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MCGILL FORTNIGHTLY.

A Fortnightly Journal of Literature, University Thought and Event.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

RUMOR speak truly, and is the Faculty of Law, owing to the munificence of our worthy benefactors and the provisions of a far-seeing Faculty, about to find a new home among the new buildings that cluster, a rapidly enlarging group, at the foot of old Mount Royal, or is this rumor also to be numbered among the empty vaporings of idle report? If there be truth at the bottom of it, then indeed is the Faculty of Law to be heartily congratulated, and the tremendous impetus which has but lately been given to that most important section of the University is again to be heightened by this further benefaction.

The question of site, however (always supposing the aforesaid rumor to be well founded), is one that will require the most careful consideration of those to whom the choice of position is entrusted, and a transfer of the place of lectures from the lower to the higher level will perhaps be strenuously opposed by a section representing certain of those men to whom a longer climb than they have been accustomed to in the past will present a serious objection.

From our point of view, we must say that, taking

everything into consideration, a building situated among the other fine edifices that decorate the University grounds and surround the good old Campus on which so many a sturdy battle for McGill's honor has been fought out, and built in a manner in keeping with the style of architecture there prevailing, will afford advantages that cannot be heedlessly overlooked by the gentlemen with whom the decision rests. A consolidation of university interests is greatly to be desired; a more personal contact of faculty with faculty and student with student is to be looked forward to, and to this consolidation the centralizing of the buildings and therefore of the teaching force of the University must naturally tend. But again, on the other hand, the question of ground area is also a serious consideration, as the recent erections have reduced very largely the space available for such purposes, and any attempt at encroachment on the only too small section of the University grounds set aside for athletic purposes would be vigorously resented by those interested in such pursuits.

Rumor also goes on to state that such a building, if erected, would provide not only lecture rooms, but also space for a law library, with other rooms for reading, recreation, and general purposes. Shades of all the chief justices and Mr. Frazer (of free library fame)! Can these things really be, or does fickle Dame Rumor again sport with our lively imaginations?

Again accept our congratulations on your — even if it be only rumored, good fortune, Faculty of Law. Far be it from the FORTNIGHTLY to ever raise questions as to the inner workings of this faculty or that; far be it from us to meddle with or venture into the dangerous province of University politics! We choose rather to remain on the cold, yet interested outside of the border line, and, while mildly criticizing, welcome all change for the better, every innovation that carries in its train benefits of a solid and lasting character.

The Faculty of Law has had many things in the past to contend with, many things to drag it back which those unacquainted with its labors are, and perhaps unfortunately must remain, in ignorance of, and now that the Faculty is in such a strong position both as regards its teaching staff and also in the quality of the students that attend its courses, any further impetus that may be given it in the manner above indicated will be welcomed not only by present Students but also by graduates and the members of the Montreal Bar in general, as the beginning of another new era in its so far chequered but eminently successful career.

THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.

There has always been a tradition, especially in the Faculty of Arts, that a knowledge of the Calendar was as essential to a student as a mastery of the text-books. But a study of this somewhat sibylline volume is of value, apart from the useful exemptions from study it may suggest to a thoughtful man, especially if the comparative method is adopted. A comparison of the present Calendar with those of earlier date will show the demands that have been made upon students in the progress of the University.

The increasing burden has fallen with greatest weight upon the Students of Medicine: and though the session has been lengthened and the number of hours increased, though the course has been extended by summer sessions, the medical work is now almost too heavy to be borne. The difficulty is felt in other places as well, and in England an attempt has been made to meet it by adding a fifth year to the course. The Medical Faculty of McGill has always been keenly alive to the necessity of doing the best thing possible for its students,—on the one hand to give them a sound medical education, and on the other to avoid too heavy a strain upon their time and financial resources. The course of preliminary and professional education which many men now take before commencing the practice of medicine extends over ten years—and it is none too long—namely, four years in arts, four years in medicine and two years in foreign hospitals. Such a course is possible only to well favored men; and looking to the emoluments of practice, it is perhaps asking too much of a man to spend ten years of his life in preparing for it. The scheme that is necessary is to provide a course which shall give to a medical student the preliminary training and culture now supposed to precede the Arts degree along with his purely professional work. In the University of London this is provided for by the preliminary scientific course. The principle that professional study should be accepted as an equivalent for some of the subjects usually demanded in the Arts course has already been recognized by the University. In the Calendar it is stated that Art students of the third and fourth years matriculated in the Faculties of Law, Medicine or Applied Science are entitled to certain exemptions in the Arts Faculty. The extension of this principle would appear to be a solution of the question. For many years it was held that the only subject proper to an Arts course were the classical languages. After much discussion mathematics was admitted, then modern languages, then scientific subjects. Until now in many colleges the classics and even mathematics may be excluded from the course leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree. In McGill an Arts student may select the science course, and exclude classics and mathematics excepting such as might well be obtained in a High school or academy.

A course could be well arranged extending over a period of six years, in which a student might obtain the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. Many men consider four years too high a price to pay for the Bachelor degree who would be willing to assume the two years course. In the preliminary course might

be included many subjects now taught exclusively in the medical school, and when the student entered upon his purely professional work he would have a free hand. If Geology and Mineralogy, Zoology, Botany, physiological and histological, are proper subjects in the Arts course, it is hard to see why general anatomy, physiology and histology should not have like favor. Indeed, some of the subjects, Chemistry, Botany, Physics and Zoology, are common to both courses. Instead of an extension of the course this arrangement merely means a condensation of the work of eight years into six. Students of medicine would be fully equipped for their professional study, and freed from the burden of studies that have no more connection with medicine than with any other scientific pursuit.

It is probable that some arrangement must be come to to bring the course into harmony with that laid down by the conjoint Board of the Royal colleges of physicians and surgeons of England, and some such scheme as now propounded would seem to deserve consideration at the hands of the Faculty.

A DINING HALL.

A Careless reader going through the back numbers of the numerous efforts in College journalism at McGill must be arrested from time to time by the magic words "Dining Hall." He reads the article through, be it under the heading of Editorial or Correspondence, and he finds the substance to be an appeal for a common Dining room, a room where the students of all the faculties may meet, even if it be only for the mid-day repast, and where they may enjoy a comfortable meal and at a moderate cost. We again record the want, again raise our voice in favor of such an institution, with the confidence, however, that if the scheme be not feasible at the moment, the innovation will be made at the earliest opportunity. We know, or we imagine we know, the difficulties with which the board of Governors have to contend, and yet it seems to us that they have it in their power to grant this boon to all the Students.

The difficulty of obtaining good board has been, we believe, never so great as this year, owing to the large increase in the number of students, and many of them have been forced to get their meals at long distances from their lodgings. The students in Medicine and Applied Science are specially to be condoned with, some of whom have but a single hour at noon, and are unable to get dinner without going down town for it. Enterprising restaurant keepers seem to have stepped into the breach the University has so far been unable to fill, and from the stand-point of convenience the want has been by them in a measure supplied.

A suggestion.—To what use is the old east wing, formerly occupied by the bursar, and latterly fitted up as a temporary building for the use of the Faculty of Applied Science, being put? It has the advantage of being in the college, and is sufficiently large for the purpose. The plan seems possible—more than that, it seems feasible, and if the authorities will but consider the scheme, such an institution could surely be made to pay its way, and if properly managed might become a source of revenue to the University.

Compliments of the Season to you, *Men of McGill*, and all our many friends and sympathisers. Best wishes for the coming year and success to all!

Forget all ye unfortunates the animosity you once bore, and that not long since, against the unfortunate professor or lecturer who thought fit, in his blind regardlessness of your budding genius, to deprive you of the honor of a place in the examination list, be it never so low, and to crush with one fatal stroke of his pen the hopes and aspirations of an entire family who considered themselves proud and happy in the possession of a second Shakspeare or Newton! These are but trivial matters, events of small import, among the necessary evils of an otherwise successful College career. Swallow the bitter with the sweet, and send a nice New Year's card to your worthy Pater, with an intimation that twenty dollars will cover the cost of your supplemental Exams for the season.

Hockey reigns supreme and the attention of the college world of sport is turned ice-wards. We bid you good luck Knights of the Three crows and shall confidently expect the championship of the Intermediate Series at least, to rest on the flags of old McGill.

Taking everything into consideration perhaps it was just as well that we should enter a team for this year in the Intermediate Series only, but oh the pity of it!—Are there only seven men, picked and chosen spirits, who are to be counted worthy, of carrying the white jerseys to victory?

Memories of an Elder, a Lowe, a Green and a Hamilton pass before our minds eyes, and we go and take another look at the Championship Cup in the library, won the year of the first great carnival from all the clubs in the Province.

This cup, as the picture of the foot ball team of 1890, is and should be a subject of deep reverence and respect to all, and in referring to them we only again fall victims to the popular failing of reverting to "the good old times, now long gone by."

Undergrads we look to you to do your duty. Skates are sharp, sticks are strong and muscles are firm. What more can be desired unless it be convenient hours for practice, and for this we refer you to the provisions of an efficient committee.

A THOUGHT FROM EMERSON.

"Insist on yourself: never imitate."

WHAT does this message mean? for that it is a message we can have no doubt. Does it mean that, accepting it, we are to turn our backs on the past, and shut our eyes to the achievements of preceding generations? That we are to throw to one side the teachings of those who have trod the rough paths of Wisdom, of those who have searched diligently for the abode of truth, and have, after much hardship and toil, caught glimpses of her on the almost inaccessible heights of nature? Must we begin where they began? Is it wrong for us to profit by what they have learned, and, starting where they ended, to press

forward into the unknown beyond? This cannot be; this is not the thought of Emerson.

What he is seeking to impress upon us is the fact that for each one of us there is an important and peculiar duty in the world to perform. Each one of us can do something in a way and with a result not within the sphere of possibility for any other. There is a particular task for which each is especially fitted. Recognizing this as a fact, Emerson then endeavors to lay bare the truth, that when we turn aside to the thoughts of others and make them ours, and when, instead of thinking and speaking and acting in our own way as prompted by the spirit within us, we attempt to accomplish our task by means of *approved* methods, we mar our efforts, stunt our growth, and withhold from the world what it rightfully demands of us,—the message we were sent to deliver, the gift we were empowered to present. This, in another form, is exactly what Shakespeare urges upon us when he says:

"This above all,—to thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

But is it true that we are thus false to ourselves? that we imitate others to our own detriment? It is commonly asserted that self-conceit is one of the characteristics of our day, and self-conceit may be regarded as a high opinion, ill-grounded though it may be, of one's self and one's abilities. It would appear, then, at first sight, that instead of being prone to imitate others we have fallen into the opposite error, and have drifted to the other extreme, of self-love. If this be the case, we have more than learned the lesson Emerson sought to teach, and have no further need for his instruction. But the distinction drawn by Aristotle, the great philosopher of the fourth century before Christ, when treating of this very subject, must here be noted. He tells us that there is a proper as well as an improper self-love. The improper form of it is evidenced in the man who seeks only to gratify his own desires, the irrational part of his soul. He it is who, in order to accomplish his own selfish ends and secure to himself the enjoyment of his own pleasures, has no consideration for the rights of others. This in reality is but a base form of self-love. It is from a consideration of his lower nature alone, and from a desire to gratify it, even though it be at the expense of the nobler part, that man is thus led astray. We speak of a man as forgetting *himself* when guilty of some low act in the pursuit of temporary pleasure: and we say truly, for, in stooping to such acts, man debases his true self. Thus we see that there is a self-love that is not only proper but commendable; a self-love which, as Bishop Butler has said, "is, in its due degree, as just and morally good as any affection whatever," and which "is one chief security of our right behavior towards society." And Aristotle says that he especially is a self-lover who is constantly solicitous that he, more than anyone else, be perfectly just, temperate and honorable. In other words, the true self-lover is he who at all times is true to himself, and it is this which Emerson places before us and inculcates as our duty.

We fall into the sin of imitation almost unconsciously. This is true of our age as it has been of no other. We are prone to accept the thoughts and dicta of others as indisputable. In this age of editorials, pamphlets, books and reviews, we easily acquire the habit of placing implicit confidence in the utterances of prominent men and great thinkers. It is far easier than thinking out everything ourselves. But what is the result? Our minds become indolent. We are influenced by every wave of thought. We are not ourselves. We become an unthinking multitude. This must not be. Life is too short, and there is too much to be accomplished. Let us learn of others, ascertain wherein they have failed, and acquire from them all that will assist us in our development. Then, avoiding what may be harmful, and profiting by what may be helpful, we must, in our own way, and guided by the spirit implanted within us, press forward to the perfecting of ourselves, and by that means to the elevation and improvement of the world at large. For, as Emerson says in another place, if we but do what is assigned us, we cannot hope too much or dare too much.

W. A. CAMERON.

Toronto.

EPITAPHIAL INSCRIPTIONS

The practice of placing inscriptions on tombs is a very ancient one, and is said to have originated with the scholars of Livus, the Theban poet, who, first "bewailed their master, when he was slain, in doleful verse, called of him *Elinum*, and afterwards *Epitaphia*, for that they were first sung at burials, and after engraved upon the sepulchres." They were doubtless suggested by a sense of immortality, and served to recount the virtues and glorious actions of the deceased, and hold them up for our instruction. They were thus first brought into use in connection with persons of distinction, and among the ancients it was forbidden to employ them for any but those of rank. Later, however, this restriction fell into disuse, until at the present day it is to be observed that epitaphs proper are not very largely employed by the better educated, the cultured and refined, with whom monumental inscriptions partake more of the nature of simple records. A very notable case illustrative of this is to be found in a recent collection of the epitaphs found at Bring Hill Plymouth, Massachusetts, where, out of more than two thousand, an extremely small percentage consist of verse or prose epitaphs. Among the middle and lower classes, the use of epitaphs is now very common, and it is among those that one may look for all that is grotesque and ungrammatical.

Epitaphs, as the term is now employed in the broad sense, include any monumental inscription. Originally, and now in the more strict sense of the word, they were inscriptions in prose or verse designed to narrate the descent of the deceased and mourn his loss. They also often served as the means of recording religious views; views concerning the present social state and hopes for better days; they often record real or imagin-

ary wrongs which are thus exposed as the most effective mode of public vindication. All that is expressive of love, sorrow, faith, hope, resignation and piety should characterize an epitaph.

The importance of monuments and inscriptions in the illustration of local history cannot be too strongly maintained, since the object to be attained in the erection of monumental buildings and inscribed tablets are twofold, being not only to record the character of the deceased, but also to offer to us a lesson in the remembrance of our mortality. More than that, if epitaphs are read aright, they give us an important insight into the manner of thought, the station and the intellectual atmosphere in which the people of the time lived. The relation of the whole subject,—which is one full of interest and offering important lines of comparative study—to anthropology, has been very fully treated of by Pettigrew. The object of the present paper is to draw attention to the importance of the subject and enlist others in working it out more fully, for, strange as it may seem, there are very few works on epitaphs in the English language. Five have been published in England, and one, bearing the date of 1892, in America. Many records of a valuable nature relating to the early history of this continent have been lost through neglect to gather such inscriptions before the stones bearing them were destroyed.

Of the English publications, that by James Brown on the "Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in the Greyfriars Churchyard at Edinburgh" is one of the most interesting. It is essentially a much extended work on epitaphs from the same locality published at a very much earlier date by Monteith, and one of its most valuable features is an historical account of this ancient burial place.

Classification of epitaphs is not a very easy matter, as they include so many subjects of diverse character. Pettigrew makes eighteen classes, while Lowing reduces them all to four which he designates as (a) elegant, (b) professional, (c) witty and grotesque, (d) miscellaneous. In my own studies, I have found that they may also be classed, according to the social strata from which they emanate, in three groups, those of (a) the upper or educated and wealthy class, (b) the middle and lower middle, and (c) those which emanate from the uneducated whose lives lie in hard places. The epitaph then often reflects, as also in the other cases, the manner of lives the people to whom they relate have led.

Accepting Lowing's classifications, a few illustrations of some of his groups will serve to acquaint us with the style of writings one is likely to meet with in some of the old English churchyards. Of professional epitaphs, probably no better example could be given than one by Soame Jenyns on Dr. Johnson. As a condensed biography, it certainly could not be surpassed.

"Here lies poor Johnson. Reader! have a care,
Tread lightly, lest you rouse a sleeping bear,
Religious, moral, genius and humane,
He was, but self-conceited, rude and vain;
Ill-bred, and overbearing in dispute,
A scholar and a Christian, yet a brute.

Would you know all his wisdom and his folly,
His actions, sayings, mirth and melancholy;
Be well and theale, retailers of his wit,
Will tell you how he wrote, and talked, and spit."

To this may well be added are on Hogarth by
Garrick, as found in the Chiswick Churchyard.

"Farewell, great painter of mankind,
Who reached the noblest point of art,
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And thro' the eye curved the heart.

"If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away,
For Hogarth's ——— dust lies here.

"No marble pomp nor monumental praise,
My tomb, this dial epitaph, these lays;
Pride and low moulding clay but ill agree,
Death levels me to beggars—kings to me.

"Alive, instruction was my work each day;
Dead, I persist instruction to convey;
Here, reader, mark perhaps now in thy prime,
The stealthy steps of never ending Time;
Thou'lt be what I am—catch the present hour,
Employ that well, for that's within thy power."

Witty and grotesque epitaphs, especially the former,
appear to have been more common in the past than
now. Two instances as derived from English church-
yards will suffice to indicate the usual characteristics
of this class.

"Under this stone, aged three-score and ten,
Lie the remains of William Wood-hen."

"N.B.—For hen read cock, cock wouldn't come in rhyme."

Postscripts to epitaphs are most unusual, and this
is the first instance of the kind that has come under
my notice. The name More has been prolific of
punning epitaphs. One of the best is as follows:—

"Here lies the body of *one More* and *no More* than he;
One More and *no More*, how can that be?
Why, *one More* and *no More* may well lie here alone,
Since *one More* is *More* than none."

D. P. P.

To be continued.

(1) Abstract of a paper read before the American Folk Lore
Society, Montreal Branch, Nov. 14th, 1892.

PEANUT BILL.

OR, A STUDENT'S CAREER REDUCED TO A NUTSHELL.

He was a gallant Artsman,
Taking second year McGill;
He'd been three sessions in the first,
And would have been there still,
But they passed him with an *aeger*,
For he had been very ill.

She was a fair Donalda,
A Freshman—fresh as May;
She wondered how a gown would look,
And what her friends would say
When they saw her capped and hooded,
And she wrote her name "B.A."

One evening a reception
Was held in Molson Hall:—

An introduction, promenade,
A parting, that was all
(But that night—it came out after—
Neither of them slept at all).

They knew each other better
When he called the following week:
They criticized professors,
Of studies they did speak
(He imagined himself bashful,
But he had a monstrous cheek).

And when the session ended,
Although he worked with vim,
He shook his class; his reason
Was, that it was rather slim
In intellect; and the professors
Partially agreed with him.

Besides co-education
On a small scale seemed unique;
So he helped her with her Latin,
And she helped him with his Greek,
And they *had* to be together
More than once or twice a week.

She wore the gown and trencher,
And looked exceeding gay;
She never gave attention much
To any Faculty,
Was, at least, an Artless maiden
Till she got to her B.A.

She passed the Intermediate
(It always knocked him sick),
She bloomed into a Junior,
A Senior very quick;
And she caught a young professor
As she read the valedic.

And he—how shall I tell it?—
O Sophomores, beware!
Next day got back his photo,
And he sent her back her hair;
And now he keeps a peanut stand
Upon Jacques Cartier Square.

I was gazing up at Nelson,
Still and great, with lordly mien
Looking down upon the water,
Where Old England's ships are seen—
"Peanuts, peanuts, warm your hands on 'em!
Fill your pockets, peanuts, peanut —."

Now, a funny man was William—
Class-reporter in days past;—
Said he, "Fast you used to call me,
And I've seldom broke my fast;
But, whereas I failed at college,
Here I've ta'en a stand at last.

"The McGill professors pulled me;
Now the magnates of the land
Pass me; and the People's Jimmy
Marks me, holds me out his hand;
And all the choicest aldermen
Get peanuts at my stand.

"She told me that to win her
I'd been too slow, you see:
I said I *was* a second class,
'A pull-man,' snickered she,
Besides a smoker and a flat,
And so she shunted me.

"Of course, I hope she's happy;
I'll get along, Great Scott!
Hold on, you needn't hurry—
Latin, is it, that you've got?
Well, if you *must* be going,
My regards to Mr. Mott."

Now, the moral of my story,
O ye rulers of McGill:—
And I hope that none among you
Will receive my moral ill:—
Is, Beware Co-education,
And Remember Peanut Bill.

CAP'N. GORN.

THE CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY.

Professor Adami's Lecture.

On Tuesday afternoon last at 3 o'clock p.m., the inaugural lecture upon the establishment of a Chair of Pathology in the Medical Faculty of McGill University was delivered in the Molson Hall by Professor J. George Adami, the subject being "Modern Pathology." Mr. J. H. R. Molson presided, and accompanying him on the platform where the following governors, fellows, officers of instruction, etc.: Mr. S. Finley, Professors Johnson, Bovey, Wesley Mills, Dr. Craik, Rev. Dr. Barbour, Dr. McCallum, Dr. Girdwood, Prof. Moyse, Dr. Buller, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Cameron, Rev. Prof. Cousirat, Prof. Cox, Prof. Carus-Wilson, Prof. Nicholson, Dr. Ruttan, Dr. Bell, Dr. Finley, Dr. H. A. Lafleur, Mr. N. N. Evans, and the acting secretary, Mr. J. W. Brakenridge.

The Chairman formally opened the proceedings, and at his request Dr. Craik, dean of the Faculty of Medicine, made a few remarks. He explained how it came about that the lecture was being delivered now instead of at the beginning of the session, referred to the fact that it was through the liberality of the late Mrs. Dow and a private citizen that the Chair of Pathology had been founded, and congratulated the University on the appointment of Prof. Adami to fill that chair.

Prof. Adami commenced his lecture by remarking that medicine at this moment was passing through its great age of *renaissance*. Never before in its whole history had such advances been made as had been recorded month after month in those last years of the nineteenth century, and they had been gained not by chance speculation, but by purely scientific methods; they were the result of experimental pathology or the scientific study of disease. If medicine was to be treated as a science, it must, like all other natural sciences, be based upon experimental investigation. He then proceeded to refer to some of the benefits which had accrued through a study of pathology, explaining that Pasteur's discovery and application of protective inoculation against anthrax was what led up to the deeper study of infectious diseases. We had gained during the last twenty years, and especially during the last twelve, a knowledge of the bacteria associated with a host of diseases affecting man and the lower animals. We had gained a knowledge of the microbes causing suppuration and erysipelas, pneumonia, typhoid, diphtheria, influenza, tuberculosis, leprosy, glanders, relap-

sing fever, tetanus, and malignant cedema, as well as a knowledge of the microbes, not bacteria, associated with malaria, ringworm, etc. In short, there were no fewer than 158 definitely recognized pathogenic organisms, and the number was being increased monthly. The lecturer alluded to the great good which had resulted from protective inoculation in the case of fowl cholera, blackleg in cattle, and hog cholera. By this means thousands of sheep, swine and cattle were being annually saved. Speaking of what had been done for man in the way of preventing or ameliorating disease in man, he referred to the fact that if the blood serum of an animal rendered immune against disease were injected into a susceptible animal, that animal was rendered refractory to the disease. This had been used to cure tetanus, or lockjaw, in man, and during the last few months several cases had been recorded, in which the disease had been cured and life saved by this means. Rabies, or hydrophobia was next touched upon, the lecturer stating that during the last thirty years the mortality among those bitten by rabid animals was over 12 per cent. Now, by Pasteur's treatment, the death rate had been reduced to less than one per cent. But perhaps a more convincing proof of the value of Pasteur's treatment was afforded in cases where persons had been bitten upon the face or head where the bite was most dangerous. Formerly the mortality was 80 per cent.; but in the cases of 593 persons treated by Pasteur's method, in whom it was definitely determined that the animal causing the bite was rabid, only fourteen died, thus reducing the mortality to 2.36 per cent. During five years, 7,893 persons had been treated with a mortality of 0.67 per cent. Taking only those cases in which there was absolute positive proof that the animal causing the bite was rabid, there were 1,336 such persons treated during five years, and the mortality was reduced from about 12 per cent. to 0.97 per cent. A stronger argument, he thought, could not be given in favor of the benefit which had been conferred by Pasteur and his associates in their treatment of hydrophobia. Had experimental investigation led to these results and no other, he thought all would agree that modern pathology had done enough to earn the gratitude of mankind. He then proceeded to speak of what pathological research had achieved in connection with tuberculosis and the suppuration of wounds. Erysipelas, he said, now never suppurated in any well regulated hospital, hospital gangrene was unknown, and puerperal fever condemned utterly the midwife and doctor in whose practice it occurred, whilst it was unknown in the hospital. There were other forms of disease not so closely due to bacteriological origin, and upon these pathology was throwing light. He spoke strongly in favor of vivisection: and in conclusion said that in Canada, where such an enormous value was attached to the animal possessions of the country, surely it was well that we should look forward to a harmonious working of medical men and of the students of comparative pathology, and that there should be in Montreal the means of pursuing in common these two great aims—the good of the animal and the good of man.

A vote of thanks to Prof. Adami, on the motion of Prof. Johnson, terminated the proceedings.

A SEA-SIDE WAIF.

Written for an Album.

You wave that bursts in brilliance on the shore,
Resolved in primal dew is lost to sight;
No mortal then divines its ancient might,
None hears a murmur of its ancient roar.

The grandest life is but the sum of deeds
Which duty bringeth every rising morn;
Not one day's toil—some brighter page out-torn
From Fate's dark book and craving highest needs.

These passing hours are full of rich presage,
Used well e'er they irrevocably flee;
Learn that a soul heroic, happy, free,
Is Time's and not a moment's heritage.

C. E. M.

ORIGINALITY.

The quenchless thirst for change, which is at once the law of man's being and the secret of his progress, has reacted upon literature in myriads of wonderful ways. The orthodox test of literary greatness is unquestionably *originality*,—itself but the expression of this primal tendency.

To justify this rule, so long and firmly established, might well be considered unnecessary. Nevertheless, it is well to consider its actual scope and bearing, and mark off its delimitations.

Undeniably the best mental discipline, the highest culture, is to be obtained only by the study of the works of the world's master-minds, the leaders of the human race, who differ from their humbler brethren in the many-sidedness and intensity of their thoughts and feelings. Students of literature, however, too often find that rigorous application and sympathetic zeal may fall short of a perfect ability to appreciate a great work. Again, the study of classics, ancient and modern, may have the opposite effect, and engender a wholesome enthusiasm for a better knowledge of these priceless treasures.

The wish to originate is the legitimate outcome of this sentiment. Hence follows the marvellous literary activity attending in the wake of a man of genius or of a school of original thinkers. The impulse once given, the example once set, and a movement ensues which may be of short or long duration, may fall of its own weakness or of its own weight, or be absorbed in the overmastering influx of newer systems.

We are most of us disciples of genius,—our politics, our art, even our religion all show it, for each has its heroes. Their works are the glory and the despair of their admirers. To surpass the master is a task not to be thought of; to equal him is hardly less unattainable. But time brings change; the truth of the old becomes but the half truth of the new; and old and new are fused in a larger synthesis in the mind of the great thinker.

Originality therefore, if it is to be retained as a legitimate criterion of literary work, must be understood not as a breaking with past ideas, but as a later and higher growth from them and out of them,—a recast-

ing and reinforcing of old things through more enlightened methods, in the clearer light of a fuller day.

Let our young authors remember this, and not despond because most of their good things were said before they were born. They themselves could not be what they are if it had not been for the toils and struggles of thousands now hushed in eternal repose. If the "empire of the dead over the living increases from generation to generation," as Auguste Comte says, it is equally true that the debt of the present to the past increases in the same ratio.

It is quite true that an advance upon existing ideas has been signalized sometimes by men who broke loose from received systems, and boldly announced new theories. But humanity has as yet failed to produce one who did not owe much to his predecessors in the world of thought. The most durable fame is that of the genius who separates the dross from the gold in the old systems, and arrays it afresh in the splendors of his own meditation and sentiment, until by its aid and through the noble stimulus within him, he reaches further heights and greater depths.

Aristotle, Shakespeare, Goethe,—is not this true in an eminent degree of each of these? Each one of them was a man many times over, who had passed in himself through a thousand existences, by identifying himself with the objects of his study and putting himself as far as may be in touch with the countless influences at work throughout the world.

Absolute originality must ever remain impossible for mortal man. He is hedged in and around by insuperable limitations: his finite intelligence relies upon a moulding environment for that fullness of life which is its eternal quest, and is itself the product of an evolution which we can only conceive in method and not in detail, as the supreme fact among phenomena.

Another consideration of value is the usefulness of every man who does anything towards the common cause of enlightenment. Whether he be philosopher, scientist, poet or novelist, if he helps men to a better understanding of the value of life and effort, he is entitled to esteem and respect. Even those whose humbler task is only to amuse and beguile care are valuable in the universal economy.

The moral of all this can be summed up in a word: work and despair not. The modest and honest worker may live and die obscure, but such a fate is infinitely preferable to a selfish and sensual life. Industry and aspirations are always their own reward, and must ever be the twin lights by which man can best approach the great Originality *par excellence*—the uniform complexity of nature.

P. C. R.

SPORTING COLUMNS.

On Saturday evening, December 16th, a meeting of the Canadian Rugby Football Union was held in Toronto.

Montreal and Britannia Football clubs were represented by Messrs. E. D. Black and A. Cameron respectively. R. B. Henderson, a former captain of the University team, put in "the good word" for McGill.

Among the important subjects of debate brought up at the meeting was the proposed change in the number of players. It is now two years ago since this point was first brought up at a union meeting. At that time the changes in the rules which have brought the game into its present form had been made. It was thought that the many alterations then effected should be given an opportunity of showing what they were worth ere a still more radical change was made.

Since that time the proposal of lessening the number on the team has been gaining more and more supporters; but, as the vote of the meeting showed later on, the Canadian Union is not yet ready to sanction a further reduction.

Still, as a matter of fact, the feeling in favor of such a reduction seems to be gaining ground, and the objections in the way will probably some day be successfully overcome. Against those who favor the reduction in the players the objection is raised that they are trying to bring in the American game. That is a mistake. There is no question that among all Canadian footballers the feeling is predominant that the American inter-collegiate game is not as good football as we play in Canada, is thoroughly unsuited to the country, and its realization is too much of a business and too little a recreation. Every Canadian footballer who has gone to New York in recent years to view the great games there has come back strongly imbued with these sentiments, and with them we most heartily agree. However, after due deliberation and arguments pro and con, the Association decided against any further innovation, and the motion was defeated.

Further friendly discussion took place on minor points of difference in the rules in Ontario and Quebec, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the season of 1893, which resulted as follows:—

President.—E. D. Black; Montreal F.B.C.

Vice-President.—W. A. H. Kerr; Osgoode F.B.C.

Secy.-Treas.—Gordon MacDougall; McGill F.B.C., and a representative committee of all the clubs. Meeting then adjourned, to be held in Montreal next fall.

HOCKEY.

The men interested in Hockey report to the season to have opened under most auspicious circumstances. The number of men attending the practices is even larger than in former years, and everything points to a most successful season.

The following is the schedule of matches drawn up by the Committee to govern in the Senior and intermediate series.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Ice.</i>
Jan. 7—Ottawa vs. Victoria.....	Montreal
“ 13—Quebec vs. Crystal.....	Crystal
“ 14—Montreal vs. Ottawa.....	Ottawa
“ 14—Quebec vs. Victoria.....	Montreal
“ 18—Crystal vs. Victoria.....	Victoria
“ 21—Ottawa vs. Quebec.....	Quebec
“ 21—Montreal vs. Victoria.....	Victoria
“ 28—Victoria vs. Ottawa.....	Ottawa
“ 28—Montreal vs. Quebec.....	Quebec

Feb. 3—Ottawa vs. Crystal.....	Crystal
“ 1—Quebec vs. Victoria.....	Quebec
“ 10—Quebec vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
“ 11—Crystal vs. Ottawa.....	Ottawa
“ 18—Ottawa vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
“ 18—Crystal vs. Quebec.....	Quebec
“ 21—Victoria vs. Crystal.....	Crystal
“ 25—Quebec vs. Ottawa.....	Ottawa
“ 25—Crystal vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
Mar. 4—Victoria vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
“ 11—Montreal vs. Crystal.....	Crystal

INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jan. 11.....	McGill vs. Montreal.....	McGill
“ 14..	Montreal vs. Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke
“ 19..	Sherbrooke vs. McGill.....	McGill
“ 21.....	Quebec vs. Montreal.....	Quebec
“ 27.....	McGill vs. Quebec.....	Quebec
Feb. 1.....	Quebec vs. Sherbrooke.....	Quebec
“ 2.....	Montreal vs. McGill.....	Montreal
“ 18.....	McGill vs. Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke
“ 24.....	Quebec vs. McGill.....	McGill
“ 25.....	Quebec vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
Mar. 1.....	Sherbrooke vs. Montreal.....	Montreal
“ 4.....	Quebec vs. Sherbrooke.....	Sherbrooke

THE FOOT-BALL MATCH.

O wild kaleidoscopic panorama of jaculatory arms and legs
The twisting, twining, turning, tussling, throwing, thrusting,
throttling, tugging, thumping the tightened thews.

The tearing of tangled trousers, the pit of giant calves protuberant.

The wriggleness, the worm-like snaky movement and life of it.

The insertion of strong men in the mud, the wallowing, the stamping with thick shoes.

The rowdyism and élan, the slugging and scrapping, the cow-boy Homeric ferocity.

(Ah, well kicked, red and white! Hit her up, you muddy hero, you!)

The bleeding noses, the shins, the knuckles abraded.

That's the way to make men! Go it, you border ruffians, I like ye.

Speaking of sports and things sportive, we would like to call the attention of all the men to the Carnival of Sport which is to be carried on for a week, probably during the month of February next, under the auspices of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. If there is anything "on" we must be in it, McGill, and in the front rank at that. Speaking from experience in the past, the M.A.A.A. would only be too glad to have our support and aid in carrying out this modification of the old Carnivals, and it therefore only rests with us to take action when the moment comes, and to move in the right direction.

BETWEEN THE LECTURES.

We have at last found out why riding on an engine, even though it have a tender attachment, is not popular among the ladies. The continual vibration of the locomotive shakes their hair-pins out.

Excited Attorney.—“You may shake your head if you like, your Honor, but there's nothing in it.”

We' are frequently called upon to explain away

printer's errors. The other day we were specially unfortunate. An ode to liberty commencing "a bold worded paen rang out in the valley," came up in proof, "A bald-headed deacon sat up in the gallery."

A youth by the name of Colquhoun,
Went out by the light of the Molquhoun
To sing to his dear
But her Pa—who was near—
Soon put him to flight with his Sholquhoun.

A wasp went madly to his work
And various things did tackle,
He stung a boy and then a dog,
And made a rooster cackle.

He settled on a Freshman's cheek
And labored with a will,
He probed there for a half an hour
And then he broke his drill.

'Tis said the wasp then quickly rose
And settled in his hair,
And though the drill was short and dull,
It penetrated there.

Prof. (to sleepy Student)—"Shall I send for a bed?"
"No, thank you, Sir, I have a crib with me."

When a Freshman doesn't hear plainly the Prof's question, he says in a subdued tone, "Pardon me, Professor, but I didn't understand you." The Sophomore says, "Will you please repeat your question?" The Junior says, "What, sir?" The Senior says, "Huh?"

"The great problem that I have to deal with," said the keeper of the insane asylum, "is to find some occupation for the people under my charge."

"Why not set them to inventing College yells?" asked the visitor.

Here is the college yell of the Central University, Kentucky:—"Brackety Kax Kowax, Kowax, Brackety, Kax, Kowax Kowax—Wo-ooop, Wo-ooop; Hullabaloo—C.U.—C.U."

ARTS SONG.

(Selected by the Committee for insertion in the new Song Book as the Arts Faculty Song).

Let others vaunt their Faculties and boast their better parts,
But we will sing, our tribute bring, to the Faculty of Arts;
And we consider we've a right to make a little noise
For we've got the finest Faculty—no doubt about it, boys.

Chorus.

M—C—G—I—L—L—a thrill
Through each true spirit starts;
For What's the Matter with Old McGill
And the Faculty of Arts?

We've got McGill's time-hallowed halls, her childhood's home,
where first
Her glowing genius sparkled and her sturdy strength was
nursed;
Our college flag—her country's flag—'tis ours to guard and own
As we sit and reign, the monarch, on McGill's old mountain
throne.

Chorus.

We have the source of greatness and we have the fount of pride
As we have the spring that bubbles from the mountain's rocky
side,—

That gentle scholar knight who's worth a score of dukes and
earls;

We've poets and philosophers, and then—we have the girls.

Chorus.

The wonders of the universe let Science still reveal,
Let Medicine, by Nature taught, all mortal ailments heal,
Let Law advance, by Justice led, by Liberty confined—
'Tis ours to train the Faculties, 'tis ours to form the mind.

Chorus.

We have no feud with Medicine, with Science, or with Law;
They've all of them the finest lot that college ever saw:
The boys of all the Faculties, we greet them with goodwill,
For we're fellows, and we're brothers, and we're sons of Old
McGill.

W. M. MACKERACHER.

Societies.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A recent graduate, and one of the most active members of the Association, writes as follows: "I see more and more the necessity of the Association's work being carried on in a College; and were I back again I would be more bold and persistent in all I did." What we want is for our present members to be fired with such a spirit.

The need of the Association in McGill is for every Christian man to lend his influence toward the extension of Christ's Kingdom among College men.

There are over 400 College Christian Associations in America organized on a like basis as our own. During the last few years Associations have been introduced into the higher educational institutions of India and Japan, and are exerting a very positive influence. In Tokio there are fully 50,000 College Students.

The meetings of the Association have been discontinued until spring term opens.

The Annual Meeting will be held early in January, to enable new officers to get into harness before the term closes.

Announcement.—The Provincial Convention (Ontario and Quebec) of Young Men's Christian Associations takes place in Montreal, January 26 to 29. Among the visitors expected is Mr J. R. Mott, College Secretary of International Committee. All Students should hear Mr. Mott speak, and in all likelihood a special meeting will be held, of which due announcement will be made.

MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society was held in the upper Reading Room on Saturday evening, Dec. 17th. The President occupied the chair. Mr. Kenneth McLennan

read a paper on "The Uses of the Clinical Thermometer in Medicine," in which he touched upon the history of the Clinical Thermometer, upon Palpation as a means of getting temperature, and upon the various places to take bodily temperature. Temperature in health and disease was also exhaustively dealt with, one member of the Society giving the results of his investigations.

The next subject to come before the meeting was a case report "Complications of Pneumonia and Malaria," read by Mr. J. A. Henderson. This was especially interesting from the fact that a complication of this nature is so rarely met with. Mr. Henderson appreciated the importance of his subject, and presented his report in a manner which would be hard to improve upon.

At the close of the meeting Mr. R. Wilson, jr., exhibited specimens of "Tumor of the Intestines." After a few remarks from the President the meeting adjourned.

MCGILL MINING SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Mining Students of the Faculty of Applied Science was held on Monday, November 28th, at the residence of Mr. R. A. Gunn, to discuss the formation of a Mining Society. The result of this meeting was the formation of the McGill Mining Society, having the following officers:—

Honorary President—B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.

President—W. A. Carlyle, Ma.E.

Vice-President—H. Herdt, Sc. '93.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. A. Cole, B.A., Sc. '94.

Committee—J. H. Featherstone, Sc. '93.

R. A. Gunn, Sc. '94.

O. C. Hart, Sc. '95.

H. H. Barclay, Sc. '96.

The first regular meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, December 9th, in the old Science Building. The President, Mr. Carlyle, gave the opening paper, entitled "A Sketch of the Duties of a Mining Engineer," Mr. Carlyle briefly touched on the different departments of work a mining course might lead to, stating that though most of those present would have to acquire their experience in the United States, where the most perfect mining in the world is now carried on, yet many would return to Canada where vast and very promising fields of work are rapidly opening up.

At the close of the paper a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Carlyle.

The McGill Mining Society will meet on alternate Thursday evenings during the coming term, and some very interesting papers and discussions are anticipated.

Legal Briefs.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

LEGAL HISTORY.

1. By what ordinance of the King was the expression "in the meantime" introduced into Canada?
2. Try and account for the mental prostration with

which Dalloz was afflicted after determining to alter his plan of "Recueils" to an alphabetical repertory.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

1. Give a digest of the English law of evidence (ten minutes for this question).

2. Trace the evolution of the Recorder's Court from the *curia regis*, or *vice versa* (candidates have here an option).

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. What are the differences between a warden and a county corporation?

Show how these may vary in different cases.

2. Explain the relations of Deputy Prothonotary and law-student, and why one always forgets his change in the stamp office?

"Are you the Judge of Reprobates?" asked Mrs. Partington as she walked into an office of a Judge of Probate.

"I am a Judge of Probate" was the reply.

"Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see, my father died detested, and he left several little infidels, and I want to be their executioner."

Step up, Step up Gentlemen—All on view, the greatest of all living Curiosities—

This figure on my right is the gentleman of the first year who obtained 96 per cent. in two subjects in the last Xmas. Exams, and from this noble group of Six from the third year a Constitutional leader it was impossible to choose. All alive, Gentlemen! *

* All alive! After Exhibiting here they all intend to tour the Provinces (to qualify for the scholarships for outsiders.)

'OWED' TO THE PROFESSOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

O the long but able lectures

On the law of constitution

How we shuddered when he spoke of

Erskine May and Stubbs, and Hallam

When he mentioned to us Freeman

On the English constitution

When he told of warring factions

Of the Cavaliers, and Roundheads

Of the Strifes of Whig and Tory.

* * * * *

Magna Charta, Magna Charta!

Give us back our cherished birthright.

* * * * *

How the freedom of the subject

Filled the minds of Pym and Hampden,

Formed the theme of many a discourse,

But when he attained the climax

Of his lectures and discourses

He did speak of verdant Ireland

And her people persecuted,

Then her children in our classes

Cheered and shouted and applauded,

For he showed his way of thinking,

Showed them clearly, very clearly

That he sympathized with Gladstone

And the work of the Home Rulers.

* * * * *

Then he turned his thoughts to Scotland,

Land o' cakes, the bonny Scotland
Shouted in our ears so loudly
Of her battles and her glory,
Of her soldiers and her statesmen
Of the Stuarts and Prince Charlie
Left us then all flabbergasted
With our notes to fight and wrestle,
To unravel and decipher.

Pale and haggard, almost daunted
We were forced to write of Chatham
He whom men called Pitt, the Elder,
How he formed the British Empire,
Then of William Pitt the Younger
He the mightiest among many,
And of lesser lights a myriad
Much caballing and contriving.

Ran away we with the idea
That the lectures soon would finish
But our hopes were rudely shattered
For he was just then beginning :
Thoughts of the examination
Came so swiftly to our visions,
That a dull despair did seize us,
Stupid we sat in our places,
In our eyes a stony glitter,
On our brows the sweat of anguish
Started, but it froze and fell not.

O. GAMMON.

Class Reports.

ARTS.

A. Mahaffy has been elected valedictorian.

The Old Year has ebbed. The tide of the New has swollen and returned us to McGill. The Freshmen have demonstrated to their brothers and sisters that on Christmas day the atmosphere contained a considerable quantity of ozone. The Sophomores have explained the structure of the holly and the mistletoe; the Juniors have assigned to their classes and orders their little candy elephants and pigs; and the Seniors have observed the vast field for geological science presented by Christmas cakes and puddings.

"What's up?"

The man who has broken his record.—"No sup."

(In the Museum).—*First Junior*—"Have you found the Echinoidea?" *Second Junior*—"I've been searching for them long enough."

A Senior informs us that a man does not laugh in his sleeve because he'd just 'sleeve laugh there as any-

where else. Nor, moreover, is it because there is more 'arm there. The true reason is, because the funny bone is there.

In the Virgil exam., one of the Freshmen found himself *au bout de son Latin*.

A Sophomore observes that H—son ought to be a good foot-ball player—he can always *touch down*.

Student.—"Not prepared, sir." *Prof.*.—"That's no excuse; that's the mere statement of a fact."

The members of the Third year continue to put on 'airs.

"Demum somnum" is not "the demon Seep," as it was translated in class lately; nor is "corvi gutture orantes," the crows laying eggs in the gutter. We know that the crow is not a gutta-percha.

The following is said to be inscribed on the fly leaf of an ancient looking copy of the *Medea* in the possession of a member of the Third Year:—

He claimed 'twas the only such copy extant,
So I gave him that five dollar piece :
You got your *Medea* much cheaper, I grant,
But I got the *golden fleece*.

COMP. MEDICINE CLASS REPORTS.

To say that the past Christmas vacation excelled in all that constitutes Christmas mirth and pastime in the history of the Faculty is saying a great deal yet such is the opinion of the Students who have participated on past occasions. What with numerous preliminary and subsequent celebrations it was the realization of a custom instituted by Prof. Charles McEachran some six years ago, and carried out by himself ever since, of entertaining those students that distance prevents spending Xmas with their relatives. The custom was again enjoyed on Dec. 26th by some twenty of the Students. The Professor, whose generosity and kindness is only excelled by his hospitality, presided. After partaking of the bountiful supply of good things, speeches, toasts and songs were the order of the day. Everybody present was unanimous in stating that a search through the colleges of both the Old and the New Worlds would not reveal relationship more intimate, goodfellowship

more pronounced between professor and student, than in the Faculty of Comparative Medicine of McGill University.

The lecture room of the College on Tuesday, Dec. 20th, was the scene of a very interesting and laughable variety show: the programme was lengthy and well selected. It was here the latest version of the now popular song "The Man in the Moon" was first presented to an audience. The credit of this is due to the very excellent quartette of the Second year. The leading feature of the play was the Annual Xmas present from the Students to the guardians of the dissecting room and *wardens* of the hospital ward. On receipt of present, from their elevated position they thanked the "Students," and were allowed to depart after reeling off a hornpipe.

On New Year's eve some of the interesting members of the Second year took a very peculiar ride. Their conductor was one of the members of the Montreal sanitary force: no doubt he enjoyed the excursion as much as they did.

J. A. McCrank, D.V.S., valedictorian for class of '91, was in Montreal on Dec. 30th, and showed his smiling countenance at No. 6 Union ave., where he was warmly welcomed by all that knew him. He commands a good practice at Plattsburg, N.Y., and has all the indications of a well-to-do practitioner.

DONALDA NEWS.

Now the Donalds have returned, and the usual conversation in the Library has been resumed. "Where two or three are met together—" as Mr. Mott says.

It is hinted that the denizens of the East Wing only declined to take part in the Arts Dinner that they may surprise McGill by giving a grand ball in the spring.

The rumor is current that instead of a valedictory being pronounced at Convocation, the members of the Fourth year will mount the platform and sing a song.

The Students of the first year Greek class feel themselves sufficiently recuperated to commence the mastery of the remaining half of the alphabet.

The Donalds have got a song at last.

DONALDA SONG.

One day as old Arts was a-sleeping,
They extracted a rib from his side,
And they formed a fair maiden in keeping,
And Donalds they called her with pride.

The old boy had been taking it easy,
Until now when he got his new Eve;
But he soon lost his Eden so breezy,
And he wiped off the sweat with his sleeve.

Chorus.

We are merry, merry, merry, little maidens,
And we modestly play our parts,
And we sing in mellifluous cadence
For the Rib from the Faculty of Arts.

There the blossoms of Beauty were blowing,
Springing fresh from the soil of her youth;
And the rivers of Wisdom were flowing
Serene from the fountains of Truth.
And she gazed on the broad Tree of Knowledge,
And would pluck the fair fruits that it bore,
So they told her to stay up at college,
For there there was plucking galore.

Chorus.

She would roam where Minerva diffuses
The Arts and the gladness they bring;
She would saunter around with the Muses
And quaff the Pierian Spring
She would flirt with the wreath-crowned Apollo,
And the nectar would share from his cups;
She would show them how much she could swallow,
And eke out the banquet in sups.

Chorus.

MEDICAL CLASS REPORTS.

Mr. Frank Ferron, the "Queen's" delegate, recently returned from Kingston, where he enjoyed the well-known hospitality, not alone of our medical brothers, but also of the citizens of the famous old Limestone City. Queen's University ranks high in the list of British educational institutions, and her medical faculty has made rapid strides of late, many of the details of which Mr. Ferron has made us familiar with. These fraternal visits do much in the direction of fostering that warm friendship and interest which should and do exist amongst all those engaged in the study of scientific medicine and whose lives will be devoted to the alleviation of suffering humanity.

* * * * *

"A home for trained nurses" in the city of Montreal seems to be a want, recognized not only by the Medical profession, but also by the public in general. Montreal's position as a great hospital centre, with excellent facilities for the thorough training of nurses, has resulted in drawing many young women into the hospital wards, where, after a two years course and the passing of a final examination, they are sent out as graduates of the Montreal General Hospital. The trained nurse has now become a factor in the successful carrying out of modern treatment of disease, and the public is becoming daily more and more aware of the fact. What is now needed to complete the system is a central institution or home, where nurses after graduation might reside, and to

which the physicians and public could apply when in need of such qualified aid. This is a matter in which all should be interested, as apart from the convenience to the public which such a central bureau would be, much good would result not only to the nurses themselves, but also to the vocation.

After Dr. Blackadar's recent appointment to the M. G. H., his class in *Materia Medica* gave him a warm reception, and in reply he thanked the class for their congratulations, and stated that he proposed making his summer course one of special *Clinical Therapeutics*.

During the holidays the Montreal General Hospital was favored with a visit from an old friend of the students and house surgeons. Professor Mills' enthusiastic love of purely scientific medicine, as the result of sound physiological knowledge, is known not only in this country but wherever advanced teaching maintains. Let us hope that our professor of physiology may favor the wards and theatres of the Hospital more frequently, where a warm welcome shall always await him, and where evidences of the results of his own deep research and painstaking teaching are abundant.

Doctor A. D. Blackadar, professor of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* with McGill Medical Faculty, has been elected to the indoor visiting staff of physicians in the Montreal General Hospital, vacated by the lamented death of Dr. George Ross.

Doctor H. A. Lalleur, lecturer on Medicine in McGill Medical Faculty, has been elected to the outdoor staff of physicians of the Montreal General Hospital, vacated by the resignation of Dr. A. D. Blackadar.

"What's the matter with Wilson Barrett?" resounded through the streets of Montreal on Monday night last, reminding the public that McGill Students thoroughly appreciated the advent to the city of Montreal of such a Distinguished English actor. After the performance, the "Silver King" received the most positive proof of genuine admiration, for not only was he "horned" in true carnival style, but amidst a combination of fireworks, choruses and cheers he was drawn to his hotel. When the Windsor had been reached, Mr. Barrett addressed the Students, thanking them for so flattering a demonstration, which had all the attributes of a thorough British welcome, reminding him that he was amongst friends and brother citizens of the greatest empire the world has even seen. He hoped that all would work hard during the year just entered upon, thus doing credit—to their country, their University, and themselves. Cheer after cheer went forth upon wintry midnight air, as the great actor took his

leave of the immense concourse of students and citizens surrounding his carriage.

After Dr. Girdwood's Lecture:—

Sophomore.—Do you want to get a shock?

Enthusiast Frenchman.—Why, yes.

S.—Well, rub vigorously the glass of that window.

E. F.—I get no shock.

S.—Why, do you not feel the pane?

Dr. B. E. Robinson, '92, is practising his profession in Arnold, Nebraska.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

The Glee Club has a busy term before it, and will have two notable opportunities to show what progress it has made.

At the grand opening of the Science Building in February, the Club is to render a quite elaborate programme, which will require vigorous practice, and a little later the Club's First Annual Concert is to be held, which will also need careful preparation, although a good share of the programme will probably be supplied by first class professional talent. The members of the Club must feel the importance of making good impressions in their first year's work, on which will largely depend their future success.

The McGill Mining Society has the very best wishes of all the Students in Applied Science, of whatever department. We will now be watching for Societies for the mutual improvement of the students in all the different branches.

It is rumored that several Athletic Science men are already in training for the Glee Club's Annual Steeplechase to the Club House.

Messrs. Walker and Russell ('92) are in town for Christmas.

BANJO CLUB CONCERT.

The Applied Science Banjo Club, which has been in existence for the past year, is about to make its bow to the public. It expects to receive the generous support and good wishes of all friends of the University, for all must acknowledge that the want of organizations of the kind is very much felt in McGill, and that their unstinted help at this point will be of immense value to the success of this undertaking, and so to the development of like enterprises in our beloved Alma Mater in the future.

The members of the Banjo Club have always felt sure of the hearty sympathy and assistance of all the students of McGill of whatever Faculty, shown both by their presence at the concert and their generous criticisms of it afterward, and the Club's one aim now is to

make the concert so complete a success as to do credit to the University, and ensure the popularity of like entertainments in the future, and the "Standing Room Only" sign will be ready to hang at the door of the Windsor Hall on the evening of January 20th. The Club is so fortunate as to be able to announce that half the programme is to be furnished by one of the most proficient and popular glee and banjo clubs in the United States, viz., that of the University of Vermont in Burlington, Vt.

This Club consists of about twenty-five members, who have a very large repertoire of glees, both with and without accompaniments, and banjo club pieces.

The Ap. Sc. Banjo Club is to make a return visit to Burlington in February, assisting at a concert given by the U.V.M. Club there.

The concert in the Windsor on the 20th, coming before the immediate importance of the spring exam's, is felt, will give all an opportunity to show their good will towards enterprises of this kind in McGill, and at the same time their friendly feeling and ready hospitality for sister universities.

READING NOTES.

Students, teachers and physicians get Turkish baths at half price at the Turkish Bath Institute in this city. Travellers say that nowhere in Europe can you get a better bath.

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