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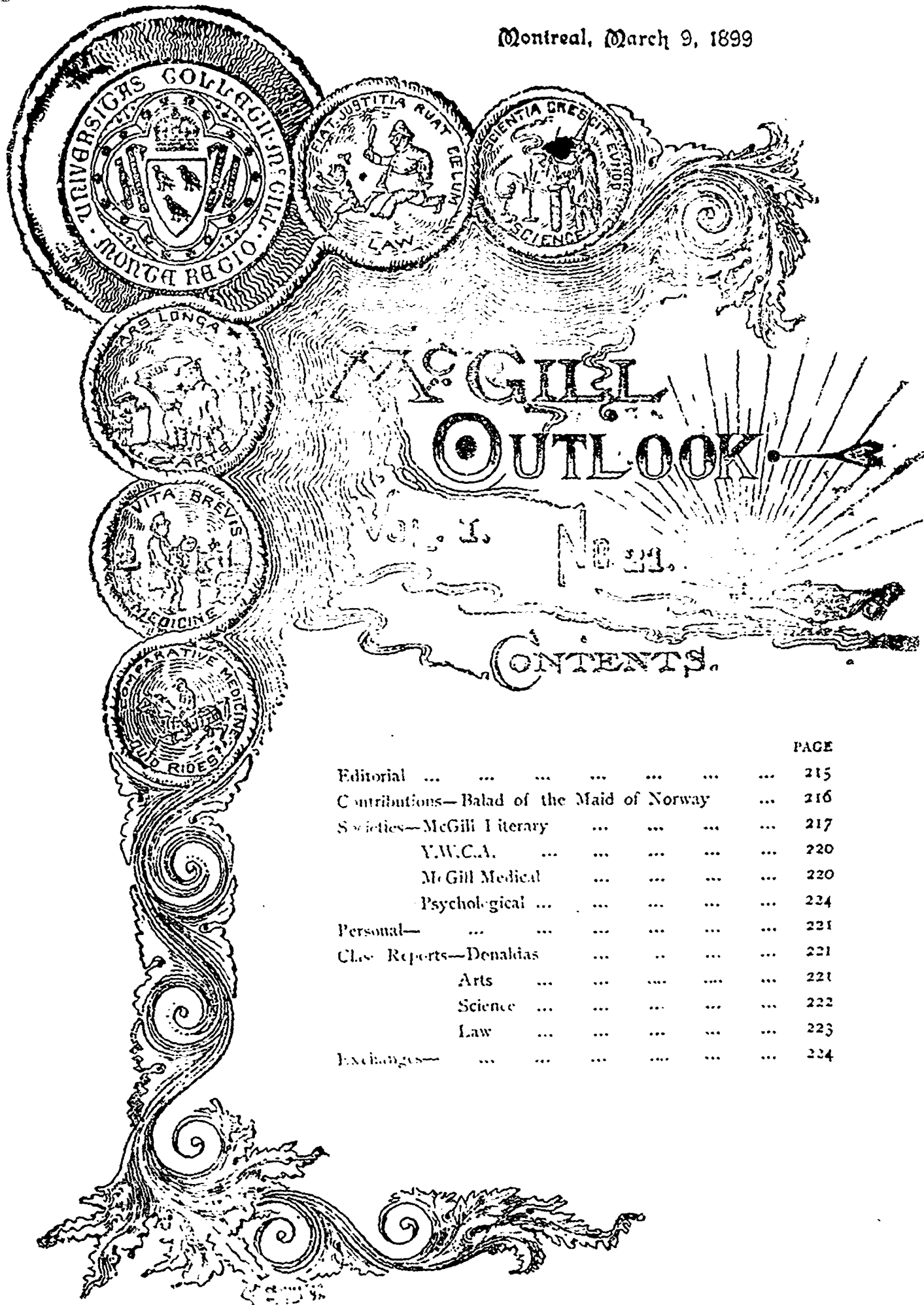
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Montreal, March 9, 1899



**McGILL  
OUTLOOK**  
Vol. 1. No. 21.  
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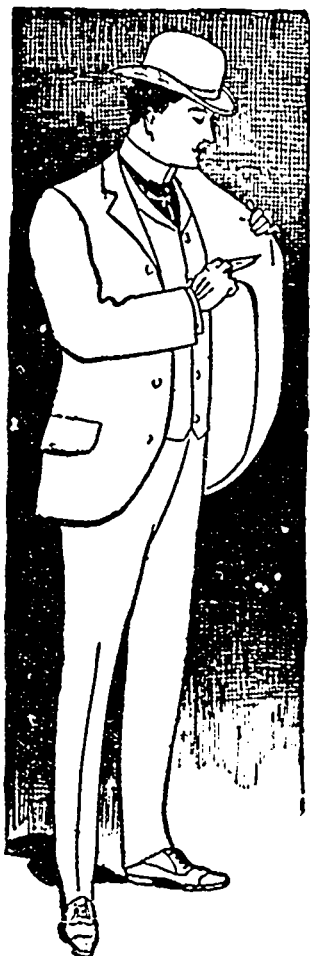
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# McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. I.

MONTREAL, MARCH 9, 1899.

No. 21

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## Editorial.

It is seldom the privilege of McGill students, as a body, to listen to such a distinguished lecturer as Sir John Bourinot.

The nature of the subject combined with the lecturer's thorough knowledge both of the history of our own constitution and of that of the United States, and his broad grasp of the true function of responsible government made the lecture both interesting and instructive. It is to be hoped that the agitation for a chair in political science for McGill will soon accomplish its end and thus satisfy a growing want in the University.

In a University like McGill, however, such lectures should be the rule rather than the exception. We feel certain that if a series of lectures could be arranged that they would not only be highly appreciated by the students but even the deans and professors might find it

beneficial to come in contact with the great thinkers on some of the most practical questions of the day. The action of the Undergraduates' Literary Society in securing this lecture is well worthy of imitation, and the Society is to be congratulated on the successful close of a successful year's work.

Now that examinations are drawing near, time is getting to be extremely valuable. The value of good health is also of considerable interest to us all at these trying hours. There are one or two ways in which the authorities might help the students in these respects. There should be a sidewalk of some sort from the Museum front door around and past the Arts building. At this time of thawing ice and melting snow, it is anything but healthy for

students who have only a minute or two between lectures to be obliged to wade through the mixture of mud, gravel and slush which extends from the Library to the Law building.

HONOUR students are complaining continually because there are not more copies of each reference book on the Library shelves. When fifteen or twenty people all want the same book, and there is only one copy, and no more can be purchased, even by those who can afford such expensive volumes, as the city booksellers do not keep Honour Course text-books, what is to be done? Surely there is some Library Fund with which to buy books which are absolutely necessary to refer to. In most cases, there is not even a second volume in the Stack Room, which can be

borrowed for a few hours. Is the Library not intended to help each and every man as often and as liberally as possible?

THOSE who intend making teaching their vocation will be glad to hear that after this year it will be possible for a teacher-in-training to obtain a first class Academy diploma without being examined in Greek, since Greek has lately been made optional in the Faculty of Arts. A petition gotten up by the Donaldas was the cause of this long fought-against and far-reaching concession of the Board of Public Instruction. There is one restriction about the above agreement, namely, that a teacher cannot be principal of any Academy unless Greek has been taken up and passed in by the teacher.

## Contributions.

### BALLAD OF THE MAID OF NORWAY.

"Oh, hark thee, porter! Ope the gate! A minstrel stands without.

"Let him enter here that he may cheer our hearts at this blithesome rout."

Thus quoth the Lady Marjorie, on a windy winter's night,  
What time she held high festival as beseeemed a lady bright.

Then back the iron gate did fly and a minstrel entered there.  
He was robed in green, and his winsome mien pleased every laughing fair.

"Oh, minstrel," said the Lady gay, "We wait to hear thy theme,  
"To have from thee a pleasing lay of love by wood or stream."

"Ah, Lady, not of love I sing nor yet of deadly war,  
"But of the daughter of a king who, alas, is now no more.

"She was a fair and gentle maid, the fairest of the land,  
"Whose beauty was no greater than the bounty of her hand.

"From Scotland's noble king there came a skipper brave to say,  
"To come at once in a trusty barque to his court so bright and gay.

"The good ship 'May' at anchor lay ready to set her sails,  
"When the maiden left her father land, the land of snow and gales.

"But, as the ship her anchor weighed, quoth a sailor old and grey:  
"Oh, fateful will this voyage be, we'd better it delay!

"Last night I scanned the sky above, the old moon held the young,  
"And sure am I that ne'er we'll see the land from which we sprung."

"But the nobles paid him little heed, and bade the skipper brave  
"To sail with speed towards Cumbria's shores, or they'd hang him for a knave.

"He turned the prow from Norway's coast and steered for Scotland's strand,  
"And, as the sun sank down to rest, they saw ahead the land.

"But the moon ne'er rose that awful night, for the clouds came thick and fast;  
"The lightning flashed, the thunder crashed, and a pall o'er the sea was cast.

"And then fulfilled were the sailor's words for the ship, like a hare when chased,  
"Rushed madly on, till it struck a rock by seething waves embraced.

“Then poured with direful sound the waves into  
her pierced side ;  
“In vain with costly garments store the gap to fill  
they tried.  
“In the morning when the sun arose he looked  
upon no sail,  
“But kissed with soft and rosy lips the cheek of a  
maiden pale ;  
“Who, stretched upon the sand did lie, a fair and  
lovely sight ,  
“Her golden hair about her head clung like a halo  
bright.

“The gentle little wavelets came to touch her  
dainty hand,  
“And then receded, loath to leave her there upon  
the strand.”

The minstrel paused 'mid silence deep. His story  
sad was sung ;  
And over all that festive scene a veil of gloom was  
flung.

A. M. E.

## Societies.

### McGILL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The last meeting for the present session of the Literary Society of McGill University was held last night in the Molson Hall. The speaker upon this occasion was Sir John Bourinot, who took as his subject: "Our Political Institutions, their Strength and Weakness."

Dr. Peterson, the Principal of the University and Honourary President of the Society, presided, and introduced the lecturer. In doing so, Dr. Peterson briefly expressed the pleasure he experienced in being the medium through which Sir John Bourinot was presented to the audience.

#### SIR JOHN'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Bourinot commenced by saying that the study of political science is of great importance in a country like Canada, where the people enjoy so large and liberal a system of government. All the universities of Canada, and of America generally, should extend their action—to repeat the language of the late Professor Seeley, of Cambridge—over the whole community by creating an order of high-class popular teachers, who shall lend their aid everywhere in the impartial study of great questions, political or other, and so play a part in the guidance of the national mind, such as has never been played by universities in the world before. In a country like Canada, where selfish considerations of party are so apt to stifle any candid or independent expression of opinion which is not calculated to promote the interests of factions or parties, it is absolutely essential to the education of the public mind and the dissemination of sound principles of government that we should have some publicists, thinkers and teachers, who can rise to a higher level and assist the young men of this country in taking a fitting and useful part in its future government.

We see by a study of the constitution of Canada that sectional, racial and religious considerations have largely influenced its character, and it is really a solemn legal compact or agreement between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the first instance, for the purpose of preserv-

ing certain local rights, privileges and interests, while yielding others of national importance as necessary to the establishment of a federal union. Representation in the lower or popular house of the federal parliament has been based on population so as to conserve the peculiar interests of the French province of Quebec, and, at the same time, give full scope to the just claims of the ambitious and growing English province of Ontario, which had asserted itself so determinately years before 1867 as to make government impossible under a union which did not do justice to its increase in numbers. While representation by population has been fully established in the constitution of the Commons' House, sectional or territorial interests have been given due weight in the constitution of the Upper House by dividing Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces into three distinct divisions with equal representation. The civil law and language of French Canada have been given legal guarantees which make that section independent of the English provinces. Protection has been given also to religious minorities with respect to denominational schools in a province. All through the act we can see evidences of the desire that actuated the makers of the federal constitution to do full justice to the diverse racial, religious and territorial interests that dominate one or other of the provinces.

The lecturer then proceeded to refer to the machinery of the government of Canada and its capacity for working out the principles of the federal union. Provision is made in the British North America Act for the maintenance of the sovereignty of the imperial state, the establishment of a central government for the whole federation, the preservation of the autonomy of the provinces within certain well-defined limits, and, at the same time, the judicial settlement of questions of dispute that necessarily arise in the practical operation of a written federal constitution.

#### THE GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

From such dangers as seem inherent in a Presidential contest in the United States, Canada is happily free under her constitution, which makes the



sovereign the permanent head of the executive, and removes her representative from the turmoil of political controversy. In the administration of public affairs, the Governor-General is guided by the advice of responsible advisers, representing the opinions of the majority of the Legislature. In Canada, for many years past, the policy of the Imperial Government has been to refuse to interfere in any way with its domestic affairs, but to leave them entirely in the hands of the Governor, and his advisers, who act in such matters in accordance with the well-known principles of the British constitutional system. It is only with respect to questions immediately affecting Imperial interests, especially the relations of the empire with foreign nations, that the Governor can be said to be thrown to any extent on his own responsibility as an imperial officer. Under the present system of responsible government the people can never complain of the abuse of the royal prerogative as in the old colonial times. Abuse of power, or danger to public interests, cannot be apprehended from the head of the executive authority; on the contrary, what peril there may be is latent in the conditions of party government. A ministry may be forced into positions not of public advantage by a strong and unscrupulous party behind it, and the Crown may have it in its power to intervene in the public in the public interest, and force a resignation or a dissolution as a remedy. In any case, the Governor-General must have the support of ministers who will defend his action under whatever conditions he may be forced to act. If it were not for such latent power in the Crown—a discretionary authority to be used under exceptional circumstances and for reasons of urgent public necessity—the system of responsible government might degenerate into what would be equivalent to a dangerous party oligarchy.

#### SECOND CHAMBERS.

With reference to the abolition of the legislative councils in all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec, not a few thinkers believe that it would have been wiser, in view of the hasty legislation that may be expected from purely democratic bodies, as the lower houses are becoming under the influence of an extended franchise—manhood franchise existing in nearly all the provinces, including the great English province of Ontario—to have continued the English bi-cameral system, which still exists in the great majority of parliamentary bodies throughout the world, and which even the republican neighbors of Canada have insisted on, in every stage of their constitutional development, as necessary to the legislative machinery of the nation and of every state in the union. It would have been much better to have created an Upper House, which would be partly elected by the people and partly appointed by the Crown, which would be fairly representative of the wealth, industry and culture of the country—the last being insured by university representation. Such a house would, in the opinion of those who have watched the course and tendency of legislation since the abolition of these upper chambers—notably of late in the Assembly of Ontario and British Columbia—act more or less as legislative break waters

against unsound or hasty legislation and chimerical schemes.

While the majority of the provinces vary from all other countries of English institutions, by abolishing the legislative councils, the Federal Government follows directly the English model by continuing the Upper House, which is appointed by the Crown on the advice of the ministry. In this connection, Sir John Bourinot gave a brief review of the constitution of the Senate, and referred to the various methods devised in the dependencies of Australasia and European countries to strengthen the Upper House and at the same time prevent deadlocks. It was impossible to come to any satisfactory conclusion on the working of such constitutional changes, merely experiments so far. In Canada, and wherever an appointed house exists, it is party nomination which creates the crucial difficulty. This system tends at times to weaken the House and intensify the agitation which is aroused in case of the rejection of a measure carried by a large majority of the popular body, where the dominant party is for the time being of a political complexion different from that which may then prevail in the appointed chamber. The tendency in modern political experiment seems to be to bring in the popular or elective principle for the purpose of strengthening the upper house, the necessity of which as a conservative and restraining barrier in a system of sound popular government is generally admitted throughout the world. In every upper house the universities should be represented by several members.

With respect to the interpretation of the constitution, and the settlement of questions of jurisdiction between the various authorities, the strength of our system lay mainly in the reference to the courts. In Canada, as in all other countries inheriting English law, there is that great respect for the judiciary which enables the people to accept its decisions when they would look with doubt and even suspicion on the acts of purely political bodies. We need only look to the experience of the United States to test the value of judicial opinions on constitutional issues.

#### A COMPARATIVE VIEW.

Sir John Bourinot then made some comparison between the political institutions of Canada and the United States. He emphasized the following conditions of strength in the Canadian system of government—the elastic operation of responsible government, the infrequency of political elections, the holding of elections for the Dominion Parliament and for the legislative assemblies of the provinces at different dates, the entire separation of municipal from provincial or other political questions; the appointment of all judges and public officials by the Government; the permanency and non-political tenure of the civil service. On the other hand, the weaknesses of the American system, in fact, the evils that are sapping the republican and purely democratic institutions of the States, mainly arise from these causes:—The intimate connection between national states and municipal politics, the frequency of elections which bring into play all the schemes and machinations of the party managers and “bosses,”

the spoils system, and the popular election of numerous public officials, who, as a consequence, are more or less partisans, and supply a large proportion of the corruption funds of political parties. Canadians cannot too seriously reflect on the fact that the result of the spoils system has been in the several states the creation of the most discreditable class of professional politicians, who ever lowered the institutions of a country of free government. The moment you bring party activity into play to obtain control of offices, and make those offices the chief means by which a party is to acquire and hold power, you contaminate the whole body and drain it of all its moral strength.

It was most important for Canadians to look closely into the working of the political institutions of our great neighbor that they may best understand how little we could gain by changing in any respect the fundamental basis of the constitution under which we so happily live, or by forming any close political connection with the federal republic which, despite its great extent of territory, its increasing population—already over seventy millions—and its imperialistic ambition, possesses within itself the elements of inherent weakness and actual inferiority, as compared with this young Canadian nation, which has succeeded in holding its own for more than a century on the American continent in the face of the attraction which some may think would force the smaller and relatively insignificant body towards the greater, possessing as it does all the alluring attributes of a powerful national sovereignty. We have now arrived at a crisis in our national development. Canadians would never lose sight of the advantages of our present situation, and the satisfactory operation of our own institutions of government whilst showing every desire to assist the Mother Country in its designs to placate the United States, itself entering on a career of imperial ambition. It is well not to lose sight of the fact that what conditions of weakness now show themselves in the working of our institutions can be largely traced to the influence of our neighbors. Indeed, it would be remarkable if Canada should not in the course of time be more or less influenced by the political and social conditions of a country which, like our own, is essentially a democracy, controlled by the methods of popular and party government.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

We had a remarkable illustration of the influence of our democratic neighbors in the agitation, which was commenced not long ago in the province of Ontario, to make elective certain provincial appointments, sheriffs and registrars among others, or else to give them to the municipal councils of the counties. Sir Oliver Mowat, then premier, found it necessary to appoint an influential commission to consider the whole question, and the result was the accumulation of a large mass of evidence which showed that the intelligent and sound opinion of the province was opposed to the proposed change. The fact, however, that such a commission had to be appointed in the premier province of the Dominion shows the tendency in certain quarters to borrow the most injurious features of the political system of our neighbors. Had this unwise effort of, happily, still a small minority been

successful, in all probability the pressure would be so great even on the Dominion Parliament that it would have great difficulty in stemming the torrent that provincial indiscretion might set flowing by the removal of those wise barriers which sound policy has heretofore raised against popular and party license. A federal union rest on a broad basis of states or provinces and the political conditions of every state or province, must more or less, sooner or later, influence those of the federation or dominion to which those states or provinces give life and strength.

We also see illustrations of the influence of our neighbors in the tendency to introduce party politics into the elections of municipalities—in the bringing in of federal issues into provincial political contests—and above all in the gradual disappearance of all independence of sentiment, in the absence of high ideals in the field of political controversy, and in the lowering in some respects of a sense of individual honor and dignity as a consequence of the absolutism of the party machine and the deteriorating influences of purely democratic conditions. I make these reflections as a result of my experience and thought for nearly forty years' study of party government. Our thinkers and teachers, who are observing the practical working of our institutions, should seriously consider what methods are necessary to arrest the progress of conditions which may in the course of time bring us to the low level of the democratic defects of our neighbors.

#### THINGS TO BE AVOIDED.

The evidence of national unity—of confidence in a Canadian federation from the Atlantic to the Pacific—are more encouraging than any afforded by the United States at any time in her history from 1787 to 1865, when the civil war was closed, slavery and secession received a deathblow and the cause of national unity triumphed. The people of French Canada, and of all the provinces, have gained steadily by the adoption of the federal constitution, and under no other system would it be possible to give due scope to the aims and aspirations of the respective nationalities and interests that compose the Dominion. It is a system which, having at its base respect for local and provincial rights, creates at the same time a spirit of common and national interest which binds diverse and otherwise isolated communities together in a union necessary to give them strength against the attacks of foes within and foes without. In countries peopled and governed like Canada, all history tells us there are three great dangers to be avoided. First of all that sectionalism which is narrow and selfish in its aspirations and is ever under-rating the vital importance of national and dominion aims; secondly, that sectarianism, which represents the bigotry of old ages of religious feuds, and would judge all other faiths by its own canons and beliefs; thirdly, that nationalism, which Papi-neau represented—which wise French Canadians in later times have repudiated, and which may be as dangerous in the English west as in the French east, should it ever again come to a "war of races," Anglo-Canadian against French Canadian. As long as the respective members of the federation observe faith-

fully the principles of the compact on which it necessarily rests—perfect equality among all its sections, a due consideration for local rights, a deep national sentiment whenever the interest of the whole federation is at stake—the people of this Dominion need not fear failure in their efforts to accomplish the great work in which they have been so long engaged.

When we review the trials and struggles of the past that we may gain from them lessons of confidence for the future, let us not forget to pay a tribute to the men who have laid the foundations of these communities, still on the threshold of their development, and on whom the great burden fell. To the French-Canadians who, despite the neglect and indifference of their kings, amid toil and privation built up a province which they have made their own by their patience and industry, and who should, differ as we may from them, evoke our respect for their fidelity to the institutions of their origin, for their appreciation of the advantages of English self-government, and for their co-operation in all great measures essential to the unity of the federation. To the loyalists of last century who left their homes for the sake of "king and country," and laid the foundation of prosperous and loyal English communities by the sea and by the great lakes, and whose descendants have ever stood true to the principles of the great institutions which have made Britain free and great. To the unknown body of pioneers, some of whose names, perhaps, still linger on a headland or river or on a neglected gravestone, who let in the sunlight year by year to the dense forests of these countries, and built up by their industry the large and thriving provinces of this Dominion. Above all, to the men who laid deep and firm, beneath the political structure of this confederation, those principles of self-government which give harmony to our constitutional system and bring out the best qualities of an intelligent people. In the early times in which they struggled they had to bear much obloquy, and their errors of judgment have been often severely arraigned at the bar of public opinion; many of them lived long enough to see how soon men may pass into oblivion; but we who enjoy the benefit of their earnest endeavors, now that the voice of the party passion of their times is hushed, should never forget that, though they are not here to reap the fruit of their labors, their work survives in the energetic and hopeful communities that stretch from Cape Breton to Vancouver.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and seconded by undergraduate members of the Society and presented to the lecturer by Dr. Peterson.

Dr. Bourinot, in rising to acknowledge the vote of thanks, expressed the pleasure with which he had addressed them. He also ventured to hope that in the near future there would be established at McGill University what he personally felt to be greatly lacking at present, that is a chair of political science.

The meeting broke up with the singing of the National Anthem, in which the whole audience joined.

#### REPORT OF THE Y. W. C. A.

At the Regular Meeting of the Y. W. C. A., Friday afternoon, March 3rd, Miss Garlick, who was the leader, spoke on the subject "South America."

#### MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The usual Fortnightly Meeting of the Medical Society of McGill University was held on Friday evening, the 3rd inst., in the large lecture theatre of the Medical building. After routine business had been transacted, two papers were presented which furnished a most instructive as well as interesting evening's programme.

Mr. W. A. Wilson, '00, in his paper, "The Etiology of the Inflammation of Bone," showed to those present the result of a great deal of original observation and wide reading upon the subject with which he dealt. The paper itself was full of information, and well repaid all who were fortunate enough to hear Mr. Wilson for their attendance upon this occasion. The essayist demonstrated his subject at the close of the meeting by a large number of bones showing the several conditions brought out in the paper.

Mr. W. G. Turner, B.A., '00, on "The use of Roentgen Rays in Diseased Conditions," presented a paper of decided interest and importance. The essayist first described in detail the history of the rays, and then referred to their composition. The particular service they were in certain forms of medical and surgical conditions was carefully explained, showing them to be oftentimes of inestimable diagnostic importance. To render this paper still more lucid, the subject was practically demonstrated by Mr. R. O. King, B. A. Sc., who kindly assisted Mr. Turner. Thanks to the generosity of Professor Girdwood, who had placed his X-ray apparatus at the disposal of the Society for the evening. Mr. Turner also exhibited a very extensive and valuable series of X-ray photographs, which Dr. Thomas, of the Montreal General Hospital, had kindly procured for the occasion.

After a vote of thanks had been extended the essayists, the meeting adjourned.



Personal.

McGill will be interested in the following account of the wedding of a former member of 'oo Science.

One of the prettiest weddings that has taken place in the town of St. Andrews in many years was that of Miss Grace Margaret, daughter of late Dr. D. P. McNaughton, to Mr. James D. Reeves, of Grenville, which took place at Christ Church, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 22nd, Rev. Rural Dean Sanders officiating. The Church was very prettily decorated. The bride, who wore of gown of white silk and chiffon, was given away by her brother-in-

law, Mr. Martin Albright. The bridesmaids were Miss Flossie McNaughton, Miss Flo Reynolds (Montreal) and Miss Marguerite de Boucherville. Mr. G. Rupert Duncan, assisted the groom and Miss Ruby Simpson officiated at the organ. After the ceremony, the bridal party adjourned to the home of Mrs. McNaughton, the bride's mother, and, after refreshments, the happy couple started on their way to Montreal, whence they will go to Colorado Springs.—*Star*.

Class Reports.

DONALDAS.

The Seniors wish to extend their thanks to Dr. and Mrs. Peterson for their very kind invitations to the "At Home" after the lecture at the Literary Society to meet Sir John Bourinot, on Friday, March the 3rd. Each Donaldas who was able to be present will cherish among her most pleasant Final Year memories the delightful hours she spent at the home of Principal and Mrs. Peterson.

The Donaldas are very grateful to Dr. Gregor for his interest in developing their knowledge of Art, by enabling them to see the fine pictures that belong to Montreal's lovers of beautiful paintings. We thank Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. R. B. Angus most heartily for allowing us to have private views of their Art collections, and we all realize that to know a fine picture when we see it is not the least part of the general culture afforded us by a college education.

We, the Second Year Donaldas, wish to express our gratitude to that bright and shining light who discovered that method of fixing in our anything but tenacious memories the order of the famous moods.

We hope that some other bright being may invent a formula by which "Those Latin Hexameters" may impress themselves upon us, having no "fifteen minutes" to spare from our Jevonian researches.

ARTS.

THIRD YEAR.

Summer Pursuits.

In two months the members of the "Annus Mirabilis" will be free, so it behooves me to inform them what they may do to pass the summer and lay up a store of filthy lucre to pay the innumerable expenses of student life. Firstly, of those who are not going to work, they will sit by the sad sea waves with a summer girl behind the ever-present parasol. Few and happy are they. Then we come to the others. Some will work in papa's office where half holidays are as numerous as sloped lectures; some will drink in the cool river breezes from the St. Lawrence at the rate of \$1.15 a day—checking gives a good complexion. Those of the melancholy countenance will entrap the guileless farmer into buying the "best and cheapest book published," while others will flirt with country lassies while their parents are looking

at the photographs of the Queen's jewels, the statue of liberty or some equally beautiful picture, on the sale of which he makes 50 per cent. Those of the delicate appetite may enter pie-eating competitions on public holidays, in which I hear much money and many suits of clothes may be gained. One of our number, who has the record for crossing the Lachine Bridge on a bicycle, will give exhibitions during the summer, provided he and his wheel stand the strain, while another may rent his voice out as a fog horn during the holidays.

FIRST YEAR.

The following gentlemen produced affidavits certifying that they were the sole and individual owners of a pair of bran new goloshes which remained in the hall after the last rubber scrap:—Ascah, Carson, Wilson, Schrogg, Laughlin, Blagrave, MacDougall and Troop. On investigation the barges proved to be the janitor's.

The trap-door in the Physics' building was closed last Thursday, and, as a result, M-ph-y, Br-w-n, E-t-n, J-k and a few others were able to do some work. We imagine, too, that the class in the room below paid better attention than on the Thursday previous.

Some interesting X-ray experiments were made recently whereby the contents of several men's heads were clearly exposed to general view. Some of the more interesting contents are as follows:—

- A-dr-ws, pocket map of Westmount.
- Pr-yn, flash light photo of a lemon pic.
- El-s-n, bird's eye view of the east wing.
- C-nd-e, infinite space.
- M-n, a pair of trousers (shrunk).
- M-C-ll-m, Victoria Hockey Team in *crêpe*.
- D-mps-y, treatise on "how to match coppers."
- B-r-ght, polarized light.
- Tr-p,  $V16 = 6$ , etc., etc.

NURSERY JINGLES REVISED.

- A stands for Arts, nineteen hundred; and ass— (a bird very rare in the Century Class);
- B was a baker of Boston Baked Beans, But he's gone from the claws of professors and deans.
- C is the Honour Philosophy mob:—  
C—ke, C-hen and Cr-w-ll (Mac. gave up the job), We've another man too, of whom it is said There's a crack in his name, but none in his head.

- F* is for Fergy, so careful and good,  
Learning his lessons a little boys should.  
The hickory hockey-stick man of the year  
Who hacks right and left is G. W. Gr—r."
- H* stands for H-rsf-ll and "Holler, like ———"  
And for "Old Harry" G—dhue, the 'Varsity  
swell.
- I*, is for Ireland, who left us last May;  
He was strong on Home Rule, and "seceded"  
they say.
- M* is "Napoleon"; in optics he'll shine,  
With two "plays" on the string, and an amateur  
nine.
- N* is for N-t-t-r, not nutty you know;  
His cerebrum is sound, but he's not the whole  
show.
- P* and *Q* are two forces, acting at *O*:  
Mechanics is deep, but the teacher — so, so,
- R* is for R-df-rd, solemn and tall;  
"Honor Math. is a snap; Pat and I know it all."  
Also for Ref-rd, the Year's only "Zeit."  
In attendance at lectures he's quite "out of  
sight."
- T* stands for Theologues "tattered and torn,"  
But we're sorry to say neither "shaven nor  
shorn."
- V* is the vengeance to fall on my head;  
My finish I see, when these verses are read;  
The number of times my neck they will wring,  
Like *X*, is unknown; may be any old thing.
- Y* and *Z* do not rhyme; there is something amiss;  
By the great jumping Jonah! I've got it! How's  
this:—
- Y* stands for Yacob, with wide yawning "os."  
And *Z* is the subject that makes the men cross.

## SCIENCE.

## THIRD YEAR.

A certain member of the Electrical course who was recently in St. Andrews on a pleasant mission reports having had a most enjoyable time in the little village on the North River. He was Hobsonized in the most approved manner, the girls still retaining faint memories of the summer, evidently thinking he was one of the lost sheep returned. The Civils and Miners most interested feel convinced that it was a case of mistaken identity, while M. Goulet states positively that none of the old boys had come back to the village as he never had been asked for "temperance" cigarettes or pop by them.

We have heard that there has been a slight misunderstanding between the Editors of the "Annual" and a member of Arts '00 through the said member objecting to a little quotation followed by his name in that volume. It is a pity he did not raise his objection sooner and in a different manner from the way he did, since the result of his protest now will be a partial disfigurement of the book caused by erasing the quotation, while much ill-feeling was aroused by the course he adopted. Any sensible person will take these things in the spirit in which they were written.

It is almost decided that the miners are to go to

the metallurgical works about Bethlehem in the State of New York, and at the same time will visit in turn all the principal mining works in the vicinity, the summer session lasting in all about one month. If any man taking the mechanical course wishes to join the expedition, he should give in his name as soon as possible to Dr. Porter, and his case will receive consideration.

The meetings of the Canadian Mining Institute in the Windsor were better attended by our men than ever before, though it does seem strange that we as a body find it so difficult to get excused from a few lectures in order to be present at the Institute meetings when students from so well a managed place as the Kingston School of Mines find it worth their while to come down here for that sole purpose.

All members of the McGill Mining Society should attend the next meeting when the election of officers for the ensuing year takes place.

Additional Examinations this year for Miners, Machine Design, Physical Lab. Work and Mechanical Drawing.

Who went and told its Poppa that the boys called it nasty names? It's not in our Faculty.

Mr. P—y who did so much last year in the Sports to win points for the Faculty, feeling in a pugilistic mood the other day, tackled the janitor, whom he mistook for some one else, his excuse being that he was on his way to a theory lecture and felt desperate enough for anything.

## SECOND YEAR.

Some one last week, doubtless in a moment of abstraction, removed a pair of rubbers belonging to an officer of the Year. A man that would do such a thing intentionally would pasture goats on his mother-in-law's grave. There is a tree in Texas on which they have hanged, up to date, thirty-seven better men. They are now all in the Esquimo's heaven. Such a man would have disgraced the Conservative party in its palmiest days. If the rubbers are returned nothing more will be said.

Several of our Science professors are the counterparts of men famous in the present political and literary world. The Dean of the Faculty is the living image of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the newly appointed head of the British Liberal party. Also Professor Nevil Norton Evans and the Emperor of Germany are exact counterparts of each other. Professor Porter is also very like a well-known Montreal gentleman. And to this list might be added a member of Science, '01. The resemblance of Fl—t to the great Napoleon can be readily seen by the thoughtful mind.

These are the plugging days. The Year is losing about five pounds of flesh per day, aggregately. Fr—z—t it is said works all night now and only sleeps on Sunday. Cl—m—t also has his last year's gait on for a try at top place. There are several dark horses who are saying nothing, but are working just the same. Pa—m—r is looking again for bets on himself, while Dewey and the rest of the pluggers hardly take time to eat or drink.

LAW.

On Friday, the 24th of February last, the students of the Law Faculty were invited to a students' snowshoe party given by Professor McGoun. Unfortunately snow was a minus quantity; the programme was therefore changed into a climb up the mountain side to "Dunaven," where a dance and supper waited the climbers. The night was a glorious one; the moon was clear and the stars shone brightly. "Dunaven," the home of Professor McGoun, occupies an elevated and commanding position near the summit, on the south western slope of the smaller mountain. The position is excellent and the view beautiful. The city lying at the foot of the hill and extending out to the river, and lit up by the numberless electric lights, presented a charming appearance as the students with their fair companions wound their way around the circuitous pathway up the hill-side. Arriving at "Dunaven," the guests were received by Mrs. McGoun, who proved herself a most delightful hostess, and together with Professor McGoun was untiring in her efforts to bring out the bashful student and in seeing that no one was overlooked or neglected. The student who could not dance was certainly a heartsore on that occasion, as there were fifteen items on the programme, each one of which was carried out, the enjoyment and zest increasing with every number, until, when Sir Roger de Coverley was reached at 1.30 a.m., a jollier or more satisfied lot of people could not be found. The manner in which Mr. McGoun danced the Highland schottische and reel was a revelation to those of the boys who were not thoroughly alive to the Scotch descent of our Professor. The students are grateful to Professor McGoun for a most enjoyable evening, and above all appreciate the good feeling shown by him towards them on all occasions. They trust that these happy relations may always continue.

At a meeting of the Third Year, held last week, Mr. Ives was elected Valedictorian.

The ides of April. The time when a Third Year man wilts. The period of the professorial inflation. The days of numbness. The week of retribution. Do the Third Year show an anxiety that is painful; an assiduity that is minute; an attention that is intense; a behaviour, fawning in its suaveness, unnatural in its politeness, undreamed of in its existence, the shadow of the April rain clouds are the cause, the mainspring. Do their attentions to the lecturer, disgust; does their too evident anxiety to learn, weary; does their false probity, undeceive, then are the exams. in future responsible. To choose between one's conscience and a negligence is no choice. Conscience wins, when untrammelled. To induce a man to cram for an exam is a sinicure. To make a saint out of a devil. To get frankness from a hypocrite. To insert politeness into a country bumpkin. Common Christianity in a boor—is facile—when on the edge of a precipice and the foothold is insecure, and there are rocks below. The time of miracles is not medieval. Who doubts it—let him contemplate the Third Year law—as it is at present. After April he will have no opportunity to do so. It will be hard to find. Half a dozen hats will convict. Its bumpiousness is going—then, it

will be gone. Poor Third Year! One straw would support it all at once. It lives on air—and fear—and the storms ahead.

To be dubbed a "Legal light. To be admired as a future exterminator of Juries. To have chances for the woolsack. These are the honours thrust unwillingly upon us. But to incur the odium of butchers. To revel in the incongruities of the human frame. To be stigmatized as "Medical Snuffers," is infamy, degradation, insufferable degeneration. And yet we incur the risk daily. The knowledge of human woes and wills. The effect of a bullet in the brain. A boarding house pie in the stomach. A gouge in the left ventricle. Not to mention the incisions in the cutaneous growth of the epidermis, aided and abetted by the dermis. All are so many dangers of our present untenable position. Pitfalls around which we wander aimlessly. And yet they have their good points. Indirectly they are the foundation of future benefits to society. Unseen, almost, they are laying seeds for a fruit that will develop. And sooner or later. Let us hope later. And this benefit. Why do so many pay close attention to murder. To suicide. Not to defend these inoffensive amusements. But for future personal application. And some excellent subjects could be chosen. Excellent for their uselessness to every one else. Will they have the courage. Let us hope so. And may medical jurisprudence elucidate their blindness. Remove the mote from their eyes. Bring them to a consciousness of what is equitable. Of what is appropriate. Of what is necessary.

In the Law Reading Room.

Junior: "Can a man marry his widow's niece?"

Freshman: "Yes, if there is no ascendant or descendant relationship."

N. B. Our special correspondent at the Library reports that Mr. Freshman is still looking up authorities on the subject.

Time: Saturday, 11 a.m.

Scene: Pathological Lab., Montreal General Hospital.

Dramatic Personæ: Four Law students, 1 sick Senior, Doctor, Assistant and "Stiff."

Sick Senior feels faint.

Dr. W—t J—h—s—n (to his assistant): "Stand this Senior on his head. Give him spirits if necessary."

(10 minutes later.)

Sick Senior: "Doctor, you'll excuse me leaving, but I have to catch a train."

"NOTICE."

"Dogs—will not be allowed in the Library." In spite of this warning a white mongrel cur belonging to the "Dog fancier" of the Third Year, and bearing on his back the interesting information that the aforesaid "Dog fancier" would graduate in '99, was the other day discovered "sauntering" in the Library.

Query—Why was he allowed to remain?

Synonymous terms:

Immoveables—chickens.

Fruits of immoveables—eggs.

M—g—l—sc—donkey.

## Exchanges.

Prof. Brooks, the eminent biologist at Johns Hopkins' University, has just published his "Foundations of Biology." The chapters of this most important recent addition to the literature of biology were read at Columbia last term as lectures.

The Yale *Literary Monthly* and the *Courant* offer medals every year for the best essay and story respectively submitted to them in their prize competition. What do our literary papers think of this method of cultivating undergraduate literature?

Professor J. B. Ames, of the Harvard Law School, proposed recently the changing of the degree of L. L. B. to that of Doctor of Jurisprudence, on the ground that graduates from the Law School who were already possessed of an A. B. were as much entitled to a Doctorate as medical men or graduate academic students.—*Columbia Spectator*.

If an S and an I and an O and a  
U with an X at the end spell Su,  
And E and a Y and an E spell I,  
Pray what can a speller do?  
Then if also an S and an I and a G  
And H E D spell cide,  
There's nothing much left for a speller to do  
But to go and commit Siouxeyesighed.

The summer courses offered by Harvard have been increased this year by the institution of a summer school of Theology.

There are now over thirty men in Yale's Varsity rowing squad. The coaches are now trying, for the

first time, the system of a first and second Varsity crew, which has worked so successfully at Cornell. The only race so far arranged is that with Harvard at New London.—*Pennsylvania*.

A championship wrestling tournament will be held about the middle of March, open to the whole University. As usual there be three classes, light, middle and heavy weight, and cups will be offered by the Gymnastic Association to the winners of the finals in each class.—*Yale Weekly*.

Pennsylvania won the sixth annual debate with Cornell, Friday night, Feb. 24, chiefly through her strength in rebuttal. Each University has now won three debates.

The University of Pennsylvania will erect a tower to cost \$60,000 in memory of the Undergraduates and Alumni of the University who took part in the war with Spain.

### THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

"Will you step into my office?"  
The recorder said to me,  
Though I wasn't a mind-reader,  
I knew I'd pulled an E.  
Then I suddenly bethought me  
Of the spider and the fly,  
And as quickly I fit that office  
Without bidding him good-by.

—*Harvard Lampoon*.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

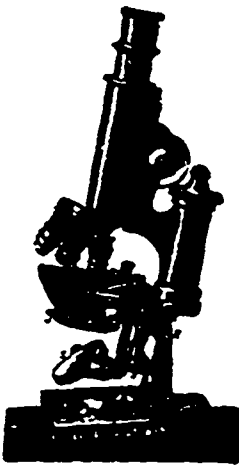
The Regular Meeting of the Society was held March 3, at 7.30 p.m., in the Library of the Faculty of Comparative Medicine. Professor Wesley Mills occupied the chair.

After roll call and the reading of the Minutes of the previous meeting, announcements were made regarding the essays which had been read during the Session.

Mr. Humphreys was then called upon to read his essay on "How to Become Familiar with the Lower Animals." The essayist said that many lessons could be learnt from animals, and quoted instances

which seemed to show that the acts of certain breeds of dogs were due to reasoning powers; while others were illustrations of instinct and not reason, and others again instances of association of ideas. The discussion which followed the reading of the essay elicited many important facts.

The President after complimenting the essayist on the independent thought shown in his paper, closed the evening's programme with a few remarks which were of a very instructive nature, also advising all the students to take an active part in experimental work in Comparative Psychology, the greatest need of which at the present time was experiment.



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## Supper is to many Indispensable

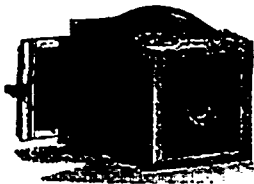
And the questions arises, what should we eat, drink, and avoid, supper being a late refreshment.

We should avoid anything and everything that does not comply with the following simple hygienic rules:—

We should eat — That which readily assimilates and does not overtax the digestive powers during the night.

We should drink — Only that which induces healthy sleep without any reactionary depression in the morning.

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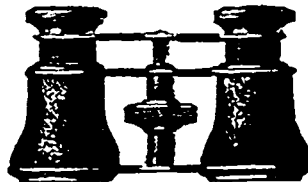
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NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

An old farmer and his labourer were carting sand from the sea-shore at St. Andrews. They were behind the target on a rifle range, but hidden by a bank of sand from a squad of Volunteers who were then at practice.

A spent bullet struck the laborer on the leg, and he immediately dropped, exclaiming: "I am shot."

Without more ado the farmer scrambled up the bank, and waving his hand to the Volunteers, shouted:

"Hey, lads, stop that, will ye? You've shot a man, and it might ha'e been the horse!"

HE DIDN'T BELIEVE IT.

When I was soldiering in India, I had a chum named Tim Murphy, but we were parted by Tim being transferred to a battery stationed in Delhi, and about three months after I heard of his death from cholera. So I went to Delhi, and the first man I met was Tim, and after looking at him in astonishment for some time, I ejaculated: "Why, Tim, I heard you were dead."

"So did I bedad, hear the same yarn, but, sure, I knew it was a loic as soon as iver I heard it."

PHIL SHERIDAN'S STORY.

A story which General Sheridan was fond of telling at the dinner-table after the coffee had been served and the ladies had retired went somewhat like this:—

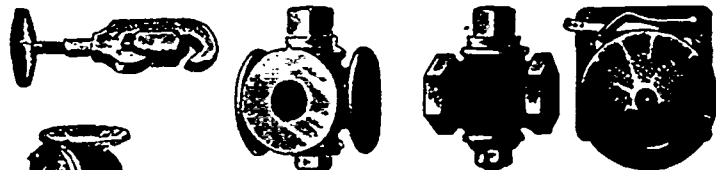
There was a zealous chaplain of the Army of the Potomac who had called on a colonel noted for his profanity to talk of the religious interests of his men. After having been politely mo-

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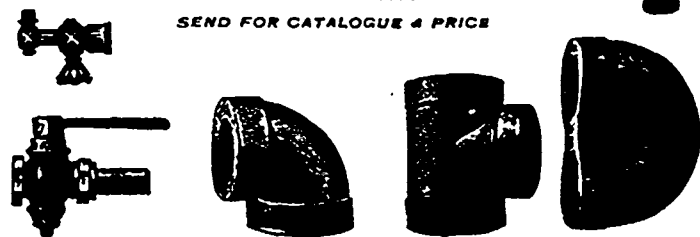
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Reference: The McGill Faculty.

tioned to a seat on the chest, the  
chaplain began:—

"Colonel, you have one of the  
finest regiments in the army."

"I believe so," said the colonel in  
reply.

"Do you think," pursued the chap-  
lain "that you pay sufficient atten-  
tion to the religious instruction of your  
men?"

"Well, I don't know," doubtfully  
replied the colonel.

"A lively interest has been awaken-  
ed in the — Massachusetts," the  
parson went on to say. "The Lord  
has blessed the labours of his servants,  
and ten have already been baptized."

"Is that so?" excitedly cried the  
colonel; and then, turning to the  
attendant, added "Sergeant-major,  
have fifteen men detailed for baptism  
immediately; I'll be d — if I'll be  
outdone by any Massachusetts reg-  
iment."

**WANTED A STIMULANT.**

Scene — Aldershot manoeuvres.  
Soldier supposed to have been  
wounded is brought to a surgeon's  
tent by bearers. Bearer (reporting)  
— "Severe scalp wound, sir, accom-  
panied with insensibility."

Surgeon—"Well, what have you  
done?"

Bearer—"Dressed the wound, sir,  
and gave him a little whiskey and  
water."

Surgeon—"Whiskey and water!

How did you expect an insensible  
man to swallow that?"

Bearer—"He axed for't, sir!"

**NOT A CONVERT.**

A short time ago a herd of bul-  
locks dashed into a military camp in  
South Africa. A nigger who was in  
charge of them was using most ter-  
rible language, when he was asked by  
a minister, who was standing near,  
did he know where he would go when  
he died. "No," said the nigger, "I  
do not."

The minister—"You will not go to  
heaven."

The nigger—"Heben no good,  
sah."

"What?" replied the minister.  
"Heaven no good! Why, how is  
that?"

Nigger—"Well, sah, if heben was  
much good the English would hab  
had it long ago."

**A GERMAN'S ENGLISH.**

A German, having enlisted in the  
— Regiment, attended the garrison  
school, and learned English pretty  
well. Being delighted with himself,  
he commenced to "square push"  
(courting), and wishing to say some-  
thing very striking to the lady of his  
heart, carefully consulted his dic-  
tionary, and found the words "to pre-  
serve" meant to pickle. The next  
night, when he was parting with her,  
he bade her farewell, saying with great  
fervour: "May heaven pickle you."

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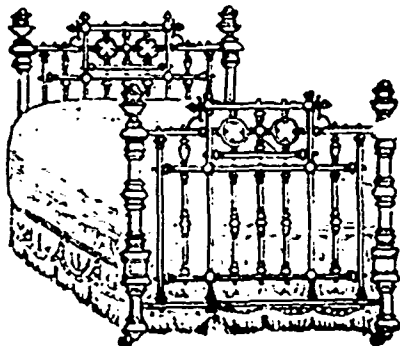
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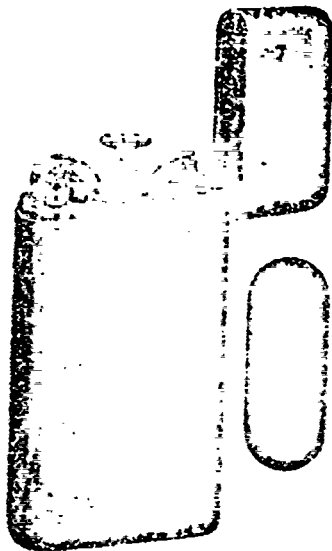
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