giving the students an opportunity to show their loyalty by something more practical than "frantic boast and foolish word." No diplomat was required to point out the justice of Britain's cause; it lay in the fact that, when the summons came, she was unprepared. He continued: "Let us now, while upholding the honor of our University, do our duty to the brave heroes who went forth from the remote parts of the Queen's Empire and joined hands with her loyal subjects in Cape Colony and Natal to maintain her sovereignty in the Transvaal, to establish the solidarity and integrity of the Empire, to keep untarnished the lustre of British traditions and to extend the sway of British institutions."

Mr. Byers represented the Faculty of Applied Science. He narrated the events that led up to the meeting, and explained how the University Dinner was postponed to make way for it. He then placed before the students the example shown by our Chancellor, Lord Strathcona, and urged them to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund in a manner that might not seem unworthy of the "Grand Old Man of Canada."

Again the enthusiasm of the meeting broke forth in song. Mr. DeBlois of the Science Faculty sang "Soldiers of the Queen," the students joining heartily in the chorus.

Following the addresses of the Undergraduates, Dean Craik and Mr. Donald McMaster, Q.C., spoke briefly, and the speeches were brought to a close by an eloquent address from Dr. Peterson. He referred to the great impetus which the war had given to the agitation for Imperial Federation, and expressed his belief that soon people "would be able to point to another United States—the United States of the British Empire."

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem and with cheers for the Queen, Lord Strathcona and Principal Peterson.

During the course of the meeting Dr. Peterson stated that about nine hundred dollars had been collected by the students for the Patriotic Fund. This announcement was greeted with cheers. He also suggested that a message conveying greetings should be cabled to Lord Strathcona, a proposal which with a most enthusiastic approval. Dr. Peterson cabled as follows: "McGill Patriotic meeting sends Chancellor greetings,—affectionate admiration." On Friday evening the following answer was received from our Chancellor.

"Much appreciate kind telegram. Grateful for remembrance and cordial message. Please convey my warmest thanks." (Sgd.), STRATHCONA.

Correspondence.

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES.

To the Editor of the OUTLOOK.

DEAR SIR.—The matter of representation on the various University Clubs is surely an important one. On all of them there is provision made for one or more representatives from each of the Faculties. With two exceptions, these men are appointed at the annual meeting of the club at the same time as the officers. Now it is most essential, I take it, that these positions should be held by men who can officially represent the students of their several Faculties. When chosen by the club they certainly cannot do so. Frequently the choice is made either at haphazard or for personal motives. This method of election is followed in the Football, Hockey, Skating and Lawn Tennis Clubs. That the committees are made up of good men, and that the clubs are in a prosperous state, are not an excuse for such modes of procedure. The exceptions mentioned above are the Athletic Association and the OUTLOOK Boards. In these the members are selected by the Faculty Undergraduates' Society and officially appointed. This is clearly the only constitutional way for Faculty representatives to be chosen.

If there are any good reasons for continuing the former method of choosing representatives, I should like to hear them. If there are none, let them be appointed by the men whom they shall represent.

I am sir, yours, etc.,

UNDERGRAD.

A DAILY PAPER.

To the Editor of the OUTLOOK :

When two years ago it was proposed to issue a weekly instead of a fortnightly, there arose a chorus of opposition. By many the plan was held impracticable. The paper would never pay. There would not be enough to fill it. These and other arguments were against it. Now, however, the success that has attended the weekly publication has vindicated the wisdom of the step. The OUTLOOK comes before

the students twice as often as did the "Fortnightly" and, I believe, with twice the influence.

It is now recognized by students who have considered the question carefully that the step taken two years ago was one of advancement. Now let the final step be taken, and, with the opening of a new session, enter on the publication of a McGill daily newspaper. That the scheme is practicable, even more so than in the case of the weekly, is the opinion held by many students in each of the faculties by whom the scheme has been considered. Space will not allow me in this letter to enter on a discussion of the advantages of such a publication or the objections against it. In a future issue I may do so. It would be of interest to hear both sides discussed by representative men of each faculty,

Thanking you

Mr. Editor, I am,

W. G. M.

NEW YORK vs. MCGILL.

To the Editor of the McGill OUTLOOK :

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Hockey Club, I wish to thank the students for the way in which they turned out to the McGill—St. Nicholas match. I also desire to thank the committee appointed, for the energy they displayed in arranging the procession, etc. I may say that the St. Nicholas' men thoroughly appreciated our efforts, and expressed themselves as more than satisfied with the treatment they received, in proof of which they have invited McGill to visit New York again at the earliest opportunity.

I only hope that the enthusiasm displayed by McGill men on this occasion will continue, and will mark the beginning of a new era in Athletics at McGill.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor,

I am, on behalf of the Club,

Respectfully yours,

C. C.

Contributions.

MCGILL BOYS LEAVE FOR THE TRANS- VAAL.



HOWARD MEREDITH PERCY.

Howard Meredith Percy was born in Montreal on 12th July, 1879; has lived in this city all his life, and is the only son of Charles Percy, Esq., Treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway. He received his early education at Mr. Mowat's school, after which in 1895 he entered the Faculty of Science at McGill.

He was unfortunate enough to contract typhoid fever shortly after entering College, and had to leave, until the fall of 1896, when he started in with the boys with whom he has been associated for four eventful years.

He was elected President of the First Year, and has always been closely associated with his Class, particularly in the athletic field, where he has made a name for himself during the past two years.

In the last two annual field days of the University he distinguished himself as a distance runner. In the first Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic contest he won the Canadian Intercollegiate Championship in the half and mile runs, proving himself to be the best miler McGill has had for a long time, while his ability on the football field gave great promise for his future development in the game.

He took the course in Mechanical Engineering, and was always well up in his work, for which he had decided natural abilities.

Until the present he did not take any active in-

terest in military affairs, although he was a member of E Co. of the Victoria Rifles of this city.

Mr. Percy is going out to S. Africa with the Strathcona horse, and adds another name to the list of our McGill heroes who are battling for the Queen and Empire. That he may meet with every success, and return safe and sound is the sincere wish of all his fellow students.

Mr. William Tupper Cameron, son of Major-General Cameron, formerly Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, left for the front about two weeks ago. Mr. Cameron came to McGill in 1896, and will be well remembered by those composing this year's Graduating class. He was born in Malta and educated at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, where he matriculated.

He attended McGill as a student in Science for about a year, and then decided to study medicine; with that object in view he went to Edinburgh.

While attending the University in the Scotch capital he joined the Edinburgh Yeomanry, and with a number of his comrades volunteered and was accepted for active service in South Africa.

Mr. Cameron was much missed by many old College friends in Montreal with whom he was extremely popular.

Always an enthusiast in military affairs, Mr. Cameron is sure to give a good account of himself in the Transvaal war.

FICTION AS A SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Now that we claim that we are ready to teach the people to read and write, and are making laws by which not one poor item of our thronging millions shall be allowed to be without education, it will be well to consider what the people will do with the education when they have got it.

It will no longer be possible to say of the English-speaking people, as it was said of the Israelites, "My people, are destroyed for lack of knowledge," and, on the whole, we may rejoice at the change.

But there are some who are troubled at it. Napoleon III. attributed the disintegration of France to the prevalence of newspapers and to the doings of a Representative Assembly. "So long as authority in France was strong and respected," he wrote in his pamphlet upon the fall of the Empire and the surrender at Sedan, "the constitution of the army presented a remarkable solidity; but when the excesses of the Tribune and the Press were allowed to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the consequences,"—and France fell. The plain answer to this is, that the French army was not educated; a notable percentage of its officers could scarcely read or write, and

its men were very ignorant; while the army that presented the most remarkable subordination—the German army, was composed of men more generally educated, and in a higher degree than probably any other army.

But the people are not to be left untaught; but it is to be feared that for a long time, however, their education will remain much as it is at present. Men and women will learn to read and write, and that is all; they will forget their education as a power and as an improver, and use it only as an amusement. Children may be instructed by some zealous teacher concerning Right and Wrong, Justice and Injustice, but it is to be feared that the learning of the rank and file may be little better than learning how to spell through a book and to write one's name legibly.

Then comes the question, what in adult life do people read most of? They must, it must fill up our time.

As Wordsworth says:—

"Dumb yearnings, hidden appetites, etc. ours,
And they must have their food."

How are these requirements of the people filled? Some years ago an article in one of the Magazines in some measure answered this as follows:—

"And what do the people read most of? This is a question that will go at once to the hearts of all interested in education. The answer is, of course, general literature, in which are included novels and fiction, poetry and essays. In the tenth year of its library, Manchester seems to have culminated as a reading public. It purchased, according to a most painstaking report, 78,759 certain volumes of literature. In the Salford lending library the figures ran thus. The readers consulted books on theology 651 times; political and social economy 1,293 times; history and biography 4,867 times; science and art 1,709 times; general literature 5,694 times; but they read novels 48,795 times."

Now, this is a very startling fact. For one person who interested himself about religion, some ninety-nine persons, roughly speaking, consulted their own pleasure and read novels. There is this to be said, that many read religious books at home; many read only the Bible, and they are not unwise; many are tired of the well-meant but inefficient pamphlets falling into their hands, whether they seek for them or not. But, account for it how we may, the great bulk of readers are novel readers. Nearly fifty times as many people care about them as care about science and art. For one person who reads history and biography there are eleven who read only works of fiction, whether such have a religious tendency or quite the reverse.

These facts should be an answer to complaining people who rail against fiction. It is of no use to do so, the people will have it; if they do not have it white, they will have it brown; if you do not give it them pure, they will have it impure. And, let us tell the truth, the fictionists do a deal of good. The pure and Christian Wordsworth, in the sonnet before quoted, writes thus:

"Forgers of daring tales! We bless you, then,
Impostors, drivellers, donors, as the apt
Philosophy will call you; then we feel
With what and how great might ye are in league,
Who make our wish, our power, our thought a deed,
An empire, a possession."

And, as another writer, Dr. Newman, says: "I used to wish the Arabian Nights were true, . . . I thought that life might be a dream and I an angel, and this world a deception—my fellow-angels concealing themselves by a strange device." Dr. Johnson wished over and over again that Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* were longer. Walter Scott, seeing that sweet, pure play, *As You Like It*, which is really a pretty novel, acted at Bath, cried out when Orlando is about to fight with Oliver, "But, ain't they brothers?" The little moralist was then only four years old. Cobbett bought the *Tale of a Tub* for three-pence when eleven years of age, and studied it for years, until eleven years afterwards it fell overboard in the Bay of Fundy, and, in losing it, "he felt more pain than he since felt in losing thousands of pounds." And that story of Swift's made Cobbett what he was; gave him his style, manner, pure English thought, vigour, manliness; that three-pence brought him many thousands pounds. Charles Lamb, at six, seeing a play, said: "I knew nothing, understood nothing, but I felt all, loved all, wondered at all and was nourished, I know not how." There is the touch of genius which tells you at once how fiction acts as an educator. Over one of Shakespeare's portraits the painter has placed a label with a citation from Horace's *Ars Poetica*—"Ut Magus" (like a magician), and no words can be more appropriate. A good, that is to say, a skillful novelist or playwright does really with his spectators as Horace says he does, "Places them sometimes at Thebes, sometimes at Athens—like a magician." How many hours have we spent in Arden with Touchstone and Orlando. How have we seen Touchstone confute the simple shepherd with his logic and beguile the courtiers with his wit? How thoroughly Curtis, in his *Nile Notes*, dressed by the hand of a master in Fiction, takes us along the dreamy banks of that river! How well Walter Scott places us among the Knights in the Holy Land, the Saxons who are defending Constantinople, the soldiers and hangmen of Louis XI, or the fat Edinburgh bailies of over a century since? Or take that very masterly tale of Dickens', *The Tale of Two Cities*; why, you can see the horses panting at Thorley Hill, the guard looking about him ready with his blunderbuss and the passengers crouching in the coach for fear of the highwaymen. Victor Hugo makes you an inhabitant of Lapland or the belfry of Notre Dame, and Erckmann-Chatrain will make you endure all the long-drawn-out horrors of a siege. So, after spending the morning with Paris and Helen, and the wild-eyed hot-tempered Achilles, we can learn of other matters, of solitary isles and tropic skies, with Crusoe musing on his desert shore.

But Fiction possesses even more valuable educational powers than this; it acquaints us with human life and makes us know the feelings of others around

us. And the Great Master, who taught us this, frequently chose Fiction as the most simple and enduring mode of teaching, and of all Fiction there never was, and never will be, anything so true to nature as His parables. A writer in one of our magazines said, very truly, "History tells us of great sorrows, and great successes, but it is only poetry and 'fancy that can make them felt.'" Romance is, indeed, the interpreter of history, and at first it was but mock history in the stories of the Grand Cyrus and the Knights Errant and Champions of Christendom.

And, whereas, history too often exaggerates and makes unnatural the heroes whose deeds she relates, Historic Fiction, as it is called, makes them human, supplies motives and enables us to understand what manner of men the great heroes were. It enlarges the sphere of mind, gives us sorrows of a softer and more evanescent kind than our own and other joys less piquant, but more delicate and ethereal. When it touches upon history it places historical scenes so vividly before us that we never forget them. "All that I read of history," said the great Duke of Marlborough, one of the most complete generals the world has ever seen, "was in the plays of Shakespeare." We remember historical scenes in Scott and other fiction writers far better than those known to us only through the pages of Hume and Smollett, which are, compared with them, dry and uninteresting.

But, beyond this, Fiction supplies noble motives, noble ends and heroic sentiments, and in elevating our feelings makes us better men and women. As a rule, life is by ordinary mortals seldom seen in a picturesque or noble position.

Our childhood is passed in mean and petty struggles and recollections, our youth is occupied in dreams of selfish ambition and success in life. If it were not for romance many a life would be passed in measuring tapes and baggling over sordid bargains. But Fiction throws its bright light into ignoble occupations and shows that there are other ends and aims in life than these. A beautiful story, a disinterested emotion, a noble sacrifice, well pictured in a book, comes, and like a fairy's wand, turns a sordid huckster into a hero. We often read of noble sacrifices in the lives of the poor; of some girl, like Grace Darling, who saves the lives of others at the peril of her own; of some heroic sailor, who, with the rope lashed round his body, swims to a wreck and saves the poor sea-worn crew of some home-bound vessel; of another who plunges down a mine to rescue fellow-creatures and to be himself drawn up dead, and we thrill with the noble deed and honour the brave-doer. Now, it is a hundred to one that such a one has been a reader of Romance and Fiction, that such a one has but carried out the dream of a young life, and that the seed of heroism which bore so fair a fruit was wafted into the young heart on the fairy wings of Fiction and Romance.

Nor do we miss to hear—and let us humbly thank God for it—of noble men and women who go forth in lanes and alleys, in frozen clime or savage desert, at home and abroad, good missionaries of the glad tidings of the Lord, and these, too, have had their imaginations kindled by some story of far-off travel,

and have longed to go forth, with Bunyan's *Christian*, not only fleeing for their own sake from the wrath to come, but, like the same writer's nobler character, Hopeful, ready to bring tidings of comfort and joy to dwellers in dark places, and to those who have so little of this world's goods and so many of its sorrows.

A great responsibility, then, rests upon the writers of Fiction. In their hands it becomes either a great blessing or a great curse. A good novel is, perhaps the best teacher the world knows; a bad novel its greatest tempter to perdition. Fiction wields a power beyond the control of law. It rests with readers alone to fix its limits.

H. M.

LIFE OF A MEDICAL STUDENT AT BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY.

At the beginning of this century now about to close the outlook of a young man entertaining thoughts of entering upon the study of medicine was far from what it would be to a similarly positioned one of to-day. The medical curriculum of A. D. 1815, which was the date of the passing of the Apothecaries' Act, was very vague. Previous to the passing of this act it was not illegal for any unqualified person to practice medicine, and as a consequence there were many people working in the medical profession who were believed by their patients to be duly qualified medical men, but who had undergone no training, and been subjected to no tests. Their education had consisted either of apprenticeship to a licensed apothecary or a few months' discharge of the duties as dispenser to an unqualified practitioner. To give you an idea of an apothecary of the times of which I write I beg to quote the opening lines of Pendenmis, Chapter 7.

"Early in the reign of George the Magnificent there lived in a small town in the West of England called Clavering a gentleman whose name was Pendenmis. There were those alive who remembered having seen his name painted on a board which was surmounted by a gilt pestle and mortar over the door of a very humble little shop in the City of Bath, where Mr. Pendenmis exercised the profession of apothecary and surgeon, and where he not only attended gentlemen in their sick rooms, and ladies at the most interesting periods of their lives, but would condescend to sell a brown paper plaster to a farmer's wife across the counter or vend tooth brushes, hair powder and London perfumery."

Such was the master to whom the aspiring student was as a rule first apprenticed. In doing this a test was made upon his eagerness to acquire knowledge and his diligence in study. If he proved himself thoroughly interested, he was at the expiration of his apprenticeship, or perhaps before, sent to one of the large medical centres of which London, Edinburgh and Glasgow were the most important.

In London the United Hospital of London and Bartholomews were the only institutions at that time which had a medical school attached, though certain lectures were delivered at Middlesex Hospital by the staff to their pupils. Nevertheless, the student on going to London made a tour of the lecture

rooms of the various teachers, and finally made a selection of masters for the different subjects.

He might study in the Anatomical Laboratory of the Grainger Brothers, and at the same time attend lectures in the Practice of Surgery given by Sir Astley Cooper, where he might also do surgical dressing and ward work. In those days students dissected and acted as dressers in the hospitals at the same time, an arrangement that might be calculated to impress the knowledge of pathological anatomy upon them, but could not fail to have been attended with some risk to the patients.

There were no formal signatures required to testify that a man had duly heard a certain number of lectures or had been attending the wards for a given period of time. There were no precautions taken against impersonation at examinations, a thing which occurred frequently, and little attempt was made to gauge a candidate's knowledge before turning him loose upon the public with a license. Testimony of attending certain lectures, a period of apprenticeship and the privilege of attending the practice of a hospital had to be forthcoming, and the rest was plain sailing. It was to meet this happy-go-lucky curriculum that a great many private schools existed at which work done was accepted by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries.

There was nothing comparable to the life of a medical student in London as fostered by the conditions under which he lived and studied at that time save perhaps the life of a Parisian Art student of that period and later. The dissecting room was to the medical students a centre where all met on common ground, the ground of professional interest, and all vied with each other in the narration of episodes illustrative of their ingenuity under the stress of poverty, their coolness under the threat of the law, their personal courage and physical attractiveness.

The science of anatomy was in those days not so easy of acquisition as it is now. Its professors were under considerable and unsavory suspicion among the public, and there was every temptation to belittle the study of the actual body. The dearth of cadavers was the most serious drawback to a medical education. Subjects for dissection could only be obtained from two sources:—The first, the legitimate source, was the gallows, the corpses of murderers being handed over to the dissecting room after the criminals had undergone capital punishment. The second, the illegitimate source, was the resurrection of man. When we consider that only 1,150 people were executed in England and Wales between 1,805 and 1820 inclusive, and that the average attendance at the London schools alone was about 1,000 men each year, it is clear that this supply was not by any means sufficient to meet the demand. Other legitimate sources such as purchase were not available. The law, by only allowing bodies of the worst malefactors known to it to be used for anatomical purposes, stamped an obliquity upon the dissector, and upon the dissected, so that it became an awkward task to acquire a corpse from its nearest surviving relatives, while it betokened a certain absence of delicacy in the relatives to allow themselves to be tempted by money to hand over the body. As a consequence the second or illegitimate mode of

obtaining bodies was resorted to by the professors of anatomy at the different private schools.

Body-snatching in fact was practised largely, and regarded by the medical profession not so much as an infringement of the law and an outrage upon decency as a necessity, painful perhaps, but with its humorous side. It is narrated of a distinguished surgeon, the hero of many body snatching stories, that on one occasion he went some way out of London to bring back a subject that had been procured for him from a country churchyard, where watch against this form of desecration was not so alert as it was in London, and that on his return journey he propped up the body along side of him in his gig, having clothed it in decent out-door garb. Having stopped outside a suburban public house for refreshment, the portman who brought out the liquor naturally enquired if the other gentleman wouldn't have anything. "D - him, no," said the great surgeon coolly, recognising that he must account for the scilium and immobility of his companion, "d - him, he's sulky."

When bodies were scarce, the student had to depend upon *papier maché* models, made in most part in France, and to some extent in Vienna, and were like a child's puzzle in the use to which they were put. The student learned his topographical anatomy with them by fitting the parts together, in accordance with coloured diagrams and wax models. All this was felt to be by those who knew a very poor substitute for actual dissection of the body, and the profession was sorely troubled by its inability to obtain due facilities for learning.

Owing to this state of affairs, the fees paid to the resurrection men grew heavier in proportion as the risk grew greater, and the trade developed into skilled labour. A body was worth £10 to a professor of anatomy at a hospital, and more to the owner of a private school. A student had to pay in ready money as much as £2 or £2 10s for "a part," and the lucrative trade of body-snatching became almost a fine art.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the average student graduated a fairly good anatomist, as the schools in this branch of the profession were high, according to the standard of the times.

Besides dissecting, the student spent a portion of his time at one of the hospitals, when he "walked the wards" or attended lectures in Surgery; here also he witnessed operations performed by a leading surgeon. Even to-day some students show a tendency to turn faint at their first attendance at an operation, but what must the student of a hundred years ago have felt and thought at his first operation?

Anæsthetics were then unknown, and the unfortunate patient was strapped down to the table hand and foot, and had to bear the torture of the knife. Fortunately, however, they did have spirits, and if the diseased one was thought to be able to stand the treatment, he was pretty well saturated with rum or brandy before the proceedings were commenced.

The cost of living—the bare cost of food—in London was not appreciably different then from what it is now. It was in the simplicity of his wants that the poor men found salvation. The medical student did not expect to have more than rough, scanty fare.

He moved in a stratum of society where to be exceedingly poor was to be like everybody else and when to be eccentrically shabby and unconventional in dress was to emulate the manners of the choicer spirits. Consequently no money had to be spent on keeping up appearances. A roof was wanted to sleep under, but there existed no necessity for a student to have more than one room, and therefore one room was generally the limit.

For amusements the students repaired to public houses, where billiards, quoits and chess formed

pastimes, but the gloves especially were always in great demand. Nearly every public tavern kept a man whose primary duty it was to *keep order*, but who was also always willing to have a round with any of the "young gentlemen," and it was impossible for one not to get all the fight he desired. The "game chicken to be heaved on at the bar of the little Helephant" was quite in evidence on most occasions, and always ready to give any body "his belly full o' fitin'" as the expression then went.

Athletic Notes.

HOCKEY.

ST. NICHOLAS vs. MCGILL.

MCGILL 13, ST. NICHOLAS, 2.

When the McGill Hockey team went to New York at Christmas and met with two defeats in succession, there was wonder and disappointment in the heart of every man in the University. We had prided ourselves on having the very best hockey material to be found in the Dominion, and yet we had fallen before teams comparatively new at the game. Our disappointment was somewhat lessened by Thursday's victory, but our wonder only increased. How a team playing such hockey as St. Nicholas played on Thursday could ever have defeated McGill passes all comprehension. The game was featureless. It was slow. The only thing worth watching was the little side game which Harry Trihey and the St. Nicholas goal keeper played together. The game was for Harry to take the puck at his own goal, incidentally pass six men and then shoot. Sometimes the goal keeper stopped the puck, sometimes he did not. In the latter case the puck was again faced in the centre, and the same thing happened once more. The goal keeper undoubtedly played a splendid game, and to him belongs the credit of keeping the score within fairly reasonable bounds. If he stopped one he must have stopped fifty likely shots. He and the Cover did excellent work for their team. The forwards were completely outclassed in skating and stick-handling, and, while at times they played a fairly good (though rather off-side) combination, at no stage of the game were they in the least dangerous. It is impossible to give a true idea of the comparative merits of McGill's men, for they really had little opportunity to show what they could do. All the forwards played well, and Harry Trihey's pretty dodg-

ing with Brannen's lightning rushes made the student section happy.

The score at the end of the first-half was 7-2, and at the end of the second 13-2. That is all. Mr. Graham Drinkwater acted as a referee to the satisfaction of all.

McGill men were determined to give the visiting team a good reception, and the two or three hundred who turned out did their best with the aid of fireworks and a brass band to show the New Yorkers that McGill is all right. Outside of the student body we cannot say that there was a very large attendance. However, the crowd was a merry one, and the evening passed off well. With commendable gallantry the Arts' men had placed a number of boxes at the disposal of the R. V. C., and the presence of the ladies was certainly appreciated.

The teams were as follows:

St. Nicholas.		McGill.
Hayward.....	Goal	Blair.
Ayers.....	Point.....	M. Yuile.
Hunt.....	C. Point.....	H. Yuile.
Walton	Forwards.....	Brannen.
Gordon	"	Trihey.
T. Barron.	"	Montgomery.
J. Barron.....	"	Belanger.

Referee, Graham Drinkwater, Vics.

At half time Miss Cameron, of the Royal Victoria College staff, presented the acting captain of the St. Nicholas team with a beautiful floral bouquet, which he received amidst the cheers of the students.

Medicine '02 defeated Med '03 two to one, thus winning to Medical class championship.

McGill Juniors defeated Cedar Juniors four to three, Wednesday night.

Societies.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Literary Society was held Friday evening, Feb. 5th, the vice-president in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed and officers nominated for the coming session. The programme consisted of a reading by Mr. Lohead, Arts '01, a

recitation by Mr. Hardy, Arts '00, and the debate, which read:—"Resolved, that the introduction of popular Government into Russia by force would be justifiable." Mr. Ferguson, Arts '00, lead the affirmative, supported by Messrs. Adams, Arts '02, and Jack, Arts '02. Mr. Couture spoke on behalf of the negative, and was supported by Messrs. Johnson, Arts '03 and Munn, Arts '02. A show of hands as

to which side had won resulted in a tie, the acting chairman gave his decision in favour of the affirmative. Mr. McNaughton then gave his criticism and the meeting adjourned.

At the next meeting, which will be the last of the session, the election of officers for the coming session will take place. It is to be hoped that every member will be present and make the meeting a success.

MINING SOCIETY.

Mr. J. E. Barlow, of the Canadian Geological Survey, read a very interesting paper before the Mining Society on Friday last on the "Geological Structure of the Sudbury District." He opened his remarks by describing the chief geological characteristics of the country, and passed on to note the first attempts to mine some of the copper and nickel deposits for which the district is now so celebrated. The origin of the minerals in the diabase and gabbro was then taken up, and the speaker showed how the ore occurs chiefly in the gabbro in contact with the stratified rock, and has the form of large, rich, irregular masses.

The value of the ore was determined by the proportion of Pyrrhotite or Chalcopyrite present. The process of roasting and treating the ore was then explained in a clear, practical manner, and the advantages of nickel as an alloy in certain cases was cited.

At the conclusion of his lecture, after kindly answering numerous questions, Mr. Barlow was voted the heartiest thanks of the Society for his instructive and interesting remarks on the district of which he has made so extensive a study.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held Friday evening, February 23, and the following programme carried out:

1st paper—"Skin in Health and Disease," by J. L. Todd, B.A., '00.

2nd paper—"The Inadequacy of the Cell Theory," by C. Shearer, '01.

3rd paper—"A Medical Student's Life at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," by J. R. Byers, '02.

The programme was a very excellent one, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the gentlemen for their papers.

The next meeting is on Friday, March 2, and the programme will be that of the meeting which was postponed from January 26.

Y. M. C. A.

Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, B.C.L., gave a stirring address on "Christian Citizenship" before the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday.

In his preliminary remarks the speaker laid emphasis on the idea that a man on leaving his University should be more essentially a student than while attending it. There he only learns how to become a student. Citizens can everywhere be divided into three classes: good, bad and indifferent. The last must always be reckoned for. Of the power of a few good men in an apparently hopeless case a moral was drawn from the civic politics of the city. Through the influence of Ald. Ames, and a few more who believed that there was hope for the right, the indifferent class had been so worked on that at the late elections the right, he hoped, had permanently triumphed.

Reference was also made to Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts, who, almost single-handed, had achieved success in the fight against the liquor traffic in Cambridge.

Throughout, the address was followed with close interest by the students.

STRIKING THOUGHTS IN THE ADDRESS:

"There is one thing grander than making a living, that is making a life."

"Be not only good—but good for something."

"Religion is not an insurance for the next world, but a program for the present one."

Class Reports.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Y. W. C. A.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held Wednesday, February 21st. After singing and a short prayer by Miss Garlick, Miss G. Smith read the last part of the eighteenth chapter of Matthew dealing with the parable of the unforgiving servant. Miss Clogg then read a very instructive paper on the subject of forgiveness. The meeting closed with singing and the Mizpah benediction.

ARTS.

'00.

We would like to thank the students of the Royal Victoria College for the splendid time they gave us

at their "At Home" last Tuesday. To most of us it was the first opportunity of visiting a ladies' college, and we looked forward to the experience with awe and delight. Diverse were the opinions as to what it might be like; some talked of nunneries and "The Princess," but the majority inclined toward a vague sort of "Hall of Fairies" idea, and the majority still think they were right.

Those who felt that April was too near to allow them to attend uttered a few strong words about examinations, and straightway sat them down to plug, but the feeling among those of us who were there seems to be that it was the most pleasant evening we have passed in McGill, and that it was a rather pleasant way than otherwise to close up our four years in college.

Gentlemen of Science '01, we would suggest that you invent another Class yell. The one you make use of at present is all right for Sports' night, but is hardly the thing for a patriotic meeting in the Molson hall, especially when ladies, and the gentlemen referred to, are present. You only gave in in a half-hearted manner, anyway. Of course, it isn't pleasant to get their little *billets-doux* about sloped lectures, but, recollect, gentlemen, that next year you will be Seniors, with the dignity of your Faculty to uphold, and when you are being capped you will want a yell that you can let off under the very noses of the members of Convocation without feeling ashamed of yourselves.

1902.

There is in the Library "A Seat of the Mighty." It is a nice large comfortable chair at the end of one of the tables. At times one of the Mighty is a Soph. while the other is a Freshy. That both have not the same object in sitting there we know well. The Soph. likes a good easy chair, while the Freshy uses the seat as a kind of lookout from which he can view some of the fair surroundings. The ideas of both these men are good, but we don't admire the nerve of the Freshman.

1903.

It was with profound regret that we heard of the death of Mr. O. T. Burns, who was killed in South Africa on Feb. 18th. Mr. Burns is a brother of one of our class-mates, and his death is a sad blow to his family and to other friends in Canada.

Whatever the war heretofore may have meant to us, as a class, it will mean still more now, when one of our own number has been so sorely bereaved. We offer him our sincerest sympathy, and trust that through the darkness he may yet see the light.

Mr. Sampson has the reputation for being the wag of the (Y)ear. Despite his physical weakness (?), he may at least be credited with a happy faculty for enlivening the class meetings with seasonable jokes.

SCIENCE.

1900.

ELECTRICAL COURSE.

Why, how are you, everyone? What! Thought we were dead? Oh no, not yet; but our Reporter has been so interested in "transformer diagrams" and "fundamental harmonics" this year that he seldom has time to notice his surroundings, much less write them up. However, the rest of us are all right, although "Horatio" and "Sammy" look a little grim. The two "Harry's" and little "Billy" make a good deal of noise in the dynamo laboratory right along, while the "miller" says "nothing" and smiles.

Montey has been booming hockey tickets for some time, and Jack joined the patriots on the stage for something to do to pass the time.

Hobby seems to be interested in alternating currents.

Cornwall; well, he doesn't say much, but he may surprise us.

P-r-gan is making a tremendous effort for the degree, while H-ker sees the medal (?) already in his grasp.

The rest of us are working for the coming exams. Mr. Allan was ill with an attack of the Grippe, but is again in our midst, having fully recovered.

Well, boys, how do we like electro chemistry?

Answer: ! ! ! ! ! ... !

Certain members of 1900 seem to have a pull with Prof R—and are getting a few innings with "high potential leakages."

No comments.

1901.

The fact that the Miners are the Four Hundred of the Science Faculty was made very prominent at a meeting of the Year last week, when nine out of the ten representatives selected to represent the year at the Donalds' reception belonged to this branch of the course. "Oh the Miners lead the swell set."

We extend our heartiest sympathies to John McLaren for the unfortunate accident which befel him the other day in the electrical laboratory, and we all hope for his speedy recovery.

The X-rays seem to have had a rather strange effect on Fuzzy-uzzy last Thursday. Hallucination is an effect which has not hitherto been attributed to these mysterious rays. Did Willie write Ernie a note of explanation?

The Electricals are very humble just now, as their prospects, as outlined by the Dean, are not of the brightest. Of course you have to know a little electricity to run a street car, or string wires.

MEDICINE.

1900.

At a meeting of the Four Years, the one hundred dollar grant usually given to the Faculty Dinner was voted to the Patriotic Fund. The Dinner in consequence will not be held.

Mr. Pope was chosen to speak for Medicine at the Mass Meeting to be held in Molson's Hall, Thursday.

Mr. Lunney, of the Third Year, bored the men at the meeting by an impromptu speech. In future we must ask Mr. Lunney to refrain from any such jingo.

A meeting of the Fourth Year was held last week; several matters were discussed. Messrs. Ballantyne and McSorley are to collect for the Patriotic Fund. Messrs. Gilday and Patterson are to canvass the Year for the necessary money to purchase the "Token of Esteem" to be presented to the Professor of the Telephonic Chair. "Mr. Hill thinks that a tax of fifty cents should be levied on each man of 1900 to meet the cost of the article, which should not exceed fifteen dollars." Mr. Rowley will represent us at the Donalds' reception. It goes without saying that the will be the right man in the right place, and, in spite of the loss of that manly fringe which adorned his upper lip, will do us untold honors.

The extra *Star* of Wednesday the 21st gave the

names of those killed and wounded in the recent engagements in the Transvaal.

Mr. Turner, whose name appeared in the list of wounded, is a brother of Mr. Turner in the Fourth Year. This brings it pretty close to home, and as a class we sympathise with Mr. Turner, and hope to hear of his brother's speedy recovery.

Long ere this goes to press George Morrison will have been conspicuous by his absence. Morrison has been unwell for some time back, and has been ordered to Saranac Lake for a time. He will be greatly missed by us all.

Messrs. Donaldson, Gibson, Robb and Crozier have been, according to rumor, appointed to the Strathcona Horse. Crozier is reported to be taking riding lessons on the goat up in Bullie's office prior to their departure.

LAW NOTES.

The Faculty of Law contributed about \$100 to the Patriotic fund recently raised at McGill. Mr. Archibald represented Law at the mass meeting, and we understand furnished the cream of the oratory. There is nothing the matter with law.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Westover are still absent. Rather bad luck so late in the year.

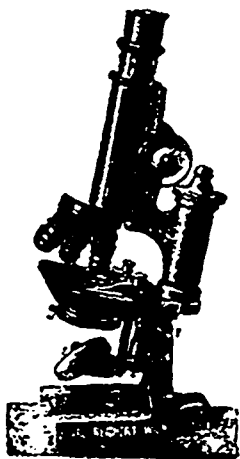
McGill handled 'Varsity very neatly in the inter-collegiate debate this year. Mr. McMaster, of Law, and Mr. Carlyle, of Arts, upheld our side. The Literary Society can turn out good debaters even though a baker's dozen is considered a fair attendance. At the same time, an average attendance of seven and a quarter is distinctly not encouraging and decidedly not to fervid oratory. Law students really make a mistake when they do not take advantage of the Literary to outshine Demosthenes and the rest of his crowd. The final meeting for this year is to be held on Friday, the 2nd instant. Turn out and make it a good one.

A meeting will be held at 4 p.m. on Tuesday next,

under the auspices of The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the purpose of finding a refuge for broken-down subscription takers. Mr. H. M-k-y will preside. A large attendance is requested.

We are getting near the end of the year. The lectures are nearly all over—only four or five left in the courses still unfinished—and every one is looking forward with sorrow to the rapidly approaching time when we shall no longer have the privilege of attending a half-past eight lecture at twenty minutes past nine. Furthermore the exams are coming. Some of us feel like the foolish virgins who ran out of oil, and some of us, though we think we can get plenty of oil, feel foolish just the same. We have not yet found any one who felt wise, or thought he needed a new hat band to prevent his knowledge bursting his skull. These latter events do not often happen. It is an important period for us all. Some of us are doubtless being prepared for the plucking; some are preparing to pluck other people. The most momentous charge of all, however, is to take place in the present inhabitants of the nursery. They are shortly to put off their infant swaddling clothes and to assume the garments of rational beings, to wit: the Second Year. We fear many of them are but too ill prepared, yet we wish them well. We fear C-t-t-n will stand but ill the chilling blast of increasing knowledge. We tremble for the "Absent-minded Beggar" who never brings the secretary's book with him. We are never free from anxiety lest W-a-ght be cut off in the pride of his youth by an attack of Roman law on the brain. Yet all may be well. They may escape these dire calamities, if they but follow the noble example of the present Juniors. We foresee for them a bright and glorious future, second indeed to that of their forerunners, yet still brilliant and glowing. They may live to be pointed out by posterity as the brave breeds who did not fear to face the Board of Examiners who fell to the last man, each with his face to the foe.

In the words of the gifted Mr. Dooley: "With these few remarks we will conclude."



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A TANTALISING FRENCHMAN.

There was a Frenchman who boasted of having killed a dozen English officers, and promised to go on in this work. One evening he swaggered as usual into his cafe, and, to his astonishment, actually saw one of those hated "Anglais" occupying his chair, a chair that no one hitherto had dared to sit upon but himself.

Mastering his passion, he undid his sword-belt, and having placed his sword on one side, began to insult the perfectly inoffensive English officer who sat so unconsciously in his chair. He trod upon the English toes; he deprived the Englishman of his candles; he went from one thing on to another without at all being able in the least to disturb the other's placidity.

At last he snatched the newspaper out of the Englishman's hand, and then the Briton slowly rose up, displaying to the astonished eyes of the Gaul a Guardsman some 6 feet 6 inches high. The giant, bending across the table, seized hold of the Frenchman's nose with one hand and his chin with the other, and, wrenching his mouth open, leant his head forward and slipped his cigar ash down his throat.

With a howl the Frenchman, holding his under jaw with both hands, ran out of the room. His jaw was broken, and neither he nor any of his comrades were seen again at that cafe.

The English officer was the late Gen-

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erlal Sir James Simpson, who for a time commanded in the Crimea, and who was, in his time, the tallest man in the British Army.

A GAME FOR TWO.

At this moment something came hurtling from the gallery and narrowly missed the gifted tragedian.

Instantly he advanced to the footlights.

"That is a game," he said, in a deep voice, "that two can play at!"

And he took an egg from his pocket and threw it with all his might.

It struck one of the pillars of the gallery and scattered itself impartially over fifteen or twenty of the "gods."

He took out another egg, but he did not have to throw it. The first one had done the business.

AN UNSAVOURY MEAL.

Two tramps who had seen better days, passing along a street in one of our provincial towns, when the shops were closing for the night, espied a ham hanging from a hook. One of them made a jump and caught the ham just as the local policeman rounded the corner. He rushed after them and the twain fled at top speed, distancing their pursuer. They stopped on a vacant piece of ground, built a fire, and proceeded to conjure up visions of a hearty meal.

Preparations all finished, one of them drew a clasp knife, and, with great deliberation, cut into the canvas cover of the ham. Alas! Instead of the brown rind they expected to see, a thin stream of sand trickled out. It was a chummy ham.



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NO OLD MAIDS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A woman who has lived in the Transvaal says that "old maids" do not exist in South Africa. A school-teacher seldom remains a teacher for more than one term, for the admiration of the young Boer planters is so great for a woman gifted enough to read and spell, and thrifty enough to earn money with her brains, that some well-to-do bachelor soon persuades her to marry.

The demand for wives in South Africa is never equal to the supply. The Boer woman is not beautiful. Her one charm is a pink and white complexion, which she tries hard to preserve. Her fondness for sweet cakes, coffee, and armchairs causes her teeth to decay and her figure to lose its youthful slimness before she is in her prime, and many Boer women of forty are so fat and unwieldy that they can only waddle from one chair to another.

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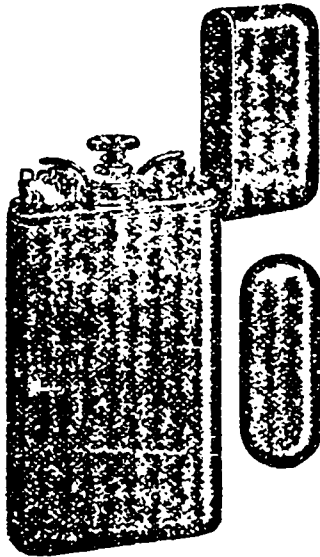
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