





Obituary Notice of Sir J. W. D.

Montreal, November 23, 1899.

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# MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II. No. 6.

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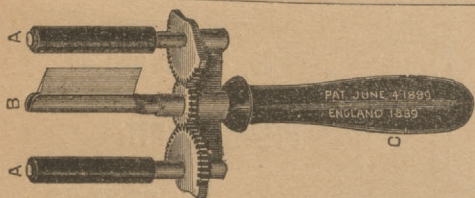
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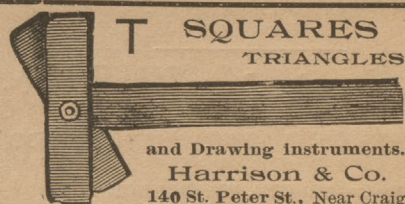
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# MCGILL OUTLOOK

VOL. II.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.

No. 6

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## Editorial.

ONE by one, year after year, our early professors and benefactors are joining the great majority, and since the last issue of the OUTLOOK, McGill has been called upon to pay another tribute to the grave. With the death of our former principal, Sir William Dawson, on Sunday last, there passed away one of the last links that connect the present generation of students with the early days of our University. The announcement of his death came as a great surprise, not only to the students, but to the citizens of Montreal, for though he had out-lived man's allotted time, and had been for some months past in failing health, it was not thought that the end was so near.

It is not for us at the present time to write a panegyric to the memory of our beloved ex-principal; the evidences of his life work, which are visible on every side, the inspiring example

he gave to the world, and the hosts of friends who mourn him will do more to keep his memory green than any words of ours. Yet, we may, at least, while memory of the stooped figure and thoughtful brow is still fresh, lay our tributary pebble upon the cairn of one who, for nearly half a century was the most prominent figure in our University.

Sir William Dawson was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, on October 13th, 1820. He received his early education in Nova Scotia, and later in the University of Edinburgh. Even in his boyhood his attention was chiefly directed to the study of Natural History, in connection with which his name has since become so famous. It was in November, 1855, exactly forty-four years ago, that he was appointed Principal of McGill and Professor of Natural History. The University was then passing



through a crisis in its history; it was struggling for very existence, and the new Principal was beset on every side by extreme difficulties. But by his unremitting toil and careful management he guided the ever-growing Institution through all its early perplexities, until in 1893, with its prosperity assured, he retired from his academic labours. "Age is advancing upon me," he said, "and I feel that, if I am fittingly to bring to a close the business of my life, I must have a breathing space to gird up my loins and refresh myself for what remains of the battle." It is unnecessary to enter into the details of his life and work. We leave that for a later issue. The history of his life is largely the history of our University, and it has been truly said that during his Principalship, McGill was Sir William Dawson and Sir William Dawson was McGill. Largely through his efforts McGill holds her present position among the Universities of the Continent; as long as McGill shall last it shall bear testimony of his labors, and, as the University grows older, his memory shall be more and more cherished. He was one of the greatest scientists of the day, and his contributions to the stores of scientific knowledge are invaluable. His life has left a deep influence upon the scientific thought of the generation in which he lived, but working zealously, as he did, in the cause of Religion, he will be long remembered, not only as a Scientist and an Educationalist, but as a great example of a great Christian man. His life was, indeed, a spotless one, for he ever kept before him the highest ideals. "The strain he blew, sounds on, outliving Death." The present generation of students, as well as those who sat under him and felt his personality, and who are now scattered over the world, will ever cherish his memory, and his influence through them will be felt in all the departments of life in which they may be found. Surely it is not an occasion entirely for grief, when a life, extended so long beyond its limit, has come to its termination full of honor and crowned with glory. The University is rich in his works, rich in his memory, and rich, above all, in his inspiring example. Those who come after him will look for encouragement in their labors, for patience in their per-

plexities, and for the example of a splendid Christianity, to his noble life, which was ever pure in its intentions and pure in its conduct. For "the memory of the great ones of the world, those great, not only in achievement, but in aspiration and in sacrifice, is a perpetual benediction," and the memory of Sir William Dawson will be a perpetual blessing to McGill students wherever they may be found.

A very impressive meeting of Professors and Students was held in the Molson hall on Monday, the 20th. The students were addressed by Principal Peterson, Dean Johnston of Arts, Dean Craik of Medicine and Prof. Cox of Science.

Principal Peterson spoke as follows:

Since we met in our various class rooms last week, a great and good life has been brought to its appointed end. Sir William Dawson had considerably overpassed the span of life of which the Psalmist speaks: It was "by reason of strength" that it was for him well-nigh four score years. Ever since he assumed the principalship in Nov. 1855—that is for a period of exactly 44 years—he has been the most prominent figure connected with this University. The last six years of his life—since 1893—have been spent, it is true, in retirement from active work, but he has been with us in spirit all this time. Many of us know how closely, and with what a fatherly interest, he has followed all our later history. And now his life has closed, in great physical weakness, but happily unaccompanied by distress or suffering:

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,  
But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long."

Busy, active and strenuous all his days, he must have chafed, I fancy, during recent years under a growing sense of uselessness,—almost an impatience at being laid aside from work, which had been to him so long the very breath of life, yet none ever said with more simple, child-like resignation, "Thy way, not mine!" For such a painless passing out of life no note of sorrow need be struck. There is no sting in a death like his; the grave is not his conqueror. Rather has death been swallowed up in victory—the victory of a full and complete life, marked by earnest endeavour, untiring industry, continuous devotion and self-sacrifice, together with an abiding and ever present sense of dependence on the will of Heaven. His work was done, to quote the great Puritan's noble line, "As ever in his great Taskmaster's eye;" and never for a moment did he waver in his feeling of personal responsibility to a personal God. Few can have an adequate idea of the power and forcefulness revealed in the mere fact that one who had so onerous a part to play as a College head should have been able to keep up scientific work at all. A weaker nature would have exhausted itself in the problems of administration.



He, himself, has left it on record, in his paper entitled: "Thirty-Eight Years of McGill," that these years were filled with anxieties and cares, and with continuous and almost unremitting labour. There are on my library table at the present time three volumes in which three College presidents may be said to have summed up the life-work it has been given them to do for the institutions with which they were severally connected,—Caird, of Glasgow, Eliot, of Harvard, and Gilman, of Johns Hopkins. The first was a massive intellect which, in the security of a long-established University system, delighted to deal, in a series of addresses to the Glasgow students, with such subjects as the verity and progressiveness of the sciences, the study of history, the study of art, and the place in human development of Erasmus and Galileo, Bacon, Hume and Bishop Butler. The two American presidents have lived more in the concrete, and they have put on record their attitude to and their methods of dealing with the various problems they have had to face in the educational world in which their work has been done. And alongside their memorial volumes I like to place a still more unpretending collection of "Educational Papers," which Sir William Dawson circulated among his friends. They mark various stages, full of struggle and stress, at every point of his college administration, and they form a record of what he was able to accomplish—apart from his work as a geologist—in the sphere of education, for the High School and the Normal School of this city, for the schools of the province, and above all for McGill itself, which he found in 1855 a mere College with eighty students, and which he raised to the level of a great university with over a thousand.

And not even in his well-earned retirement could he permit himself to be idle. To me one of the most touching sights in the first year of my arrival here was the indomitable perseverance with which every day the well known figure of the old Principal would make its way, bag in hand, across the campus to the museum he loved so well, there to work for a time among the valuable collections which the University owes to his zeal, industry and devotion. It was in 1841 that he published his first Scientific

paper, and the activity which began then was continued down to the Thursday in the week before his death, when some reference to the mining industry of this country suggested to him that once more, with failing hand and wearied brain, he should put pen to paper on the subject of the "Gold of Opliv." And now he has entered into his rest,—affectionately tended to the last by the gentle care of a devoted and heroic wife, and solaced by the presence of a distinguished son, a loving daughter. The world had no power to hold him any more. His work was done, and his spirit yearned to pass beyond all earthly bounds. More fitly even than a younger man, whose death came very near to me in August of this year, could Sir William, in his great and growing weakness, have echoed the cry that he uttered, amid greater suffering:

"Never weather-beaten sail more willing bent to shore,  
Never tired pilgrim's limbs affected slumber more,  
Than my wearied spirit now longs to fly out of my troubled  
breast:  
O, come quickly, sweetest Lord, and take my soul to  
rest."

He is gone, and we shall see his living face on more. But teachers and students alike may have ever with them the inspiration of his noble life and the stimulus of his high example. What he was to those who were so long his colleagues I leave others on this occasion to set before us; my closing words to the students of McGill must be the expression of a confident hope that the record of Sir William's life and work will always be an abiding memory in his place. If you will bear it about with you in your hearts, not only will you be kept from lip service, slackness, half-heartedness in your daily duties, and from the graver faults of youth at which his noble soul would have revolted, from dishonesty, sensuality and impurity in every form, but you will be able, each in his sphere, to realize more fully the ideal of goodness and truth, so that at the last you too may hear the voices whispering, as they have now spoken to him: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

## COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday 24th:—Medical students Bible Class in Y.M.C.A.,  
7 p. m.  
Undergraduates' Literary Society, Arts  
Building, 8 p. m.  
Saturday 25th:—Y.M.C.A. Weekly Social, 8 p. m.  
Sunday 26th:—Y.M.C.A. Gospel Meeting will take the  
form of a memorial service to the late  
Ex-Principal Dawson. Representatives  
of the Faculties and Governors will  
speak 3 p. m.  
Monday 27th:—Arts Students Bible Class Y.M.C.A., 7  
p. m.

Applied Science Society, in Physics Building,  
lecture by Mr. W. G. Snow, 8 p. m.  
Delta Sigma Society R. V. C. 5 p. m.  
Tuesday 28th:—Meeting of Editorial Board of OUTLOOK,  
7.30 p. m.  
Wednesday 29th:—Y.M.C.A. Midweek Service, 7.15 p. m.  
Y.W. C. A. weekly meeting R.V. C. 4 p. m.  
Thursday 30th:—Science Students Bible Class, Y.M.C.A.,  
7.00 p. m.  
Historical Club in Y.M.C.A. rooms,  
8 p. m.



## Contributions.

SIR JAMES SIMPSON.

(Concluded.)

### III.

Another great virtue of Simpson was the cordiality with which he received members of his own profession. He displayed none of that petty jealousy that is only too common in all professions, and anything he obtained by experience which was of interest to humanity in the treatment of disease he stored not up for his own self-aggrandisement or profit, but spread it broadcast among the physicians of all nations that they, too, might reap its benefits. Despite the fact that he was so pre-eminent in gynecology and obstetrics, he indignantly scorned any suggestion that he was a specialist. His belief was that those who would excel as practitioners must be conversant with every branch of medicine.

In 1847 he was informed by the Duchess of Sutherland, whom he had before visited professionally, that he had been appointed by the Queen "Physician Accoucheur to the Queen for Scotland." In the words of Her Majesty:—"His high character and ability made him very fit for the post." Even now, while holding the highest position he could attain in his own country, his work was scarcely begun.

This brings us to the discovery of anæsthetics. Before anæsthesia was introduced, surgery was indeed a butchery. Tennyson thus describes it:

"The surgeon  
Sent a chill to my heart when I saw him come in at the  
door,  
Fresh from the surgery schools of France and of other lands;  
Harsh red hair, big voice, big chest, big, merciless hands."

When Simpson as a student had attended his first surgical operation—the patient, a poor Highland woman—so sickened was he by the sight that he attempted to enter law and abandon his medical work. But he emerged triumphant from the temptation and whispered to himself: "Something can be done to avoid this butchery."

The following is a description of a surgical operation before the discovery of anæsthesia:—"A patient preparing for an operation was like a condemned criminal preparing for execution. He counted the days till the appointed day came. He counted the hours of that day till the appointed hour came. He listened for the echo in the street of the surgeon's carriage. He watched for his pull at the door-bell, for his foot on the stair, for his step in the room, for the production of his dreaded instruments, for his few grave words and his last preparations before beginning; and then he surrendered his liberty, and revolting at the necessity, submitted to be held or bound and helplessly gave himself up to the cruel knife."

Anæsthesia proper dates from Sir Humphrey Davy, who in 1800 discovered by experiment upon himself, that by inhaling nitrous oxide gas—commonly known as laughing gas—he relieved the pains of toothache and other disorders, an effect which

he described as "uneasiness being swallowed up for a few minutes by pleasures."

In 1830 Faraday noted similar effects from ether, but it was left for Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., in 1844 to discover what he called "a new era of tooth-pulling." He, with his friend Morton, of Boston, then proceeded to give a public exhibition of the discovery, but, owing to their timidity in giving the ether, the operation was unsuccessful, and they were sneered at and hissed by the throng of students and practitioners who were present. This failure drove poor Wells to an early grave, but Morton rallied and worked on with redoubled vigour. In 1846 he shut himself up in his room, seated himself in his operating chair, and inhaled the ether from a handkerchief. He soon became unconscious and in a few minutes more he awoke possessed of probably the greatest boon ever presented to suffering humanity. There he sat in his chair, much upset by his experience, but now fully conscious that he had achieved a great object. Succeeding operations were very successful. The news of the discovery soon spread to Europe, and Simpson was one of the first to attempt its use. After very successful employment in his practice he found that ether had disadvantages in his obstetrical work, and these he immediately set about to overcome. He began testing various drugs upon himself during all his spare moments—usually those of midnight. He also incited his two assistant physicians, Drs. Keith and Mathews, to make the same experiments, and it thus became the regular thing for the three to experiment in the dining-room, often with alarming results to the household. Several months passed without satisfactory results. By the suggestion of a Liverpool chemist a "curious liquid" called chloroform was tried by the experimenters. The following is a neighbor's description:—

"Late one evening—it was the 4th of November, 1847, on returning home after a weary day's labour, Dr. Simpson with his two friends and assistants, Drs. Keith and Duncan, sat down to their somewhat hazardous work in Dr. Simpson's dining-room. Having inhaled several substances, but without much effect, it occurred to Dr. Simpson to try a ponderous material which he had formerly set aside on a lumber-table, and which on account of its great weight he had hitherto regarded as of no likelihood whatever; that happened to be a small bottle of chloroform. It was searched for and recovered from beneath a heap of waste-paper. And with each tumbler newly charged, the inhalers resumed their vocation. Immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party—they became bright-eyed, very happy and very loquacious, expatiating on the delicious aroma of the new fluid. The conversation was of unusual intelligence and quite charmed the listeners—some ladies of the family and a naval officer. But suddenly there was a talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton mill, louder and louder; a moment more and then all was quiet—and then *crash!* On awakening Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental: "This



is far stronger and better than ether," said he to himself. His second perception was to note that he was prostrate on the floor and that among his friends about him there was both confusion and alarm. Hearing a noise, he turned around and saw Dr. Duncan beneath a chair—his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, his head half bent under him and quite unconscious, and snoring in a most determined and alarming manner. More noise still and much motion! And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs making valorous attempts to overturn the supper-table. By and by, Dr. Simpson, having regained his seat, Dr. Duncan having finished his uncomfortable and unrefreshing slumber, and Dr. Keith having come to an arrangement with the table and its contents, the *sederunt* was resumed. Each expressed himself delighted with this new agent, and its inhalation was repeated many times that night—one of the ladies gallantly taking her place and turn at the table—until the supply of chloroform was fairly exhausted. The lady as she inhaled the vapour, folded her arms across her breast and fell asleep, crying, "I'm an angel. Oh! I'm an angel!"

Such then was the discovery of chloroform which aided the success of anæsthesia in such a way as to cover all conditions satisfactorily.

A serious blow to the cause of anæsthesia was providentially prevented shortly after Simpson's discovery. Professor Miller was about to perform a major operation upon a patient and sent for Simpson to administer chloroform. Simpson, however, was engaged and could not attend. Miller then decided to operate without an anæsthetic, but the first incision of the knife caused the patient to faint and die. It was extremely fortunate that such an accident did not occur under chloroform at this transitional and critical period of its existence.

Of course the discovery was followed by much confused public opinion, and many attacks were made against it by people of all classes upon moral, religious and professional grounds. Simpson threw himself into the fight with all his vigor, and soon afterwards he sent far and wide for statistics of results. Finding that, of the one hundred and forty-five cases he collected, the percentage of deaths under anæsthesia was only 25 per cent., whereas under the old *regime* it ran from 40 per cent. to 70 per cent., he published an exhaustive treatise of the subject under the title, "Does Anæsthesia Increase or Decrease the Mortality Attendant upon Surgical Operations"? He headed the paper with a characteristic quotation:

"Why dost thou whet thy knife so earnestly?  
Shylock must be merciful,  
On what compulsion must I? Tell me that!"

Those who objected to anæsthesia in midwifery on moral grounds did so on the argument that the pains of labor were natural and endowed by Providence, and that artificial means of allaying such pains must be grossly immoral. This attack came from Dublin. Simpson replied in parody thus: "I do not believe that any one in Dublin has, as yet, used a carriage in locomotion; the feeling is very strong against its use in ordinary progression merely to avert the ordinary amount of fatigue which the

Almighty has seen fit—and most wisely no doubt—to allot the natural walking, and in this feeling I heartily and entirely concur."

Simpson's strongest argument to offset religious opposition was a Biblical one. "And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam; and he slept; and He took one of his ribs and closed up the flesh instead thereof." This was Simpson's precedent for anæsthesia, and it completely baffled his opponents.

In the meantime Simpson's practice was growing enormously. He was always busy, yet always kept open house for breakfast and luncheon. His evening meal he preferred to take in quiet with his family. He entertained lavishly, spread luxurious repasts before his guests, but always lived plainly himself. He never smoked, and he always drank water. He loved to romp with his children and take part in their festivities.

In 1850 the subject of mesmerism was undergoing a revival. Simpson believed in it, but not to the extent that it was being carried. For instance, a professional mesmerist came to Edinburgh claiming that his daughter was able to read anything written on a piece of paper, and to divine any object enclosed in a sealed box. Simpson went and took with him a test-box. He presented it to the performers who were loth to make an attempt, but the audience insisted. At length it was declared to be money. The box was opened by a referee who was on the stage, and a millet seed was found together with a piece of paper on which was written "humbug."

Simpson was a man of most remarkable versatility. He was at home in the discussion of any subject, literature, science, politics and theology. Not only was he a great conversationalist, but also so good a listener that the most reserved of men would open up their hearts to him and reveal their innermost thoughts. His nephew was once about to visit Egypt, and Simpson gave him some ideas as to how he should spend his *leisure* moments during his travels; to note: (1) the average daily temperature; (2) the hygrometric and barometric states, daily; (3) the temperature of the Nile; (4) the temperature of any mineral springs; (5) the general character of the geology; (6) the general character of the botany; (7) the Egyptian hieroglyphics and other matters of interest. These were the pastimes that his nephew was to indulge in while on a holiday trip.

Simpson was a man of the greatest resources. Once while in the middle of an operation the contents of the chloroform bottle were spilled upon the carpet. The assistants stood aghast wondering how the operation could be continued, when Simpson quickly fell to his knees and cut out the piece of carpet with his knife and continued the anæsthetic from the carpet.

As an example of his conscientiousness he always put to himself the following question before operation: "Am I conscientiously entitled to inflict deliberately upon my fellow-creature with my own hands the imminent and immediate chance of death for the problematic and prospective chance of his future and improved health and prolonged life?"



The innumerable reforms he instituted in hospital treatment and in almost every phase of the profession, it would require volumes to tell. He was honored in 1847 by the Presidency of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and, in 1852, that of the Medio-Chirurgical Society. In 1853 he was given the title of Foreign Associate of the Imperial Academy of Medicine of France, and shortly after he received similar compliments from almost every nation in Europe and from the United States. In 1856, at the advice of Lord John Russell, he was offered for the third time a baronetcy which he felt at last constrained to accept, although with many misgivings. It was the first time the honor had ever been conferred upon a physician. The University of Oxford in 1866 made him Honorary Doctor of Civil Law, and the University of Dublin granted him an Honorary Doctor of Medicine. And one of the last honors conferred upon him was the freedom of the City of Edinburgh. At this Simpson's reply was an impromptu account of his life, concluding thus: "I came to settle down and fight amongst you a hard and up-hill battle of life for bread and name and fame, and the fact that I stand before you this day so far testifies that in the arduous struggle—I have won." A speech from Sir James was, at all times, one of the greatest delights of the people of Edinburgh.

And now to speak of the last hours of this world-hero. Always emotional in Nature, he had become

greatly influenced in his later years by the tendency to revivalism, and was enthusiastically prominent in religious circles. This was especially induced by the loss of three of his beloved children. His health began to break down under the strain of his extremely active life. He contracted blood-poisoning, from which, however, he recovered by taking a foreign tour. But his illness became more and more frequent, and he was often confined to his house. He became very rheumatic, but this, so far from disabling him, only gave him the opportunity to feast upon his library. His severe professional life, his exposure to all degrees of weather, had gradually shaken his vigorous frame. But his eager spirit had never failed him. His body was not equal to the demands of his intellect.

In March of 1870 he began to feel that his life was now all but spent. His rheumatism had developed into *angina pectoris*, which often required opiates, of which his own chloroform gave him very great comfort. Once he asked, "How old am I? Fifty-nine? Well, I have done some work. I wish I had been busier."

And, so communing with himself on his future, giving advice to his children, and courage to Lady Simpson, the great Sir James, supported by the arms of his dear brother "Sandy," who had aided him in his early difficulties and encouraged him in his labors, passed peacefully away to his eternal rest with his Maker.

E. L. P.

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## Societies.

### MCGILL Y. M. C. A.

The regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was pervaded with a feeling of sadness on receipt of the news of Sir William Dawson's death. Sir William has been honorary president of the Association for some years. As the meeting was about to commence, Mr. Woodley, the president, brought the news to the students, saying among other things:—"As many of you have, doubtless, heard already, God has to day called to Himself one very dear to us all. At an early hour this morning Sir William Dawson, late principal of the University, passed away to his rest. The loss is one which will be felt not only by friends of education, but by all who have the cause of Christianity at heart. Few men have done more to further the cause of Christ in the age in which they lived than the deceased principal. To us, as an Association, the loss of Sir William will be particularly felt. He was one of the ardent supporters of the College Y. M. C. A. at its inception, and has ever since remained its staunch friend.

"But, although the loss of Sir William Dawson will be felt keenly, yet, of no man could it be said with more truth, he served his day and generation well."

After prayer, the hymn, "Forever with the Lord" was sung by the students.

Mr. D. A. Budge, secretary of the city Y. M. C. A., who addressed the meeting, also made reference to the death of Sir William. He recalled the early days of the movement in Montreal and the part taken in it by the deceased. He remembered the meeting of students called for the purpose of considering the formation of the Association. Many of the students then present have since been scattered to far-distant parts of this and other lands. He also referred to the receptions which Sir William held at his home, now the Law building. Mr. Budge urged the men to emulate the example which the late principal had set for them and to so guard the possibilities of their lives that they might tell as his did, in uplifting the men of their day and generation. Mr. Irving, the secretary, also referred to Sir William's death, and read a letter the deceased had written at the time of the last annual meeting of the Association, in which he declared his intense sympathy with the work.

The Executive Committee met at the close of the meeting to consider the further action of the Association.

The service next Sunday will take the form of a Memorial service.

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## MCGILL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Medical Society was held on Friday, Nov. 17th, and a very excellent and interesting programme was carried out.

Anæsthetics and Anæsthesia were treated by Mr. W. H. P. Hill, B. A., 1900, who began with the early history of the discovery and use of anæsthetics, and then discussed the modern uses and the actions of anæsthetic drugs.

Mr. A. L. Kendall, '01, then read a paper on First Aid to the Injured.

Confining himself to one phase of the subject, the writer pointed out the fact that ignorance of the ordinary simple means of rendering aid to the injured was very widespread, and that on account of this ignorance many lives were annually lost that might easily be saved by a little timely and intelligent action.

With the aid of many illustrations from his experience he showed the almost absolute ignorance of even otherwise intelligent people of the simple principles of ordinary cleanliness in the matter of dressing wounds.

Both papers were received with rounds of applause, and called forth considerable discussion among the members present.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered both gentlemen for their very carefully prepared papers.

## APPLIED SCIENCE SOCIETY.

The *Gazette*, of Nov. 13, announced, among other attractions for Monday evening, a "prayer" on "The Canals of Canada," by Geo. R. McLeod, B.A.Sc. Though Mr. McLeod has always been noted for his constant attendance at church, the announcement that he was to lead the devotional exercises came as a surprise to many of his most intimate friends.

The clerk having read the lesson, the presiding minister in a few well-chosen words introduced the speaker of the evening. The reverend gentleman regretted to state that, as he had lent his prayer-book to a native of the Sandwich Islands, who he thought stood in greater need of it than himself, he would be unable to read a prayer, but would substitute a short sermon for it, taking as his text "The Canals of Canada." The following is a brief synopsis of his remarks:—

From the days of Maisonneuve to the days of Alexander McKenzie, Montreal had but one trade—the fur trade, and that, commerce taxed to the full the transportation facilities of the country. The modes of conveyance at this early period were rather primitive, consisting of bateaux and birch bark canoes, which, on account of their light weight, were capable of being carried over the numerous portages of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay route.

The first St. Lawrence canal was built during the years 1779-1781, under the superintendance of Capt. Twiss, R. E. This canal at the Cascades Rapids, was built mainly in the interests of the fur trade, and could pass a boat six feet wide with a draft of one and a half feet.

To accommodate the rapidly developing commerce of Upper Canada, some improvements were made in the St. Lawrence route between 1800-10, but only on

the outbreak of the War of 1812 was the insufficiency of the canals on the route fully realized by people and government. But it was not until the year 1821 that the Government of Lower Canada, subsidized by the Imperial Government, undertook the construction of the Lachine canal, which was completed in 1825. This canal had one lock 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 5 feet deep.

The Rideau canal was opened to traffic in the year 1832, while the Carillon and Grenville canal was opened two years later, and this route immediately became the popular one for heavy traffic to the west. The locks of the Rideau canal were 134 x 32 x 5½, but the through route was throttled by the Carillon and Grenville canal, which was built with dimensions of 107 x 20 x 5½.

A route from Lake Erie to the sea was opened in 1848 to accommodate vessels of 9 feet draft. The first completed canal of this system was the Cornwall canal, which long remained a record of changing conditions, for its locks alone of all the St. Lawrence canals were built 55 feet wide to accommodate the paddle wheel steamer, but the locks of the other canals were cut down to 45 feet on the adoption of the propeller. The Cornwall was opened in 1843, the Beauharnois in 1845 and the Lachine in 1848, and with their completion the traffic left the Rideau canal forever.

The separate canals in the St. Lawrence system are the Lachine, Soulanges, Cornwall, Williamsburg, Welland and the Sault Ste. Marie, containing in all 47 locks.

The Soulanges canal may be taken as a canal of the most advanced type. It is a built canal for its entire length of 14 miles, and has a water-way 100 feet wide at the bottom with side slopes of 2 to 1. This canal is operated and lighted by electricity generated by its own water power.

Mr. McLeod showed how in late years the tendency of canal builders was to replace the valves of the locks by stone culverts, by which means the locks could be emptied and filled much more rapidly than formerly.

At the conclusion of the learned lecturer's remarks several of the lay members entered into a soul-stirring discussion on the relative virtues of lock valves and stone culverts and on other points. A most hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. McLennan and seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick. A few items of business were attended to, and after the benediction had been pronounced by one of the lay brethren the meeting adjourned.

The Applied Science Society have been fortunate in securing the services of Walter G. Snow, Esq., mechanical engineer of the Sturtevant Company of Boston, for a lecture on "Mechanical Ventilation and Heating by a forced draft of air."

The lecture will take place in the Physics Building on Monday, 27th inst., at eight o'clock.

## UNDERGRADUATE'S' LITERARY SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Society was held Friday evening, Nov. 17th.

Mr. Parkins, Arts '03, gave a very interesting reading from Mark Twain.



The debate which followed was:—"Resolved that rigorous legislation should be enacted against Chinese immigration."

The affirmative was opened by Mr. Carlyle, Arts '02, and supported by Messrs. Munn, Arts '02, and Wainwright, Law '02. Mr. Cotton, Law '02, upheld the negative, supported by Messrs. Jack, Arts '02, and MacNaughton, Arts '01.

The meeting gave its decision in favour of the affirmative.

Mr. Ferguson, Arts '00, acted as critic.

#### HISTORICAL CLUB.

A very pleasant meeting of the Historical club was held in the Y. M. C. A. Thursday evening, Nov. 16th. After the preliminary business of the evening had been concluded; the subject of Dante was taken up. Very interesting essays were read by Messrs. Woodley, Lockhead and Weinfeld on the subjects of "Dante and Virgil," "Dante and Beatrice" and "the political position of Dante." Dr. Colby then gave some interesting facts in connection with the subject. Refreshments were served, and after a little experimenting with a flash-light the members dispersed.

## Athletic Notes.

### ATHLETICS.

MED. '00 vs. MED. '02.

The final match in the first round of the Gunn trophy series was played Thursday morning, the 16th. The field was covered with snow, which made fast work almost impossible, but the game was closely contested throughout. At half time the score stood: Seniors, 1; Sophomores, 0. The Sophomores went in to win in the second half, and succeeded in scoring one point on a rouge. When time was called the score stood: 1-1. The captains decided to play on, and after ten minutes of hard close play, the Sophomores won by forcing their opponents to rouge. The Senior wing line was greatly weakened by the absence of Turner, who was unable to play.

The teams were as follows:—1900:—Back, Musen; Halves, Haszard, Hill, Burnett; Quarter, Todd; Scrim., Richard, Hall, Armstrong; Wings, Cartwright (Capt.), Duffy, Symmes, Wilson, McDiarmid, Porter, Stevenson.

1902:—Back, Morrison; Halves, Johnson, G. McDonald, O'Reilly; Quarter, McKenzie; Scrim., Curran, Robertson J. (Capt.), Cox; Wings, Carter, Mason, Ames, Morse, Ford, Ferguson, Johnson J.; Referee, F. S. Patch, '03; Umpire J. Andrews, '03.

ARTS '01 vs. ARTS '03.

The first Inter-class match in Arts was played Thursday afternoon, when the Juniors and Freshmen met. The Freshmen were outclassed by their opponents, who had the best of the play from the kick off. Molson's speed and Mowatt's fast tackling proved a serious handicap to the Freshmen. The former went over the line three times for touch downs, from two of which goals were kicked. McDougall did good work for the first Year. The teams were:—

1901:—Back, White; Halves, Stevens, Molson, Moffatt; Quarter, Harper (Capt.); Scrim., Hickson, Barrington, McMurtry; Wings, Mowatt, McDonald, Scott, Boulter, Copeman, McPherson.

1903:—Back, Hunter; Halves, McDougall, Davies, McMorran; Quarter, McKay; Scrim., Mowatt, Sims, Simpson; Wings, Parkins (Capt.), Gnaedinger, Harris, Joseph, Anderson. Referee, McKinnon, '00; Umpire, MacMillan, '00.

MED. '02 vs. MED. '03.

The Medical Sophomores and Freshmen met Saturday morning in the first game of the second round in the Gunn trophy series. The field was a combination of mud and ice, and was in very poor condition for good football. The game was stubbornly fought out, and the Sophomores were compelled to work for their victory. In the first half the Sophs. secured six points, while the Freshmen failed to score. The points were scored on a touch in goal, a rouge and a touch down. The latter was secured by Curran, who received the ball from Johnson, the latter being tackled on the line after a splendid run. In the second half the Sophs. secured one point from a rouge while the Freshmen again failed to score. The game was marked by unnecessary roughness and scrapping, especially on the wing line. Such features are inexcusable, particularly in Inter-class matches, where of all places a spirit of cordiality should prevail. In their eagerness to secure the trophy the players should not forget that *sport* is primary, *winning* secondary. Victory is certainly very desirable, but it should not be bought at the expense of courteous treatment. The teams were as follows:—

1902:—Back, Morrison; Halves, Johnson, G. McDonald, O'Reilly; Quarter, McKenzie; Scrim., Curran, Cox, Robertson (Capt.); Wings, Carter, Ames, Mason, Ford, Pavey, Johnson, Morse.

1903:—Back, Patch; Halves, Saunders, Andrews, Meinal; Quarter, McNab; Scrim., O'Brien, Crosby, Laurie; Wings, Church, Shillington (Capt.), Reyfus, Inksetter, Hardisty, Boulter, McCallum. Referee, McDougall, Arts '03; Umpire, Glassco, Sc. '01.



## THE "BURNSIDE" RULES.

Members of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union are now considering a new code, known as "the Burnside rules," after their author Mr. Thrift Burnside, last year's Captain of Toronto Varsity team. A game, under the new rules, will be played in Toronto on Saturday the 2nd of December. Representatives from the different Clubs of the Union will be present, and, if the new rules are thought to be an improvement on the present Canadian game, they will be adopted wholly or in part. The principal points in the text of the "Burnside Rules" are as follows:—

## THE FIELD AND APPARATUS.

Playing field is to be 330 feet by 160 feet. The goal poles are to exceed 20 feet in height, stationed 18 feet 6 inches apart with a cross-bar 15 feet from ground. Twenty-five yards back of the poles is the dead line.

The teams shall be 11 or 12 men a side.

Officials and paraphernalia—Referee, umpire, linesmen, touch and goal judges, two stop watches and two whistles. The field is to be marked off every 3 yards parallel to goal lines for measuring, 10 yards to be gained in three downs, and provide light poles about 6 feet in length and 10 yards long.

A scrum takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back. The scrum does not end until the ball is again declared dead. The ball is always put in play from a scrum, except in cases where other specific provision is made by the rules.

Snapping the ball means putting it back by means of hand or foot with one quick continuous motion from its position on the ground.

If, after the snapper-back has taken his position, he should voluntarily move the ball, as if to snap it, whether he withholds it altogether or only momentarily, the ball is in play and the scrum has begun.

When snapping the ball back, the player so doing must be on side, the hand or foot used in snapping the ball excepted.

Length of game, 70 minutes; two halves of 35 minutes each, with 10 minutes intermission. Referee, in case of darkness, may arbitrarily shorten the halves.

Time shall not be called for the end of a half until the ball is dead, and in case of a touch-down the try at goal shall be allowed. On free kick, ball must go 10 yards.

Charging is lawful in case of kick-off, as soon as ball is kicked.

## NO OFF SIDE INTERFERENCE.

A fair catch is by making a mark. Opponents who are off-side shall not interfere in any way with a player attempting to make a fair catch, nor shall he be thrown to the ground after such catch is made unless he has advanced beyond his mark.

The snapper-back is entitled to full and undisputed possession of the ball. The opponents must neither interfere with the snapper-back nor touch the ball until it is actually in play.

In snapping the ball back, if the player so doing is off-side, the ball must be snapped again, and if this occurs once more on the same down the ball shall go to the opponents.

The man who snaps back and the man opposite him in the scrum cannot afterwards touch the ball until it has touched some player other than these two.

If the man who puts the ball in play in a scrum kicks it forward, no player of his side can touch it until it has gone 10 yards into the opponents' territory unless it be touched by an opponent; any player doing so will be considered off side.

## BALL MUST CHANGE HANDS.

The man who first receives the ball when it is snapped back shall not carry the ball forward beyond the line of scrum unless he has regained it after it has been passed to and has touched another player. If he does so the ball shall go to the opponents on the spot.

Before the ball is put in play no player shall lay his hands upon, or, by the use of his hands or arms, interfere with an opponent in such a way as to delay in putting the ball in play.

After the ball is put in play the players of the side that has possession of the ball may obstruct the opponents with the body only, except the player running with the ball, who may use his hands and arms.

The players of the side not having the ball may use their hands and arms, but only to get their opponents out of the way in order to reach the ball or stop the player.

Before the ball is put in play in a scrum, if any player of the side which has the ball takes more than one step in any direction, he must come to a full stop before the ball is put in play.

Exception—One man of the side having the ball may be in motion towards his own goal without coming to a stop before the ball is put in play.

When the ball is put in play by a scrum, at least five players of the side having the ball must be on the line of the scrum.

A player may throw, pass or bat the ball in any direction except towards opponents' goal.

## EXPLANATION OF "DOWNS."

If the player having the ball is tackled and the movement of the ball stopped, or if the player cries "down," the referee shall blow his whistle and the side holding the ball shall put it down for a scrum.

As soon as the runner attempting to go through is tackled and goes down, being held by an opponent, or whenever a runner having the ball in his possession cries "down," or if he goes out of bounds, the referee shall blow his whistle, and the ball shall be considered down at that spot.

There shall be no piling up on the player after the referee has declared the ball dead.

A team must gain 10 yards or be taken back 20 yards in three consecutive downs.

"Consecutive" means going out of the possession of the side holding it, except that by having kicked



the ball they have given their opponents fair and equal chance of gaining possession of it. No kick however, provided it is not stopped by an opponent, is regarded as giving the opponents fair and equal chance of possession, unless the ball goes beyond the line of scrimmage.

When a distance penalty is given the ensuing down shall be counted the first down.

#### TO PREVENT ROUGHNESS IN PLAY.

Players must not use metallic, sticky or greasy substances.

A player may be substituted at any time. Number of substitutes is limited to four men. The player substituted cannot return to the game.

There shall be no unnecessary roughness, throttling, hacking or striking with the closed fist.

There shall be no coaching by a non-player. There must be no tripping or tackling below the knee or above the shoulder.

#### PENALTIES.

Penalties—For holding an opponent who has not the ball; for unlawful use of hands or arms, a loss of 10 yards, if the side not in possession of the ball is the offender; or, if the offending side had the ball the immediate surrender of it to the opponents.

There shall be a loss of 10 yards for violation of the rules governing off-side play, tripping, etc.

In the case of interference of any kind with putting the ball in play or unnecessary delay of the game, the offended side shall be advanced 10 yards.

In case of piling up on a player after the referee has declared the ball dead, the offended side shall receive 15 yards.

If a player who is attempting to make a fair catch is unlawfully obstructed, the offended side shall receive 15 yards and choice of a free kick or scrimmage.

If a player who has marked a fair catch is thrown to the ground, unless he has advanced beyond his mark, his side shall receive 15 yards and be obliged to take a free kick.

In case of free kick, if opponents charge before the ball is put in play they shall be put back 5 yards for every such offence.

The scoring rules shall be the same as at present, a match being decided by a majority of points, to be scored as follows:

Goal from try—6 points.

Goal from drop kick—5 points.

Goal from free kick—4 points.

Goal from free kick by way of penalty—2 points.

A try shall score 4, a safety touch 2, and a rouge 1.

## Class Reports.

### ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Since our last issue there has been a meeting of the Four Years, and, the question of self-government having been discussed, it was decided to adopt it. A committee of two from each Year was elected to draw up general rules.

It has been stated that two of our number spent the greater part of one night on the side of the mountain. They were not lost; they were merely following their natural bent of gazing upon the stars and seeing meteorites in the meantime.

We wonder why some people are so interested in enquiring "who?" to everything that is said. When one wants them to know who is meant one generally says without asking. There are some things not meant to be made public. For instance, the authorship of certain articles which are signed by a *nom de plume*.

A Fourth Year mineralogy student is becoming quite accustomed to playing "Gassular."

It is sad to relate that there is such a pagan among us that she does not know who the pious Jew was who did deeds of loving kindness in the Province of Galilee, and asks in frantic tones, "What's his name?" We recommend the classes in Bible study.

In the Gymnasium.—"Would you kindly ring that bell over there as an experiment to see if the janitor will appear."

Freshette (to Prof. who has just been speaking of old customs still used in English parliament)—"Don't you think it is very absurd the way they cling to old customs over in England?" (Collapse of Prof. and class.)

A fact learned in French lecture:—That the Transvaal produces Boers and ostriches. Synonyms?

When sleepy girls report in the morning the state of the weather at 2 or 3 a.m., it does not mean that any festivities have been going on, only that they have been caught on the scientific wave, and have bravely done what was expected of them.

*La colombe d'arche* naturally means the column of the arch. There's no difficulty in French.

### DELTA SIGMA.

The Second Historical meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held Monday, Nov. 13, at 5 p.m. The general subject, "Moorish Occupation of Spain," was treated of in three papers. The first, by Miss Rorke, dealt with the general aspects of the Moorish occupancy and supremacy. It was followed by a paper on "Moorish Architecture," by Miss Wisdom, and one by Miss Bennet on "Moorish Learning." The papers were all excellent and much appreciated.

Miss Reid, '99, then gave the political report for the past three weeks in a clear and enthusiastic manner.

The meeting then adjourned.



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

The regular meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held Wednesday, Nov. 15. Miss McLachlan, who was leader, read the fifteenth chapter of John, and then in a most interesting and instructive manner showed the connection between the vine and the branch. After this Miss Garlick spoke a few words of welcome to the new members who were joining the Society.

## ARTS.

1900.

Buck up, 'oo! and let us have some Class matches. The other years are saying funny things about us, but we have a fair chance of doing them, although we have only three team men. Louis R. will open with a goal from kick-off; Mack, the conjurer, will do some trick passing; Cy. will toddle down the field like chain lightning with the pig-skin in his trousers' pocket, and the rest of us will wave our triceps and create a wild and glorious hubbub. Score: Seniors 18; Juniors, 0.

1903.

We regret that Mr. Jordan has been obliged to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital for the treatment of his eyes. We sympathize with our fellow-student in his present trouble, and trust that we may soon see his face in the class-room again.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that Mr. H-l-n has recently been giving much time to the study of academic training at McGill. It is quite probable that he may take part in a revision of the calendar at some future date.

All around the campus green  
M - - - r - - - n kicked the bladder,  
But at every thought of Greek "unseen"  
M - - - r - - - n grew the sadder.

## SCIENCE.

1901.

A later despatch from Freiburg states that even if the instructor *be* young (and foolish), one should not whistle in the laboratory.

The year had its family party last Friday night (\*!\*\*\*!!), and it was as predicted, an unqualified success. Messrs. Burson, Taylor and Burchell who formed the committee are to be congratulated, and that "they are jolly good fellows" goes without saying. The dinner itself was all that could be desired, and the course which the class adopted in going to the Place Viger was amply justified, for a better service would be hard to find.

We hope that the object of the dinner has been attained, and that there is now a spirit of unity in the class which has not previously existed. In some particular cases which we might mention this spirit of unity was evinced very clearly, and loving embraces were the order of the evening. Paul can never forget that he passed his Sup. in Descriptive, and the way he impressed this fact on his neighbors was most eloquent. The usual snail like characteristics of Sir Charles, absolutely disappeared, and his speech was one of the hits of the evening.

Sister Faculties were well represented by Messrs. Wiley, Springle and McDonald, who brought greetings from Medicine, Law and Arts respectively. Brother Years outdid themselves, and sent their very best, in the person of G. O. B., Donaldson from the Fourth Year, Coulson from the Second and McKergow from the First.

The toast list brought forward many of the quieter members of the year whose eloquence had hitherto been unknown. Messrs. McKenna and Farquharson who used to do lettering with us in our First year came to renew old acquaintance.

The subject matter of the Menu Card may be of interest to other years, and is given below.

## U AN' ME.

*Hors de Calculus.*

Curvilinear Tomatoes, Celery (Compound).

*Supplemental Soups.*

Bubbles Consomme, Chop Sally à la Coussirat.

*Strange Fish.*

White Fish, Escalopes of Pike, Lobster (à la Higman)

*Entrez-Ncus.*

Co-ordinates of Beef, Capper Sauce, Porter House Stakes.

*Annual Roasts.*

Pork à la Archer, Freiberg Sauce.

Plucked Goose, "Sour Apple" Jelly.

Vegetables à Lachete ( $v = 1000$  ft. per sec.)

Beans (string), French Peas de Gagnon

Dead Beets (à la Reynolds).

## Jeffries' Punch.

## Ze Game (Pokaire.)

Partridge (two pair) Quarter Back Venison.

*Statistical Salad.*Magnetic Moments and Rutherford Dressing.  
Bovey's Combination Salad.*Descriptive Dessert.*Direct Current Jelly, B. Mt. of Plum Pudding,  
 $\pi d$  (A M) Ogilvie's Cheese des Chiens.

## Labatt's Ale. Bun (ty).

"Then he smiled a sort of sickly smile,  
And curled up on the floor,  
And the subsequent proceedings  
Interested him no more."—Bret Harte.

1903.

Professor (as student enters wearing what was once a gown).—"Although the Faculty requires the wearing of a gown, luckily for some of you it has never stated what a gown is."

K—th will be able to get his laundry done cheap now.

There is now a young man in '03  
So small that you hardly can see  
Who asks the "wherefore" and "whyness," the  
"which-ness" and "howness"  
Of every old thing with great glee.



Now this talkative youth in '03  
Will "strike" a professor (say L—a)  
Who will tell him to jaw  
Where the icicles thaw,  
And relieve the noble '03.

In Physics so much Light has been thrown on the subject that many find it difficult to understand.

### MEDICINE.

1900.

Men of the Fourth Year, and especially the members of the group now attending the M. G. H. :—It is to you I address these remarks. There are among you, men who persistently attend clinics whether belonging to the group posted for a certain date or not. Now that man or those men, if they will only stop and consider, can not help but see that, while, perhaps obtaining greater knowledge themselves, they are at every clinic just spoiling the advantages of one man in that group. For can you not see that the clinics are so arranged that, on the short space of time allotted, just enough time is given to question each man once around? Hence, if you are the extra man every time, chances are time will be up and the last man on the list gets Nix. There are other reasons which you, the offender, can obtain from any of the fellows in the groups. So examine yourself, take timely warning, and avoid the wrath of some of your larger class-mates.

A goodly number of the Fourth Year were present at Morbid Anatomy Lecture last Saturday morning, and were highly honored by hearing a paper prepared by Dr. Adami on the Etiology, etc., of Goitre, which he purposes reading before a Society of Medical men in Chicago.

We as a class extend our thanks and hearty appreciation to Dr. Adami for the way in which he has favoured us on this and many former occasions.

Dr. Wyatt Johnson's class in Medico-Legal work is in good running order now. It is the only one of the kind in existence in the Medical Colleges of the Dominion, and every man should avail himself of the opportunities afforded of such a class.

A student reporting Medicine at the R. V. H., in making his daily additions as to the condition of the patient, writes as follows:

"Found Ophthalmic disk, one in each eye."

### FROM THE THEATRES.

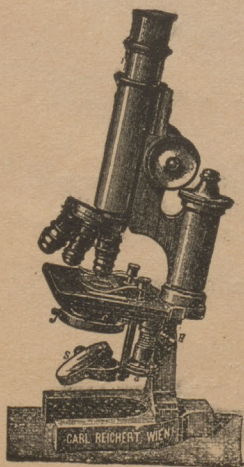
The Academy is providing a real treat this week for the lovers of the drama. Miss Blanche Walsh, who is looked upon as one of the coming "great women" of the stage is the centre of attraction. She is surrounded by an unusually capable company, prominent among them being Melbourne McDowell, an old favorite here.

Miss Walsh opened in La Tosca, evidently her strongest role, but will play Gismonda and Feodora, identified with the name of Bernhardt here, during the week. Many of Miss Walsh's admirers will regret that she essays but once her exceedingly successful interpretation of Feodora. It should be a pleasure to all those interested in the stage to watch the beginning of what promises to be a great career, and unfortunately for us the time is quite close when Montreal will be considered too far away and of too little theatrical prominence to be favored with a visit of the Blanche Walsh of the very near future.

The "patriotic entertainment" at Her Majesty's this week will appeal to the many persons ever on the look-out to combine pleasure with duty. Taking it all round the affair is most successful, or rather will be by the time the OUTLOOK makes its appearance.

There is quite a rush of the local talent at the theatres just now. A minstrel organization, known as the "By-town Coons," will perform next week for three nights and a matinee. Without any doubt this promises to be a rarely good entertainment, and will appeal very strongly to those fond of minstrelsy.

It is understood that the Garrick Club, an amateur dramatic organization that has already had a most successful two years' existence, is to give a performance in Her Majesty Theatre in December in aid of the ambulance fund of the Montreal General Hospital. The students of McGill, especially the Medical men, will, undoubtedly, grant their gracious patronage and help along the project by their attendance.



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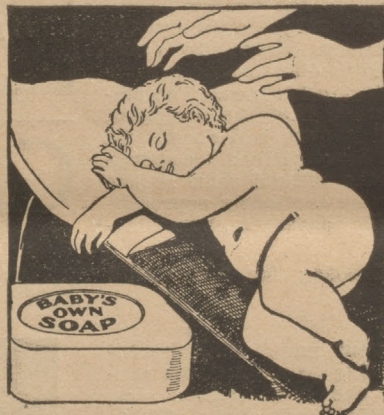
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### WHEN YOU SMUGGLE DIAMONDS.

A good story, purporting to be an account of a shrewd evasion of the United States Custom House officers, is being told. The story runs that word was sent to the Custom House to be on the look-out for a well-known smuggler, who was to arrive by a certain steamer with diamonds to a large amount sewn up in his coat. The officers were warned that the smuggler, who was well known, had shaved off a bushy black beard. When the steamship arrived the officers were at the dock. They were cautiously approached by one of the passengers, who whispered:—

"You are looking for a diamond smuggler?"

"Yes."

"There is your man," said the informant, pointing to a beardless passenger, who the next instant was struggling in the hands of the officers, and nervously clutching at the lapel of his coat. It did not take the officers long to rip open the coat and take out a dozen glittering stones. The prisoner was released and the gems taken to the Custom House. But the appraiser at once declared that the seized gems were paste, worth about sixpence each.

Then the officers rushed back to the steamship, where they met their informant, who told them the smuggler had gone to a certain hotel, and had the real diamonds secured at his back beneath his porous plaster. Then the officers rushed to the hotel, where they found the smuggler calmly seated in his room. It was but the work of a moment to throw him down on his face and strip him.

There, sure enough, was the mark of the recently-removed porous plaster, and the indentation showing where a dozen big diamonds has been pressed against the body. But the confederate of the smuggler had gone off with the diamonds, and the officers got laughed at for their trouble.

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**SOON GOT A FIRE.**

Sir Francis Johnson, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, on one of his circuits in the eastern townships during the winter, put up at a country hotel.

The night was very cold, and the hotel proprietor was not extravagant in his fuel supply or in the weight of his blankets.

The judge put over his bed-covering his heavy coat and other clothes.

Still he became colder and colder, and sleep he found impossible.

It was after midnight, and no one was about to make a fire, but, resolving to obtain warmth somehow, the judge arose, and, putting on his shippers and dressing gown, went into the passage and shouted with all his power:—

"Fire, fire, fire!"

In a few seconds the whole of the hotel was aroused, each frightened one inquiring where the fire was.

Panting and scared, the proprietor ran to the judge and screamed out:—

"Where is the fire? Where is it?"

"That's what I am trying to find," was the calm reply.

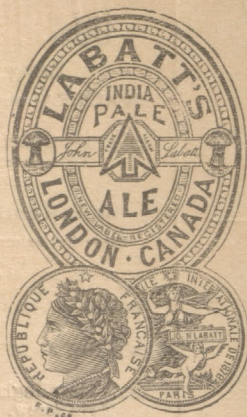
And a good fire was at once made in the hall, and the rest of the night passed in comfort.

In France, for the privilege of wearing babies could be combined, it would make Niagara Falls ashamed of themselves.

A kiss is a small thing. So is a spark.

Give a girl an inch-worm and it doesn't take her long to yell.

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An amusing story is told of a minister who was inclined to be absent-minded. While walking one day he encountered a young lady whose face seemed familiar to him. Taking her to be one of his parishioner's daughters, and not wishing to pass her without speaking, he stepped forward, and, cordially shaking her hand, entered into conversation.

After comparing notes about the weather he had at last to confess: "Well, I know your face quite well, but I cannot recall where I have seen you before."

"Oh, please, sir, I'm your new parlour-maid!" was the reply.

Those who know old Mr. Wilson of this place personally will regret to hear that he was assaulted in a brutal manner last week, but was not killed. —"Country Weekly."

**AN INFERENCE.**

Lilly: "I have concluded to reject him." Anna: "Why, who else has proposed?"

**WOMAN LIKE.**

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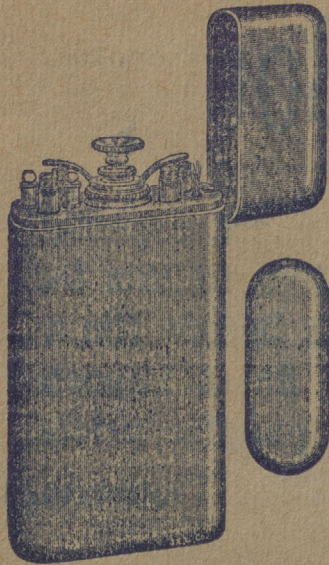
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