

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

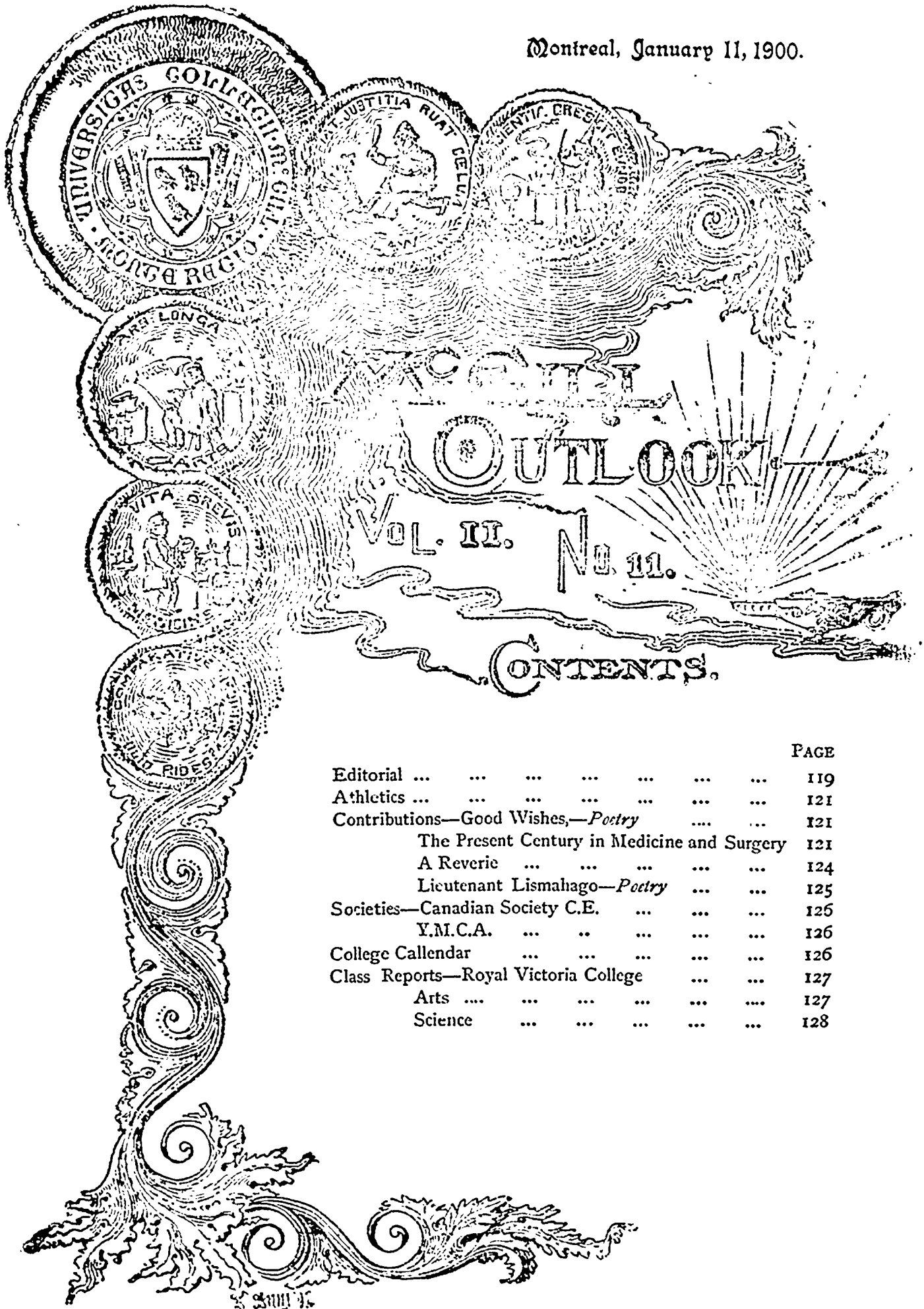
Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: I-II, [119]-128, III-VI p.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

Montreal, January 11, 1900.



	PAGE
Editorial	119
Athletics	121
Contributions—Good Wishes,— <i>Poetry</i>	121
The Present Century in Medicine and Surgery	121
A Reverie	124
Lieutenant Lismahago— <i>Poetry</i>	125
Societies—Canadian Society C.E.	125
Y.M.C.A.	126
College Callendar	126
Class Reports—Royal Victoria College	127
Arts	127
Science	128

The MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

CAPITAL, all Paid up - - - - \$2,000,000
 REST. - - - - - \$1,625,000

Head Office: MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.—W.M. MOLSON MACPHERSON, President; S. H. EWING, Vice-President; W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archibald, Samuel Finley, J. P. Cleghorn, H. Markland Molson.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

H. LOCKWOOD, W. W. L. CHIPMAN, Asst. Inspectors
 BRANCHES—Alvinston, Ont.; Aylmer, Ont.; Brockville, Ont.;
 Calgary, Alberta; Chertsville, Ont.; Clinton, Ont.; Exeter, Ontario;
 Fraserville, Que.; Hamilton, Ont.; Hensall, Ont.; Kingsville, Ontario;
 Knowlton, Que.; London, Ont.; Meaford, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Mor-
 risburg, Ont.; Norwich, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Owen Sound, Ont.; Port
 Arthur, Ont.; Quebec, Que.; Revelstoke, B. C.; Ridgetown, Ontario;
 Simcoe, Ont.; Smiths Falls, Ont.; Sorel, Que.; Montreal, St. Catherine
 St. Branch; St. Thomas, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Toronto Junct. Ont.;
 Trenton Ont.; Valleyfield, Que.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.;
 Victoriaville, Que.; Waterloo, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.—London—Farr's Bank, Limited, Messrs.
 Morton, Chaplin & Co. Liverpool.—The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
 Cork.—Munster and Leinster Bank, Limited. France, Paris.—Société
 Générale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Berlin.—Deutsche Bank.
 Germany, Hamburg.—Hesse, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antwerp.—
 La Banque d'Anvers.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York.—Mechanics' Na-
 tional Bank; National City Bank; Hanover National Bank; The
 Morton Trust Co. Also in the principal cities of the United States.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns
 promptly remitted at lowest rate of Exchange. Commercial Letters
 of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued available in all
 parts of the world.

UN-NERVED, TIRED
 People and Invalids will find in
CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE
 A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure
 and wholesome, it has stood the test of years.
 Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,
 Beware of imitations. MONTREAL.

NO STUDENT...

SHOULD BUY SUPPLIES
 WITHOUT FIRST CALLING
 ON THE TRADERS WHO
 ADVERTISE IN THE "OUT-
 LOOK."

The Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH:

16 Place d'Armes (Opposite Bank of Montreal and Post Office) Montreal

AVAILABLE ASSETS, - \$60,656,420

ONE OF THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.
 W. J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman
 A. F. GAULT SAMUEL FINLEY ED. S. CLOUSTON

All business accepted at most favorable rates, and losses
 liberally adjusted.

G. F. C. SMITH, CHIEF AGENT CANADA BRANCH.

The Royal Electric Co., MONTREAL

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

High Class Electrical Appliances,
 "S. K. C."
 System Alternating Current Apparatus.
 Stanley Watt Meters.

Correspondence solicited.

CPR CPR CPR CPR

CANADIAN PACIFIC

EXCURSION RATES.

Round trip tickets will be sold between stations East of Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as under:

Christmas Holidays. At One Way First-class Fare, December 23rd, 24th and 25th. Good to return until December 28th, 1899.

New Year Holidays. At One Way First-class Fare, December 30th and 31st, 1899, and January 1, 1900. Good to return until January 2, 1900.

School Vacations. At One Way First class Fare and One-third. From December 29th to 31st, 1899. Good to return until January 17, 1900.

Special Fares to Points in Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and further particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Railway Agents.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office.
 129 ST. JAMES STREET (next Post Office).

CPR CPR CPR CPR

**North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company**

EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS:

The Rt Hon The Earl of Strathmore | The Right Hon Lord Wolverton
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Aberdeen | The Hon. Lord Wellwood
The Right Hon. Lord Forbes

CANADIAN DIRECTORATE:

THOS. DAVIDSON, MANAGING-DIRECTOR
W. W. OGILVIE HENRI BARBEAU ARCH MACNIDER

Invested in Canada, nearly \$8,567,080
Total Assets 21,325,625

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AT MONTREAL

INSURANCE COMPANY
Organized 1792 OF Incorporated 1794

NORTH AMERICA

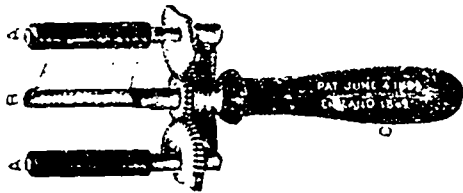
FIRE PHILADELPHIA MARINE

Capital. — — \$3,000,000

Total Assets, — \$10,173,498

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON General Agents
for Canada

Corn Exchange — MONTREAL



"Star Safety Razor"

With the STAR STROPPING machine and STROP, make it the most desirable outfit a person can have to shave with. Large stock of carvers in sets and in cases, also finest stock of pocket knives, Scissors, Razors, etc. Folding Lace Curtain Stretchers.

L. J. A. SURVEYER,

Ironmonger,

6 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

Funds, - - 10,000,000

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE

CHAIRMAN—SIR GEO. WARRENDER
MANAGER IN CANADA—LANSING LEWIS
INSPECTOR—A. M. NAIRN

ESTABLISHED 1870

HENRY R. GRAY,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

122 St. Lawrence Main St. MONTREAL.

The Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty.
Layettes, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Chemical Lecturers supplied with Genuine Drugs and Pure Chemicals at Wholesale Prices.
Orders solicited from Country Physicians.
Mail orders attended to with dispatch

**STUDENTS' BOOKS
AND STATIONERY**

AT... **E. M. RENOUF'S**

2238 St. Catherine Street, — MONTREAL.

We print everything,

From the largest book to the
smallest business card.

We make Account Books for Merchants, Banks and Railway Companies; we bind Law Books and Books of all kinds in the most Expensive and the Cheapest Styles. No order is too large or too small.

JOHN LOVELL & SON

23 to 31 St. Nicholas St.

MONTREAL

C. THEORET, Law Bookseller,
 Publisher & Binder

11 and 13 ST. JAMES STREET

Bell Telephone, Main 2921 ——— MONTREAL.

CRANKSHAW'S Analytical Synopsis of the Criminal Code and of the Canada Evidence Act, Royal 8vo. of 143 pages *special price for Students*, paper, 1899, \$1.25.

WEIR, ROBERT STANLEY, D.C.L.—Civil Code of Lower Canada, 1 vol. Royal 82. Price bound in cloth, \$2.00. *Most accurate Pocket Editions amended to date (62 Feb. 1909).*

The Education Act of the Province of Quebec, *amended*, with the regulation of the Protestant and Catholic committees of the Council of Public Instruction, 1 vol. Royal 82, cloth 1899, \$2.00.

JUST OUT.

MARTINEAU & DELFAUSSE, Advocates, Montreal Bar.—Code of Civil Procedure of the Province of Quebec, *annotated, contains French and English text*, 1 vol. Royal 8vo. of 147 pages, 2 col. or morocco 1899, \$12.00



He ran a mile,

and so would many a young
 baby, rather than take a bath
 without the "Albert"

**Baby's Own
 Soap.**

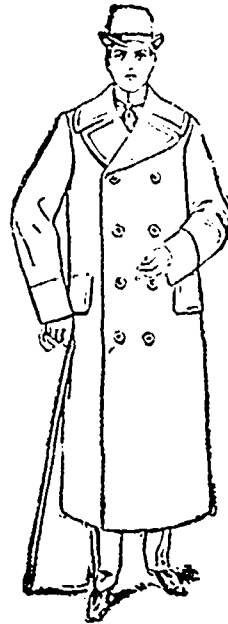
It leaves the skin wonderfully soft and
 fresh, and its faint fragrance is extreme-
 ly pleasing.

Beware of imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs.
 MONTREAL.

This advertisement was designed and placed in
 leading Canadian Papers and Magazines by the
 E. Desjardins Advertising Agency, of Montreal.

Ulsters



Just the kind you need
 for stormy winter weather
 Made of dark grey freize,
 or light or dark Scotch
 tweeds, double breasted
 with large storm collar,

\$15, \$18 & \$20.

One specially nobby
 line, made of Scotch
 tweed, fly-front with a de-
 tachable capuchon and
 exceedingly wide collar,

\$18.

Call and examine before
 buying.

Money back if not sa-
 tisfied.

**Fit-Reform
 Wardrobe**

2344
 St. Catherine Street,
 MONTREAL.

Smokers' Gifts

HEADQUARTERS

Are at

E. A. GERTH,

2258 St. Catherine St.

AGENT WILLS TOBACCOES.

**For Useful
 Gifts for Students**

**DESKS, STATIONERY, FOUNTAIN
 PENS, PAPER WEIGHTS,
 CALENDARS, Etc.**

CALL AT

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO. STATIONERS,
 Blank Book Makers & Printers

1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS CO. supplies Royal Victoria with Electric Light.

McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 11, 1900.

No. 11

Editorial Board:

C. J. MACMILLAN, Arts '00, Editor-in-chief.
MISS HELEN RORKE, Donalda '00
E. L. POPE, Medicine '00
G. M. CARY, Science '00
H. A. SPRINGLE, Law '01

Business Board:

HUGH McKAY, Law '00, Business Manager.
A. S. McCORMICK, Arts '01, Asst. Business Manager
MISS H. A. PAGE, Donalda '01
W. L. TAYLOR, Medicine '01
C. S. PATTERSON, Science '01

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

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

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

Editorial.

WITH the return of professors and students from their holiday visits work has again been resumed. All thoughts will now be centered on the spring examinations which already seem so near, and but a few weeks remain until another session will have been completed and another class graduated from McGill. Meanwhile, the students will turn their attention to winter sports. In college life one attraction is always treading upon the heels of another, and with the close of the Rugby season skating and hockey in their turn demand support. During the holidays the skating rink was well looked after, and is now in first-class condition. The rink should this season receive the support of the majority of the students at least. Last season the members of the committee in charge, by careful management, were able to leave a small surplus to their successors—a remarkable state of affairs in any department of sport in McGill. During the winter two hundred and ten tickets were sold as follows:—Medicine, sixty-nine; Arts, sixty-three; Science, fifty-nine; Donaldas, eighteen; and

Law, one. The managers this season hope for a larger attendance, as the rink has been improved and will consequently require more funds than last season. It is to be hoped that as many students as possible will give the managers their hearty support and co-operation. The pleasantest memories of college life will not be the hours of weary study, but they will be the hours spent in enjoyments which hard study demands. A student can certainly do better work in his studies for having spent part of his time every week, and if possible every day, on the rink, playing or even watching a hockey game. Secure a rink ticket at the earliest opportunity.

THE defeat of our Hockey Team in New York during the holidays came as a genuine surprise to every McGill man. Our Team, composed largely of veterans of the first class, was expected to win without trouble, but our American friends have evidently learned how to play Canadian hockey, and in team work our men were outclassed. The trip to

New York, though lacking the glory of victory, will in many ways do a great deal for hockey in McGill. The members of our Team were probably over-confident; they certainly underestimated the skill of their opponents, and their defeat will be a lesson for future years. On the invitation of the New York Athletic Club they went to New York with the best interests of McGill at heart, to play two friendly games of Canadian hockey with American teams, and in such a spirit the mere matter of success is immaterial. We may be sure that our players fought to the last, and that the defeat suffered by the crimson and white was an honourable one, especially when we consider that the opposing teams—New York Athletic Club and all New York—are the strongest in the United States at the present time. Students who are inclined to censure the players, and who in the face of defeat immediately withdraw their support from our teams, evidently believing that victory is primary and clean honest sport secondary, should not forget that the men had no team practice, in fact, no practice whatever, previous to their first match. In individual playing they surpassed their opponents, but owing to never having played together they lacked combination. However, we have no cause to grumble; the Team was undoubtedly the best McGill could produce, but whether or not the men were in the best possible condition is another question.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, speaking recently with reference to his decision to give money to establish a Scientific College at Birmingham, paid a tribute to McGill which should be very gratifying to the chief benefactor of the Scientific department, Sir William McDonald. To a representative of the *London Daily News* Mr. Carnegie said:—

“I believe that the continuance of Great Britain as one of the principal manufacturing nations, will not be secured by having a greater number of her people learning the dead languages of dead nations dwelling altogether in the

past, but by a larger percentage of her young men becoming experts in various branches of science and being taught to be scientific managers of her industries, displacing the rule-of-thumb managers. Therefore, while I cannot give money to advance classical studies, because I believe they have sufficient support, I did feel that I could give money to Birmingham for a Scientific College, modelled after the best American, or rather Canadian, example. For the foremost Scientific College in the world is to be found in Montreal. It is not a question whether scientific education or a study of the humanities develops the highest type of man. It is a question what type of a man is now needed to keep England abreast of her competitors.”

The statement that the foremost Scientific College in the world is to be found in Montreal, coming from one who is certainly well qualified to speak on such a subject, must be a source of pride, not only to every McGill man, but to all who are interested in the progress and the industrial future of Canada.

ALL arrangements in connection with the University dinner have been completed and the success of the affair is assured. From present indications the function is to be on a much larger and more extended scale than heretofore.

Representative men from all the large American Universities have signified their intention of being present, and speeches will be delivered by the leaders of thought in Canada and the United States. The dinner will be held in the Windsor Hotel on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The price of tickets will be, Graduates, \$4.00; Undergraduates, \$2.50. Tickets may be had from the following.—

Miss B. Marcuse.....	R. V. C.
R. H. Gillean.....	Science.
H. Ross	Med.
G. W. Grier.....	Arts.
H. Mackay.....	Law.
G. Humphrey.....	Vet. Sc.

Athletic Notes.

HOCKEY.

MCGILL VS. NEW YORK.

During the holidays McGill Hockey team journeyed to New York, where they played two games—one with the New York Athletic Club team and one with a picked team—All New York. The McGill men, though putting up a splendid fight, were defeated in both games after very close contests. There is no denying the fact that the majority of the students expected a victory for McGill, but, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the New York men, owing to their better training and longer practice, were able to win. The McGill men had not been on the ice this season previous to their first game in New York, and were consequently far from being in first-class condition. They also lacked combination play, though surpassing their opponents in individual work. Lack of practice was noticeable at all stages of the game and in the playing of each man, especially the goal-keeper. They, nevertheless, put up a remarkable fight, and have nothing to be ashamed of.

The score in the first game played on Friday, Dec. 29, was New York Athletic Club, 3; McGill, 3. The Captains decided to play the game out, with the result that New York scored the first goal, thus winning the game. In the second game played on Saturday, Dec. 30, the final score was: All New York, 10; McGill, 6.

McGill team was as follows:—Goal, Wilson; point, Yuile; cov. point, Drinkwater; forwards, Brannen, Trihey, Howard (Capt.), Montgomery. Substitutes: Ness, Belanger and Mussen.

The McGill men speak well of the treatment they received from their opponents during their stay in New York.

McGill juniors were defeated by Victoria juniors Tuesday night—score: Victoria, 8; McGill 0. During the first few minutes of the game honors were almost even, but, in the remaining time, the Vics by clever combination work shot five goals in quick succession. The first half ended with the score standing Vics 5, McGill 0.

In the second half the Vics shot three goals, while McGill again failed to score. The game was devoid of interest; the McGill men lacked combination, and were not in condition to play a hard game. The forwards, especially Molson and Grier, did well in individual work, but there was a marked lack of team work, while the defence was particularly weak.

The McGill team was: goal, Forster; point, St. George; cover point, Savage (Capt.); forwards, Molson, Grier, Rowell, Meldrum.

McGill (Intermediate) plays Shamrocks (Intermediate) Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There should be a large attendance of students to encourage the players.

Contributions.

GOOD WISHES.

"Good Wishes"—I, this New Year's-tide,
Have volumes to be said beside,
So much my ardent thought inspires,
Of love, and hope, and fond desires
(I may deserve a mild rebuff),
And yet have not said half enough.

"Good Wishes"—True, 'twas said before,
By repetition wishing more,
A good wish in a song or speech
Is a good gift all hearts to reach;
So I need make no more defence,
But with "good wishes" I commence.

"Good Wishes"—Yet my pen delays,
Halts strangely here these New Year's days,
A little worn perhaps my lute,
But the heart music, not yet mute,
Utters alike to all my friends,
"Good Wishes"—So begins and ends.

H. M.

THE PRESENT CENTURY IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

One who gives even a cursory reading to the systems of medicine and surgery in vogue during the eighteenth century, although he may have no greater knowledge of modern methods than an ordinary layman, still cannot but note vast fundamental differences between the metaphysical methods of that century and the science of our own day.

A patient suffering from a knife wound received professional treatment from a physician in good standing, when the wound was bound up with no attempt at scientific cleanliness, and the knife with which the wound had been inflicted was anointed with mysterious salve. It is, however, but fair to say that there were some who doubted the efficacy of the salve. If the wound did not suppurate, it was not considered to be progressing favourably, but the treatment given was sufficient guarantee of its doing well in this respect.

The horrors of an amputation can possibly only

be described by one who has undergone such an operation without anæsthetic or aseptic precautions.

The use of boiling tar, however, to stop bleeding, must have served to some extent as antiseptic treatment.

Compare such treatment with that given to the ordinary out patient of a modern hospital, and we cannot but congratulate ourselves that we are

"The heirs of all the ages
In the foremost files of time."

As we hear of the long-continued, weary and often fruitless experiments, the careful study and descriptions of symptoms under many dangers and the difficulties of a new field, the bold promulgation of truth often against the strenuous opposition of contemporary physicians and a superstitious public, we mentally doff our hats, and with the modern world applaud the efforts and the men who made them. It is to them that we owe the present comparative excellence of professional knowledge and methods.

It would, of course, be utterly beyond the scope of this article to attempt mentioning all the men worthy of notice, and refer briefly to their work, so a short account shall be given of those men whose discoveries may be said to mark the chapters in the history of medicine of the present century.

In 1808 Jean Nicolas Corvisart, physician to Napoleon I., published a work dealing with percussion as a method of diagnosing disease. As early as 1761 a German investigator, Avenbrugger, had published his discovery of a new method of investigating the condition of the thoracic and abdominal contents by tapping with the finger upon the wall and forming opinions from the note given forth. No attention whatever was paid to his discovery by the profession at large. The time was not yet ripe. It seems, however, that it was translated into French by a physician named Chassagne in 1770. Corvisart translated and published the work in 1808, with copious comments of his own upon it. In the preface he says that, although he began his medical studies soon after Avenbrugger's work was first translated into French, he never in his whole course heard the name of Avenbrugger or his discovery mentioned.

The recent discoveries of pathological anatomy had made the lack of adequate methods of diagnosis keenly felt, and so when Corvisart published his work the new method was at once seized as a very desirable addition to professional knowledge.

Corvisart, in his practice, frequently made use of immediate auscultation by pressing his ear close to the patient's chest to judge of the movements of the heart when they could not be readily felt with the hand. He taught this method to his pupils, among whom was Laennec. It was not until 1828 that mediate percussion was introduced, when Pirory or Pirory (I find the name spelled both ways) used the "pleximeter," a disc of ivory pressed against the chest, upon which to strike the finger. Later, other physicians used the finger in place of the ivory disc as a method less disturbing to the patient.

While a student, Theophile Laennec had learned from Corvisart the art of immediate auscultation, and used it in his practice. This method, however, did not render the sounds very distinct, especially in fat people.

In 1816 he was consulted by a young woman, whose case presented all the general symptoms of heart disease. Laennec resolved to make use of a well known acoustic phenomenon, namely—that a very faint sound at one end of a hollow cylinder is heard very distinctly at the other. He made a cylinder of paper, placed one end against the precordial region and his ear to the other, and heard the heart beats with a sharpness and distinctness never experienced before. He at once recognized the importance of his discovery, not only for the investigation of heart disease, but also for the lungs, etc. For the next three years, at the Necker Hospital, Laennec studied diseases of the heart and lungs, and in 1819 published his work, "A Treatise on Mediate Auscultation," comprising a description of the stethoscope and its use, and a valuable record of his work. He had, meanwhile, improved his simple cylinder by substituting wood for paper, and later by adding a bi-auricular arrangement, and later still the principle of the telephone was introduced. He called it the stethoscope, as that seemed to best express its chief use.

From the early days down through the century there stretches a long line of experimental physiologists. So numerous are they and diffuse that it is almost impossible to tell who were the chief. As a result of their work, however, came a new system of therapeutics; nature was to be aided to resist disease, and such heroic measures as blood-letting were not to be used indiscriminately.

So by the early thirties of this century scientific methods had obtained a strong and sure footing in medical practice.

It is now a well-known fact that itch is caused by a microscopic insect which burrows into the skin, and is an easily-cured disease. In the first part of the century, however, its cause was absolutely unknown to the medical profession, and it was considered incurable.

In 1834 there came to Paris a Polish youth, Renucci by name, to study medicine. In the country districts of his native land he had frequently seen peasant women root out the cause of itch with a needle and cure the disease. He told this to his master, Alibert, who after a short investigation became convinced of the truth and importance of the discovery, and made it public. This discovery was more than that of the cause of itch; it illustrated the fact that a very common disease may be caused by an animal parasite of microscopic size.

In 1833 an English student of anatomy found in a human subject a number of little specks which excited his curiosity, and he showed them to his master, Richard Owen. Owen found them to be the cocoon of an insect which he named *Trichina Spiralis*. In 1847 an American physician examining some diseased pork found these same cocoons present. Ten years later Virchow and other German investigators proved that these cocoons got into the human system through the eating of pork, and there caused a disease now called *Trichinosis*, but formerly mistaken for typhoid fever and various other diseases.

These discoveries had the immediate effect of directing the attention of investigators to the subject of parasites, a subject now rendered capable of the

fullest investigation through the recent improvement of the microscope to a state of comparative perfection.

Such men as Henle, Kolliker, Remak and many others fill the next ten years or so with a series of the most brilliant microscopic discoveries.

In 1839 a German found that vegetable micro-organisms could also cause disease. Favus, a scalp disease, was the particular subject of his investigation.

In 1844 Dr. Wells, of Hartford, Conn., had a tooth painlessly extracted while under the influence of nitrous oxide.

He told a friend of his, Dr. Morton, of Boston, of the discovery, but did nothing further. In the course of the next two years Morton tried a number of experiments, and finally found sulphuric ether to answer the purpose very well. He persuaded Dr. Warren, of the Boston Hospital, to use the drug in an operation for removal of a fatty tumour, and the operation was rendered painless.

Fast as steam could carry the news it was carried to England, where it was a complete surprise. For, although some method of making operations less painful had long been desired and sought, yet such had been the utter futility of the search that, at the very time that the news of the discovery was on its way to England, Sir Benjamin Brodie, the eminent English surgeon, is said to have publicly expressed his opinion that surgical operations must ever remain the slow and agonizing torture they then were.

Anæsthesia, as the new method was called by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, at once came into general use. It experienced some opposition, as all reforms and innovations do. Some surgeons considered that pain was beneficial to the patient, while throughout the length and breadth of the land some theologians thundered against the sacrilege of doing away with God-given pain.

In 1774 Priestly discovered oxygen. In the early part of this century Appert brought the now well-known art of canning fruit to a high degree of usefulness.

These two facts form the foundation of a long series of investigations and many important discoveries. Gay-Lussac thought and experimented upon this method of Appert's. He introduced clean, ripe grapes into a Torricellian vacuum, broke them there by shaking the mercury, but they did not ferment. When a bubble of air was admitted, however, fermentation took place. So he came to the conclusion that the oxygen of the air caused fermentation.

In 1836 Schultze, and in 1837 Schwann, working separately, proved conclusively that oxygen was not the cause. They passed air through strong sulphuric acid, and in another instance through a superheated tube, and this air did not set up fermentation, although the oxygen was unchanged. In the same year Schwann and his contemporary, Latour, also working separately, discovered, or rather re-discovered, the micro-organism of yeast. It had been discovered by a Dutchman as early as 1680, but seems to have been forgotten.

These two investigators, Latour and Schwann, came to hold that the yeast cell was the cause of alcoholic fermentation. Two years later, however, Liebig, the great German chemist, gave out his

theory that the occurrence of the yeast cell was only incidental and not in any way causal to the process, and fermentation was not a vitalistic phenomenon. He held that fermentation was merely due to the breaking down of unstable complex molecules. He ridiculed the vitalistic theory to such an extent that investigation along that line was effectually stopped for some years.

In 1854 Schroeder and Dusch showed that air passed through plugs of cotton wool is impotent as regards causing fermentation. In that same year there came into the arena a man who may probably be called the greatest investigator of modern times. Pasteur was eminently fitted for such work. He was a chemist long accustomed to the strictest accuracy in his methods, and skilled in the technique of experimentation. He also had a boundless enthusiasm, and a tenacity that held all the ground he ever gained. For three years he worked on the subject of fermentation, and when in 1857 he spoke it was with a voice of authority that settled the question. He said that all fermentations, such as alcoholic, lactic, butyric, acetic are caused by living micro-organisms, and cannot take place without them, and putrefactions are merely evil smelling fermentations.

This discussion does not bear directly on animal disease, but gave a great impetus to the study of micro-organisms and the part they play in disease.

In 1850 Pollander and Devaine noticed multitudes of bacteria in the blood of certain animals that died of anthrax. They performed a series of experimental inoculations, and proved that these bacteria were the true and only cause of the disease.

Koch, of Germany, corroborated their experiments, but still the world was unconvinced. Pasteur took up the investigation in 1876, and the next year came out with a report of experiments that settled all doubts,—and the mystery of infection was known. Antisepsis came as a direct outgrowth of Pasteur's work on fermentation. In 1860 Lister came to think that, since the putrefaction of dead substances was due to bacteria, the same must hold for living tissues, and, if the bacteria could be prevented from coming in contact with the cut surface, much of the danger of surgical operations would be eliminated. He experimented with drugs to kill the bacteria without injury to the patient, and his success with carbolic acid is well known.

His discovery, however, was received for some time with indifference, but gradually took its place as one of the greatest practical discoveries of the century.

Following in the footsteps of Edward Jenner, in the early part of the last decade, Pasteur introduced vaccination with "attenuated virus" as a protection against diseases. In 1885 he applied it to hydrophobia with marked success. The virus was at first attenuated by cultivation in artificial media exposed to the air. Later it was inoculated into living animals, and when these were killed their spinal cords were found rich in virus. This was got in varying strengths by macerating the cords at varying degrees of dryness, the drier the specimen, the weaker the virus.

Serum therapy was a development of protective vaccination, and based upon the fact that certain an

imals are immune to certain specific poisons. Later it was found that immunity could be conferred, and it was more advantageous to use serum obtained from such animals. In the early part of the present decade Roux, of Paris, reported results of his experiments. A dog is immune to infection by the bacillus of tuberculosis, while a rabbit is not. If a rabbit be inoculated with a culture of tubercle bacillus, the evolution of tuberculosis can be arrested by injecting dog's blood, if the culture be not too virulent. If the culture be very virulent, tuberculosis is only delayed. The effective substances in the dog's blood are in the serum, but are unknown. They are now considered to act as a stimulant to the body tissues, which now give off anti-toxic substances to neutralize the toxins of the bacteria. Now, immunity is conferred upon the horse by series of inoculations with small amounts of a culture, and his serum is used medicinally. The last discovery I shall speak of is that of the X rays by Rontgen, of Wurzburg, in 1895. In 1869 Hittorf, while passing an induction current through a vacuum-tube, discovered the Cathode rays. Crookes, of London, greatly improved the tube, and obtained a vacuum so perfect that there remained in the tube but one millionth of an atmosphere. He also found that there is a fluorescence when an interrupted current of high potential is sent through such vacuum. In a Crookes' tube, the positive electrode being placed at any point, the current from the negative electrode goes directly to the wall of the tube opposite the negative and not to the positive. Rontgen while making a study of Cathode rays in the Crookes' tube, discovered the energy which he named X-rays, because of its uncertain character. The X-rays are invisible, and cannot be deflected, reflected, refracted or concentrated. They have a great power of penetration, and pass through water, wood, leather, cloth, paper and flesh very readily. Bone transmits them less easily. An ordinary dry photographic plate is sensitive to the rays, and if the rays are intercepted by a body not readily permeable which is placed between the Crookes' tube and the plate, a shadow is cast and a picture of the shadow is formed upon the plate. The rays cause fluorescence in certain substances as tungstate of calcium. If a body more or less resistant to the rays is placed between the tube and a screen of such material, the body casts a shadow on the screen, and the portion of the screen free from shadow glows with fluorescence. So the X-rays enable the surgeon to see beneath the skin, and often affords valuable evidence regarding the condition of bones or location of a foreign body.

A REVERIE

If the groves were God's first temples, what a sanctuary this new land must have been some 300 years ago, when the entire continent to all intents and purposes was one great forest. But, as every year sees the destruction of many miles of this open air temple, thanks to the lumberman's axe, the settler's fire and the steady march of civilization, which must needs destroy all that is grand and beautiful in Nature before it begins to read its own feeble mutation on the ruins she has made and as this process of destruction bids fair to soon obliterate any woods worthy of the name in southern Quebec and Ontario, it would be well to examine one of these primeval structures before, like the buffalo, they become a tale of the past associated with old colo-

nial days, Indians, massacres and uncivilized warfare. No park designed by human brain, be it ever so skillfully constructed, can impress on the mind that feeling of solemnity and of solitude that the old forest, grand even in its desolation and confusion, conveys.

As we approach a wood the feeling of awe that all great structures produce comes over us; the trees cast their long shadows far out into the clearing, and the wind bears out to us that warm, damp, but not unpleasant air that the woods always have; as we step within the line of shade cast by the trees, it seems as if we stepped from one world into another; from the world of open crisp air and distinct clear-cut sounds into a land where the air is heavy with the odour of spruce and hemlock, and where every sound, from the drone of the sleepy insects, to the rustle of the leaves, is subdued and distinct. As we approach nearer, the interior, which before was one dark mass, becomes more distinct, and we can distinguish the trunks of the individual trees which, standing shoulder to shoulder with branches locked together overhead, keep guard over the bodies of their ancestors which lie at their feet, and protect the young trees from the wind and sun without, unmindful, like too many human parents, that by their over careful protection they are shutting them out from the healthful influences of the outside world, and are causing them to grow up slim, weak bits of life totally unfit to face the exposure that must inevitably follow their own downfall. And the poor young trees, eager to get a taste of the outside light which their parents so carefully deny them, push themselves upward as fast as Nature will permit, and often so bend and deform themselves in trying to find a crevice in the leafy roof that they are maimed for life, and present but a sorry appearance when compared with the sturdier trees of the open.

Arrived within this great temple, an instinctive feeling of awe comes over us, which increases as we proceed along the bank of a sluggish stream that flows through the wood where the branches of the hemlocks shut out the sun and produce that half-light which is neither day nor night, and yet which is both.

At the foot of one of the hemlocks near our path we see the most interesting of forest flowers—the moccasin plant; standing alone with its pink flower daintily balanced at the end of a slender stem, it presents a weird picture, the bright pink forming a startling contrast in the half-light against the dark trunks of the trees. The flower is a perfectly shaped moccasin, but this is not the only feature that reminds us of that departed race which once called these forests its own. For it, civilization means destruction just as it meant destruction to them. It cannot be made to live on a field that the plow has once turned, and the superstitious even say that a white man's breath blights and kills it, so timid and delicate is its nature.

The wind may break but cannot bend that slender stem, and it is only in the wildest and most unfrequented spots that it obtains its fullest beauty.

Could the race that civilization could not civilize, whose customs religion could not change, whose fierce natures the white man could not bend, have found a better emblem?

A short walk brings us out of the twilight and

shade of the deeper wood into a more open spot where the river widens and where the hemlock needles are exchanged for a firmer turf. Through a gap in the trees we catch a glimpse of a mountain lake, whose restless surface contrasts with the glassy stillness of the stream. As we look from the log on which we have seated ourselves, across this band of water we see a tangle of trees on the other side as dense as that from which we have just emerged. The sun beats down with a warmth that is almost oppressive, a feeling of drowsiness steals over us, the hum of the insects is becoming more indistinct and imperceptible, we drift into that state where, without wholly losing consciousness, we see sights that no waking person ever saw and hear sounds that none but we can hear; and, half asleep as we are, we seem to drift with no distinct change, no perceptible motion to the Florida of the past, and we hear the tramp of feet not clear-cut and distinct, but a tramp which comes and goes, always indistinct, always blended with other sounds, and which seems to cease when we listen for it most and which is loudest when we heed it least. And now we see the cause, for down from the dark wood opposite there marches, or seems to march, a body of Spanish soldiers of long ago. Their armour is soiled and broken, and they walk like men who have suffered many hardships. On many of their bronzed, hardened faces deep scars are visible, and to more than one a fresh wound gives a ghastly look. Their leader—a man well on in years—has on his face that expression of despair which only comes when all earthly hope is gone; he glances around him with the hunted look that men and beasts alike wear when they know that an implacable enemy is dogging their steps. He glances at the sky and puts his hand to his head as if to ward off the rays of the burning sun, then wearily resumes his march, his men silently following; and, as they disappear in the shadows of the wood, we know that we have seen De Soto and the last of his faithful companions who left their pleasant Spanish homes some 400 years ago, never to return.

But scarcely has the sound of their footsteps died away when we are back in Canada; not Canada as it is to-day, but the Canada of 300 years ago, and far up the stream we hear the dip of paddles which we know is drawing nearer, though in our dream it gets no louder, no more distinct. Around a bend in the stream appears a small fleet of canoes, in the foremost of which is seated a man, whose calm face we recognize as that of S. D. Champlain, the first Governor of New France.

His eyes, fixed eagerly ahead, take in every detail of the bank, and rest impatiently on the spot where a curve in the stream hides what is beyond. No word passes between him and his Indian companions, who bend to their task with untiring energy, but we notice that their paddles make no splash, no sound,—we know that the paddle is dipped, and that is all. But, even as we notice this, the little fleet has swept past us around the bend, and we see it no more.

Among the trees on the opposite bank dark forms are in motion, figures which gather as if for an attack, which rush forward against some unseen object, but which invariably fall back in confusion. Many times

they are repulsed, but at last they unite in a more sustained assault; there is a feeble cheer, so weak we can scarcely hear it, the sounds of a desperate conflict, a crash, a yell of savage triumph, the groans of dying men. Then all is still, and we know that Dollard and his band of heroes have gone to their last account.

The sun is sinking low and the woods are so dark that we can scarcely distinguish a file of ragged men who are moving past with the light, stealthy tread of skilled frontiersmen, but even the gathering darkness cannot hide the grim determination on faces from which every gentler expression, every kindlier look, has been effaced.

For they are men who have borne a sorrow that time can not heal, who have seen death in his worst form; fathers who, returning from an enforced absence, found their families murdered, their homes destroyed, and who, standing on the ruins of what was once a happy village, vowed a life-long vengeance on their cowardly foes, and who kept their vow so well that their enemies shrunk from their unceasing attacks, and grew to think that they were aided by a power that was more than human, for they are Roger's Rangers, the terror of the French border, the heroes of many an unrecorded fight.

But they too have past, and the night air with the gathering darkness rouses us from the half sleep into which we have fallen, rouses but does not fully wake us, for, as we hurry back along the forest path, where the trees cast their long shadows in weird forms, we ask ourselves if it is not possible for the great men of the past to come back at times to the scenes of their earthly triumphs and rehearse anew the great moments of their lives.

And again we seem to be walking in the midst of an invisible multitude, whose unseen forms move about us on every side, whose noiseless footsteps we feel but cannot hear, and for us every darker shadow assumes a well-known form, and every louder sound has a meaning that is ours alone; and not until we are well out of the wood do we feel we have left the land of unreality that lies within its shadow, and are again in the world of the present.

LIEUTENANT LISMAHAGO.

A bit of Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker" done into Verse

By H. M.

Of ancient bards to sing in praise
Of heroes is the way—go,
But I will sing the life and times
Of Lieutenant Lis-mahago.

In Scotland's bleak and northern clime
His life he did begin it,
But, though he loved his native land,
He didn't stop long in it.

But he set sail under Admiral Hawke
With the wind in a stormy quarter,
And when the ship was under weigh
He thought it was under water.

And when arrived in Ameri-kay,
To gratify a penchant
He wore a sword, 'twas four feet long,
For glory, and a pension.

One day as they were firing shots
 At a target on the turf, he
 Was taken by the Pot-a-wots
 Along with Ensign Murphy.

But Murphy dodged behind some trees,
 So fleet that they well nigh lost him,
 These funny Pot-a-Wot-a mices,
 They thought they'd better roast him.

And when the Chief, who was head-cook,
 Was curing him on the turf, he
 Said: "We are not the only ones
 "Who are fond of a roasted Murphy."

But for Lismahago a different fate,
 For, instead of getting a roaster,
 He was declared the bridegroom elate
 Of the lovely squaw, Squinkinkoosta.

Her hair was woven with human bones,
 Her eyebrows green and yellow,
 Her cheeks were red, and her nose was blue,
 And her lips the colour of tallow.

Her ear-rings were of hickory thorn,
 Of the size and shape of drum-sticks,
 And wampum her bracelets did adore,
 The gift of her father, Rumrix.

He lived for two years so happy, and more,
 Along with his squaw dear,
 When she fell sick after a very long ride,
 And died of a surfeit of raw bear.

But she left him a hatchet, and two Scotch mulls,
 And a piccaninny's rattle,
 And a breakfast service made of skulls
 That her father had taken in battle.

And so you see, his early life,
 Though humble he did begin it,
 He found he was the *left-tenant*
 Of a wigwam and everything in it.

Societies.

CANADIAN SOCIETY C. E.

Students who are members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers will be enabled to take advantages of the Society's excursion to Boston on January 31.

The ticket, costing twenty-five dollars, includes railway and sleeping car tickets, ordinary hotel expenses from the evening of Jan. 31st to Feb. 3rd inclusive, the Annual Dinner (without wines), and all excursions in Boston under the direction of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers.

Exclusive of hotel expenses, the price is \$12.50. The number of members on the excursion will be limited to seventy, preference being given to those desiring \$25.00 tickets.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. wishes professors and students a Happy New Year.

The past year in the history of the Association has been one of encouraging success in many particulars. The membership is in advance of the previous year, and the Membership Committee ask the co-operation of every well-wisher to realize their watch word, "Twice the membership of last year."

The Sunday afternoon meetings have been very interesting, and the speakers for the new year will keep up the high standard of the past. Next Sunday, at three o'clock, Mr. Tory will deliver the opening address of the term.

On Saturday evening the popular At Homes will be resumed. All the students are cordially invited.

During the holidays several ladies gave receptions to our members, which were thoroughly enjoyed by all the boys.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, Jan. 12th:—Undergraduates' Literary Society, Arts Building, 8 p. m.
 Medical Society, Medical Building,
 Papers—Folklore in Medicine,
 Charlton '00.
 Sporozoon Theory in Malignant
 Neoplasm, Russell '01.
 The effects of Athletics in the
 General System, Ames '02.
 Medical Students Bible Class, 7
 p. m.

Saturday, Jan. 13th:—Y.M.C.A. Weekly Social, 8 p.m.
 Hockey. McGill vs. Shamrock
 (Intermediate), Arena Rink, 4
 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 14th:—Gospel Meeting Y.M.C.A., 3 p.m.
 Addressed by Prof. Tory.

Monday, Jan. 15th:—Delta Sigma Society, R.V. C., 5 p.m.
 Arts Students Bible Class, 7 p.m.
 Applied Science Society. Paper
 on "Cold Storage Plants," by
 F. H. White, B.Sc., in Engineer-
 ing Building at 8 p.m.
 Meeting of Engineering Building
 Committee.
 Meeting of Chemistry and Mining
 Building Committee.

Tuesday, Jan. 16th:—Meeting of Editorial Board of Out-look, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 17th:—Royal Victoria College Y.W.C.A., 4 p.m.

Class Reports.

ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The winter vacation is now at an end, and again we return to our *Alma Mater* with glad countenances. "Happy New Year" resounds through our halls, and in groups we relate the kindnesses received during the past weeks. We who remained in Montreal had the best of it we think, though we did miss the plum pudding under the parental roof. There might be many tales told of walks and talks, theatre parties and the like, which do not conduce to doing much real work, but we will not tell them.

Miss MacLean has returned from Chicago, where she spent the winter vacation, and Miss Cameron from a visit to relatives in New York.

Miss Brooks (1900), now of Dunham Ladies' College, paid us a visit during the vacation.

There are several more residents in the R. V. C. this half of the session. We hope the dormitories will soon all be occupied.

In Pedagogy we are told that we buy "collars for our neck." What connection please?

There is every need that we should have a meeting of the Four Years when it is called for; important business is to be considered.

ARTS.

1900.

Our last half year in College has begun, but we haven't made any good resolutions, and we don't intend to do more work this term than last; we're above all that. In fact, R-d-r-d has declared his intention of loafing harder than ever before.

At a meeting of the Year held since last issue. Mr. C. C. Ferguson was enthusiastically elected as Valedictorian for Arts. Of course, his speech will be a literary treat, but Fergy boy must croak a little louder when he mounts the roost than his habit is to do, or we will fail to hear him.

Cy. reports handsome treatment at the Toronto Varsity dinner, but complains that it was quite a tectotal affair. However, he succeeded in getting gloriously full on softs.

Class news is at a premium, as none of our mascots have done anything out of the normal. Gin has been gloating over Salmon's Four Dimensions for the last three weeks; Kork has been laying low, and Yacob has been breaking pipes and collecting silverware. They all expect to leave shortly for the Transvaal.

One dollar due for the *OUTLOOK* would be very welcome from each of twelve members of the Year.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to all of us during the past few weeks to see "Tom" working on the rink; it is really a pleasant sight; he tends

to get out of condition in summer time; several witnesses have been sworn in, and all declare they never saw him actively engaged before.

1901.

The New Year is the season for good resolutions, so it will not be out of place to throw out a few suggestions to the Freshmen—many have lifted up their voices unto me saying "behold the nerve of the Freshmen; verily, they should be reprov'd." But I pitied them in their ignorance, for I knew that even as the Patuan goeth to a dinner party in a loin-cloth and a smile and blusheth not, for he knoweth not that he is unseemly, so the Freshman committeth many follies and blusheth not, for he thinketh he is funny. But I, perceiving latent sparks of intelligence in members of that year, do purpose to lay down certain rules that seeing what is proper they may improve; and indecision holdeth me as to what muse I shall take, but I think I shall take Callow Hope—the muse of Epic poetry.

RULES TO GUIDE FRESHMEN.

One brushes one's hair in the morning,
And washes before each meal,
That neat and clean,
Whenever seen,
One's face and hands may feel.

One says "Sir" to one's betters,
And knows that better kind,
Nor on before,
Stalks through a door,
When a lady crawls behind.

One generally wears a collar
When one goes to a matinee,
Nor is it better
To wear a sweater
Even for every-day.

To "gas" where the rules say silence,
To "scrap" where they say "no noise,"
Whatever you think,
It's near the brink
Of the conduct of little boys.

Four are the years of the Student;
The Freshman is least of all,
And if he tries
To attain the skies
He may duplicate Satan's fall.

It is better for you to be better,
Though you think you were good before,
Than in your pride
To put aside
The advice I lay at your door.

Many respect a junior.
Fewer respect a Soph.,
But respect is due
To very few
Who think that they know enough.

So Freshmen, list to my reproof,
A reproof that is kindly meant,
And perhaps you may
(Though not in a day)
Improve your natural bent.

ENVOL.

And Oh! Freshmen, I beseech you,
By all you hold good and true,
Where'er your follies may lead you,
Whatever your passions may do,

Remember your humble station,
Remember your low estate,
And in being truly lowly
You will grow to be truly great.

Places for nervous persons
Are scattered all over the map,
But the place for the "nervy" person,
Is under the College tap.

SCIENCE.

1901.

The beginning of the end.

Juniors were few and far between at the opening lectures last Friday. They don't seem to be any too anxious to take up the Science man's burden.

Have you seen the picture of our star football team. The Prince looms up in the front row as large as life and (we regret to say) twice as natural.

Spud's careworn expression is deepening day by day, and may even beat Nap's one of these days. The way of the editor is hard.

1902.

The same to you and many of them.

We had a most interesting lecture on "Calculus" last Friday morning. May they always be as nice!

Wonders will never cease! Our bearded lady has lost her beard, and we are left in bitter sorrow. But there is hope. Another is coming to the rescue, and we may yet regain our lost position. A real Irish bearded lady. How does that sound?

What's the matter with Professor Chandler! He's all right, but his exams are all wrong. Jack C—'s marks have the equation $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$. Not bad for him.

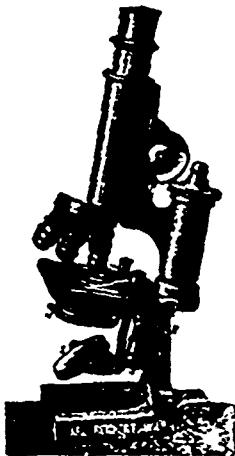
Kittie has received a new commission. He now finds the Crystal much ahead of the Lachine road. We wonder who led the game. Did he go, or was he sent?

Oh that tired feeling! How it comes back to us with tenfold force after our brief sojourn in the land of Turkey and Plum Pudding! Three months' hard labour is the penalty imposed upon us for our ignorance, and there is not even the prospect of short time on good conduct. But it is best so. Almost anyone can stand hard work for three months, but who could stand Xmas fare for that length of time?

Not everyone is as lucky as Mr. Corless. We extend to him our congratulations and hope that he may long enjoy a similar pleasure.

Jumbo is recovering his usual spirits once more, and his accustomed smile again mantles his face. "Little boys' heart grieves soon heal."

Talk about your absent-minded beggars; our Eric takes the cake. A few days ago he found a book in his room, and as it seemed strange to him he made diligent search for the owner, but no owner could he find. Now it happened that the book was a second-hand one, and had its original owner's name inside, and at last in despair Eric went to him and asked him to whom he had sold the book. The reply somewhat staggered him. The book was his own. It looks suspicious Eric. Remember the exam. next spring.



PATERSON & FOSTER

SOLE AGENTS
FOR

REICHERT'S MICROSCOPES

Acknowledged to be
the best line in the
Dominion.

Used in McGill College and Bacteriological Laboratories of the Royal Victoria
and Montreal General Hospitals.

STAINS AND ACCESSORIES IN STOCK

Dissecting Cases, Skeletons, Skulls, Stethoscopes, Thermometers

AND ALL STUDENTS' REQUIREMENTS

Get our Quotations

21 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL

Who'll Win the Trophy ?

— We cannot tell — but we know it will be worth winning if it is purchased from the selection we are showing in either sterling or plate.

OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS GENUINE,
HONEST GOODS CAN BE SOLD FOR.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

A. J. WHIMBEY, Manager for Canada

1794 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL

1807 = MAIN = 1807

Is the Telephone number to
call up when you want your
Laundry done in best style.



The Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd.

589 DORCHESTER ST.

J. W. HUGHES

2 St. Antoine Street

The Practical Sanitarian

ANTISEPTIC-PLUMBING, VENTILATING
HEATING GAS FITTING.

Telephones { Main 548
Uptown 702
Westmount, 501

Bell Telephone 1210.

ROBINSON & CO.

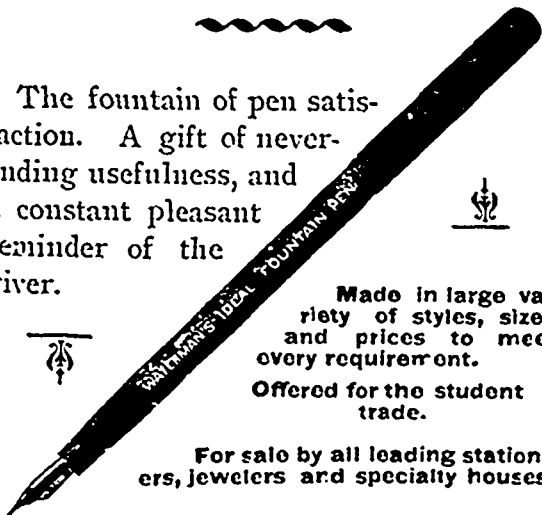
CONFECTIONERS

2653 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Fancy Cakes a specialty.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The fountain of pen satisfaction. A gift of never-ending usefulness, and a constant pleasant reminder of the giver.



Made in large variety of styles, sizes and prices to meet every requirement.

Offered for the student trade.

For sale by all leading stationers, jewelers and specialty houses.

L. E. WATERMAN CO.,

Largest Fountain Pen Manufacturers in the world.

155-157 Broadway, New York

DO YOU WANT TO GIVE

YOUR SON

A Profession?
A Start in Business?
A Farm?

YOUR DAUGHTER

A First-rate Education?
A Dowry?
A Home of her own?

IF SO, take out Childrens' Endowments for them in

The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co'y.

CEO. COODERHAM, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing-Director.

MONTREAL OFFICE : 260 St. James St. - E. W. WILSON, Manager.

WONDERED HOW THEY GOT THERE.

He had been elected member for his native county, and had come up to the Metropolis to take his seat in the House of Commons. He was a modest, retiring individual, and felt quite overawed as he stood diffidently in the lobby among a throng of the ordinary members.

"Well, Mr. Gottin," said one of the legislators near him, "and what are your impressions of the House?"

"To tell you the truth," replied the new member in some confusion, "I wonder how I got here."

A week afterwards he made a brilliant speech which astonished them, and the same member button-holed him again after the debate.

"What are your impressions of the House now?" was the question. "Getting to know us, eh?"

"Yes," quietly replied Mr. Gottin, "and now I wonder how you all got here."

He was not asked about his impressions after that.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A PRISONER OF WAR.

Nearly thirty years ago, while taking part in the first army manoeuvres at Aldershot, a battalion of the line succeeded in playing the 10th Hussars, in which the Prince of Wales was then serving, out of action.

Great was the amusement of his

LOW PRICE

HIGH QUALITY

DROP LIGHTS \$1.25

INCLUDING MOHAIR TUBING

Have your Light on your Desk.

AUER LIGHT CO.

1682 NOTRE DAME 1684
Phone Main 1773.

GARTH & CO.,

Established
1828

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS
Hot Water and Steam Engineers, Plumbers



Manufacturers of.....

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, Fire and Water Department Supplies, Brass and Copper Castings

Importers of.....

SANITARY
Earthenware

and.....

LAVATORY
FITTINGS

536 TO 542 CRAIG ST. AND 2229 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Iron Foundry: Corner Maisonneuve and Lagauchetiere Sts.

Royal Highness on being, as a prisoner of war, quite unmercifully chaffed by the soldiers of the Queen who had captured him.

At the end of the day's operations the Prince, together with his gallant sabreurs, was permitted to leave the hostile camp with all the honours of war.

THE CAPTAIN'S SENTIMENT.

"We'd had a brush with the enemy," said the American cavalry sergeant, "and had driven them out of the woods, when we caught sight of a warrior working in on our left flank. Three or four of the boys turned loose on him, and drove him off, but he was soon replaced by two others. They were beaten off, to be replaced by five.

"We couldn't at first make out what they were up to, but, by-and-bye, we discovered that their objective point was a thicket on our front centre. Then it was easy to conclude that some warrior of prominence was in that thicket, dead or wounded, and that the object was to carry him off.

"Our captain gave orders to cease firing. He wanted those niggers to understand that D Company had too much honor to fire upon a wounded foe, and too much mercy to shoot down those who would carry him away.

"Welay there and let the enemy dash up with a yell, and tw minutes later, as they rode off with whoops and cheers, we were all shaking with laughter. They were not after a dead or wounded buck, but what they wanted and what they got were two kegs of whisky.

"Our captain didn't catch on until too late. We blazed away, but though we fired away £5 worth of good cartridges, we didn't get near them for laughing."

"It would appear that woman's mission on each is to anney shopkeepers," remarked a provision merchant the other day.



LABATT'S ALE

The most wholesome of Beverages.

AWARDED

10 MEDALS 12 DIPLOMAS

Undoubtedly the Best

MALTO-LABATTINE

For Medicinal and Dietetic use.

CERTIFICATE:—Sample No.-B-2473.

LE MALTO LABATTINE, - London.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have analysed several samples of LE MALTO LABATTINE from London, for Mr. John Labatt, and found that it is a perfectly pure concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt, very rich in Diastase and low in Alcohol.

The TONIC EFFECTS of Le Malto-Labattine are very pronounced. It increases the appetite, and at the same time is also a MOST VALUABLE AID TO DIGESTION; particularly in the case of starchy foods.

For people who are run down, for nursing mothers, for invalids and delicate children, this pure Liquid Extract of Malt is invaluable.

Signed, MILTON L. HENSEY, M. A. Sc. McGill

JOHN LABATT, LONDON, CANADA.

MONTREAL: 127 Delorimier Ave.

"How do you make that out?" asked a friend.

"Well, yesterday a woman called here and asked to sample some cheese. She tasted no less than five different makes, and then coolly said she'd take a quarter of a pound."

"And did you supply her?"

"I simply said: 'My good woman, you've got that already,' and attended to the other customers. I don't think she'll annoy me again."

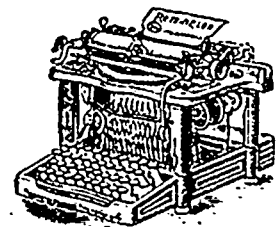
"You used to say I was all the world to you."

"Yes, and since I married you I can appreciate exactly how old man Atlas felt."

"Do you believe the howling a dog is always followed by death?"

"No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman."

The Unit of Value in Typewriters is the REMINGTON Standard



of Excellence.

Everyone knows what it represents—the Best Work with Least Labor, Enduring Service, Unequaled Economy and Convenience. The

Number 6 Model

bears the stamp of Unqualified Public Approval

SPACKMAN & CO.,

119 St. Francois-Xavier St., MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S Royal Mail Steamers.

REGULAR WEEKLY SAILINGS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., and LIVERPOOL, calling at HALIFAX.
From Liverpool From St. John
Nov. 25th SS Lake Huron Dec. 13th
Dec. 2nd SS Montezuma " 20th
" 9th SS Lake Ontario " 27th
" 16th SS Montrosa Jan. 3rd
First Cabin \$40 to \$50 Single, \$80 to \$90 Return
Second " \$32 " \$60,50

Steerage to LIVERPOOL, LONDON or LONDONDERY, \$22.
Fortnightly sailings between Portland Me., and Avonmouth,
Ashanti, Dec. 9th. Montreal Dec. 2nd. York Jan 6th

First Cabin, \$40, Single to Bristol.

BEAVER LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS TO

MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL

From	Steamer	From
Liverpool		Montreal
Sept. 30	Lake Ontario	Oct. 18
Oct. 7	Lake Superior	Nov. 5
Nov. 4	Lake Ontario	Nov. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE: FIRST CABIN—Single \$12.50 to \$70,
Return, \$30 to \$90. SECOND CABIN—Single \$12. Return \$60 to \$90
Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak—passengers embark
the evening previous after 5 o'clock

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
8 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

TEL. MAIN 1121.

Cable Address "Macmaster," Montreal. A. B. C. Code
Donald Macmaster, Q. C., D. C. L. Farquhar S. Maclellan, Q. C.
J. Claude Hicks, B. C. L.

MACMASTER, MACLENNAN & HICKSON,
Advocates, Barristers, etc.

Temple Building, St. James Street, - MONTREAL

Robertson, Fleet & Falconer,
ADVOCATES,
157 St. James Street, Montreal

Students,

buy from those who adver-
tise in the

OUTLOOK

DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Large and Fast Passenger Steamers.

MONTREAL and QUEBEC in Summer, PORTLAND and HALIFAX
in Winter, to LIVERPOOL

SS. "Dominion," 6,000 Tons SS. "Cambrian," 5,000 Tons
Twin Screw

SS. "Vancouver," 5,000 Tons

SALOONS AND STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate
rates. One thousand miles of river and gulf smooth water sailing
after leaving Montreal, before the Atlantic is reached, making a
very short sea passage. Halifax as a port of departure has the ad-
vantage of being 700 miles nearer Liverpool than New York

BOSTON SERVICE

BOSTON to LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN. FORTNIGHTLY
SAILINGS

SS. "New England," 11,000 tons SS. "Derbyshire," 7,000 tons
Twin Screw Length, 376 ft. Twin Screw.

SS. "Canada," 9,000 tons. Twin Screw. Length, 515 ft.

Palace Steamers of great speed, having all the appointments of a
first-class hotel. First Cabin Rates, \$50 and upwards. Second
Cabin, \$35 and upwards, according to steamer and berth. For fur-
ther particulars apply to any local agent of the Company, or

RICHARDS, MILLS & CO., DAVID TORRANCE & CO.
103 State St., Boston General Agents, Montreal

GEORGE W. REED & CO.

SLATE, METALS, AND GRAVEL ROOFING

Asphalt Flooring for Basements

783 and 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Wighton' Morison & Co.

MASONRY CONTRACTORS

Offices: 71 St. Peter Street, Board of Trade Building
Yard: Corner Guy Street and C.T.R.

Books!

McClint Text Books,
Note Books,
Stationery,
Fountain Pens, Etc.

—ALL AT LOWEST PRICES AT—

C. Ashford, 800 Dorchester St. Student's Circulating
Library.

HERSEY, McLAREN & BRANDT

Consulting Chemists C. P. Ry. Co.

ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMISTS

Assayers and Mineralogists
Mineral Properties Examined

16 St. Sacrament Street, Telephone Main 252

THE CELEBRATED

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

Is the best GOODS obtainable for all the
purposes it is needed to serve

F. WALLACE & CO. English Tailors

FOR 

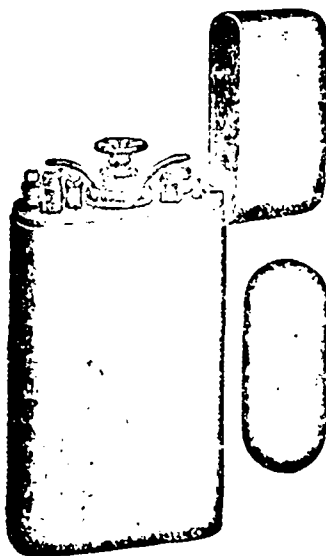
Fashionable Overcoats,
Ulsters, Raglans, Furs, &c.

2282 St. Catherine Street 3 doors East McGill College Ave. TELEPHONE, UP 1128

Child or Adult will find
instantaneous relief and
prompt cure
For Coughs or Colds
in the Celebrated . . .
DR. HARVEY'S
SOUTHERN
RED PINE
Nothing like it to check and
cure a cough
Price: only 25 cents per Bottle.
Does not upset the
stomach
"THE ESSENCE OF THE VIRGINIA PINE"
THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL.
(2)

A RECORD OF MANY YEARS
IT NEVER FAILS
HAVE YOU A dose will
A COUGH relieve it
HAVE YOU A few doses
A COLD will relieve it
TRY IT ALSO FOR
Whooping Cough, Asthma,
Bronchitis
DR. HARVEY'S
SOUTHERN
RED PINE
CURES
ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE
As good for children as for adults
"THE ESSENCE OF THE VIRGINIA PINE"
THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL. (4)

These advertisements were designed and placed in leading Canadian publications
By THE E. DESBARATS ADVERTISING AGENCY, MONTREAL.



SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Dissecting Sets,
Hick's Clinical
Thermometers,
Down's Stetho-
scopes,
Marsh Stetho-
phones,
Leitz's Micro-
scopes,
Skeletons,
Skulls, etc., etc.
Quality Unsurpassed.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

HYGIENIC SYRINGE.

380-386 ST. PAUL ST., - - MONTREAL.



THE OFFICIAL

...McGill Pins

In plain 15 karat gold or with the University colors
in Pearls and Garnets

Scarf Pins and Safety Pins
\$2.35, \$3.00, \$3.15.

Henry Birks & Sons

Phillips Square, Montreal

" A RELIABLE RUBBER "

" SLATER SHOE RUBBERS " are made to fit " SLATER SHOES " just as " SLATER SHOES " are made to fit feet.

The Slater Shoe Makers have put them on the market, not for the profit in them, but to give wearers a rubber that will combine the retention of shoe appearance and give absolute comfort.

Made from selected Para rubber, and as gold is in the money market, so is Para in the rubber market the acknowledged standard by which other rubber values are gauged.

Every pair has the name and price on the sole, and is absolutely and unquestionably guaranteed.

Only sold at the two Slater Shoe Stores in this City.



225 St. James St.

2315 St. Catherine St. W.

THAT CARD PARTY

will be doubly successful if every table is supplied with the " McGill Playing Card " — with McGill

Arras in Red and Gold on back. Finest English Cards. 75 cents a Pack at Stationers or

CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE, 2407 St. Catherine St.