

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

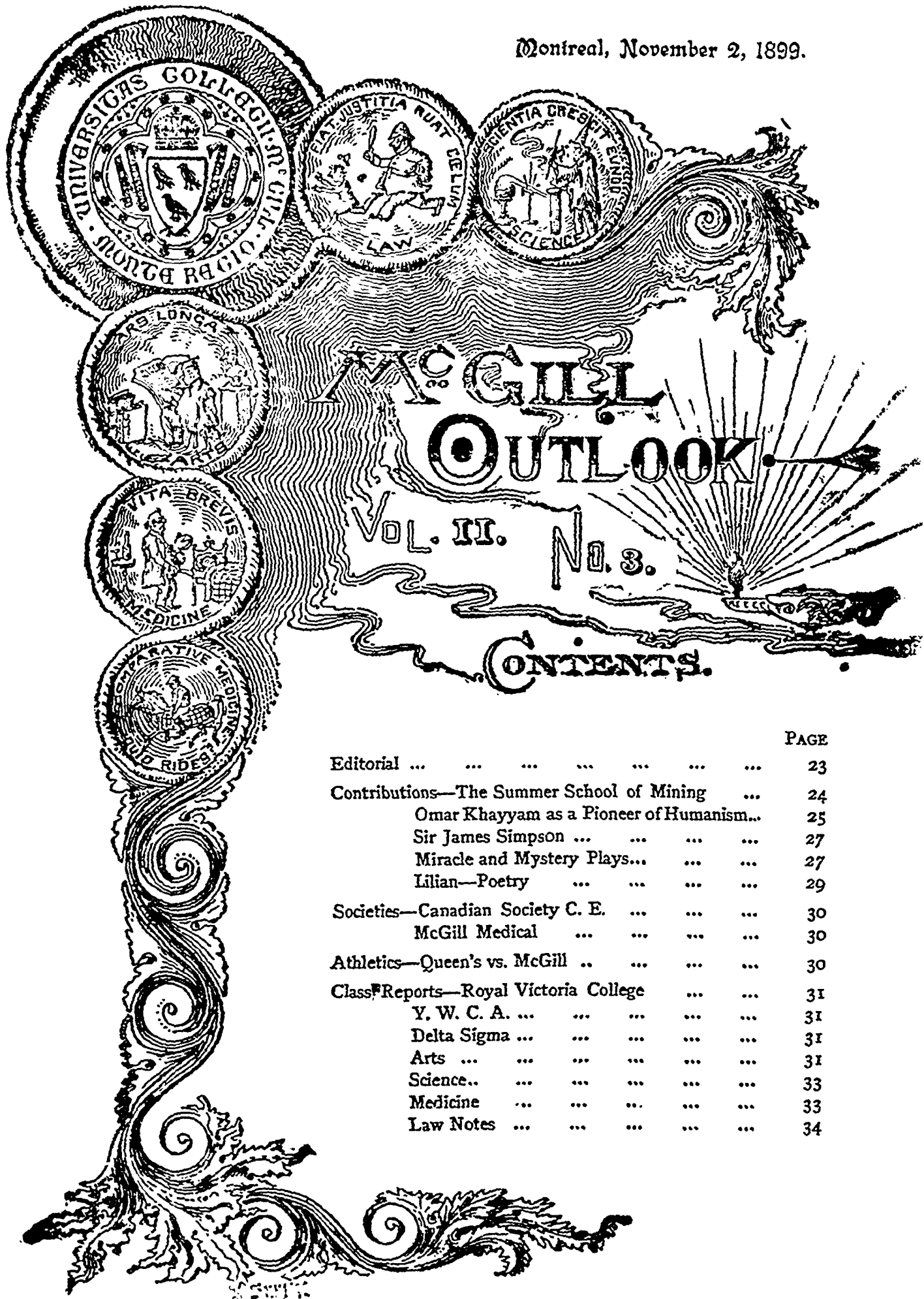
Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Pagination is as follows: I-II, [23]-34, III-VI p.

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

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

Montreal, November 2, 1899.



# MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II. No. 3.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial ... ..	23
Contributions—The Summer School of Mining ...	24
Omar Khayyam as a Pioneer of Humanism...	25
Sir James Simpson ... ..	27
Miracle and Mystery Plays...	27
Lilian—Poetry ... ..	29
Societies—Canadian Society C. E. ... ..	30
McGill Medical ... ..	30
Athletics—Queen's vs. McGill .. ..	30
Class Reports—Royal Victoria College ... ..	31
Y. W. C. A. ... ..	31
Delta Sigma ... ..	31
Arts ... ..	31
Science.. ... ..	33
Medicine ... ..	33
Law Notes ... ..	34

# The MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

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

Head Office: MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:—Wm. MOLSON MACFARLANE, President; S. H. EWING, Vice-President; W. M. RAMSAY, Henry Archbald, Samuel Finley, J. P. Ologhorn, H. Markland Molson.

F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

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

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

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

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

# The Liverpool & London & Globe

Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH:

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

AVAILABLE ASSETS, - \$60,656,420

ONE OF THE LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Chairman.

W. J. BUCHANAN, Deputy Chairman

A. F. GAULT

SAMUEL FINLEY

ED. S. GLOUSTON

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

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

## RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS

BY USING

LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON.

One application does the work—if not, your money  
 back. See. At all dealers.

# The Royal Electric Co.,

MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF . . .

High Class Electrical Appliances,

"S. K. C."

System Alternating Current Apparatus.

Stanley Watt Meters.

Correspondence solicited.

# NO STUDENT

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

**North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company**

**EXTRAORDINARY DIRECTORS:**

The Rt Hon The Earl of Strathmore | The Right Hon Lord Wellesley  
The Rt Hon The Earl of Aberdeen | The Hon Lord Wellesley  
The Right Hon Lord Forbes

**CANADIAN DIRECTORATE:**

THOS. DAVIDSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR  
W. W. OGILVIE | HENRI BARBLAC | ARCH. MACNIDER

Invested in Canada, nearly . . . . . 86,567,080  
Total Assets . . . . . 71,325,625

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AT MONTREAL



**NORTHERN ASSURANCE  
COMPANY**

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Branch office for Canada:

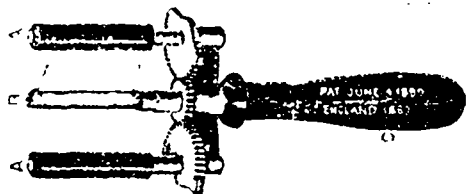
1730 Notre Dame St., Montreal

INCOME AND FUNDS 1896

Capital and Accumulated Funds . . . . .	\$37,768,500
Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from Interest upon Income Funds . . . . .	5,669,500
Deposited with the Dominion Government for Security of Canadian Policy Holders . . . . .	200,000

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada

CITY AGENTS: J. A. BROWNING, British Empire Building  
W. CAIRNS, 33 St. Nicholas St.



**"Star Safety Razor"**

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

**G. J. A. SURVEYER,**

**Ironmonger,**

6 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

**...GROUPS...**

Direct or Combination are our Specialty

**Wm. Notman & Son**

Photographers to the Queen

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Lantern Slides, Kodaks, etc.

ESTABLISHED 1859  
**HENRY R. GRAY,**

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST.

122 St. Lawrence Main St. MONTREAL.

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

**STUDENTS' BOOKS  
AND STATIONERY**

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

2238 St. Catherine Street. - MONTREAL.

**We print everything,**

From the largest book to the  
smallest business card.

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

**JOHN LOVELL & SON**

23 to 31 St. Nicholas St.

**MONTREAL**

**C. THEORET,** Law Bookseller,  
Publisher & Binder

11 and 13 ST. JAMES STREET

Bell Telephone, Main 2021 **MONTREAL.**

**WEIR, ROBERT STANLEY, D.C.L.**

Civil Code of Lower Canada, 1 vol. Royal 32. Price bound in cloth, \$2.00. Most accurate English Pocket Edition as amended to date (62 Vict., 1899).

The Education Act of the Province of Quebec, annotated, with the regulation of the Protestant and Catholic committees of the Council of Public Instruction, 1 vol. Royal 32, cloth, \$2.00.

**MARTINEAU & DELFAUSSE, Advocates, Montreal Bar.**

Code of Civil Procedure of the Province of Quebec, annotated, contains French and English text. 1 vol. Royal 8 vo. of 1017 pages, 1 calf or morocco, \$15.00.



USE...  
**"Tarina"**  
not only as a hair soap to make the hair soft, sweet and clean and allay scalp irritations, but also to prevent the disagreeable effects of perspiration.  
It's a genuine specific for this purpose.  
TARINA is sold in tinfoiled boxes, 25 cts., at your druggist, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.  
**ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.,**  
P. O. Box 2410, MONTREAL.  
3-9-09

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

Have you tried



If not do so and SAVE money

Suits and Overcoats \$10, 12, 15, 18 and \$20  
Trousers . . . . . \$3, 4, 5 and \$6

**FIT-REFORM WARDROBE.**

2344 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.

**UN-NERVED, TIRED**

People and invalids will find in  
**CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE**  
A pleasant restorative and a seltizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years.  
Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,  
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.



**"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PENS**

Reliable. Perfect Construction  
Some Fountain Pens are more advertised than the "Swan," but none give better satisfaction.

**WRITING PADS, letter or note size**

BOXED PAPERS from 13c. upwards.  
Try a Box of our extra value 48 sheets and envelopes to match for 25c.

**MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.** STATIONERS,  
Blank Book Makers & Printers  
1755 & 1757 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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

# McGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

No. 3

## Editorial Board:

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

## Business Board:

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

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

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

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

## Editorial.

THE football practices of the past week have been characterized by greater enthusiasm than heretofore, not only on the part of the players themselves but on the part of the large number of students who have seen the men at work. This must be gratifying to the management and to the players, for they need all the encouragement the students can give them. By defeating Queen's last Saturday the Toronto 'Varsity team scored its second successive victory this season, while McGill's fifteen have one victory and one defeat to their credit. How McGill will succeed in the two matches yet to be played—one with Queen's and one with 'Varsity—is a matter of conjecture, but that she may attain victory in both is the hope of every McGill man. It is believed by many that the team this season is not composed of the best players McGill can produce. To a certain extent this may be true, but it is impossible to place men on the 1st XV. who do not turn out to

practice. There has been a tendency too, on the part of the students, of withdrawing support from the team and of decriing it after its first defeat. This should not be, for defeat must discourage the players themselves more than it does the students. We should give the men our support in their two remaining matches, and, if possible, help them on to victory. If we cannot accompany them to Kingston we can at least give them a good "send off," and show them that our good wishes go with them. And if they meet defeat they should not be censured; they are certainly doing their level best for their University, and to be defeated when one has done his best is no disgrace.

WE regret to say that the much-discussed question of college spirit has made itself unpleasantly evident to the Business Board. Reporters inform us that it is with the greatest difficulty that subscribers can be obtained, and

that a few people in high places, such as presidents and vice-presidents, are withholding their names from the lists. What motive is at the back of this we cannot divine, but whatever it be we wish to impress the students that MCGILL OUTLOOK is their paper, that it represents their views, that it goes forth as such to other universities, and that it cannot be run on wind. Some have been overheard to say that the paper is not worth the money. Surely they cannot

expect a weekly magazine with a colored frontispiece all for one dollar.

The maintenance of a college paper is no jest, and any man who refuses to subscribe because it is not worth the money, is a man to hold his peace when the subject of university spirit is under discussion.

The Editorial Board this year hope to publish a paper worthy of the University, but we *must* have the co-operation of the students, morally and financially.

---

## Contributions.

### THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF MINING.

(Continued.)

The members composing the party generally had from 5 o'clock in the afternoon to themselves, which was spent in various ways.

Many went out to see the city by daylight and then went quietly to bed; others would rest until after sunset, preferring to see the town by electric light. The latter party, though in the minority, would as a rule see everything that was to be seen, and were not content to see and learn mining only, but desirous also of studying the amusements and capacity of the natives in each district they encountered. This ambition was the cause of a number of our men going to the Wilkes Barre ball under the guidance of a prominent citizen of the place. Here we entered a large room, almost as large and elaborate as Windsor Hall, and, after a few preliminary introductions by our friend, we were soon in the full whirl of a quick jerky Yankee dance. How many times we were asked to come and take a little sup by total strangers, or how many times we sauntered to one of the little refreshment rooms downstairs, it matters not suffice it to say that, thanks to the training most of the boys had had on good Canadian ale, not one fell a victim to the lavish outpouring of American lager.

The next two days were spent in visiting the Dorrance and Exeter shafts, while a very profitable day was spent by the party in company with Dr. Adams in noting the geological features of the Valley in the vicinity of Saffin and Yatesville.

On Sunday we went to hear one of the popular preachers of the city, who, to use Kipling's description of an American pastor, "seemed to be completely in the confidence of their God, whom he treated colloquially and exploited very much as a newspaper would exploit a foreign potentate."

This week we went through the mines at Nanticoke, saw gas tested in the Lehigh Co.'s laboratory, and spent two days in Scranton viewing the steel works and blast furnace of that place.

The Bessemer converters operating at the works

was one of the grandest sights we had witnessed. On Saturday we said good-bye to Wilkes Barre and left for Bethlehem, stopping half a day en the way to see the huge coal strippings at Hazleton, the scene of the famous riots in which seventy-eight strikers were shot. This affair was graphically described to us on our walk out to the works by a sheriff who had taken part in the fray, and who rejoiced in telling how many Huns he had been responsible for. After seeing the methods used in obtaining the coal from the strippings, and having the process kindly explained to us by Dr. Porter, we again boarded the train, passing through the magnificent scenery of the Mauch Chunk district, which is known as the Switzerland of America, finally reaching the quaint old Moravian town of Bethlehem, where we put up at the Eagle Hotel.

This old town is the home of Moravianism, and formerly none but members of the sect were allowed to hold property in the place, but this is now a thing of the past, though the Moravians are strongly in evidence, their churches and convents being among the most striking features of the city. They are a fine looking and industrious lot of people, and their form of worship is very much like the Lutheran liturgy. The Eagle hotel was the first stopping place of the old line of transcontinental stages from the east, and is a remarkable old building almost completely mantled with ivy. It was here we met a number of Lehigh University men, and were kindly shown over their college, which is situated at the foot of a hill, much the same as McGill. Lehigh boasts of many fine buildings including a good library and gymnasium, while she has had presented to her lately, a magnificent chapel capable of seating about a thousand people; in this edifice Protestant Episcopal services are regularly held. The following day, Monday, we all went in charge of Dr. Porter and Mr. Bell through the well-known Iron works, and saw all the most approved methods used in connection with furnaces, rolling, etc. It appears in this concern that hammering the ingot has been completely superseded by the hydraulic press, which is found to be much more efficient in working or

kneading the metal. Though this establishment has a 140-ton steam hammer (the largest in the world), yet it has been out of use some years. On Tuesday we again visited the works and saw the big guns in process of manufacture, which included the tempering in oil of the steel, boring, rifling, shrinking on of rings and finally the testing; in the afternoon we visited the Zinc Works, and left Bethlehem that evening for Philadelphia, where Mr. Buchanan with due forethought had seen fit to have us stop at a stag hotel called the Vendig, very centrally located. Wednesday and Thursday were spent at the Midvale Iron works, where locomotive tires, gun-carriages, projectiles are manufactured. Here, as in fact at all the other concerns, we were required by Dr. Porter to specialize on one feature of the works, which proved to be a very valuable suggestion.

On Friday, May 12th, we visited the United States mint for a couple of hours in the morning, and then went through Cramp's immense ship building establishment, where we saw a Russian cruiser and battleship under construction, as well as two U. S. warships, the "Alabama" and "Maine." The morning of the following day we went through the Baldwin Locomotive works, and having the afternoon to ourselves it was spent by most of the men in sight-seeing, the Art Gallery, Museum and beautiful park being well worth visiting.

G. M. C.

(To be concluded.)

#### OMAR KHAYYAM, AS A PIONEER OF HUMANISM.

(Concluded.)

"As under cover of departing day,  
Slunk hunger-stricken Ramazan away;  
Once more within the Potter's house alone,  
I stood surrounded by the shapes of clay.

Shapes of all sorts and sizes, great and small,  
That stood along the floor and by the wall,  
And some loquacious vessels were; and some  
Listened, perhaps, but never talked at all.

Said one among them: 'Surely not in vain  
My substance of the common earth was ta'en,  
And to the figure moulded, to be broke  
Or trampled back to shapeless earth again?'

Then said a second: 'Ne'er a peevish boy  
Would break the bowl from which he drank in joy,  
And he that with his hand the vessel made,  
Will surely not in utter wrath destroy.'

Is not this the reply of the poet's nature to his professed creed of materialism? We find the same feeling expressed by a greater poet in our own day, as he was passing through a similar struggle.

"Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;  
Thou madest man—he knows not why,  
He thinks he was not made to die,  
But Thou hast made him—Thou art just."

Both the "Rubaiyat" and "In Memoriam" are mirrors of human souls; the former that of a man who has all but yielded his faith; the latter, of one who will not yield even under the most trying conditions.

Every here and there in the "Rubaiyat," this feeling of dissatisfaction makes itself evident, giving the

whole a certain pathos. Almost the last stanza of the poem is a plaintive cry to the Great Unknown.

Ah! whence and whither flown again: who knows?

Would but the Desert of the Fountain yield  
One glimpse—if dimly, yet indeed revealed,  
To which the fainting traveller might spring  
As springs the trampled herbage of the field.

The soul, then, cannot be satisfied by the materialistic view of things. Such is the conclusion we are forced to draw from Omar's lines. He is unhappy because unsatisfied.

Though he did not solve the problem of man's existence or the object of it, yet he made a strong protest against the inhuman, unnatural life led by many about him. He stands out as the opponent of all creeds of the Simeon Stylites type, the substance of which may be said to have been summed up in the words Tennyson places in the mouth of St. Simon:

..... "Mortify  
Your flesh, like me, with scourges and with thorns;  
Smite, shrink not, spare not. If it may be, fast  
Whole Lent and pray. I hardly with slow steps,  
With slow, faint steps, and much exceeding pain,  
Have scrambled past those pits of fire, that still  
Sing in my ears."

Such a belief had no attractions for him, but roused his bitterest hatred. There seems little doubt that the manner in which Omar speaks of wine is due to his desire to show his dislike of such a creed. It is merely done in a perverse spirit. The respected teacher and earnest inquirer after truth could not have been such a debauché as the man he pictures in the "Rubaiyat."

But if Omar was extreme let us remember that the beliefs with which he broke faith were equally extreme, and that in every great movement among men the pendulum, so to speak, has swung from one end of its arc to the other ere coming gradually to rest at the centre. It is a constant law in human dynamics as in natural, that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

There are other views expressed in this remarkable poem which are well worthy of note and consideration. Among these is the hatred of hypocrisy and bigotry.

"Nay, but for fervor of his wrathful face,  
I swear I will not call injustice grace."

(Lines printed in 2nd Edition only.)

It is useless for a man to attend service in a mosque if he sleeps through it. There is no virtue in such an action. Better by far be enjoying himself in some other place. Sometimes the poet expresses himself strongly on this point. If Omar Khayyam, however, is a hater of hypocrisy he is also a lover of the truth. This he sincerely desires to find, but it ever evades him.

Up from Earth's centre through the Seventh Gate  
I rose, and on the throne of Saturn sat:  
And many a knot unravel'd by the Road,  
But not the Master knot of human Fate.

"Earth could not answer, nor the Seas that mourn  
In flowing purple, of their Lord forlorn;  
Nor rolling Heaven with all his signs revealed  
And hidden by the sleeve of night and morn."



Yet in the depth of his nature he believes the truth of God to exist though man may have deformed it.

"A hair may perhaps divide the false and true,  
Yes, and a single ahf were the clue  
Could you but find it—to the Treasure house,  
And, peradventure, to the Master, too.

Whose secret presence through Creation's reins  
Ranning quick-silver like elude: your pains,  
Taking a I shapes from Mah to Mah, and  
Th y change and perish all, but He remains."

The belief of Omar Khayyam is not, however, purely a negative one. He believes in the reality of human love and sympathy. It is this belief which links him to the great French humanist, Voltaire, when and wherever he sees it displayed; he worships at the shrine made sacred by its presence. From its general negative character his verse at once becomes positive.

And this I know, whether the one true Light  
Kindle to Love, or wrath consume me quite,  
One flash of it within the Tavern caught  
Better than in the Temple lost outright.

Few lines, it seems to me, better express the feeling of the majority of men to-day than these. More and more is the belief becoming prevalent that it is not the place sanctifies a good deed, but the deed the place. A mean, uncharitable man may enter a magnificent cathedral, and beneath its petted vaults and richly-stained windows bow in seeming worship. Outside by the door sits a poor beggar whom the rich man in his pride has pushed aside. He is sharing his last bite with a fellow-being in distress, thanking God he has the opportunity to do so. Where is true worship taking place? Not in the high cathedral with its gorgeous pomp and ceremony. No, but outside in the cold. Where love is there God is also.

In other places still, we find thoughts expressed which are being reiterated in our own day. Among these is that which regards a man's earthly life as his Heaven or Hell, without consideration of the future. Whether we believe such a doctrine or not, we must, yet, own its influence to-day. This belief is voiced by Omar in the following strong lines:

"I sent my Soul into the Invisible  
Some letter of the after-life to spell,  
And by and-by my Soul returned to me  
And answered: "I myself am Heaven or Hell.

Heaven but the vision of fulfilled desire  
And Hell the shadow of a Soul on fire,  
Cast on the darkness into which ourselves  
So late emerged from shall so soon expire."

As said before, Omar has not been able, despite all his efforts, to satisfy himself that there is no Supreme Power behind all things. He cannot believe it. His view of the Deity, such as he gives us, is, however, more the modern one than that of the men with whom he mingled. To his fellow-creatures God was a Being terrible in His justice, and all but devoid of mercy. Not so to Omar Khayyam.

"What! out of senseless Nothing to provoke  
A conscious Something to resent the yoke  
Of unpermitted Pleasures, under pain  
Of everlasting Penalties, it broke!

What! from his helpless creature be repaid  
Pure gold for what he lent him dross-alloy'd,  
Sue for a debt he never did contract  
And cannot answer—Oh, the sorry trade!

Oh, Thou who did'st with pitfall and with gin  
Beset the road I was to wander in,  
Thou wilt not with predestined evil round  
Enmesh, and then impute my fall to sin.

Oh, Thou who Man of baser earth did'st make  
And even with Paradise devise the snake,  
For all the sin wherewith the face of a man  
Is blackened—Man's forgiveness give—and take.

When we realize that this is the utterance of a man in the twelfth, not the nineteenth century, we cannot but be struck forcibly by it. This idea of a merciful God was not the common property of his age.

The poem ends in a note of despair—a cry after what might have been:

Would that some winged Angel ere too late  
Arrest the yet unfolded Roll of fate  
And make the stern Recorder otherwise  
Enregister or quite obliterate.

Ah, Love! could you and I with Him conspire  
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,  
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then  
Rebuild it nearer to the heart's desire?

Such is a most cursory review of the prominent features in the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. In many ways it is a strange production. It lacks cohesiveness and literary development, and to the casual reader seems but a collection of the random thoughts of a dissatisfied man. But to him who, in an earnest spirit of inquiry, gets behind the mere superficial meaning to the spirit which prompts it, the poem, as a whole, assumes a different character. He sees it in its true light as the incoherent utterance of a soul groping after the truth, yet unable to come to a clear knowledge of it.

The spirit of humanism which to-day is paramount in the world was not developed in any one period of history alone. There were pioneers in this as in other great movements, and it was only through their efforts, which at the time seemed futile, that the advancement of the true spirit was rendered possible. Such a man was the author of the Rubaiyat. Omar Khayyam died an unsatisfied man. The world went on as if he had not been. Centuries passed in which his name was rarely mentioned. At length a wanderer in the field of Oriental literature unearthed his great work and gave it to the world. It fell into sympathetic hands, and by an age, whose distinguishing trait is humanism, the philosopher of Naishapur has been placed among the forerunners of those whose spirit rendered possible the advance of modern civilization.

E. C. W.

## SIR JAMES SIMPSON.

ONE OF THE MASTERS OF MEDICINE.

## I.

In the month of June, 1811, the village doctor of Bathgate in Linlithgowshire, some eighteen miles from Edinburgh, made the following entry in his professional note-book :

(Entry) "275. June 7.

"Simpson, David, baker, Bathgate; wife Mary Jarvie, Aë. 40, 8th child, son. Natus 8 o'clock. Uti veniebam natus. Paid 10s 6d."

This entry was the professional announcement of the birth of Sir James Young Simpson, one of the masters of medicine, and certainly the most noted physician of his time. Born in obscure and humble circumstances, this child was destined to become one of the greatest benefactors to human kind. His grandfather was the village baker, supplementing his meagre income by the practice of veterinary art. In an exceedingly crude state were the medical and veterinary sciences at this period, and in this rural district it was the practice of very vague superstition. David Simpson followed the calling of his grandfather as village-baker. His wife was of French descent, bright, vivacious and energetic, full of love, sympathy and piety, traits which were inherited and retained through life by her illustrious son.

At the age of four James began his school-life, learned easily and was as enthusiastic in his play as in his work. In his boyhood he took a natural interest in nature and in the antiquarian objects for which the county was noted. He took a natural delight in all objects which to most boys were dull and uninteresting. Even while behind the counter of the bake-shop he was busy reading or drawing during the intervals afforded by the calls of customers. He performed his school tasks as readily in a roomful of people as in the seclusion of his bed room. Indeed it was said that he never spent an idle moment from the day of his birth to the moment of his death, fifty-nine years later. James was the *seventh* son, and this together with his natural aptitude was the incentive to his father, mother, brothers and other relatives to do all in their power to open up to him the pathway of greatness. In this way the desire for knowledge became his pre-eminent characteristic. By a limited stock of literature he was driven to Nature for his studies, and thus he developed those acute powers of observation that stood him in such good stead throughout his professional life. He had an unusually large head and wore his hair in long locks. A strange barber once cut his hair very closely, at which his brother strongly rebuked the barber, who retorted: "The callant had sic a muckle heed that I was doin' ma best to mak' it look respectable."

Simpson as a child displayed no leaning towards medicine. He was not inspired by the crude veterinary art of his grandfather. At the age of fourteen his talent had become so pronounced that by the strictest economy on the part of his relatives he was sent to Edinburgh University. It was here that his early studies of nature were seen at work in developing his character. During his course in

Arts he rubbed knees with all ranks from peasantry to nobility. He was at first discouraged at finding himself so insignificant among the picked scholars of the land, and accordingly gave up the quest of an M.A. degree, feeling that he was not adapted to all the studies, but he adhered strongly to those he liked, and in his second year won a bursary of £10 per annum. In the majority of his studies he did not excel, for he did not make the attempt, contenting himself with his own lines of development in his own individual manner.

It was at this time that Simpson was thrown into the company of medical students, and instead of working at his Arts classes he was constantly peeping into the medical text-books of his friends and attending medical demonstrations and clinics. All this time he was of necessity living in the strictest economy, and he prefaced his cash-book with the following quotation:—

"Let not thy recreations be expensive lest the pain of purchasing them exceed the pleasure thou hast in their enjoyment."

This quotation was followed by an original and characteristic rhyme:—

"No trivial gain nor trivial loss despise;  
Note hills if often heaped, to mountains rise.  
Weigh every small expense and nothing waste;  
Farthings long saved amount to pounds at last."

From this somewhat niggardly spirit, he completely weaned himself when prosperity afterwards was his, and he became as extremely open-handed and careless.

He now actively entered medicine, and, strange to relate, is not known to have distinguished himself in any of his medical subjects although he worked at them diligently and obtained his own individual mastery of them. Even stranger to relate, he was actually indolent in the subject of obstetrics, which afterwards made him world-famous as its greatest exponent. Indeed he regularly fell asleep during Professor Hamilton's forcible and interesting lectures in this subject. He excused himself on the ground that when the hour of the lecture came, three p.m., he was fagged out by the long morning of study, lectures and practical work, particularly as he was an early riser. It may be said that obstetrics at this time was not a necessary subject for graduating.

(To be continued.)

## MIRACLE AND MYSTERY PLAYS.

In the study of Miracle and Mystery Plays, the precursors of our modern drama, the first effort of almost every enquirer is to trace a connection between them and the far-off Greek tragedy of Aesculus, Sophocles and Euripides. Continued for many hundred years by Latin dramatists, for the most part servile imitators of their Greek masters, the Roman stage pursued the same downward path of corruption as that of the Empire under which it once had flourished in more legitimate guise. At last, with the actual presentation of every kind of wickedness and lust, the stage became degraded to such a level of obscurity that play-writing became an impossibility. The profession of acting sank to an unheard of

depth, and the production of dramas came to a complete end. It is an important fact that no connection can be traced between the modern and the classical drama.

In spite of this it was for a long time believed that the works of two writers would serve as such a link. A drama entitled *Χριστός Παύσχαλον*, on the Passion of Christ and the Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, has generally been attributed to St. Gregory Nazianzene, a writer of the fourth century. Save for the omission of choruses, it is cast strictly upon the lines of Greek tragedy. To classical scholars its interest mainly centers on the fact that in it the writer has incorporated several hundred lines of Euripides. Its latest editor, Dr. J. G. Brambs, has conclusively proved that it belongs to a period at least 6 centuries later.

The other writer is Hroswitha, a nun of Gandersheim in Saxony, who lived in the 10th century, and to whose plays (six in number) undue importance has been attached. These were in some measure planned on the comedies of Terence, who was very popular in the middle ages, and in a very dull manner endeavored to inculcate strictly moral and religious feeling. They are to be regarded as having not the slightest influence upon the history of the modern drama, the rise of which is closely bound up with the development of Miracle and Mystery Plays.

The Church is responsible for the rise of the modern Drama, for from its liturgical ceremonies sprang the first Miracle Plays. To state some very important facts as succinctly as possible, these plays, which afterwards developed the drama of to-day, were popular in their teaching, liturgical in their origin, and based either upon Biblical events or the accepted legends of the Church.

Even to-day, in the festival services of the Latin Church especially, at Easter and at Christmas may be seen the influences which led to the Miracle Play, and from it to our modern drama. At Christmas we see life-like representations of the infant Jesus lying in the manger with the Virgin Mary by His side, but it is especially with the Easter service that we have to do, for in it are seen the first forms of the religious drama. After the third lesson of the Easter morning service the clergy walk in procession to the altar, and there two choirmen take the parts of Sts. Peter and John, while three others in albs represent the Three Marias in the highly dramatic Latin colloquy. Such it is now, and many centuries ago it was more dramatic still.

It is thought that as far back as the 5th century the clergy were in the habit of enhancing public worship by living pictures illustrating gospel narrative. What we may term the epical part consisted in the reading by the priest, the lyrical in the anthems by the choir and the responses of the congregation. A certain amount of action was necessarily included.

At Easter, as time went on, the services became more and more impressive. About the 10th century we meet with what is termed *Sepulchrum Officii*, or the Office of the Sepulchre, where the church crucifix is buried on Good Friday, to be disinterred on Eastern morning with pompous ritual.

Such were the first and simplest forms of the

Easter play, which, however, soon attained far higher development. From the above-mentioned colloquy of the Easter service to a play preserved in the Library of the City of Orleans is but a step. This is the mystery of the Resurrection (in Latin), which though intended to be acted in an interval of the service of the day is no ceremony, but a real drama. Although some of the characters are women, the parts are played exclusively by monks or clerks. At its commencement three of these, attired as the Three Marias, advance sorrowfully to the grave of our Lord, where they see an angel. The gospel story is carried out in the orthodox way, and when the risen Christ appears he is greeted by the choir with alleluias, the play ends with the *Te Deum*, and at its close the regular service of the day proceeded.

Written on the same MSS. is a Christmas play on the subject of the Slaughter of the Innocents (*Interfectio Puerorum*), which is cast on very similar lines. The part of the Innocents, in spite of the fact that they were under two years of age, is played by the choir boys, while in different corners of the church we have a throne for Herod, the manger at Bethlehem and the land of Egypt. Pews were of course then, unknown, and the audience stood in the body of the church.

These plays are thought to be contemporaneous with those of Hilarius, an Englishman of the 12th century who had gone to France to study under the celebrated Abelard. Of the three plays credited to him perhaps the best known is the Miracle Play of Saint Nicholas. This has to do with a miracle wrought by the Saint in defence of the honor of an image of himself, to whose care a heathen has entrusted a treasurer for safe-keeping. This play is doubly important in that it not only is the first miracle play with which we have met, but also possesses refrains in old French, thus paving the way for the composition of whole plays in the vernacular. Of the latter we find very early specimens in France, e. g., the Norman play on the subject of "Adam" which belongs to the 13th century.

Now that we have got the Miracle play fairly started on its career, we shall be forced to confine our attention to its development in England, and not, as heretofore, refer to plays of continental origin as well.

It is not likely that there were any dramatic representations in England before the Norman conquest. As we have seen, all the plays above-mentioned had their origin in France, where the imagination was more lively and the taste for anything of a dramatic nature more pronounced. When the Normans conquered England they introduced, together with many other innovations, this taste for such performances.

The first instance of a Miracle play in England is one written by Geoffrey of Gorham, afterwards Abbot of St. Albans, in honor of St. Katherine. This may be assigned to the reign of William Rufus, at the latter end of the 11th century. It was, of course, written in Latin.

That such plays had by the 12th century become common is shown by an extract from William Fitzstephen's "Life of Thomas à Becket," in which he speaks of the "holier plays" of London "representing

tationes miraculorum quae sancti confessores operati sunt, sive repraesentationes passionum quibus clarior constantia martyrum."

We may here make a short digression to distinguish between Miracle and Mystery plays.

"Properly speaking," says Professor Ward (*English Dramatic Literature*, Vol. I., p. 23), "Mysteries deal with Gospel events only, their object being primarily to set forth by an illustration of the prophetic history of the Old Testament, and more particularly the fulfilling history of the New, the central mystery of the Redemption of the World, as accomplished by the Nativity, the Passion and the Resurrection.

Miracle plays, on the other hand, are concerned with incidents derived from the legends of the saints of the church."

A great deal more has been made of this distinction than it deserves, for in England it was not until the 18th century that the term mystery was applied to dramatic representations of the first class. The English have always had a marked preference for the word miracle. This is, perhaps, due to the fact that in the 12th century the favourite theme of the French playwrights in England was found in the miracles of the saints, and to this kind of performance the English were first introduced.

The length and elaboration of the Miracle play advanced with its popularity. After some time the ever-increasing audience were forced to stand in the church yard, while the scaffolding for the stage or stages was erected on the steps. Nearest the spectators was an enclosed space representing hell, from which smoke and fire were made to issue, and in which chains were rattled. Boys and men also, dressed as devils, came out occasionally and circulated among the audience to heighten the dramatic effect.

Next to this came the lower stage, which represented the earth. To it Adam and Eve were driven from Paradise (the higher stage, on a level with the church floor) by God from the Heaven of the church.

The next step was hastened by the complaint that the crowds who came to witness the performance from a scaffolding set up on consecrated ground desecrated the graves. This very soon led to the erection of scaffolding for the performance of the play—still by the clergy, choristers and parish clerks, assisted by a layman—upon unconsecrated ground.

It was not long before their increasing popularity caused them to be taken up by schools and gilds to be acted in their own halls in honor of their patron saints. At first, however, this was almost entirely under the supervision of the clergy. Very soon scenes and characters of a more trivial description gained firm hold on the popular fancy. As this comic element increased, the clergy were ordered to have nothing to do with them, owing to their further and further disconnection from the services of the church. Both clergy and laity continued to be actors until the middle of the 13th century, when it was declared a sin for the latter to assist at any other plays than those which belonged to the Liturgy, and were the regular productions acted in the church at Christmas and Easter.

(To be continued.)

## RUDYARD'S REGRETS.

(Here is a new poem of Kipling's, hitherto unpublished we believe, but at least new to Montrealers; it will undoubtedly be read with much interest and amusement. Mr. Kipling in the last verse "sizes up" human nature, or rather the average student of human nature very acutely. It is entitled "Rudyard's Regrets," and was read at the recent dinner of the Kipling Club of Yale University as an answer by Rudyard Kipling to an invitation to attend the celebration.)

Attend ye lasses of swate Parnassus,  
An' woipe me burnin' tears away;  
For I'm declinin' a chaunt av dinin'  
Wad the boys at Yale on the fourteenth of May.

The leadin' future will be liter-ature,  
(An' a moral nature, as is just and right),  
For their light and leadin' are engaged in readin'  
Me immortal worruks from dawn till night.

They've made a club there an' staked out grub there,  
Wid plates an' dishes in a joyous row,  
An' they'd think ut splendi-t if I attendid,  
An' so would I—but I cannot go.

The honest fact is that daily practice  
Av rowlin' inkpots the same as me  
Consummes me hours in the muses' bowers,  
An' laves me divil a day to se . . .

Whin you grow outler and skin your shoulder  
At the world's great wheel in your chosen line,  
Ye'll find your chances as time advances  
For takin' a lark are as slim as mine.

But I'm disgrassin'—accept my blessin'—  
An' remember what ould King Solomon said,  
That youth is ructions an' whisky's fluctuations,  
An' there's nothin' certain but the mornin' head.

## LILIAN.

Blow wind of the west country,  
Blow back my love to me!  
O for the dew of her ruby lips,  
O for the smile of her deep dark hair,  
O for the light which her eyes eclipse,  
With a smile than Heaven more fair.

I'm whirling around the mountain glens  
And spinning along the streams;  
I feel the sweep of the far vast fens  
Of the plain where the harvest gleams;  
But the whole is naught for want of a face  
That lends the landscape all its grace.

How sweet is thy face to me  
None but Heaven can know,  
None but my heart can see,  
And in life where'er I go  
For love I'll remember thee  
As the balm of my lone woe.

On a slope of those dear island hills  
She blooms, my blossom fair,  
And a dread chill woe my heart fulfils  
To know she's pining there.  
Oh Heaven, return that darling day  
Before her raven hair grows grey,  
When I to mine may truly say,  
We never more shall sever—  
Thou art mine own for ever.

J. T. B.

## Societies.

### CANADIAN SOCIETY C.E.

At the last meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers on Oct. 26th, Mr. Geo. Ewart, Science '00, read an interesting paper on the Kilanea Plantation Railway. After describing the physical features of Kanai, the island upon which the railway is built, and which is some twenty five miles in diameter, Mr. Ewart went on to show how the cultivation of sugar cane is carried on, the plant taking some sixteen months to mature, and when fully ripe is transported over seven miles by rail to the grinding mill situated at the other end of the estate.

The ruling principles in the location of the railway are that the grades coming from the fields be kept as light as possible, and that the centre line be made to correspond closely to the country. At various points along the main line branch tracks are graded to the fields and are semi-portable, being only used while the cane in the fields to which they lead is being cut. The rolling stock of the estate, which, by the way, extends eight miles along the coast, consists of three locomotives and a hundred and thirty cars, the capacity of the latter being about four tons, each car being weighed as it comes to the mill where the cane is ground.

At the end of his paper Mr. Ewart showed several drawings in connection with the railway, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks by the members present.

### MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held on Friday evening, October 20th.

Mr. A. R. Hall, '00, read a paper on the Etiology of Acute Rheumatism. He showed the possibility of nervous origin of the disease, and a connection often found existing between it and such nervous affections as chorea.

The second paper, on Varicose Ulcers and their treatment, was read by Mr. A. E. Doull, '00, who treated the subject in a bright and interesting manner.

After each paper there followed a short discussion, in which Messrs. Hope, Murray, Patterson, Ballantyne, Henry, McDonald and Patton participated.

The presence of Honorary President Dr. Adams was a decided addition to the enjoyment of the evening.

He gave a short talk on each paper, to the very evident pleasure of all present.

It is the aim of the executive to have the programme of each meeting interesting to the whole body of Medical undergraduates, and an examination of the programme shows that at each succeeding meeting papers will be read on subjects of interest to all, from Freshman to Senior.

All Meds are welcome, irrespective of nationality, politics, color, wealth, or haircut.

## Athletic Notes.

The annual Intercollegiate sports of the four Theological Colleges were held on Tuesday, the 24th ult. The shield was won by the Presbyterians, with the Diocesan College second and the Wesleyan third. J. D. Morrow won the 100, the 220, the quarter and half for the Presbyterians. The 220 yards dash (open) was won by Percy Molson, Arts '01, in 23½ sec., with W. S. Ford, Medicine '02, second.

Mr. F. J. Tees, Arts '01, has been elected Arts Representative on the Athletic Committee, the former Representative, Mr. H. J. Boulter, having resigned.

McGill's first XV. will journey to Kingston Saturday to play Queen's University team. Cheap rates have been obtained, and it is expected that a large number of students will accompany the team.

Quebec Juniors defeated McGill Juniors on the College campus on Saturday morning, the final score being 8 to 6.

### QUEEN'S vs. MCGILL.

Students would do well to take particular note of the cheap excursion to Kingston next Saturday (the 4th instant). The match, Queen's vs. McGill, should be an excellent one, and there should be another victory to add to McGill's good showing this season. The very cheap rate of \$5.00 return, has been obtained for the excursion, and the McGill team should certainly be accompanied by a large turnout of their fellow-students.

### T' WILLIE.

Dis verse is t' Weary Willie,  
'E works on de OUTLOOK, does 'e ;  
Yer pays 'im yer dollar,  
T' keep down 'is cholera,  
De cholera of Weary Willie. —Med. '01.

The critics have evidently very little to say in praise of "My Son Ben" at Her Majesty's. But a play of this kind—it is of New England life—very seldom takes with the theatre-going public here. In the present connection, however, it must be remarked that a very admirable company makes the best of the play. A visit to Her Majesty's then will be well repaid if made but to renew the acquaintance of Mr. John Lack and several other lesser but still prominent stage people.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," at the Academy this week is providing an excellent and most amusing entertainment. The company is not the same as last year, and, as usually is the case, many of the old favorites are missed. Yet the show itself and the bright and catchy music are the same, and will maintain its popularity. It would be difficult to find a funnier couple than Old King Cole and the Dowager Fairy Queen. Miss Yerrington as "Jack" and Miss Leslie, one of the pretty maids of last year, as little Miss Muffet, make up the quartette to share first honors of the performance.

Rose Coghlan, a great favorite in Montreal, comes to the Academy shortly in one of her greatest successes, "The White Heather." This is really worth seeing, and should be one of the biggest attractions of the season.

## Class Reports.

### ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Our Gym. is a grand success. Those who have not joined the class miss that "work and healthful play" that, as well as "books," is recommended for the "first years." After the 1st hour of systematic exercise the basket ball teams take position; the ball is tossed up and the fun begins. Here the greenest Freshie may treble the most revered senior, and if the latter hugs the ball the triumphant child cries "foul" and claims free throw for her side. It will not be long before we will be sending challenges to the best basket ball teams from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Already in imagination do we see our walls decorated with trophies both individual and intercollegiate.

Much delight is expressed by the students on hearing that a voluntary choir is to be formed, and already the list is nearly filled with names of those who wish to emulate the bulbul.

The First Year offers a hearty welcome to Miss Parkin, of Toronto, who, though last, bids fair to be by no means least of this illustrious class.

There seems to be a prevailing impression that one of our year is connected with "pastures green," judging from the persistent way in which she is addressed as Miss "Belier." We beg to say that the young lady has no interest in the pursuit of farming.

In Redpath Library, hour 12 noon.

Guideless youth to Librarian.

"Say, can I take this fellow into the catacombs?" indicating the "stack."

The reports from the various years are conspicuous only by their absence. If the students do not take interest enough in the College paper to wish to send reports or contributions thereto, it would be as well to fill the space given to this department with matter which will be interesting to some other body of students. It is merely a farce to elect reporters in the various years, and to go through the form of having a business and an editorial representative, and do nothing. Every student should feel it her duty to bring matters to the notice of her representative on the College paper, and see that things are successfully put through. We hope it may not be necessary to call the students' attention again to their failure in this matter, or we fear the columns devoted to the R.V.C. will fade away or become vehicles for sporting or other worldly news.

### EXCURSION TO THE "CITY OF ST. ANNE'S.

Would that the power of Ruskin were ours to paint in glowing terms the beauties of that marvellous city St Anne's where we spent three precious hours of waiting, missing foot-ball matches and sports. The mo(u)rning hours sped swiftly, for was not our attention fully occupied with Potsdam and gneiss?

On our return from the dyke we made several discoveries:—(1) that a boat can hold seven without being swamped, (2) that the scientific method of rowing (not 'row'-ing) is unsurpassed.

These were, however, mere nothings to the discovery which we made at the depot, viz., that there was no home train until 4.50 p.m. In vain we tried to be shipped as live stock on a freight! Bliss and joy filled our hearts at the prospect of our stay; but alas they soon gave place to pangs of hunger. "Whom the gods love" are well supplied, and soon an unctious feast was spread before us on a truck at the back of the station. Crackers, apples, cheese and chocolate (Menier!!)—not to mention our desert which we received through the kindness of our professor, viz., three sticks of "red and white" peppermint candy!

As the waiting-room stove was insufficient to cool our spirits we walked the village and did would-be two-steps on the platform. "All things come to him who wait."—even for three hours—and at last our train thundered in trying to make up for lost time.

Our homeward trip was enlivened by songs, which we (and the remainder of the passengers?) appreciated heartily!

Montreal lights came in view only too soon, for in spite of all its disadvantages the day had been a pleasant and profitable one.

Y. W. C. A.

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. held Oct. 25th was led by Miss Smith. It had been decided before to take up a course of studies in the life of Christ, so the first of these studies was taken up.

### DELTA SIGMA.

The first regular meeting of the Delta Sigma Society took place in the Students Common Room, Monday, Oct. 23, at five p.m.

Miss Brooks gave an interesting report, touching briefly upon the most important political events which took place during the summer of '99.

Mrs. C. Murray then spoke a few words, expressing her hearty appreciation of the new programme for this year's work.

The essays for the day were most enjoyable. The subject which they were to illustrate was "Woman's place in Art."

The first paper was read by Miss Molson on the life and work of Angelica Kauffman; Miss Holman followed with an essay on Mme. Lebrun, and Miss McGregor gave an interesting account of the position held by the well-known animal painter, Rosa Bonheur.

The social intercourse which the Society is offering is proving most successful, and it is hoped that the meetings will continue to be well attended throughout the year.

### ARTS.

1901.

What we learned at the McGill Thanksgiving supper:

- I.—That it spoils the effect of a speech to vault over the back of a chair before delivering it.
- II.—That jokes are at times dangerous as well as funny.

III.—That it is a moral impossibility for "Pius" Bill or a Mc-t-y not to be late. On the last day they will probably come straggling in after every one else is disposed of with the same calmness they displayed Thanks giving.

IV.—That nutshells confuse speakers.

V.—That quotations may be misapplied (vid) "distance lends enchantment" as applied to the R. V. and its inmates.

Arts, '01 vs. The Boers:—Of course there could not be an event of such importance as the Transvaal war without a "knotty one" having a hand in it. Lieutenant Ross, Arts '01, accompanied the London contingent to the scene of action. The class went down in a body to give him a hearty send off and express the hope that he would never have to draw Charley Tupper's insurance. He is the same as ever, and seems quite pleased with his reception; of course, every body was bounced, including a fat old boy who had made the somewhat stale discovery that McGill is the one redeeming feature of Montreal. No doubt the Boers will acquire a pain when Ross arrives, and we can quite easily imagine him vanquishing 13 Boers and a Zulu single-handed. Although we did not say much "we thought a good deal," and the cigars were not the best things we sent along with him.

It was with a lonely feeling that the only 2 members of '01 who were at the Literary Friday night entered the Chemistry room: the Freshmen were splendidly represented, many Suphs were there; the Seniors had a number of their class on hand, but 1901—we can almost say not one—it is really painful to see such a lack of university spirit. As far as we are concerned, our only pan-university Society would have been a failure last Friday. Let the members of '01 prove in future that they can do something more than "plug," that they have enough loyalty to spend 2 hours a week in supporting their University's institutions.

#### FAREWELL TO CAPTAIN ROSS.

At five minutes to seven last Thursday morning, two or three members of Arts '01 were seen sleepily pacing up and down in front of the Windsor Hotel. "Is this all that are here?" said Peck, "my landlady nearly battered my door down to waken me up!" Before seven o'clock about a dozen doughty Arts men had assembled, and proceeding south were just in time to see the Toronto contingent to the Transvaal issuing from the Windsor Station. After we had been at the Bonaventure Depot for a few minutes and had recruited our ranks to a good score the train from the West came thundering in, bearing with it the volunteers from Western Ontario. The first to step from the train was Captain John Ross of B Company, London, a former member of '01, the very picture of health in his neat military dress. He was immediately greeted by twenty hearty hand shakes from his class-mates and several rousing cheers and college yells. While his men were at breakfast we had ample time for a pleasant chat over old times, and for half an hour before the train drew

out we gave three right good bounces to representatives of all the different companies with the exception of the kilties, who on grounds of principle flatly refused. The McGill boys were the only life of the whole place. We wakened up the soldier laddies with cheers and yells, traded McGill ribbon for buttons as souvenirs, received countless messages for fellows in McGill (which we promptly forgot), and ran the whole show generally. When Captain Ross returned from breakfast he was raised on the shoulders of his class-mates and hustled up and down the platform on the double quick. After this he addressed us a few farewell words, gave a parting shake all round, and the train moved out amid the strains, of Rule Britannia and God Save the Queen.

Captain Ross is followed by our very best wishes, and we hope to see both him and the boys in his care safe home, after paying their compliments to Oom Paul.

1902.

There is no lack of loyalty in Arts' 02. Should the Canada government think of sending a second contingent to the Transvaal, the following gentlemen will be ready to take part:—

H-r-r-s could act as General Nuisance. He would not need an Aide-de-camp. All business attached to his office could be easily attended to by himself.

Cr-th-is is ready to go as Music Surgeon. W-th-r-s-p-n could run the glass-blowing-howitzer. He is now practicing his work in the chemical laboratory. Cr-w-ll will receive the appointment of chaplain. This is a reward for his attempt to translate some New Testament Greek.

Last Friday one of the brilliant members of the upper division in Latin joined the class which meets in the old chemistry room. What were his reasons for doing this we did not know at first. After landing in the room he decided that he would remain for the lecture. However, after with considerable conversation, the Professor in charge, the brilliant scholar changed his opinions, and accepted his leave of absence. Perhaps it was better that he did so. Just after his departure, a piece of translation containing a most terrible oath was read out. At once, it was seen why the professor had advised the departure. Before the end of the lecture it was learned that the advanced division was two chapters ahead in their Livy. Evidently that brilliant student who struggled into the abodes of the lower division had not prepared his translation and was afraid of being marked absent. However, his good intentions were spoiled by his ejection from the room.

The attention of students is called to the organization of a society for the purpose of studying and reproducing some piece of English dramatic literature. The next regular meeting will be held in the McGill Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening, Nov. 9, when readings will be given and the play for this year discussed.

Students who are interested in this line of work are requested to make application for membership to the Secretary, Wm. T. Manion, 743 Sherbrooke street.

1903.

Although the advertisement in last week's issue of THE OUTLOOK was wholly due to the mendacity of the Arts '02 correspondent, yet in case that he is on the look out for a second-hand school bag cheap, and was only trying to bring down the price of mine, I hereby offer it to him for forty-nine cents, to be paid in good coin, immediately the sale is completed. The above offer is also open to any other one of those conceited innocents commonly known as sophomores, should the price I have quoted not yet suit their worthy tool and mouthpiece.

CONTRA ARDELIONES.

N.B.—Come early and avoid the rush.

## SCIENCE.

## STUDENTS FACULTY MEETING.

At a meeting of the Four Years in the Faculty of Applied Science, Mr. R. H. Gillean was elected as representative on the Dinner Committee. With regard to the meetings of the Students of the Faculty it may be said that they are wretchedly attended; at this last one barely a quorum turned out, and they were principally Fourth Year men.

There is no excuse for Science chaps not knowing when and where the meetings are to be held, as they are always conspicuously posted up on the notice board some days previous to the date announced. These meetings should be at least attended by a hundred men, and each man present is entitled to vote and give his opinion on any subject that may be brought up. Let every collegian who has the interest of his faculty at heart turn out and have a say and a vote in the next general meeting.

1901.

At a meeting of the year held recently the following officers were elected for the session:

*President*—W. H. DeBlois.*Vice-President*—C. S. Paterson.*Sec.-Treasurer*—C. W. Taylor.*Reading Room*—S. B. Clement and H. A. Burson.*Capt. of Football*—W. G. Flint.*Capt. of Hockey*—A. P. Blue.*Rep. to Athletics*—L. B. Reynolds.*Reporter*—B. S. McKenzie.

The football fever has at last seized on our Year, and the example set by Archie, Billy and A. P. has even been followed by our stalwart blonde, and the "enfant terrible," and last, but not least, our hero of the "morning coat." Wonders will never cease.

Mr. Gerald White has been elected treasurer for the Faculty. Being the son of an "Honorable," he ought to know how cash can be judiciously handled.

We have come to realize that we have a real, live "yachting expert" in our midst, for did he not set at defiance the rest of the world and declare that the Columbia would win? And she did too, that's the strange part of it.

1902.

Dr. Walker gave an at home in his office last week to several of our boys. They report a splendid time.

All men are fresh their First Year; a few are fresh in their Second, but a man who has not conquered his freshness when he reaches his Third Year ought to be put out. Wake up, naughty one, or else you will be mistaken for the Freshman year, for one of your men is Freshyette.

Marks on the exams. now are ranging all the way from minus infinity to plus nothing. C-o-w-o-d is having a large telescope built to enable him to find his. He intends to have the lenses made of Iceland Spar, so that when he gets it it will appear as 11 and so on.

A despatch from Frieberg says:—"The emperor gave his first lecture to-day. He said, in substance, 'gentlemen, there are two things you *must* learn before you will know anything: first, that *you* know nothing; second, that *I* know it all, and furthermore *you* must know it all before the end of the session if you wish to enter that happy place where I cannot go.'" The despatch concludes by saying that at the speaker's last remark there was an eager scramble for books, and at the time of writing every one was working hard.

1903.

It is not generally known even to the members of our own class that First Year Science has in its midst an athlete of no mean reputation—one who has captured seven first prizes on a Sport's Day in a neighboring city. He is to be our dark horse next year, so look out for him. When he gets started we expect he will raise the wind to quite a gale.

After a great number of turnings of the hand drill in the Smithy, one of the members of our Year succeeded in producing an overture by handle (Handel).

On Theatre night a Student, wishing to know which was harder, his body or iron, ran slap up against one of the iron frames supposed to keep people from walking on the grass next to the side-walk in the grounds. He is pretty certain which is harder as his chest still has a lump on it.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. How about Projections?

## MEDICINE 1900.

A meeting of the Fourth Year was called last week for the purpose of discussing the advisability of doing away with the old-time Medical Dinner and joining in with the other Faculties in a University Dinner. After some lively discussion it was finally agreed that we should have a University Dinner. This savors a good deal of University spirit, and no doubt is a step in the right direction, but the change will be rather sudden for the Medics. Say, Boys, what's the matter with having a little dinner afterwards?

We were once more warned by one of Our Learned Professors not to depend too much on *Cocci*, but to trust more to our own *Eyes*. In view of this the possibility of a Mental Strabismus following such a procedure will be fully discussed at next lecture.



Our beloved Horace has again given us the cold hand. This time he has gone to wrestle with the Boers. This makes the third time he has tried to shake 1900, and I guess it will be the last. However, our best wishes go with him, and we hope that he may be instrumental in helping to change that yellow spot on the map to one of British hue.

1902.

The meeting for the election of officers of '02 was held in No. 1 Lecture-room on Oct. 2. The elections, some of which were keenly contested, resulted as follows:—

President, F. C. Ames; Vice-President, W. S. Ford; Secretary, R. C. Paterson; Treasurer, J. A. E. Campbell; Class Reporter, W. A. Gardner; Reading-room Representative, W. L. C. Carnochan; Athletic Committee, W. Ness, W. L. M. Carter, A. K. Blair; Theatre Night Committee, A. H. MacLaren, P. T. Moore, W. H. Dickson, and H. K. Stockwell.

We regret the absence of a few familiar faces of last year, and we are glad to welcome amongst us some new members from other Universities.

We are sincerely sorry that Messrs. Morin and Blakeman have been compelled to give up their Year on account of illness, and we tender the sympathy of the Class with the hope that next year will see them with us again.

Messrs. Ford, Pavey, Johnson and Baillie deserve the sincere thanks of the Year for the magnificent way in which they upheld the Athletic reputation of '02 on Sports Day.

Our conspicuous costumes Theatre night "took the cake"—congratulations to the Committee.

We like Freshmen, but not fresh Freshmen.

#### LAW NOTES.

Lecturer—"Diligence should be used to determine whether goods purchased are according to contract or not. In a case where a man bought 20,000 gallons of beer, it was held that its quality should have been tested at once." (Frenzied applause on the part of the students.)

Lecturer (as the lights go out toward the end of the

lecture)—I will not call the roll to-day as I suppose you will all be present.

Professor—During the continuance of community the wife is treated as a silent partner, if the word silent can be used of the wife. (Cheers.)

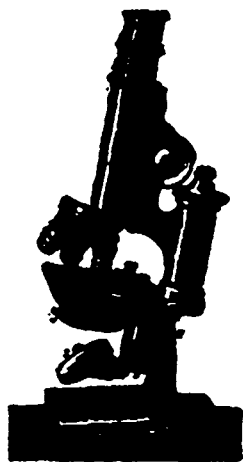
Professor—Saloon keepers cannot take an action to recover the price of drinks sold at the bar. M—m—t-r. But what is the idea of it, sir?

Mr. Mackay has been appointed to represent law on the University Dinner Committee.

We have heard it reported that the inmates of the nursery have cut three teeth among them. The Faculty Doctor looks upon them as a very promising lot of youngsters.

There is an adage in a certain old book which insists that there is a season for all things. Some of the gentlemen of the Faculty of Law have apparently forgotten this. They seem to think that now-a-days there is a season for one thing only—namely, for playing the fool. There are undoubtedly times when this is an eminently proper thing to do, but we respectfully submit that it is not the wisest thing in the world to torture the desert air as well as several pairs of ears, for half an hour at a time, with the noise of a lot of windbags, particularly when a professor is waiting to deliver his lecture. If certain gentlemen are so enamoured of their own voices that they cannot exist without this sort of thing, doubtless a suffering world will have to submit, but these gentlemen should go to the wilderness to do it. It is an injustice to deprive the rest of the Faculty of lectures on work which will have to be done without their aid unless the professors are able to cover it in their courses. A little fun is all very well, but continual bellowing passes beyond a joke. It is an insult to the professors as well as an injustice to the fellows who want to work.

There are whispers of another moot court to be held shortly. Last year's court was a success. This should be one also. It will afford the fellows a good opportunity for practice in the art of proving black white or some other colour. It will also give the youngsters an opportunity to prove that they are of a like colour with other children, and not, as they are popularly supposed to be—green.



## PATERSON & FOSTER

SOLE AGENTS  
FOR .....

### REICHERT'S MICROSCOPES

Acknowledged to be  
the best line in the  
Dominion.

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

STAINS AND ACCESSORIES IN STOCK

Dissecting Cases, Skeletons, Skulls, Stethoscopes, Thermometers

AND ALL STUDENTS' REQUIREMENTS

Get our Quotations

21 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

# RADNOR . . . . .

## IN THE ...SICK ROOM

Taken in combination with milk, it is to the invalid more grateful and refreshing than the ordinary lime water, etc., usually prescribed, and is of especial value in cases of typhoid, acute and chronic gastritis and all abnormal conditions of the alimentary canal.

**1807 - MAIN - 1807**

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



The Montreal Toilet Supply Co., Ltd.

589 DORCHESTER ST.

**J. W. HUGHES** 

2 St. Antoine Street

*The Practical Sanitarian*

ANTISEPTIC-PLUMBING, VENTILATING  
HEATING . . . . . GAS FITTING.

Telephones { Main 548  
Uptown 702  
Westmount, 501

Bell Telephone 1210.

**ROBINSON & CO.**

CONFECTIONERS

2653 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Fancy Cakes a specialty. 

# FOOT BALL

**PADDED KNICKERS.**

Men's—32 to 38 waist, \$1.50

Boys—26 to 30 waist, \$1.00

**CANVAS JACKETS.**

Men's—34 to 44 chest, 75c.

Boys—28 to 32 chest, 50c.



**Albert Demers & Co.**

1840 NOTRE DAME

2nd Door East of McGill.

# Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

INSURANCE IN FORCE . . . \$13,072,724  
 ASSETS . . . . . \$1,522,871  
 CASH INCOME . . . . . \$516,167

Policies issued on all approved plans at lowest rates. No restrictions

GEO. GOODERHAM, President.

J. F. JUNKIN, Managing Director.

**Montreal Office :** 260 St. James Street. E. W. WILSON, Manager

**THE NEW DISEASE.**

It will settle many problems, including the Silver Question.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

It is with a pleasure that may not be disguised that one notes the marvellous growth of the new disease, lovingcupitas. Ordinarily when an epidemic attacks a community every nerve is strained to the uttermost to stay its growth, but lovingcupitas is something to be encouraged rather than stayed.

It is an erratic disease in its causes. One may never accurately predicate the conditions which shall expose the patient to an attack. When one contracts appendicitis one can generally tell precisely what it is that has brought it on; one has either eaten not wisely but too well, or has swallowed a nail or a picture hook or a grape-seed that has lodged in the vermiform. An attack of appendicitis has invariably to do with certain specified imprudences of the human animal.

But with lovingcupitas it is not so. The effect may come from any one of an enormous array of causes. In the old days, before it became a disease and was merely an ailment, one might be attacked by it through the mere desire to pay somebody for some service that could neither be measured nor paid for in cash. Congregations have been attacked by it at times when it has been desired to stave off a clergyman's application for a higher salary; clients have made use of it to mitigate the severity of a bill for legal services; grateful patients have taken the opportunity afforded by its functions to show their doctors how much they appreciated their services; and there are instances, isolated and rare, wherein it has been contracted for no reason at all.

Latterly its causes have been more widely diverse. Admiral Dewey was presented with a loving-cup by Mayor Van Wyck because he came home to

**EASY ON YOUR EYES**

**AND POCKET-BOOK**

**A FLOOD OF WHITE STEADY LIGHT FOR THREE CENTS A WEEK**

**THE AUER LIGHT 1682 NOTRE DAME 1684**  
 Phone Main 1773.  
**FREE REPAIRS**

## GARTH & CO., Established 1828

**BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS**  
 Hot Water and Steam Engineers, Plumbers



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

Importers of.....

**SANITARY**  
**Earthenware**

and.....

**LAVATORY**  
**FITTINGS**

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

Iron Foundry: Corner Maisonneuve and LaGauchetiere Sts.

the United States by way of the City of New York. We understand that Admiral Sampson is to have one because the donors wish to emphasize the fact that, whether he was there or not, he was the architect of the Spanish misfortunes off Santiago on July 3, 1898. Admiral Schley is to receive one because his friends do not wish to be behind the friends of Admiral Sampson in the public expression of their idea that Admiral Schley did it all. Sir Thomas Lipton is to receive a cup because he is so radically different from Lord Dunsraven, and Mr. Richard Harding Davis suggests that Mr. Iselin should be similarly honored because he was so vilely attacked by critics during the interesting series of fizzes which marked the beginning of the recent contest for the America's Cup.

Thus it will be seen that there is no definitely ascertained loving-cup germ. A man may get loving-cupitas for any one of a thousand causes, and it is a very happy disease in its results. The continued manufacture of the cups will not only settle the silver question by taking all of that commodity out of circulation, but will promote good feeling everywhere.

To give or to receive a loving-cup makes a man happy and genial. When Admiral Dewey received his he beamed with joy from top to toe, and was tolerant as an indulgent father of a naughty son of Mayor Van Wyck's efforts at speech-making in the presentation. In the act of giving it the Mayor became positively genial and courteous. Similarly, in the case of Admiral Sampson, it will promote in the Admiral's soul a feeling of satisfaction, of content, which will more than offset the growing unhappiness which must have followed his realization that the fight was on while he was off; and Admiral Schley's stern demeanor toward those who would trample all his laurels in the dust under the genial influence of the cup must relax materially. To Sir Thomas Lipton the cup that he will be able shortly to lift will be a constant reminder of the esteem in which he is held by the American people, and if Mr. Davis's suggestion is acted upon Mr. Iselin will, no doubt, find forgiveness in his heart for those vain critics who intimated that he could not tell the difference between a club-topsail and a marling-spike.

Wherefore, hail to loving-cupitas, prince of diseases! May it wax contagious in the land, and may no misguided surgeon ever discover an operation by which its growth shall be stayed. When we are all infected by its genial germs, then will the millennium be in our midst; the lion and the lamb will drink together; Bryan and McKinley will combine and go lovingly a-junketing together, and happiness will be the lot of all mankind.—N. Y. "World."



This Advertisement was designed, and placed in leading Canadian Publications, by  
**THE E. DESBARATS ADVERTISING AGENCY, Montreal.**

**ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S**

Royal Mail Steamers.

REGULAR WEEKLY SAILINGS.

**MONTREAL to BRISTOL (Avonmouth)**

SS Monterey	.....	Oct. 26
SS Etolia	.....	Nov. 2
SS Montfort	.....	Nov. 9
SS Montague	.....	Nov. 16

First Cabin, \$40, Single to Bristol.

**BEAVER LINE.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO  
**MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL**

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Montreal
Sept. 30	Lake Ontario	Oct. 18
Oct. 21	Lake Superior	Nov. 8
Nov. 4	Lake Ontario	Nov. 22

**RATES OF PASSAGE:** FIRST CABIN—Single, \$40 to \$50; Return, \$50 to \$60. SECOND CABIN—Single, \$25. Return, \$35 to \$40.  
Steamers sail from Montreal at 4 o'clock, passengers embark the evening previous after 5 o'clock.

**ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,**  
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

TEL. MAIN 1121.

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

**MACMASTER, MACLENNAN & HICKSON,**

Advocates, Barristers, etc.

Temple Building, St. James Street, - MONTREAL

Robertson, Fleet &amp; Falconer,

ADVOCATES,

157 St. James Street, Montreal

**Students,**

buy from those who adver-  
tise in the . . . .

**OUTLOOK****DOMINION LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS**

Large and Fast Passenger Steamers.

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

SS. "Dominion," 6,000 Tons SS. "Cambroman," 5,000 Tons  
Twin Screw  
SS. "Vancouver," 5,000 Tons

**SALOONS AND STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS**

Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers at moderate rates. One thousand miles of river and gulf smooth water sailing after leaving Montreal, before the Atlantic is reached, making a very short sea passage. Halifax as a port of departure has the advantage of being 500 miles nearer Liverpool than New-York.

**BOSTON SERVICE**BOSTON to LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, FORTNIGHTLY  
SAILINGS

SS. "New-England," 11,600 tons SS. "Derbyshire," 7,000 tons  
Twin Screw Length, 575 ft. Twin Screw.  
SS. "Canada," 9,000 tons. Twin Screw. Length, 515 ft.

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

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

**GEORGE W. REED & CO.**

SLATE, METALS, AND GRAVEL ROOFING

Asphalt Flooring for Basements

783 and 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL

**Books!**

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

—ALL AT LOWEST PRICES AT—

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

**HERSEY, McLAREN & BRANDT**

Consulting Chemists C. P. Ry. Co.

ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMISTS

Assayers and Mineralogists  
Mineral Properties Examination

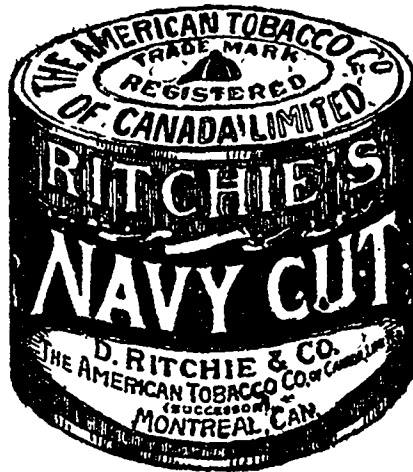
16 St. Sacrament Street, Telephone Main 252

THE CELEBRATED

**Cook's Friend** Baking Powder

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

**GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH** AND... **Smoke**



**THREE GRADES: Mild, Medium Strong and Full Strength**

*Three Sizes: 1/5's, 1/9's, and 1/15's.*

**AIR TIGHT TINS**

The ready to write Instrument of to-day is

**"WATERMAN'S IDEAL  
FOUNTAIN PEN."**

an indispensable convenience for

STATESMEN, REPORTERS,  
LAWYERS, BUSINESS MEN,  
PHYSICIANS, TEACHERS and  
AUTHORS, STUDENTS.

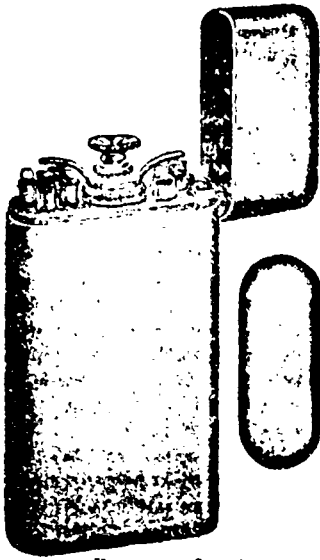
Every pen warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices according to value.  
Catalogue furnished.

**L. E. Waterman Co.**

Largest Fountain Pen Mfrs. in the World.

157 Broadway, New York.



HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

Quality Unsurpassed.

LYMAN, SONS & CO.

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



THE OFFICIAL

## ...McGill Pins

In plain 16 karat gold or with the University colors  
in Pearls and Garnets

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

Henry Birks & Sons

Phillips Square, Montreal

# "THE KICKER"

## Slater Football Shoe



Made to fit comfortably and built to stand the hardest kind of usage.

Of oil grain calfskin, the toughest leather known for its weight and the most waterproof the tanneries have yet produced.

Has a spring heel, sole of the best American oak tanned leather, double thick toe-cap boxed with solid leather and a heavily padded ankle piece to protect that vulnerable point.

Heavy gilt eyelets, laced down to the toe-cap, affording flexibility.

While the ordinary football shoe is a wreck after one game, "THE KICKER" outlasts the season. Every pair Goodyear welted, and the name and price of makers stamped on the sole, \$3.00.

ONLY SOLD AT THE TWO SLATER SHOE STORES IN THIS CITY.

225 St. James St.

2315 St. Catherine St.

The

# McGILL

# Playing Cards.

Finest quality English Playing Cards with McGill Arms in Red and Gold on back.

Price - - - - - 75c

## CHAPMAN'S BOOK STORE,

2407 ST. CATHERINE ST.