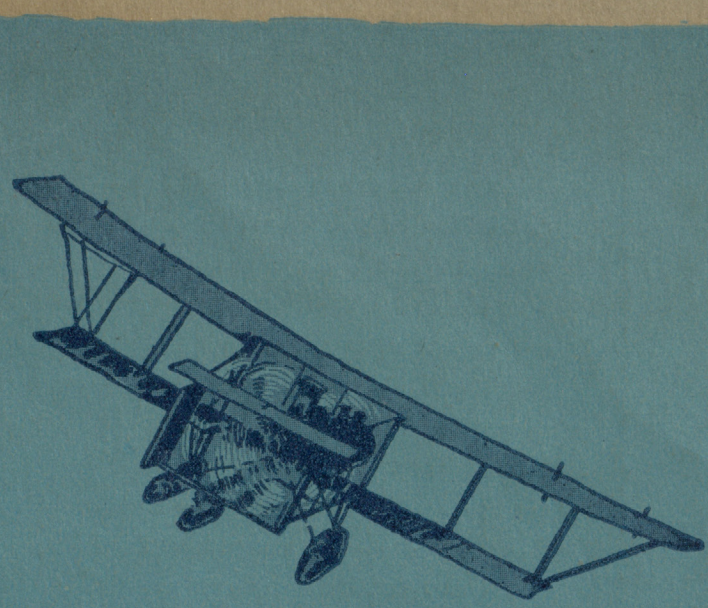

THE

McGILL DAILY

WAR · CONTINGENT · SUPPLEMENT

March *1915*

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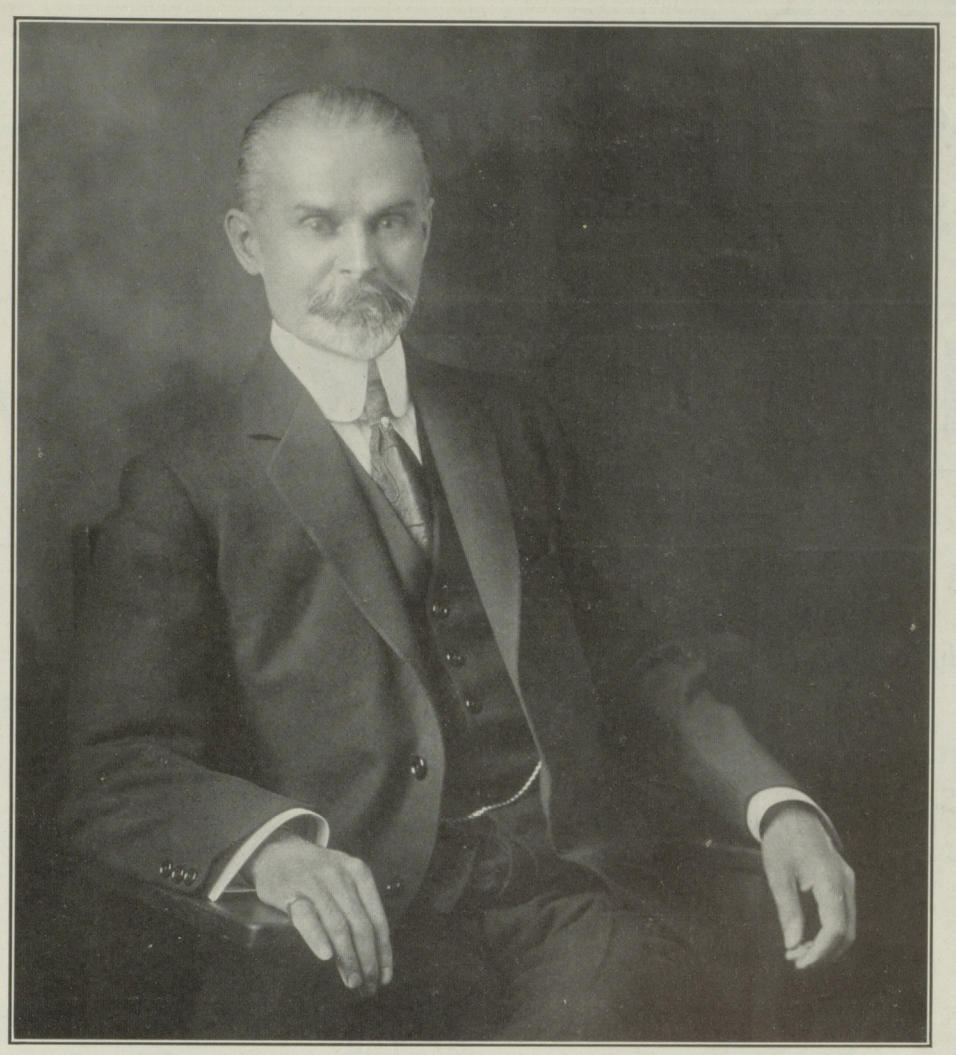

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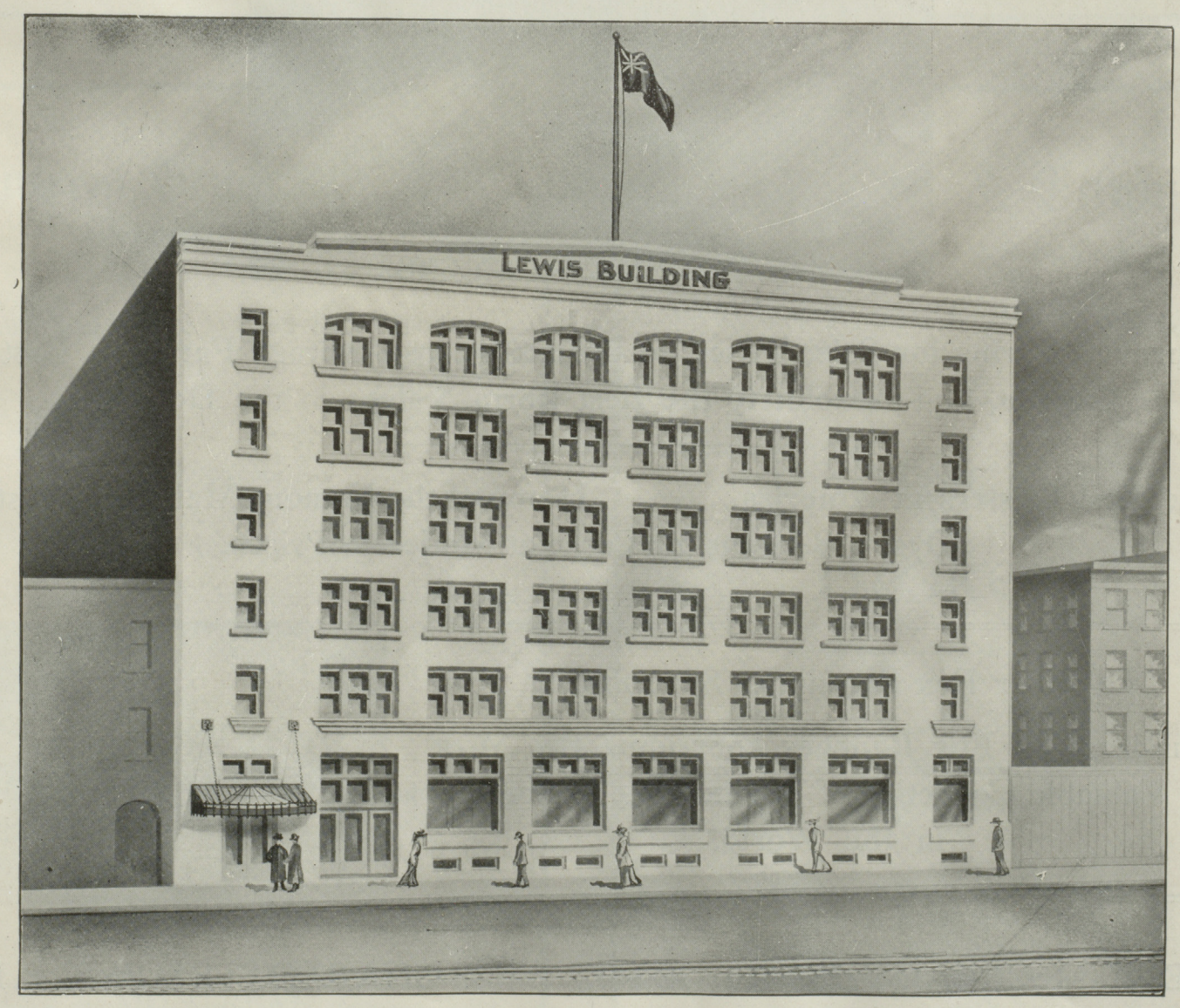

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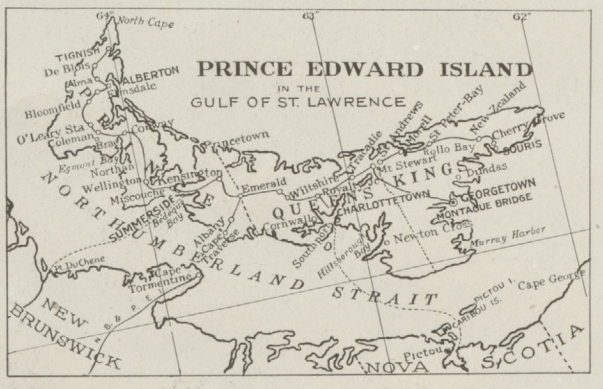

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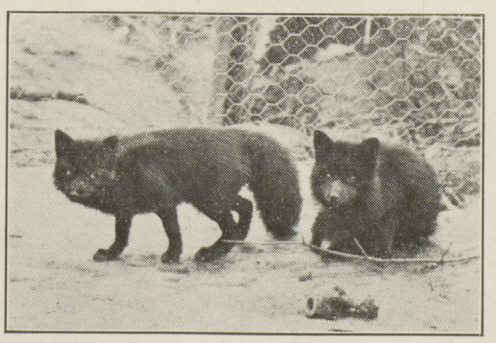

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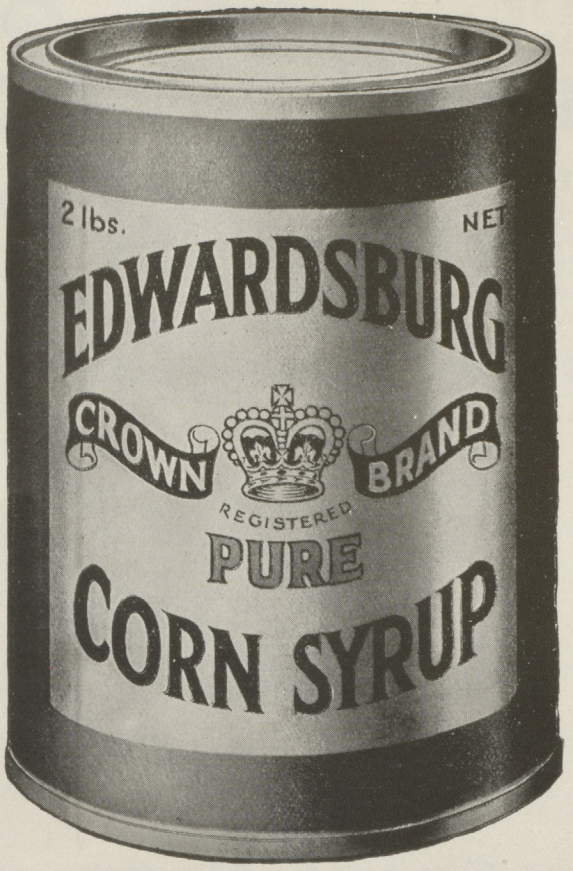

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Special War Contingent Supplement

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

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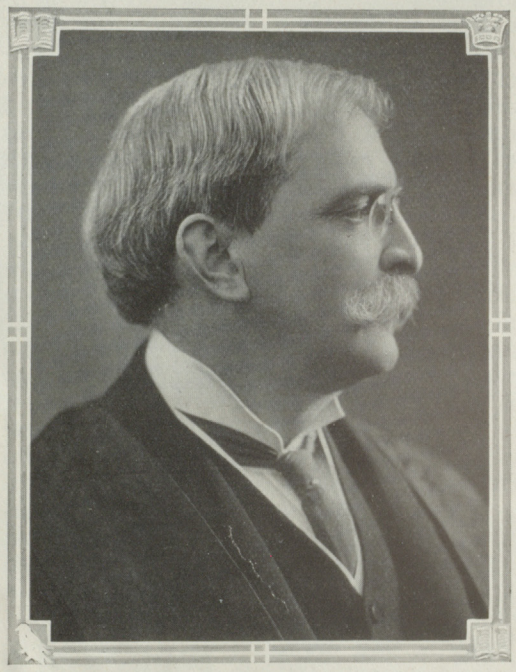
German Ignorance of Germany

By PRINCIPAL PETERSON.

One of the surprising features of the existing situation is the ignorance which prevails in Germany as to how the war was brought about. If there could be anything ludicrous about such a phenomenon it would be the contrast between the picture drawn by American champions of Germany and what we understand to be the facts. They represent treacherous and hypocritical England as having deluded them with fair words until the time came for her craftily, and without previous warning, to jump into the arena so as to furnish France and Russia with the make-weight needed in order to enable them to overcome the Teutonic hosts.

As a matter of fact, we know that England was scheming for a long time, not how she could get into the war, but how she could keep out of it. The only hope of a speedy ending will be that the facts of the case should, in some way, be allowed to disseminate themselves in Germany. There is little prospect of this at present, though it may be confidently stated that comparatively few of those who are in the firing line, on the German side, know what the trouble is about. They are patriots, as ready as those who are fighting against them to give their lives, without question, for their country. The unity of Germany and the solidarity of the whole



PRINCIPAL PETERSON.

nation with the Emperor is one of the most amazing phenomena of the entire war. It is, however, something of an artificial solidarity, and is built upon an unstable foundation. When the fact becomes known that there need never have been any war at all if Germany had not blocked all attempts at mediation and conference in regard to the original Austro-Servian quarrel, there may be signs of reaction in Germany itself. One highly significant fact may be stated here.

The British Government has disseminated all over the world, at a price within the reach of everybody, its account of the European crisis. As readers of the "Daily" well know, the latest form of this Blue Book is being sold in England for one penny. There is also published in addition to the White Paper in which the documents are left to speak for themselves, an official translation into English of the German White Book in which the papers have been edited from the German point of view. This German presentation of the case is therefore allowed to go everywhere alongside of the British, as, for example, in the well-known Oxford volume, "Why are we at War." What is the case on the other side? It may be stated in a single sentence. If you wanted any one in Germany to get the official translation into German of the British White Paper, you would have to take surreptitious measures to get it smuggled into the country.

W. Peterson

The War of Words

By DR. J. GEO. ADAMI.

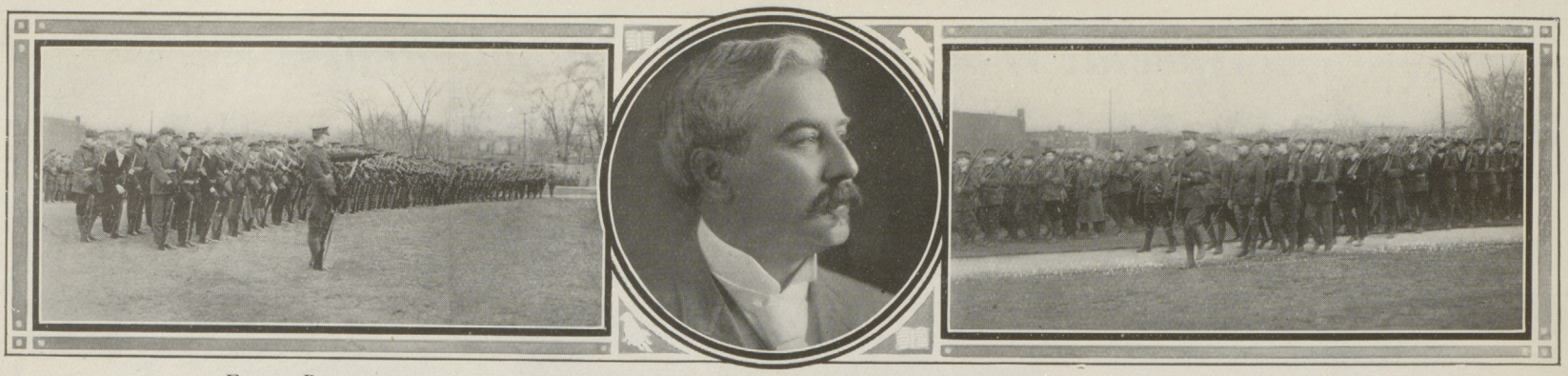
The rule of conduct for the nation, as for the individual, is so to deal with all possible rivals that should it come to a fight, it may enter with clean hands, assured of the justness of its cause, and, having entered, to fight to the grim death, to give its whole energies to the process.

The sportsman does not talk when he is fighting: that is left for angry fishwives engaged in scratching each others faces and removing handsfull of each other's hair.

This as regards the nation as a whole, and its representatives. As regards the individual citizen, the ethical code is still simpler. The dutiful son when he sees his father assaulted does not ask the combatants to stop fighting while he scans the documents bearing upon the cause of the contention, and decides which is in the right before taking part in the fray. The son who could do that would be an adjectivial 'rotter.' Even if his father strike the first blow, filial instinct and filial piety equally lead him to take part in the fray without a moment's hesitation. It is sufficient justification for him that his father has seen good to attack. And the same must be the attitude of the loyal citizen towards King and country.

It is quite true that the more convinced a man is of his father's rectitude, the more likely is he to put up a good fight in his behalf. But then the very fact that he is his father makes him ready to believe him to be in the right in any case. Thus it is quite possible for two families to indulge in a glorious broil, every individual member on both sides being absolutely sure that the gods are with him.

Further, we know from experience, that it is absurd to expect either party to listen to reason in hot blood. Only when the parties have thoroughly cooled down can the pros and cons be thrashed out. And that is a matter of time. It is but within the last few years—a matter of one hundred and twenty years and more—that the States have sufficiently cooled down for their historians one after the other to realize that Great Britain was largely in the right in the revolutionary war of the end of the eighteenth century.



FIXING BAYONETS. DR. J. GEO. ADAMI. ON THE MARCH.

It is a mistake, therefore, to imagine that the Germans in their heart of hearts know that they are in the wrong, or that we can weaken their convictions while the war is on. It is equally absurd for them to think that they can convince us. When the blood is at boiling point reason evaporates: even University professors at such a juncture cannot reason, unless they be tame cats whose blood cannot boil. That most exemplary and distinguished group of German professors, higher critics, monists and all, who of late published a common confession of faith in the fatherland, and of hatred of England, were individually and collectively absolutely honest: they absolutely believed every word they said, ridiculous as to us appears their argument, and reeking as it is with that last infirmity of the professorial mind, culpable ignorance.

Of what use then, all this war of words, these accusations on either side of atrocious conduct on the part of the enemy, these white books, and yellow books, these demonstrations from one side or the other, that the other is to blame? I would say that for any influence upon the contending parties the effect is on the whole the very opposite of what is fondly intended. To taunt one engaged in a gutter fight with having been conceived in lurid sin, instead of intimidating him is a potent provocative to intenser effort on his part. That, I understand, is the general experience. As already stated, clean fighting is quiet fighting. A foul blow, if it fails to disable a man,instead of terrorising, increases his vengeful feelings and determination to 'down' his adversary. To this extent it is politic for the German to circulate through Germany, gruesome stories of British foul play, of the way in which the British kill their prisoners, such as have escaped the effects of the Dum-dum bullets, which those brutal mercenaries manufacture, with a special instrument, while waiting in the trenches, or have had prepared by sewing circles of old maids in quiet English villages in the intervals between knitting cholera belts and socks. We know that these are lies pure and simple, or worse, those half truths that are ever the greatest of lies.

Thus the Germans officially announce that they possess packages of Dum-dum bullets found in the trenches taken from the British. What they may have found is packages of ordinary bullets with the Dum-dum label, Dum-dum being the important Indian ammunition factory. And undoubtedly the British have shot an occasional German, even an officer, when taken prisoner, but only when he has been taken *in flagrante delicto*, employing the white flag as a decoy, or after having been seen blowing out the brains of a wounded British soldier. But if the simple soldiers of the Fatherland believe these accusations, and the indications are that they do, undoubtedly they will fight with a grimmer determination.

Some evidently regard it as good policy to circulate among us similar hideous stories of atrocities committed by the German troops, of nameless mutilations of our soldiers, of women with breasts slashed off, of little innocent children with hands amputated. I confess that when I read first the accounts published in reputable journals about these things, I was seized with savage indignation and loathing. Every one must have felt the same. I know full well that terrible things must happen in war, that a Berserker rage may seize upon men who in private life are estimable, that in drunken debauch occasional men are capable of crimes of the nethermost pit. Among millions there must be not a few blackguards and hell-hounds. But the stories indicated systematic perpetration of these atrocities. We were fed with fairly circumstantial statements of so many mutilated soldiers here, so many mutilated nurses there, of mutilated Belgian babes taken into homes throughout the length and breadth of Britain. Let me confess that these accounts were so definite that for a season I was prepared to believe that they had a basis. But I knew how little value is to be attached to anonymous newspaper reports, how much influence attaches itself to the signed statement of a man of the first rank when his position is such that he can write with authority.

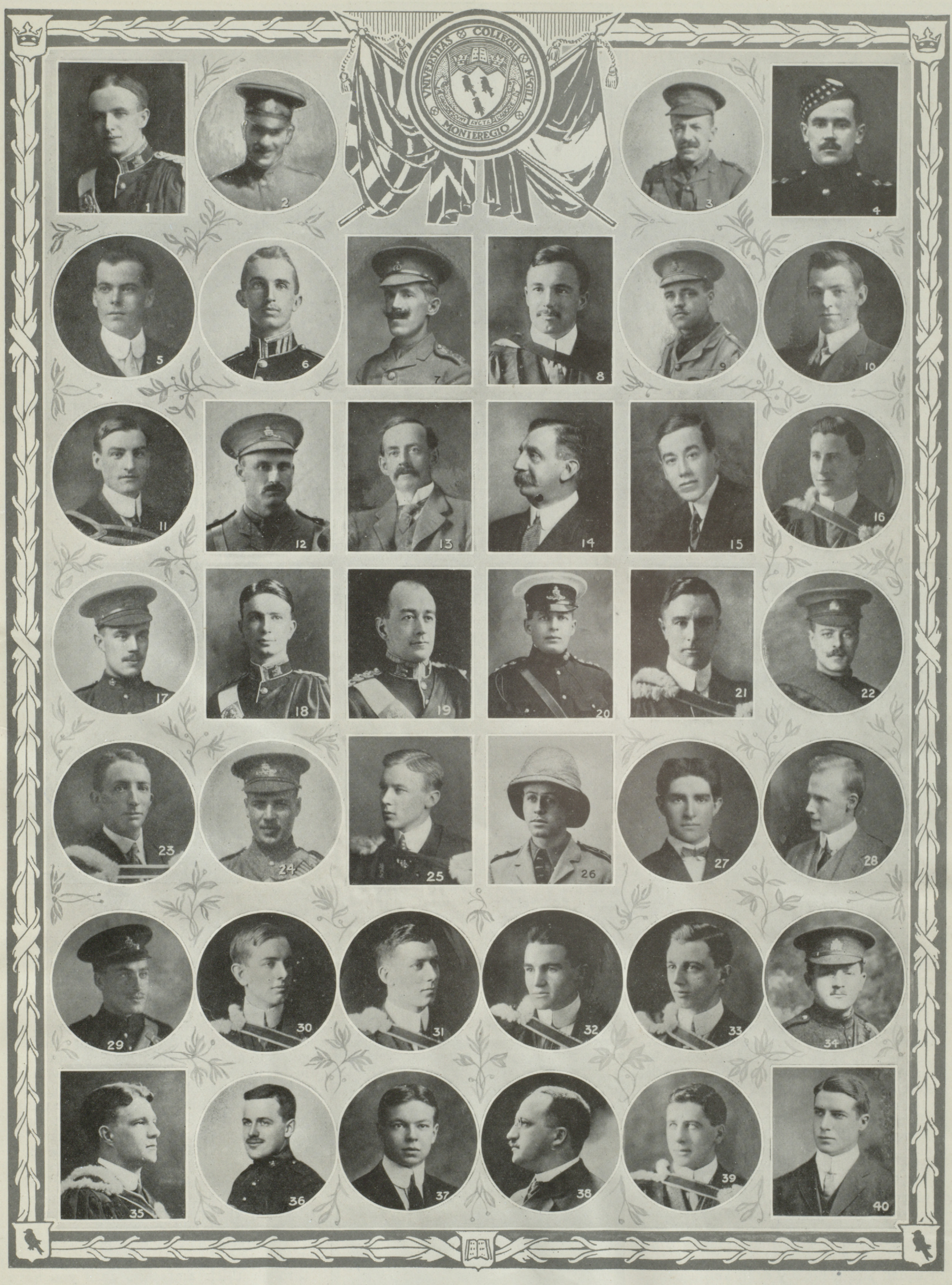
So I wrote to England to one whose commanding position in Medicine, and extensive participation in the medical activities of the war gave him the opportunity to know surely about the victims of these atrocities, patients in British hospitals. But despite his position as chief consultant to one important base hospital, and his familiarity with others, he is unable to tell me of a single case of mutilation among returned wounded soldiers in England that he has seen or knows about from first-hand information. And he concludes that they must be very rare.

In the meantime I have received fairly definite information concerning one case of removal of the trigger finger in a hospital in the South of England; have heard upon the very highest authority of a similar mutilation inflicted upon a bunch of soldiers belonging to the Coldstream Guards, and of one case of blowing out the brains of a wounded Grenadier Guardsman. But to sum up, the cases are so few that, thank God, so far as regards their relations to our own people, we may acquit our enemy as a body, of being fiends incarnate. There still remain heavy enough indictments against them in all conscience—white flag incidents, Louvain University, Rheims and Ypres cathedrals, and their ruthless treatment of non-combatant Belgians. Such things are close to the limit of what can be borne: anything of the nature of systematic mutilation is outside the pale of humanity.

To feed up our soldiers with stories to make them hate the enemy with a holy hatred, in itself implies that we doubt their soldierly qualities. They are men, and sportsmen. We know full well that they will play up and play the game. These fictitious incentives are unnecessary and uncalled for. If war is hell, let us try to credit the devil with being a gentleman, and certainly it will alleviate the pains of hell, if the two sides respect each other. And coming to actual foul play (although this is away from our main thesis) this obviously is bad policy. If by misuse of the white flag a dozen of the enemy can on occasion be put out of action, it ensues that henceforth the enemy pays no respect to this badge of surrender, that he in future wages a war *à outrance* ruthlessly killing every man whom he finds in his power, instead of accepting his surrender. It would be absurd for any army, however confident of its strength, to imagine that it would never need to use the white flag, and that therefore it might misuse it with impunity.

Recriminations, therefore, and contentious writing *as between combatants*, are of no possible use. What may be of distinct service, is to see that the onlookers are informed of the merits of the case, so that if at a critical juncture they see fit to interfere, they may do so upon the right side—that is upon your side. And Germany has realized from the first, the wisdom of this course, of coaching neutral powers, and influencing popular opinion in her favor. It is common knowledge that there is an active pro-German press campaign in the United States, that more than one newspaper has been established to further the German cause, and a leaflet of four pages of flimsy paper published in English is issued periodically by the Central Board of Commerce in Berlin (the Bureau des Deutschen Handelstages) designed especially for consumption in the States, so light and of such a convenient size that it may be enclosed in letters from Germany to American correspondents. A packet of these, with German stamp and Dresden postmark was delivered to me with my mail on February 3rd. I consigned it to Professor Leacock, knowing his fatherly interest in the Canadian Royal Mail service. Other pamphlets and leaflets are sent out by the "American Association of Commerce and Trade," Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, and the "German-American Trade Association," Berlin, the Potsdamer Handelskammer and other bodies. Now it is very possible that those may have influence, even if only on the principle of the constant dripping of water upon a stone. I have seen many of these, and their perusal makes me rub my head in wonder whether the 'uppermost Warlord' and his advisers regard the ordinary American as having the level of intelligence of a twelve year old child, or whether after all, I am not such a tame cat of a professor, and my reason has evaporated so that I cannot make logical deductions from the data put forward in Germany's defence. When, for example, in one and the same issue of the Handelstag flimsy, I find a pean from Professor Helfferich upon Germany's preparation and organization for the war, not only in the military sense of the word, but financially and economically, with other paragraphs demonstrating that

(*Continued on page 34.*)



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3. Lieut. O. C. F. Hague
4. Lieut. M. L. Gordon
5. Lieut. R. T. Young
6. Lieut. A. H. Helmer
7. Capt. G. P. Howlett
8. Capt. E. C. H. Windeler
9. Lieut. J. D. Armour
10. Lieut. E. F. L. Henson
11. A. E. Thompson
12. Capt. E. C. Hale
13. Lieut.-Col. F. G. Findley
14. C. J. Edgar
15. Lieut. C. N. McCuaig
16. C. S. McKenzie
17. W. B. Scott
18. Capt. G. M. Drummond
19. Major D. R. McCuaig
20. Capt. L. C. Goodeve
21. Lieut. H. S. Windeler
22. T. A. Croft
23. H. L Hull
24. A. L. Patterson
25. Capt. G. S. Ramsay
26. Lieut. F. D. L. Green
27. F. H. McKay
28. D. E. Lothian
29. B. A. Peck
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31. H. B. Tett
32. R. Heustis
33. L. Powter
34. J. F. Forman
35. A. J. Motyer
36. Shirley Dixon
37. D. M. Trapnell
38. M. C. J. Beullac
39. J. F. Harkom
40. J. B. Macphail

Premier Borden and others reviewing the McGill Battalion.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT STARKE
Officer Commanding McGill Battalion C.O.T.C.

Colonel Starke at the head of the McGill Battalion.

McGill's Battalion

By LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT STARKE.

A Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps

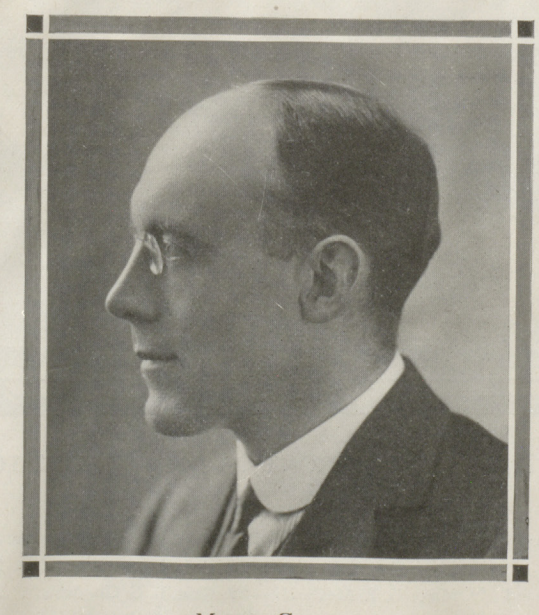
Some two years ago, upon a request made by Major-General, the Honorable Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, on behalf of the Dominion Government, a contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps was organized at McGill University. The contingent was, in all respects, to be similar to those which had already been established in Great Britain with the object of training University students, so that they might qualify for officers' commissions. It was

MAJOR MAGEE

considered to be desirable to train Canadian students so that after graduating and settling down in various parts of the country, they might be qualified to take up commissions in their local militia organizations, as vacancies occurred in their establishments. It was felt that it would be a great advantage could a constant supply of officers be obtained in this way, who would be fully qualified before they were gazetted to their rank in the units in which they elected to serve.

The advantages obtained by those joining the Canadian Officers' Training Corps is great. It gives men an opportunity of obtaining training in military activities while they are attending the University. In addition, there is no doubt that every young man who is physically fit derives great benefit from a military training; even though that training consist of but little more than a knowledge of squad and company drill, and a capacity for standing steadily in the ranks. Most essential of all, with very little effort, it is possible for the members of the Officers' Training Corps to learn to shoot with the arm which is served out to the militia, in Canada. Were work such as this commenced in the schools, public and private, there would be little necessity for University men to spend time upon it; it would only be necessary for them to carry on that which had been taught to them as boys. Were that the case, every educated man would be well on the way to becoming an efficient soldier and a valuable asset to Canada and the Empire in times such as these.

For the first two years of its existence the McGill contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps was under the command of Major McKergow. The sincerest thanks of the Regiment and of the University are due to him, and to the men associated with him, for the determination with which they carried on the work and kept the training corps active in a time where there seemed no possibility of a war to stimulate a universal interest in it. Soon after the war broke out recruits were applying in such numbers for admission to the corps that it became difficult to look after them properly, and, with the approval of the University and the authority of the Canadian Government, a provisional regiment was formed at McGill. Major Geddes, who was already attached to the training corps, took a very active interest in the formation of the new unit. It was unfortunate that he was called away just as the organization of military affairs at McGill was in its commencement.



MAJOR GEDDES
Now second in command of the 17th Northumberland Fusiliers.

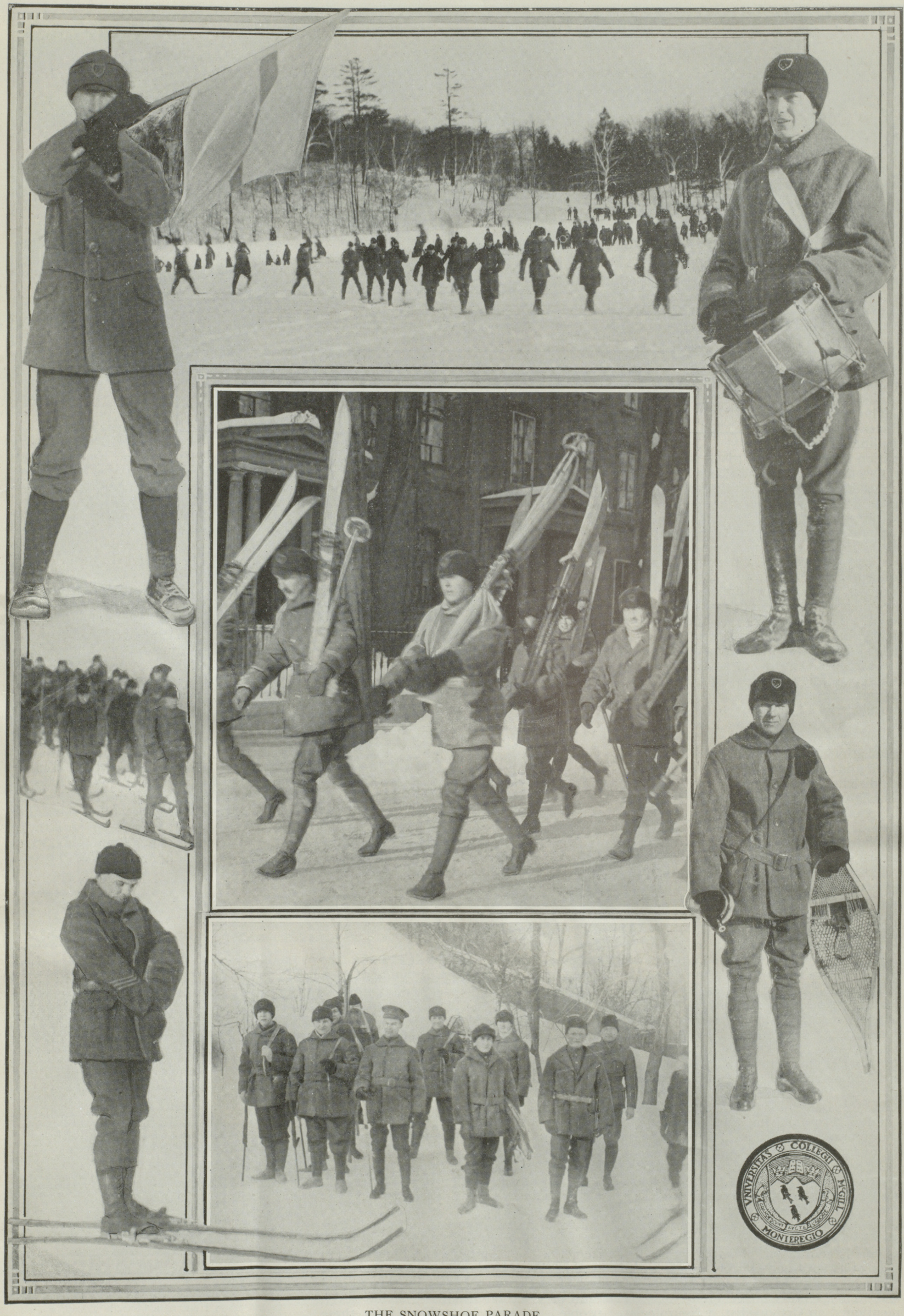
At the present time, the Provisional Regiment has been merged in the McGill Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps, which has had its establishment increased to the strength of a full Battalion. It was difficult to train properly the large number of recruits who offered themselves immediately after the commencement of the war; but thanks to the energy displayed by the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, who instructed the recruit squads, it was only a short time before the new men were fit to be allotted to their Companies.

MAJOR MCKERGOW

The training of those who are anxious to obtain commissions is under the immediate care of Major McKergow, and at present there are three hundred and twenty-five men who are taking instruction with the object of qualifying as commissioned officers. It has been our earnest endeavor to give Major McKergow the assistance which he should have in his huge undertaking; but it has been almost impossible to get sufficient professional assistance, since all of the qualified instructors of the permanent force are already occupied. In fairness to himself and to the members of the Battalion, who are offering themselves for the commissioned ranks, Major McKergow should receive every support from the Government, as he has from the brother officers who are working with him.

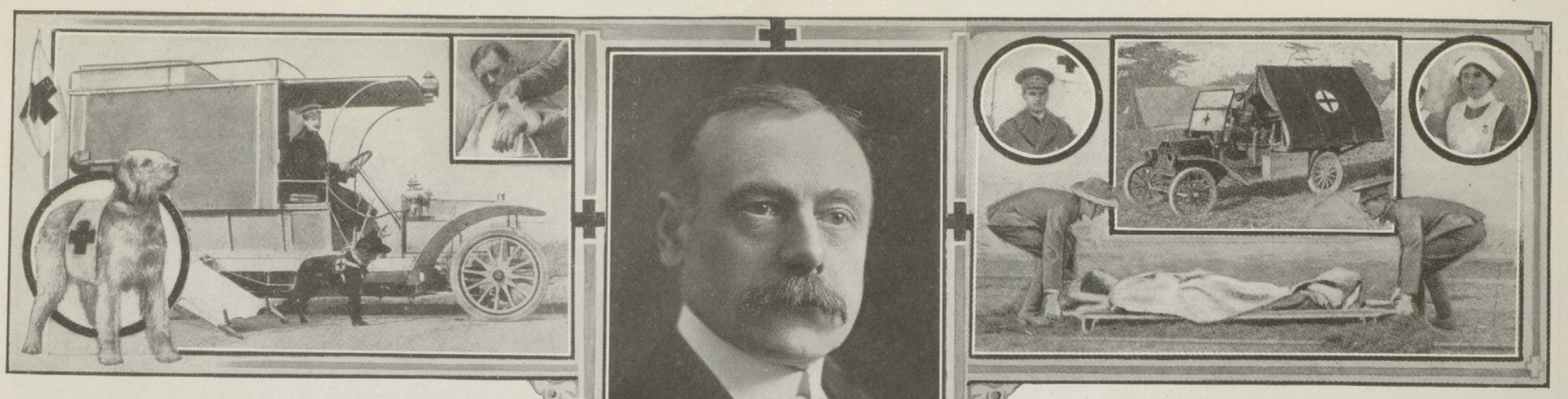
My advice to every man in the Officers' Training Corps is, stick to your work through thick and thin until you have an opportunity of taking your qualifying examinations. We have a promise from the Minister of Militia and Defence that his department will appoint an examining board for that purpose when he is advised by us that we have a number of men who are fit to go up for their examinations. Efficient officers are required in

(*Continued on page 35.*)



THE SNOWSHOE PARADE

The McGill Battalion snapped during an afternoon's work in the snow. Trench digging with snowshoes was part of the fun. The scouts on skis and the signalers' work were features of the afternoon's manœuvers.



LIEUT.-COL. H. S. BIRKETT
Officer Commanding McGill General Hospital.

The McGill General Hospital

By DEAN BIRKETT.

ON THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Considerable interest has been manifested in the personnel of the General Hospital on the lines of communication which is to be supplied by the Medical Faculty of McGill University. It is felt that perhaps a few words, giving a description of the personnel might make many become more familiar with it.

The position of a General Hospital on the lines of communication is about two-thirds of the distance between the actual firing zone and the base. Intervening between it are the following units: The Regimental surgeon—his duties are to render first aid to the unfortunate members of his regiment. The wounded are then carried by means of the Regimental Stretcher Bearers to a position of safety known as "Aid Posts" and at these specific points, they are left and the Regimental Surgeon returns to his Regiment. The wounded are then transported by means of the Stretcher Bearers belonging to the Field Ambulances and are carried by means of transport to the dressing station of this unit, where the injured are carefully examined and the more serious cases receive attention. They are then passed on to the clearing hospital, which is usually some building requisitioned for that purpose. As this station is only maintained for the purpose of distributing the wounded, they are therefore detained there as short a time as possible, consequently, no beds are provided. Such wounded as need immediate attention are then carried by means of transport, such as motor ambulances, etc., to the nearest rail head, whence, on special ambulance trains, they are sent to the next hospital, known as the Stationary Hospital, which has a capacity of about 200 beds.

This hospital is complete in every respect and in this hospital such cases are treated as are likely to be returned to the firing line again in a comparatively short space of time; but such cases as would require serious operations and longer detention are sent forward by rail to the nearest hospital, known as a General Hospital. This Hospital has a capacity of five hundred and twenty beds—twenty of these being reserved for Officers. This unit is usually placed in some large building acquired for this purpose and the equipment is such as is to be met with in any first-class civil hospital.

This General Hospital is also supplied with tent equipment, so that if circumstances and conditions prove satisfactory, the whole unit would be under canvas. From these facts it must be realized that the equipment carried by such a unit as this is enormous. The personnel consists of twenty-one Officers, made up of Surgeons, Physicians, and Specialists; and amongst this latter group may be mentioned an Orthopedist, a Neurologist, a Radiographer, a Sanitary Officer, an Oculist, Anaesthetist and Dentist.

Whilst no sharp division of duties of these Officers is laid down, yet, these Specialists are there for their specific knowledge at all times; but they must always render assistance such as might be needed with the arrival of a large number of wounded. In addition to those already enumerated, is the very important post of the Registrar; his duties are to keep track of all statistics and it is hoped in this unit which McGill University has offered, that the historical side of the work will be fully recorded.

There are in this unit, as in well established civil hospitals, a pathological laboratory presided over by an expert, with whom are associated assistants. The X-Ray Department is another interesting feature which is fully equipped with all the recent apparatus, and in this Department likewise are assistants. The Clinical Laboratory forms also an important feature in this unit, where scientific investigations will be carried on under properly superintended authority. The nursing staff, which will be drawn from the graduates of both the Montreal General and the Royal Victoria Hospitals who have volunteered their services, numbers forty-two, with a matron or superintendent in addition.

Provision is made in this unit for about fifty dresserships. The duties of such dressers will be to carry out all such dressings as may be needed under the direction of the Surgeon in charge of each ward, and also opportunity undoubtedly will be afforded for assistance at many operations. The students, naturally, who would prove of greatest value in such a unit as this are those of the fourth and fifth years, for whom there would be unlimited opportunity for studying very extensively, surgery in its various phases and at the same time, from the large number of medical cases which are likely to arise, they would also be afforded an opportunity of extending their clinical experience.

In addition to the dressers already mentioned there will be other privates for the purpose of carrying out the duties of ward orderlies, fatigue duties and sanitary duties. The total personnel of the hospital is two hundred and seven. With this number and the number of patients, there is in this unit a total of seven hundred and twenty-seven people. It must be realized from these figures, that there is an enormous duty falling upon the Kitchen Department to provide no less than over twenty-one hundred meals a day, and in order to carry out this work systematically, a large number of cooks and orderlies is required.

The patients from this Hospital, as soon as possible, are sent either by rail or boat to what is known as a base hospital, which is very far removed from the scene of action. Such base hospitals in the present campaign are, so far as the British Forces are concerned, situated in England, and it is here that these brave soldiers convalesce. They are transported to England by means of Hospital ships, which are so arranged as to accomodate over two hundred patients, and with each ship is a personnel of surgeons and nurses to take care of the wounded during their transportation.

It is with considerable feelings of pride that we have heard that the offer of the Medical Faculty to the War Office through the Federal Government, has been accepted. This Unit as a Unit is absolutely unique in the history of the British Empire. There are many units which have gone from various parts of the Empire, but there is not one whose composition is entirely made up of University Teachers, Students and Nurses, and we feel sure that all those who have the privilege of taking part in this organization will feel proud of that privilege, and will go forth in the spirit of loyalty and utmost harmony, having before them the fact that they are about to perform a duty which will redound, not only with credit to the Dominion of Canada, but to "Old McGill."

Herbert S. Birkett.
Lt. Col.

NOTE.—Since the writing of this article there has come from the British War Office the announcement that the establishment of all General Hospitals at the Front is to be greatly increased. This, of course, applies to the McGill unit and will necessitate important changes in that organization.

To the staff as formerly announced there will be added twelve more Medical Officers, Captains and Lieutenants. There will be one more Quartermaster, eight more staff sergeants and sergeants, fifty more rank and file, and thirty additional nursing sisters.

This means an increase in the staff of one hundred and one persons, bringing the total establishment of the unit up to three hundred and eighteen. A total of 1040 beds will be provided.

THE DOLLAR VOTE

Some of the replies to the Graduate Society's letter asking for $1.00 from each of its members for the CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

Mrs. M. Inksetter, Aldershot, Ont.
"Enclosed find one dollar which please accept for the Canadian National Fund as I am sure nothing would please the Doctor more than standing by his old college of which he was very fond."

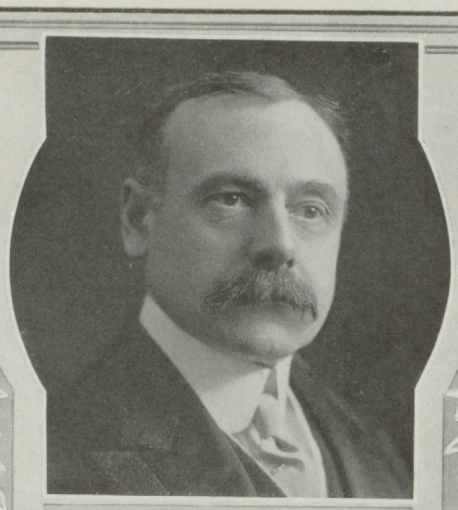
James S. Fraser, Pembroke, Can.
"My son, Dr. W. G. Fraser, has done more than the dollar; he has joined medical staff in London and gone to the front."

W. Gardner Gabie, M.D., Skagway, Alaska.
"While I am living under the flag of the Stars and Stripes my heart and soul goes out for the quick success of the British Arms."

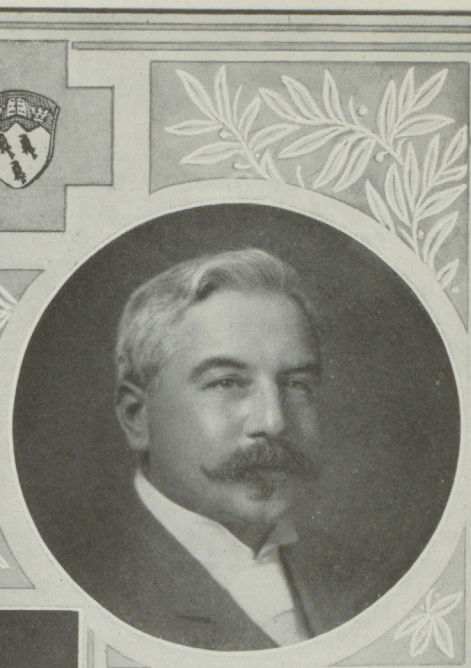
F. Johnston, M.D., Perdue, Sask.
"I have a brother in the English navy, cousins in the English army; I lost three uncles in Crimea, and my father and one uncle were through Sebastapool without a scratch. Wish I were able to be at the front."

J. L. Kingston, Boston, Mass.
"Will gladly do what I can to forward the work."

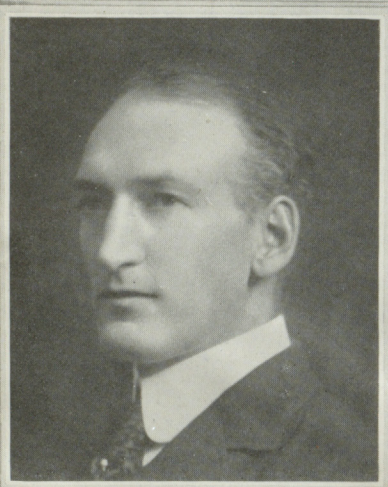
LT.-COL. H. B. YATES



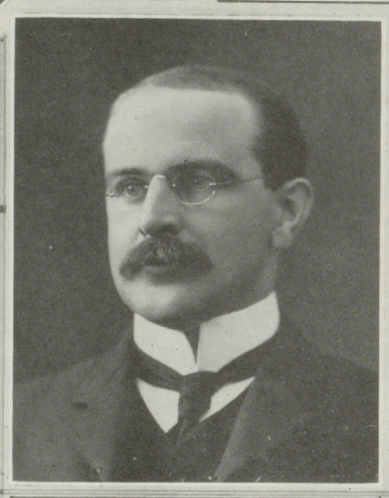
LT.-COL. H. S. BIRKETT



DR. J. G. ADAMI

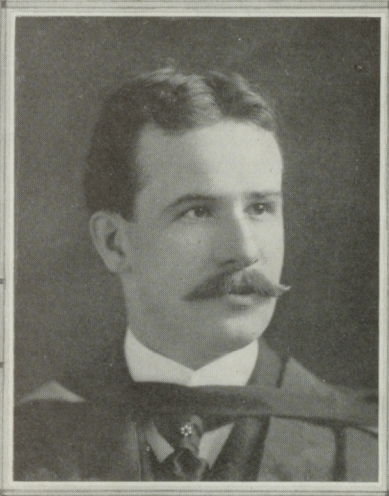


DR. E. W. ARCHIBALD



DR. W. G. TURNER

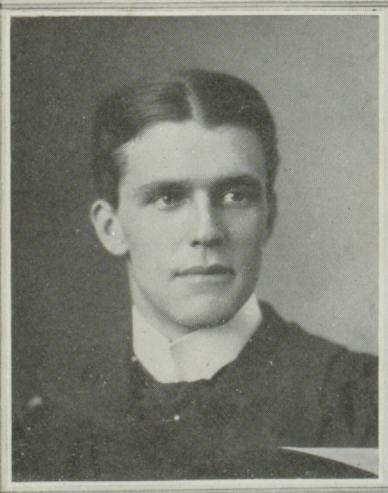
DR. H. M. LITTLE



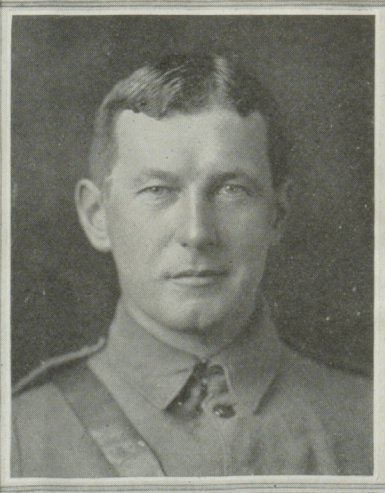
MAJOR W. H. P. HILL

CAPT. W. B. HOWELL

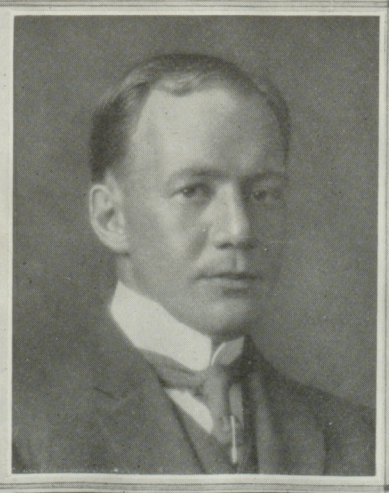
DR. J. C. MEAKINS



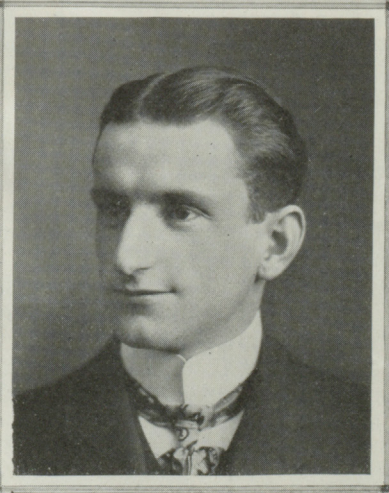
DR. L. L. REFORD



DR. JOHN McCRAE



DR. C. K. RUSSELL



DR. H. C. BURGESS

SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE McGILL GENERAL HOSPITAL

Side Lights on the Supermen

An Interview with General Bernhardi

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

He came into my room in that modest, Prussian way that he has, clicking his heels together, his head very erect, his neck tightly gripped in his forty-two centimeter collar. He had on a Pickelhaube, or Prussian helmet, which he removed with a sweeping gesture and laid on the sofa.

So I knew at once that it was General Bernhardi.

In spite of his age he looked—I am bound to say it—a fine figure of a man. There was a splendid fulness about his chest and shoulders, and a suggestion of rugged power all over him. I had not heard him on the stairs. He seemed to appear suddenly beside me.

"How did you get past the janitor?" I asked. For it was late at night, and my room at college is three flights up the stairs.

"The janitor," he answered carelessly, "I killed him."

I gave a gasp.

"His resistance," the general went on, "was very slight. Apparently in this country your janitors are unarmed."

"You killed him?" I asked.

"We Prussians," said Bernhardi, "when we wish an immediate access anywhere, always kill the janitor. It is quicker: and it makes for efficiency. It impresses them with a sense of our Furchtbarkeit. You have no word for that in English, I believe?"

"Not outside of a livery stable," I answered.

There was a pause. I was thinking of the janitor. It seemed in a sort of way —I admit that I have a sentimental streak in me—a deplorable thing.

"Sit down," I said presently.

"Thank you," answered the General, but remained standing.

"All right," I said, "do it."

"Thank you," he repeated without moving.

"I forgot," I said, "perhaps you **can't** sit down."

"Not very well," he answered, "in fact, we Prussian officers,"—here he drew himself up higher still—"never sit down. Our uniforms do not permit it. This inspires us with a kind of Rastlosigkeit" —here his eyes glittered.

"It must," I said.

"In fact with an Unsittlichkeit—an Unverschamtheit— with an Ein-fur-allemal-un-durchaus"—

"Exactly," I said for I saw that he was getting excited—"but pray tell me, General, to what do I owe the honour of this visit?"

The General's manner changed at once.

"Highly learned, and high-well-born professor," he said, "I come to you as to a fellow author, known and honoured not merely in England, for that is nothing, but in Germany herself, and in Turkey, the very home of Culture."

I knew that it was mere flattery. I knew that in this same way Lord Haldane had been so captivated as to come out of the Emperor's presence unable to say anything but 'Sittlichkeit' for weeks; that good old John Burns had been betrayed by a single dinner at Potsdam, and that the Sultan of Turkey had been told that his Answers to Ultimatums were the wittiest things written since Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. Yet I was pleased in spite of myself.

"What!" I exclaimed, "they know my works of humour in Germany?"

"Do they know them?" said the General, "Ach! Himmel! how they laugh! That work of yours (I think I see it on the shelf behind you), The Elements of Political Science, how the Kaiser has laughed over it! And the Crown Prince! It nearly killed him!"

"I will send him the new edition," I said. "But tell me General, what is it that you want of me?"

"It is about my book," he answered, "you have read it?"

I pointed to a copy of 'Germany and the Next War' in its glaring yellow cover —the very hue of Furchtbarkeit—lying on the table.

"You have read it? You have really read it?" asked the General with great animation.

"No," I said, "I won't go so far as to say that. But I have **tried** to read it. And I talk about it as if I had read it."

The General's face fell.

"You are as the others," he said. "They buy the book, they lay it on the table, they talk of it at dinner—they say 'Bernhardi has prophesied this, Bernhardi foresaw that,' but read it—nevermore."

"Still," I said, "you get the royalties."

"They are cut off. The perfidious British Government will not allow the treacherous publisher to pay them. But that is not my complaint."

"What is the matter then?" I asked.

"My book is misunderstood. You English readers have failed to grasp its intention. It is not meant as a book of strategy. It is what you call a work of humour. The book is to laugh. It is one big joke."

"You don't say so!" I said in astonishment.

"Assuredly," answered the General. "Here—" and with this he laid hold of the copy of the book before me and began rapidly turning over the leaves—"let me set it out asunder for you, the humour of it. Listen, though, to this, where I speak of Germany's historical mission on page 73—'No nation on the face of the globe is so able to grasp and appropriate all the elements of culture as Germany is!' What do you say to that? Is it not a joke? Ach, Himmel, how our officers have laughed over that in Belgium! With their booted feet on the mantelpiece as they read and with bottles of appropriated champagne beside them as they laugh."

"You are right, General," I said, "you will forgive my not laughing out loud, but you are a great humorist."

"Am I not? And listen further still, how I deal with the theme of the German character—'Moral obligations such as no nation had ever yet made the standard of conduct, are laid down by the German philosophers.'"

"Good!" I said, "gloriously funny, read me some more."

"This, then, you will like—here I deal with the permissible rules of war. It is on page 236 that I am reading it. I wrote this chiefly to make laugh our naval men and our Zeppelin crews—'A surprise attack, in order to be justified, must be made only on the armed forces of the state and not on its peaceful inhabitants. Otherwise the attack becomes a treacherous crime.' Eh, what?"

Here the General broke into roars of laughter.

"Wonderful," I said, "your book ought to sell well in Scarborough and in Yarmouth. Read some more."

"I should like to read you what I say about neutrality, and how England is certain to violate our strategical right by an attack on Belgium and about the sharp measures that ought to be taken against neutral ships laden with contraband—the passages are in Chapters seven and eight, but for the moment I fail to lay my thumb on them."

"Give me the book, General," I said. "Now that I understand what you meant by it, I think I can show you also some very funny passages in it. These things, for example, that you say about Canada and the colonies—yes, here it is, page 148—'In the event of war the loosely-joined British Empire will break into pieces, and the colonies will consult their own interests'—excellently funny—and this again—'Canada will not permanently retain any trace of the English Spirit'—and this too—'the Colonies can be completely ignored so far as the European theatre of war is concerned'

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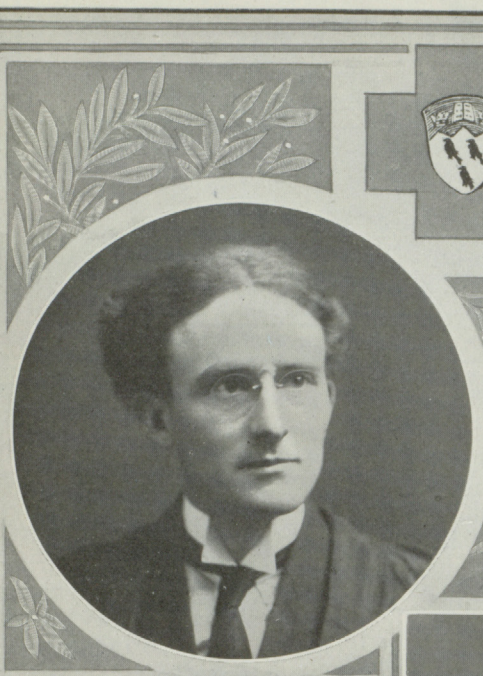
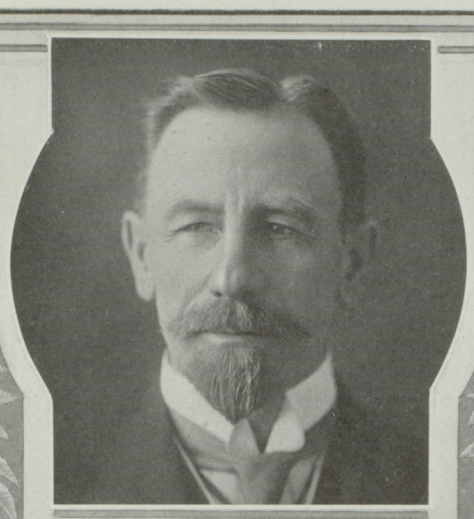
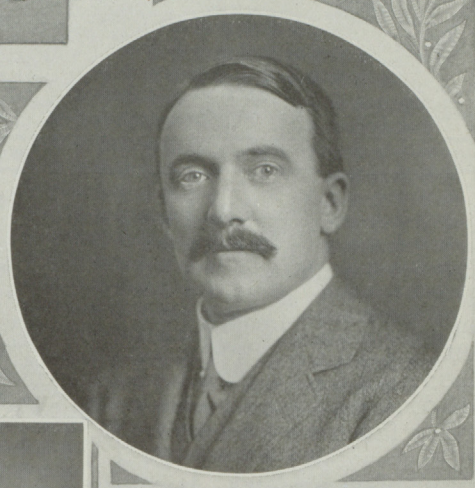


DR. L. J. RHEA



LIEUT.-COL. J. M. ELDER



DR. C. P. HOWARD

DR. WM. HUTCHINSON

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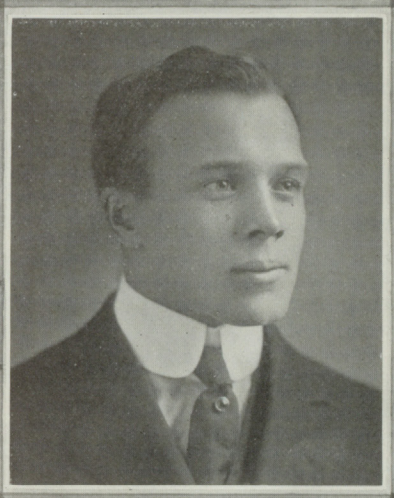
DR. R. ST. J. McDONALD



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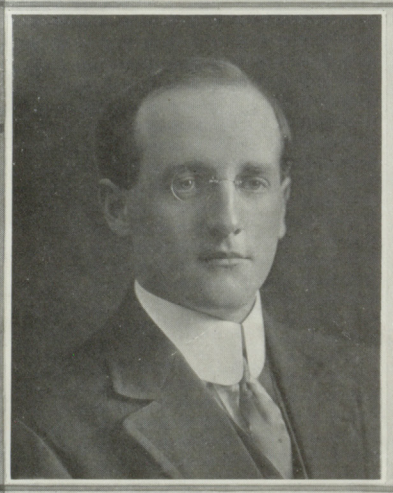

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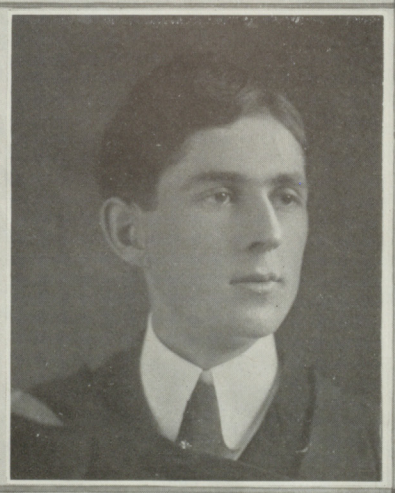

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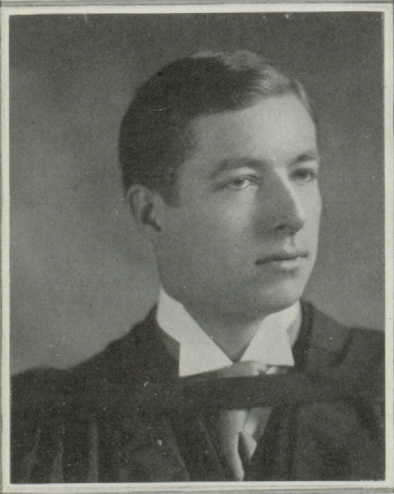
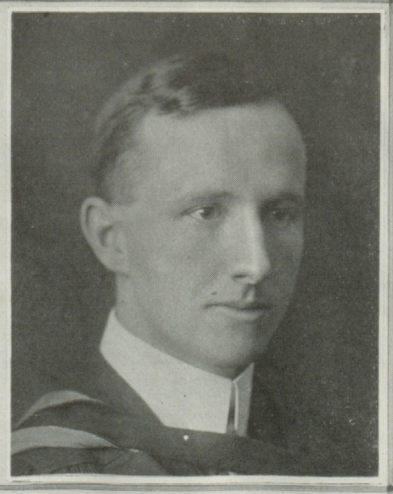


DR. W. T. EWING

DR. D. A. HINGSTON



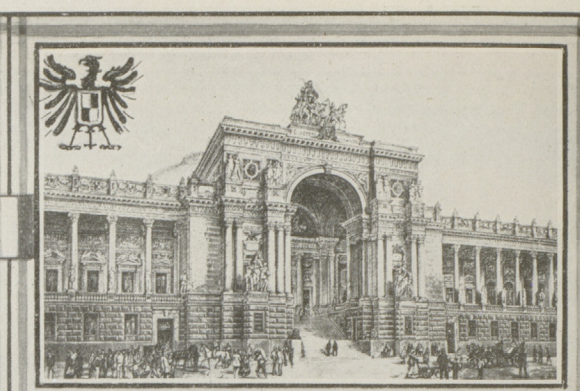
DR. J. C. WICKHAM

DR. R. H. PIRIE

SOME OF THE OFFICERS OF THE McGILL GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Houses of Parliament, London.

DR. CHARLES W. COLBY.



Parliament House, Berlin.

A Review of J. A. Cramb's "Germany and England"

(London: John Murray, 1914, 137 pp.)

By CHARLES W. COLBY.

There are those who have a native prejudice against a "best seller," as they have against "the picture of the year." But at a time like the present it is a great distinction to write a book on Germany and England, which, while finding favour with the public, does not level down to vulgar prepossessions. It is also creditable to the public that a statement of the German position, as viewed by the Germans themselves, should have been so widely read and so cordially praised. Lord Acton was wont to commend that robust impartiality which consists in stating the case against one's self as strongly as possible. Professor Cramb is more than impartial: he is sympathetic—intellectually sympathetic. Perhaps it would be truer to say that he is imaginatively sympathetic. Wherever in German aspiration he finds a note of greatness, he responds to it. None the less he was a good patriot.

One writes *was* with regret, for Professor Cramb died in October of last year. Educated at Glasgow and Bonn, his first studies were in the classics. It is plain, alike from his university career and from his writings, that he was a humanist in the broad sense. After holding a fellowship at Glasgow in English literature and lecturing on history at St. Margaret's College, he went to London and worked for a time at journalism. Then for twenty years (1893-1913) he was Professor of Modern History at Queen's College. Besides contributing to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, he wrote *The Origins and Destiny of Imperial Britain* and *The Close of a Century*.

Dr. A. C. Bradley, in an introduction to *Germany and England*, states that the four chapters of which it consists, represent class lectures—delivered without notes. "What is printed here," he adds, "has been put together from Mr. Cramb's own partial reconstruction, from scattered indications in his note-books, and from full notes of the lectures taken by one of his hearers. The work, so far as I can judge, has been very faithfully and skilfully done; and, although the result must of necessity be much inferior to the book which he would have produced, it preserves what is most characteristic both in his ideas and in the manner of their expression."

This statement is of considerable importance to a reader who becomes interested in *Germany and England* not only on account of its substance but by reason of the mode in which it reveals the author's personality. There is so much colour, so much temperament, in the book that one welcomes these facts which Dr. Bradley has supplied, for they strengthen the impression of spontaneity and fervour which is derived from the text itself. They suggest a speaker who is so filled with literature, with enthusiasm and with belief, that he pours out at top speed his message to a nation imperilled and asleep. A man who could give lectures of this quality after the manner which Dr. Bradley describes, must have been an ornament to the guild of teachers.

It is not unnatural to bracket *Germany and England* with Usher's *Pan-Germanism*, as both books have been so widely read since the outbreak of the war and as both seek to set forth the programme of militant Germany. Both, likewise, are prophetic and can point to the event in confirmation of their statements. Here, however, the resemblance ends. Cramb and Usher are at one in their belief that German ambitions must end in an attack upon European peace, but each has his own manner which is very different from that of the other. Usher is descriptive and analytical. He views the European situation with the calmness of one who is severed from it by the full width of the Atlantic. Whatever conflagration may break out, his house will not be endangered. For Cramb the trend of events is something which demands more than delineation. A great danger threatens his own country—the greatest of all dangers—for behind the purposes of Germany he sees an enormous physical force which is directed by trained intelligence and supported by moral resolve. *Ex hypothesi* there is not in *Pan-Germanism* a single rhetorical paragraph. But Cramb has a message to England, the message of Demosthenes to *his* fellow-citizens: "Yet, O Athenians, you have it in your power; and the manner of it is this. Cease to hire your armies. Go yourselves, every man of you, and stand in the ranks; and either a victory beyond all victories in its glories awaits you, or, falling, you shall fall greatly worthy of your past!"

Almost all Germans and English look upon the war as immoral, each taxing its foe with the immorality. Professor Münsterberg, on the contrary, seems to hold that it is a legitimate struggle on both sides, and Mr. Cramb saw no wickedness in the prospect of a great duel between these two vigorous and verile races. Nowhere does he exalt peace as an ideal. He urges England to be strong in fight and worthy of her past. It is not necessary to paraphrase his views on the subject of peace and war in general. Two passages, without comment, will suffice to show what they are.

"England and Germany—on which is Pacificism likelier to exercise a deleterious and a dangerous effect? From today's survey of eternal abstract principles, as from last week's survey of ephemeral yet insignificant criticism, it becomes apparent that Germany is not England's only enemy, perhaps not even her chief." So much for pacificism, And now for the concluding words of the volume.

"And if the dire event of a war with Germany—if it **is** a dire event—should ever occur, there shall be seen upon this earth of ours a conflict which, beyond all others, will recall that description of the great Greek wars:

'Heroes in battle with heroes,
And above them the wrathful gods.'

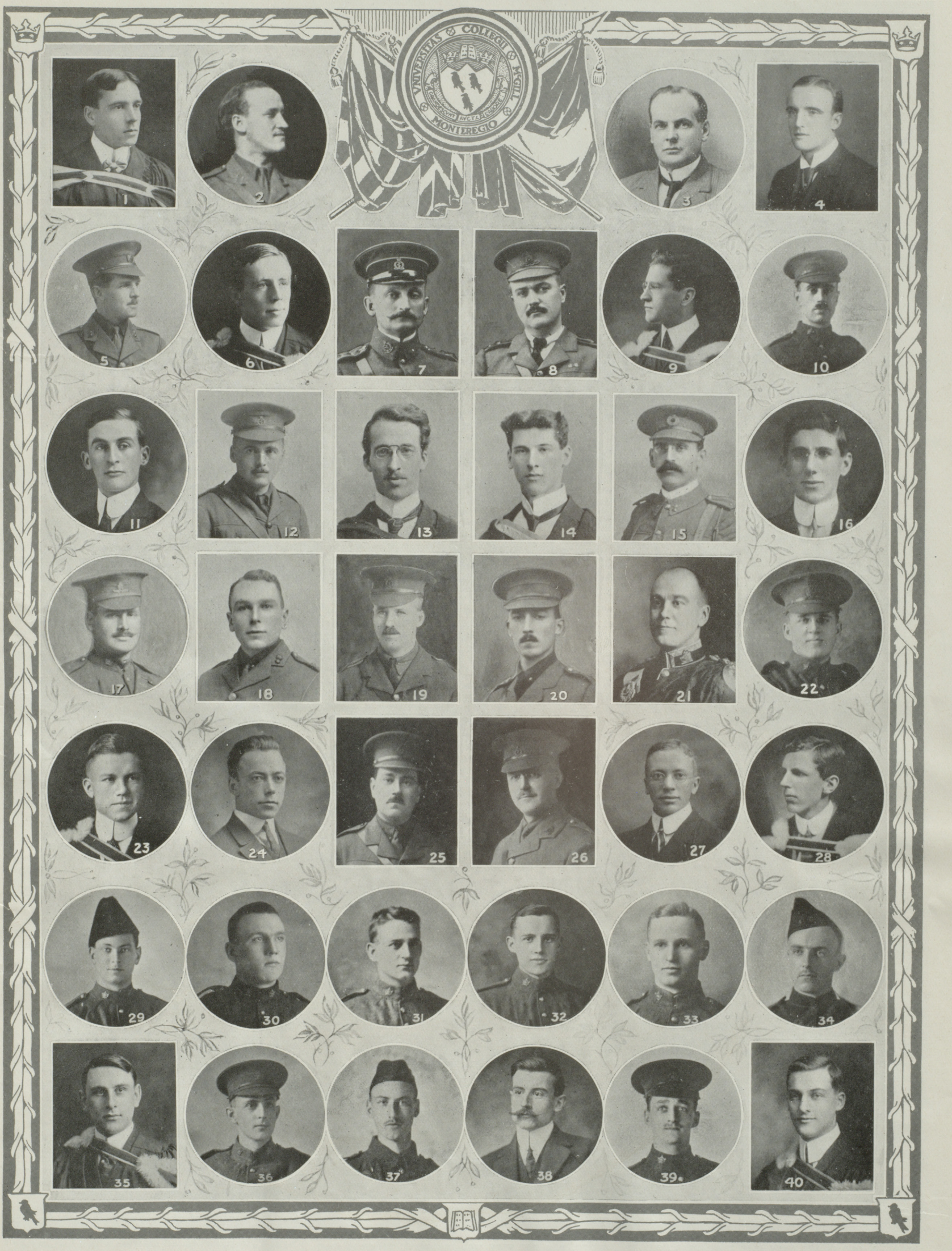
And one can imagine the ancient, mighty deity of all the Teutonic kindred, throned above the clouds, looking serenely down upon that conflict, upon his favourite children, the English and the Germans, locked in a death-struggle, smiling upon the heroism of that struggle, the heroism of the children of Odin the War-god!"

In short, *Germany and England* is not likely to be distributed by the World's Peace Foundation or the Lake Mohunk Conference. When Albredi says that two nations at war are like two litigants fighting in court, Cramb replies: "the litigant appeals to something higher than himself while no free state sees anything higher than itself." Without apology he accepts the religion of valour and sees nothing but woe for the race that rejects it.

Thus we are bound to recognize from the outset that *Germany and England* is not a tract against the German militarism which is so strongly denounced by the upholders of democracy and international peace. Cramb has no fault to find either with the German desire to expand or with an organization based upon the nation in arms. The greater part of his volume is occupied with an account of German greatness which is always marked by admiration and at times by rhapsody. In Deutschland he sees a predestined foe, but one whose loftiness of soul should incite to generous rivalry. Let us fight her, he says, in a spirit worthy of her own.

We need not pause to ask whether were Cramb still living the occurrences of the past six months would lead him to modify his outlook upon German ambition and German character. Even Lord Haldane sees these matters under a different aspect from that which they wore a year ago. Belgium has altered the perspective and there are other incidents as well. But Cramb was prompted

(*Continued on page 35.*)



SOME OF THE McGILL MEN WHO ARE AT, OR ON THE WAY TO, THE FRONT

1. Capt. A. S. Donaldson
2. Lieut. A. L. Lockwood
3. Capt. G. G. Corbet
4. Capt. Geo. Shanks
5. Lieut. H. M. S. Haughton
6. E. J. L. Evans
7. Capt. D. H. R. Gray
8. Colonel J. J. Creelman
9. A. E. Sargent
10. L. J. McNab
11. H. N. Campbell
12. Major R. P. Wright
13. Capt. F. A. C. Scrimger
14. Capt. J. L. Duval
15. Capt. R. Wilson
16. J. W. McKenzie
17. L. D. McClintock
18. Capt. C. T. Trotter
19. Capt. C. H. Morris
20. Capt. J. K. Bertram
21. Capt. G. E. McCuaig
22. H. R. Griffith
23. K. P. Ewart
24. W. H. Abbott
25. Capt. H. E. Cumming
26. Major E. J. Williams
27. Lieut. F. H. Mewburn
28. Lieut. Eric Crewdson
29. T. G. Beagley
30. F. M. Brown
31. E. M. Busby
32. R. H. Parkes
33. A. A. McLeod
34. W. C. Common
35. Lieut. W. C. Brotherhood
36. J. Wilson
37. F. Fisher
38. J. W. Bain
39. H. E. Shorey
40. Lieut. J. A. Warburton

EARL KITCHENER. HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. SIR JOHN R. JELLICOE.

The History of the Graduates Society of McGill University

By JACOB DE WITT

The Story of its growth since its foundation in 1850 or 1860.

About the year 1850 or 1860, there was formed in Montreal, a Society whose membership consisted exclusively of Graduates of McGill University. Its name was the McGill University Society: its aim was service to the University; but such an aim necessarily presupposed the intention to grow into, or at least to become the parent of, a Society including all of the Graduates of McGill University.

For a period of nearly fifteen years the Society met intermittently without accomplishing the organization of the larger scheme contemplated.

On the 15th May, 1876, a meeting of the Graduates of McGill University was called to consider the formation of a Graduate Society. At this meeting there were present:—

The late R. A. Ramsay, Mr. Justice J. J. McLaren (now of the Court of Appeals of Ontario), G. E. Jenkins, W. S. Walker, Dr. (now Sir) William Osler, G. A. Baynes, D. Baynes, the late Dr. A. A. Brown, the late Dr. B. J. Harrington, Dr. F. W. Kelley, A. D. Taylor and C. H. McLeod.

A Committee, consisting of Dr. Kelley, Professor McLeod, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Hall, Dr. William Osler, and Mr. J. J. McLaren, was appointed as a Committee to draft a Constitution and By-laws, and some three weeks later, on the 9th June, 1876, the Graduates of McGill were again called together; this time, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee which had been appointed to consider the organization of a Graduates' Society. The Report favoured this project; the Committee on Constitution and By-laws submitted a draft, which was adopted, and the Graduates' Society of McGill University came into existence, with Mr. R. A. Ramsay, as President; Mr. J. J. McLaren, Rev. Robert Laing, and Dr. George Ross, as Vice-Presidents; Dr. William Osler, as Secretary, and Professor C. H. McLeod, as Treasurer.

The Society was later incorporated by Act of the Provincial Legislature, assented to on the 24th July, 1880 (43-44 Vic. cap. 64), "with a power to make such By-laws not contrary to law and the provisions of the Statute of its creation, as it may deem expedient for the benefit of the Corporation."

The existing By-laws were continued in effect.

During the first years of its history, one important activity of the Society consisted in the annual preparation for, and direction of the Founder's Festival, and of the Graduates' Dinner. The Founder's Festival—in commemoration of the Founder of the University—was usually held in the Molson Hall. Its main feature was a reception, which was attended by the members of the Graduates' Society and by the Graduates at large, by the University staff and friends and by under-graduates of the University. Guests used to enter by the main door of the Arts Building, where cloak-rooms were provided. They took their way to the Hall through the connecting corridor, wherein, and in the adjoining room, they might see, if they pleased, small exhibitions of various kinds, including occasionally some new scientific invention. For example, one of the very first telephones used in Canada, was shown and talked over at a Founder's Festival. The curious may still find in an early edition of the McGill Song Book, the verses written by the late William McLennan in honour of the event, which were sung by students on this occasion. The Hall itself was attractively decorated with flowers and bunting; and here the guests were received by the Principal, the President of the Graduates' Society and others. Supper was served in the then Library, below the Hall; and the whole affair constituted a striking University function.

The Graduates' dinner, too, was held under the auspices of the Society, and occurred for many years on the evening of the Arts Convocation. This, like the Festival, was an important event; and was attended, not only by members of the Society and other graduates, but by members of the Faculties; while the guests of honour, in addition to the Principal, comprised heads of sister Universities (both in Canada and the United States), prominent benefactors and leading public men.

The Society early devoted itself to the collection of funds for purposes connected with the University, and at the present time has three special Funds:—

The Library Fund, the Dawson Fund, and the Commutation Fund. Their history is as follows:—

Library Fund: As early as 1876 the Graduates' Society decided upon raising a fund, the income from which should be used for the purchase of books for the library. The first canvass was begun on July 11th, and by April 30th, 1877, subscriptions to the amount of $2,150 had been received. Most of these subscriptions were payable in instalments. By October 1877 the subscriptions had reached the sum of $2,350, of which $550 had been paid, and on April 29th, 1878, the first appropriation of monies for the purchase of books was made. The canvass was still continued, and it was decided to add to this fund the fees, which should be received from time to time for life memberships in the Society. The fund ultimately reached the sum of $3,154, at which figure it has stood for years. It has been instrumental in securing many excellent books for the library, most of which were works much needed at the time of purchase, yet which, but for this fund of the Graduates' Society, could not have been obtained.

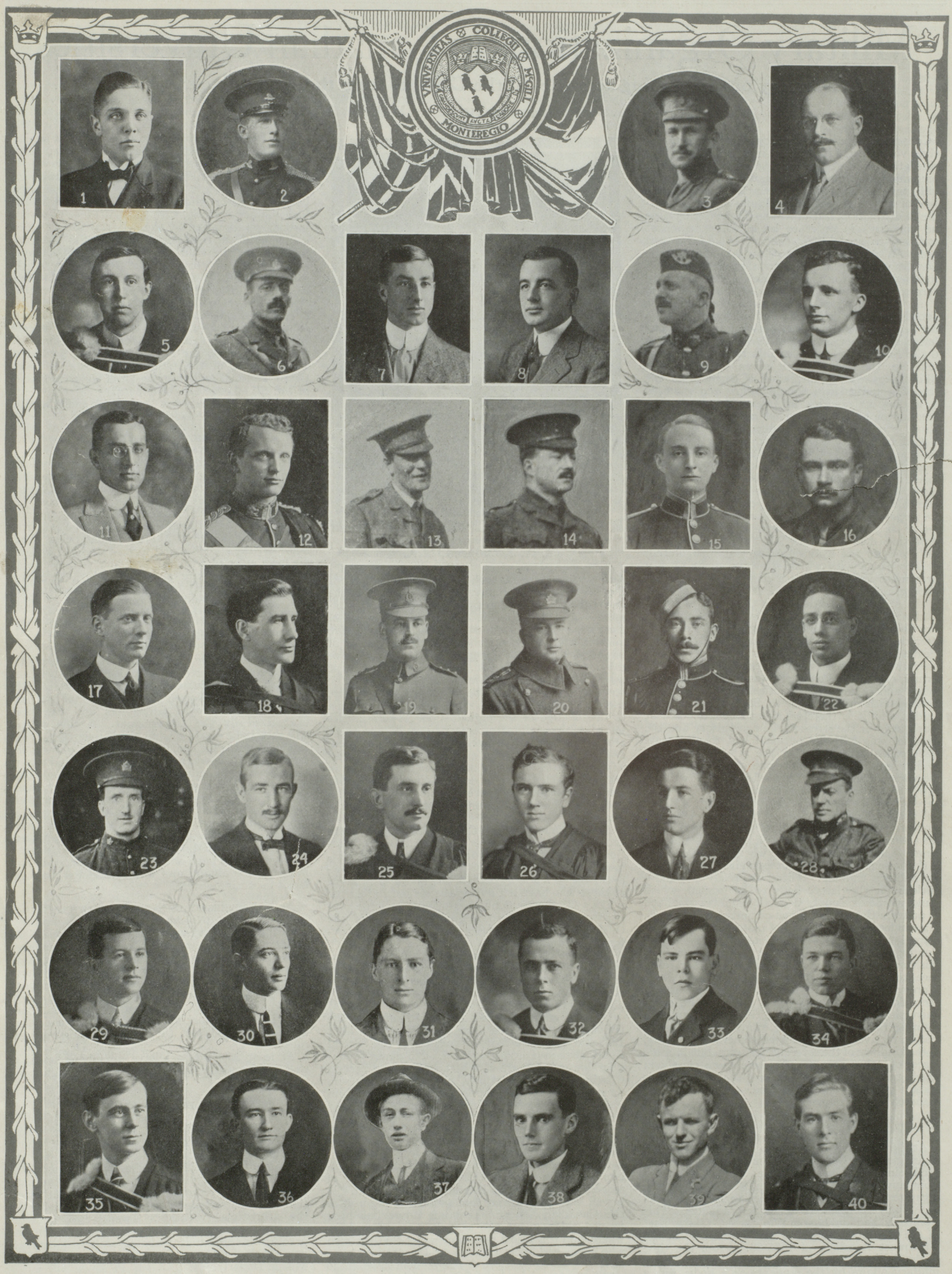
Dawson Fund: The Dawson Fund had an interesting early history. As the twenty-fifth anniversary of the principalship of Sir William (then Dr.) Dawson approached, the Graduates' Society began to discuss some form of testimonial which might be offered to the Principal on the occasion of the anniversary, in 1880. It was decided at first to tender Sir William a complimentary banquet; but upon approaching him it was learned that he had already made arrangements for a banquet at which he himself should be the host, to which he proposed inviting all the graduates and certain other friends of the University. The Committee then asked Sir William what form of testimonial would be pleasing to him, stating that the Society was very desirous of presenting him with something of the sort. With characteristic unselfishness, the Principal replied that he desired nothing of a personal nature, but that a fund, or a building, for university purposes, would be very acceptable. After some discussion by the Society, it was decided to erect a building which should bear the name of Dawson Hall. Subscriptions for this purpose were solicited, with the resu t that about $850 were collected, and promises for some $800 in addition were secured. But the canvass, though active, was not very well managed: progress soon slackened and, after a time, owing to a variety of causes, all but ceased. Indeed, later on, the Committee in charge became so discouraged that it suggested to the Society that the money should be refunded to the subscribers and the whole undertaking abandoned. To this, however, the Society would not agree. It decided, rather, to make fresh efforts to increase the amount already at its disposal. In the meantime, the proposal to erect a building had been discared in favour of a fund for the endowment of the Principalship. This proposed fund was named, in consequence, the Dawson Principalship Foundation Fund; and received, as a nucleus, the cash and pledges which had already been secured for the Dawson Hall. Whether the promotors of this plan "builded better than they knew," or whether it is a mere coincidence, the fact remains, that while collecting was in progress, the Society was informed that the Rev. Frederick Frothingham and his sister, Mrs. J. H. R. Molson, had endowed the Principalship with the sum of $40,000. Upon this, canvassing was abandoned. After the lapse of some years, the subscribers to the fund were approached as to the final disposition which should be made of the money that had been collected, now amounting to some $3,000; and ultimately a circular was sent to all such subscribers, as the result of which the permission of a large majority was obtained, to use the fund for any purpose approved of by Sir William Dawson; which should also be approved by a general meeting of the Society, to be called expressly to consider the final disposition of the fund, and at which the presence of the subscribers to the fund should be specially requested. There the matter still rests, the meeting in question having never been called. It is regrettable that this should be the case, for, assuredly it is little to the credit of the Graduates that McGill University should, as yet, possess no adequate memorial of Sir William Dawson.

Commutation Fund: This fund consists of the life-membership fees of ten dollars, which, though it was at first intended to add them to the Library Fund, were (about 1881), capitalized separately, and called by the foregoing name. The object of this Fund was to provide revenue for the purposes of the Society.

For many years, prior to the year 1900, the Graduates' Society had the right of nominating certain representatives—Representative Fellows—and of submitting their names to Convocation, for election; but after 1900 this method of electing Fellows was allowed to pass into the hands of the Graduate Body as a whole, and the present system of nomination and election by ballot was adopted.

Thus, as will be seen, for years, the Graduates' Society was charged with the management and encouragement of certain important public functions, such as the Annual Dinner and the reception called the Founder's Festival, which served to bring the graduates into friendly contact with each other, and to provide intercourse between the University and leading citizens. The Society also took an active and very helpful part in raising funds for purposes which would serve the University as a whole. Further, it exerted a certain direct influence on the administration of the University, through the Fellows whom it nominated as members of Corporation—members who not only voiced, upon suitable occasions at meetings of Corporation, the views of the graduates, but who were required once a year, at a special meeting of the Society, to report on all matters which had engaged the attention of Corporation during the year, and affected the interests of the Society and of the graduates at large.

Obviously, all this could have been accomplished only through well-considered plans, and frequent meetings of both Executive and Society,—meetings, it may be added, at which animated discussions were, almost invariably, the order of the day. The old minute books of the Society are preserved in the University Library; the discussions recorded in them form interesting reading.



SOME McGILL MEN WHO ARE AT, OR ARE ON THE WAY TO, THE FRONT

1. Lieut. H. P. Lovell
2. Lieut. F. H. Wilkes
3. Lieut. W. G. Hanson
4. Major F. W. E. Wilson
5. M. Baker
6. Capt. T. A. Lomer
7. Capt. A. B. McEwen
8. T. A. Malloch
9. Lieut. C. L. Cantley
10. Lieut. J. T. Lewis
11. O. E. Leger
12. Lieut. S. B. Lindsay
13. Major C. B. Keenan
14. Capt. C. A. Young
15. Lieut. E. B. P. Armour
16. Lieut. T. M. Papineau
17. Lieut. J. L. E. Lake
18. Major H. A. Chisholm
19. Capt. C. H. Robson
20. Capt. K. F. Rogers
21. Capt. L. M. Cosgrave
22. Lieut. J. A. Lynch
23. J. A. V. Hooper
24. Lieut. H. S. Duggan
25. Lieut. D. M. Mathieson
26. Capt. J. G. W. Johnson
27. H. O. Barnaby
28. R. N. Hickson
29. K. R. McKinnon
30. H. A. Paddon
31. Lieut. O. A. McMurtry
32. Lieut. E. B. Hugh-Jones
33. D. C. MacLaurin
34. R. R. Struthers
35. Lieut. B. S. Robinson
36. G. F. Layne
37. W. C. Gilman
38. Lieut. C. Moor
39. G. B. Whiteside
40. Capt. G. B. Peat

Military Organizations in Canadian Universities

A Summary of the training activities of the Colleges from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

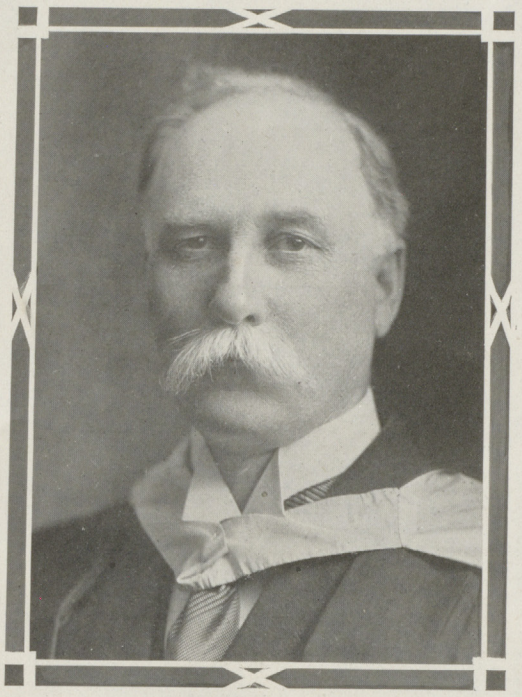
By J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A.

Canadians have not as a people interested themselves very greatly in military matters. Men have joined the militia from varying motives, some for companionship, some for the uniform, some for the drill (and that includes the exercise), some in the hope of attaining officers' rank and a certain measure of distinction, but others no doubt (let us hope the majority) in order to be in some degree of readiness to serve their country should the call come. What appealed to many was the parade, the glitter, the glamour; few thought that they would ever have to shoulder their rifles for anything more serious than picket duty or the suppression of an ordinary riot. There was no war spirit abroad to arouse or sustain enthusiasm. Patriotic to a degree our people were, but they little thought that their patriotism should ever have to be put to the final test of sacrifice. It is not surprising, therefore, that when about seven years ago the Militia Department intimated a desire that our Canadian universities should follow the example of leading universities in Great Britain in the direction of preparing men for commissions in the Army, there was rather a discouraging response. McGill University was the only one to establish a course of lectures with this end in view, but partly, as already stated, because a military future did not appeal to many and partly, too, because the lectures had to be taken after college hours, meaning considerable extra work, but few took advantage of the opportunity afforded, and as a net result of five or six years' work not more than half a dozen of our men had qualified.

Two years ago a new scheme was inaugurated, in accordance with which students might qualify for commissions by taking a course of lectures and reading, doing a regular amount of practical work at the same time, and passing the required examinations. Thus was organized what is known as the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, modelled after the British Corps, which had been created in the days when Lord Haldane was Secretary for War. This scheme was somewhat more successful than the former, chiefly because there was a definite organization and because the practical work went hand in hand with the theoretical. Still it was an extra burden and it is therefore not to be wondered at that whenever the stress of the compulsory and the essential was felt, the optional had to give way. The consequence was that the attendance which at first was satisfactory became quite irregular as the session advanced and toward the close dwindled down to a comparatively small number. Things were somewhat better during the session of 1913-14 but they were still far from satisfactory. Yet the new organization promised to produce better results than the earlier plan, and, as it happened, served a most useful purpose when, at the opening of the present session, there arose an insistent demand for military training. There was ready at hand a nucleus for the larger body to be formed, which could moreover supply a goodly number qualified to perform the duties of non-commissioned officers, some indeed, to take charge of platoons after a little extra instruction. As the history of the McGill Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps from this time on will be given elsewhere, further reference to the organization is not necessary here. Moreover my main purpose is to state what has been done, and is now being done, in the other universities of Canada along the line of military training rather than in our own. For the information received I am indebted, generally speaking, to the kindness of the several Registrars, but in some cases, of other persons who were more closely in touch with military affairs, and that kindness is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The particulars gathered are as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
(Non-denominational)

At the University of Toronto no military training of any sort had been done for many years—not indeed since the disappearance of the old "K" Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, which was organized at the time of the Fenian Raid and was exclusively composed of undergraduates. This Company had an honourable career, taking part in the action at Ridgeway and afterwards in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885-86. From the time of the fire in 1890, comparatively little was done in military affairs by the students as a body, but a considerable number of graduates and undergraduates were attached to city regiments, and some years ago a company of Engineers was formed, the members of which, for the most part, belonged to the Faculty of Applied Science. Within recent years very little interest was shown in this connection, but the present emergency has developed a most pronounced and remarkable movement towards the training of men in military science; and under the authorization of the Department of Militia a Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been established.



J. A. NICHOLSON, M.A.

Authority to organize such a corps was given about the middle of September last; and although the Governors of the University had not formally consented to such action at that time, a number of members of the staff, mostly juniors, took an active interest and at once undertook, by a course of intensive training, to prepare themselves to give the necessary instruction. The work was kept up for five or seven hours a day, and when the students assembled in the beginning of October, there was ready a small body of fairly efficient men to take charge of the organization. The students joined with the greatest alacrity, and now there are under training between 1,800 and 2,000 men. Drilling has been carried out regularly, the University authorities stopping all classes at 4 o'clock in order to enable this to be done. When the weather was unfavorable they were accustomed to meet in one of the larger halls for a blackboard talk or a lecture.

Apart from arranging the courses so that there should be no lectures after 4 o'clock, no consideration has been granted students who drill with regularity, but it is practically certain that some allowance will be made in their favor, and also in favor of those who have left during the session to join the ranks. Of the total number drilling, a large proportion are seeking to fulfill the purpose of the Officers' Training Corps by preparing for the proficiency examinations.

Arrangements are in progress with the Government for equipping the men with clothing and rifles; and the Government will also meet one half the cost of a drill hall and will provide the necessary instructors for the corps.

Of the graduates and undergraduates of the University, there are now in France at least 125, and there are already enlisted in the Second Contingent in Toronto over 75. No doubt a considerable number are also attached to the Second Contingent at other points, so it is probably safe to say that there are at least 225 graduates and undergraduates of the University already enlisted for active service.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
(Non-denominational)

I am sorry that I am not able to give any particulars regarding Queen's University as my letter of request for information has not been answered. It is well known, however, that quite a strong unit of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been formed there under the same conditions as elsewhere, and it is also a well-known fact that the men who have had their training at Queen's, or were having it up to the close of last session, have, in no small number, joined the forces which are fighting on their country's behalf. With the First Contingent there went a corps of engineers, under Professor J. A. Macphail, and no doubt many have gone, or will go, in other units.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA
(Non-denominational)

At the University of Manitoba there had been no form of military training given until the outbreak of the present war. At the first meeting of the Council of the University after war was declared, a committee was nominated to deal with this subject under the chairmanship of Sir James Aikins, M.P., and at once they got into communication with the Department of Militia regarding the organization of a military unit. While these negotiations were being carried on, those at the University who had had military training, with the assistance of several instructors furnished by the military district office, commenced the training of about 400 students, members of the staff and graduates. This work was carried on through the first term of the session, two drills a week being given to the unit as a whole. Of the number enrolled in the organization, 64 expressed a desire for the additional drills or instructional classes which were necessary to enable them to qualify as commissioned officers. In the meantime, as a result of the negotiations with the Government, the battalion was recognized as a contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, and will probably consist of eight companies of the 1911 Peace Establishment.

A partial list shows that 60 students and graduates have enlisted for active service.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
(Non-denominational)

At Dalhousie there had not been given any form of military training, if we except that of a small rifle corps, until a branch of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps was organized in October last. In this practically the whole student body is now enrolled, as well as some graduates, and a few from the City Banks, the total enrolment being about 400. Of the students and former students at least 70 have enlisted with the first and second contingents, and there are about 40 others on active service at Canadian forts and cable stations, but the total number enlisted, as in the case of other universities, is not exactly known.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY
(Baptist)

The first military organization at this University was formed in September last as a rifle association, open to both graduates and undergraduates. The association was allowed the privileges of the rifle ranges of the Royal Grenadiers and has been authorized by the Government. A rifle gallery will shortly be established at the University. This, however, not being considered sufficient to meet the desires of all concerned, through the kindness of the officer commanding the Officers' Training Corps of Toronto University, an arrangement was made by which the undergraduates of McMaster were permitted to enroll themselves in that body and at present they form a platoon (very much overstrength, being about 90 in number) in a combined company of McMaster and Wycliffe students. The authorities have not been able to ascertain how many of the alumni and undergraduates have enlisted for active service.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK
(Non-denominational)

In this University no training is being done along military lines, as yet. An application has been made to the Militia Department for the organization of an Officers' Training Corps, but they have expressed the wish to delay matters until the formation of the second contingent has been completed.

About four years ago a cadet corps had been organized in connection with the University, in which about 30% of the men students were enrolled.

At least 25 graduates have already enlisted, as well as 30 undergraduates, out of an attendance of about 140.

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
(Baptist)

No military training had been given at Acadia until the opening of the present term. Early in the session an application was made for the formation of an Officers' Training Corps. This application was signed by nearly 75% of the male students. The request was granted but authorization was not received until the day of closing for the Christmas vacation. Twenty-two students gave up their vacation and remained to train, and practically the whole body of male students are now enrolled under an instructor furnished by the Militia Department.

Of graduates, students and former students who did not graduate, quite 50 have enlisted.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
(Non-denominational)

At the University of Alberta a rifle corps with equipment and facilities for target practice had been established a year ago, and at the opening of the present session large numbers joined this body. However, this, as in the case of McMaster University, did not meet the requirements of the situation, and, moreover, as the military authorities had

need of all the equipment that could be obtained, the members of the corps were asked to return the rifles which they had been using. It was therefore in reality disbanded. On the opening day of the present session a mass meeting of students was held to discuss the question as to whether or not they should endeavor to form a company in a local regiment, or whether they should apply for recognition directly to the Department of Militia. It was agreed that they should begin regular drills on their own grounds under a competent instructor and meantime apply for recognition as an Officers' Training Corps. Regular drills were held on two afternoons each week and this was maintained throughout the fall term, while the necessary extra instruction was given to about 30 men who were seeking to qualify as officers. Recently the Government agreed to the recognition of the body as a contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, but equipment has not yet been provided.

The university offers scholastic allowance equivalent to 20-25% of the student's course, to those who take the special instruction required to qualify for commissions. The ordinary two drills a week are required of all first and second year students in lieu of the physical training which used to be carried on in the gymnasium, but in addition a large number of senior students have gone in voluntarily. About 100 students attend drills and the prospect is for a much larger number in the early Spring when it is hoped full equipment will be provided. In addition to the students who are drilling in the above-named corps, quite a number belong to various city regiments.

University of Saskatchewan
(Non-denominational)

In this University there had been no military organization prior to the opening of the present session. About 20% of the men students are in attendance at regular drills under a competent instructor, but as yet no arrangements have been completed with the military authorities for their enrolment in a local regiment. About 35 men are directly attached to city organizations. In this connection it may be noted that the question of compulsory physical training, and possibly military training, is at present under consideration by the Senate and will shortly be decided.

Twenty-eight students have enlisted for active service since the beginning of the war, as well as two professors and the Bursar. As the University has only graduated two classes, the number of graduates who have enlisted is necessarily small.

Mount Allison University
(Methodist)

It is hoped to organize a regular Officers' Training Corps under the Militia Department. In anticipation of this request being granted a building for drilling purposes has been already fitted up and it is expected that a large number of the student body will take advantage of the training to be offered. As in the case of other universities it is not possible to state exactly how many graduates, or even undergraduates, have enlisted, but the authorities know of at least a dozen graduates and 25 undergraduates and former students.

The University of Ottawa
(Roman Catholic)

A cadet corps numbering about 60 under the authority of the Militia Department, is in active operation at the University of Ottawa. At least half-a-dozen graduates have joined the ranks for active service but no students.

University of Bishop's College
(Church of England)

A military organization is in existence at Bishop's College, but without definite connection. Drills are given twice a week under the direction of the sergeant instructor of the school, and instruction is also given in rifle shooting. Practically all the resident male students, and many of the day students, are taking advantage of the instruction given. Up to the present there has been no military training at this University, although a cadet corps has been in existence for many years in connection with the Preparatory School attached to the College. At least three undergraduates have enlisted. Four of the College graduates are among the chaplains in one contingent or another and several others have volunteered for the same service. In addition to these, three or four of the alumni are serving in other capacities.

King's College
(Church of England)

In this University no military training had been given up to the beginning of the present session, when rifle practice was begun and carried out during the whole of the first term. An Officers' Training Corps is now being organized and regular drill will begin in a few days.

Thirteen students have enlisted and about 25 graduates and former students.

It may be of interest, as showing the age of King's College, and also the interference with their work caused by war a long time ago, to quote the following extract from a letter written by the first bishop of Nova Scotia (Charles Inglis) to the Archbishop of Canterbury and dated September 8th, 1802:—

"The number of our students has been much diminished by war. Those who were most advanced in their education went either into the army or navy or the civil departments of each; the younger students only remained."

St. Francis Xavier College
(Roman Catholic)

Military drill was begun at this institution about seven years ago and was discontinued after five years. There is at present no instruction being given along this line. There are about 30 graduates and undergraduates now serving in the Army and Navy, 18 of whom have enlisted since the war began.

St. Joseph's College
(Roman Catholic)

A few attempts have been made, at one time or another, to organize a military unit in connection with this University, but without much success, This was due, in large measure, to the fact that the number of students is small, many of them being quite young and preparing really to take higher studies in the professional faculties of some other institution.

Quite a number of the students, however, have been getting military training in connection with outside organizations, and several of them as well as a number of graduates, have enlisted for the present war, but it is difficult to say how many.

Western University
(Non-denominational)

In this University there has been established an Officers' Training Corps directly under the D.O.C. About seventy students are enrolled, that is, about half of the number of male students in attendance. This is the first military organization in connection with the University.

Six students have enlisted for active service and quite a number of graduates, exactly how many is not known.

McGill University
(Non denominational)

There remains our own battalion to mention and I only refer to it here so as to make this article complete. There is, as will probably be stated elsewhere, an enrolment of about 1,200, of whom 900 are students and 200 graduates. Members of the staff and a few outsiders make up the other hundred. Over a thousand have been present on parade at one time. Of the whole number about 300 are taking special classes by way of preparation for the Officers' qualifying examination. The movement in the direction of organizing a McGill Regiment on the outbreak of war was begun by the Graduates' Society. They also undertook to provide equipment as far as possible. For this purpose about $25,000 have been already subscribed by the graduates, and with this sum the major part of the uniform has been provided. It is hoped to raise $50,000 altogether. This will be quite ample for the purpose. The Government are furnishing rifles as they are able. About 150 graduates and undergraduates accompanied the first contingent and over twenty-five have left the University since the opening of the session to join the second.

As to concessions to students who were in attendance this session and have lately left to enlist, it may be stated that in the Faculty of Arts the full year will be allowed and in the Faculties of Medicine and Applied Science every case will be considered on its merits, the likelihood being that very few, if any, will suffer loss through obedience to their country's call.

As the regular drills have interfered rather seriously with the student's time it has been thought only fair to make some allowance in the matter of his regular work. Consequently, in the Faculty of Arts those who drill conscientiously have been given the privilege of dropping one course, or, in other words, drill for this session is regarded as the equivalent of a subject proper. In the Faculty of Applied Science those who attend drill with the degree of regularity required in ordinary subjects and who show reasonable proficiency will be allowed to pass on a minimum of 40% instead of 50% as per regulation. It should be noted here, however, that these arrangements were made a month or two after the opening of the session when the number in the regiment had reached probably 80 or perhaps 90 per cent. of its total enrolment, so that these inducements were not much of a stimulus, nor indeed were they really intended to be.

Under this head note should be taken of what is being done along military lines in our two incorporated colleges, the branch in British Columbia and Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

Drill is being carried on in the College at Vancouver, with an enrolment of one hundred students and members of Faculty. Considerably more than one half of the student body is attending drills. These take place on three afternoons each week. The organization is that of the C. O. T. C. with the prospect of a continuation school at the end of the session for those who wish to take commissions at once for active service. Six of last year's students are with the First Contingent or in training with the Second, and many are contemplating joining the colors at the end of this session.

At the earnest request of the men students, faculty and staff of Macdonald College a branch of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been established, Dr. Harrison very kindly undertaking the onerous duties of Instructor-in-Chief.

Of the 157 men students in attendance at the present time in the School of Agriculture and the School for Teachers, 132 are taking drill, as are also 43 members of the instruction and administrative staff, making a total of 175. All these men have been drilling since October 29th, for the most part one evening a week and on Saturday afternoons, and in addition a certain number of lectures have been given.

So far no formal recognition has been obtained from Military Headquarters, but they received on January 5th three chests containing fifty-five Ross rifles and 1250 rounds of ammunition.

Through the generosity of Dr. John L. Todd a miniature rifle range has been installed in the basement of one of the buildings, and it is hoped to have this in operation at once. The 1914 syllabus has been followed, and the men have become fairly efficient in section, platoon and company in extended order drill, in so far as it can be carried out without rifles.

It is altogether likely that a number of the students will be volunteering for the Front at the end of the session, but the number cannot be stated as some wish to consult their parents before taking the final step.

Of the seventy-four students who have graduated, eight are now with the first contingent, or a percentage of 10.81.

General Remarks

The only university, outside of Queen's, from which no word has been received, is Laval (Roman Catholic). It is known, however, that a military organization, probably a cadet corps, has been in existence, at the Montreal branch of this University for some time, but how many are enrolled I am unable to say.

To sum up, it would seem that in the Protestant denominational universities and in all that are non-denominational, the war has had the effect of stimulating to a really remarkable degree the interest of all their members in the direction of military training, and an Officers' Training Corps comprising, generally speaking, at least 50 or 60 per cent., and in some cases quite 75 per cent., of the student body has been organized in each. It must be understood of course that some students are not able to take this form of physical exercise or are unable to do so, for other reasons.

From the information received it is safe to assume that of the total of nine or ten thousand male students enrolled in the various Canadian universities, fully 5,000 are receiving some form of military instruction. From such a number it should not be difficult to gather together a university battalion to represent the seats of higher education, although at the present writing it does not appear that this idea, which found so much favour in the early part of the session, is at all likely to be accepted by the parties concerned. It matters not, however, how they go—whether as a battalion, or as units or individuals in other divisions—we have no doubt that they will worthily play their part in the great game, and show to the world what they never had so good a chance of showing before, that the Canadian student can take his place beside the best even where the sternest work is done.

J. A. Nicholson

McGILL REGIMENTAL FUND

Graduates Respond Liberally to Appeals for the Battalion

When the McGill Provisional Regiment was formed it was found that the Government, while anxious to do everything in its power to encourage the organization, was unable to supply any equipment except rifles. It was therefore decided to try to raise the necessary funds from the Graduates of the University. For this purpose the following men were asked to form a Finance Committee:

F. Howard Wilson, W. F. Angus, H. S. Birkett, Milton Hersey, C. F. Sise, Jr., George G. Foster, G. H. Montgomery, George C. McDonald, Percival Molson, William Stewart, John L. Todd.

Sub-committees were formed from each Company in the Regiment, and an active campaign of a personal nature set on foot among the Graduates in the city. This has resulted to date in subscriptions of over $20,000.00.

At the same time circulars were sent to all Graduates outside of Montreal setting forth the aims and activities of the Regiment, and requesting support. The response to this appeal already amounts to over $4,400.00 and subscriptions are still coming in from far distant parts of the world. While the original sum aimed at has not yet been realized, many of the Graduates have expressed themselves as desirous of contributing further amounts later on. The result has been very gratifying to the Committee, and has enabled the Regiment to go ahead with work which otherwise would have been seriously handicapped.

FIELD MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR DAVID BEATTY

McGill's Roll of Honour

Some of the men who represent our Alma Mater in the First and Second Contingents.

UNDERGRADUATES

Abbott, W. H.	Sci. 1915	2nd Brig., 1st Cont.
Allan, J. R.	Sci. 1917	Gun., 2nd Bat., C.F.A., 1st Contingent.
Armour, E. B. P.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 3rd Brig., C.F.A., H.Q.S., 1st Cont.
Badgley, F. C.	Sci. 1916	Gun., 2nd Field Bat., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Bearisto, W. P. B.	Sci. 1917	Gun., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Benning, C. H. P. G.	Med. 1915	Sergt., No. 6 Field Amb., 2nd Contingent.
Bertram, J. K.	Med. 1916	Capt.-Adj., 20th Battalion, 2nd Contingent
Bishop, L. F.	Med. 1918	
Black, A.	Sci. 1915	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Bostock, A. H.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., Strathcona Horse, 1st Contingent.
Brown, F. M.	Arts 1917	Pvte., 23rd Battery, 2nd Contingent.
Brown, J. S.	Med. 1917	Staff Sergt., Field Amb, 1st Contingent.
Brydon, K.	Med. 1915	Sapper, Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
Buchanan, C. A.	Sci. 1917	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Busby, E. M.	Med. 1917	Pvte., No. 6 Field Ambulance, 1st Cont.
Campbell, C. W.	Arts 1918	Army Service Corps, 2nd Contingent.
Campbell, N. G.	Sci. 1917	2nd Battery, 1st Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Cartwright, G. H.	Sci. 1917	Gunner, 21st Battery, 2nd Contingent.
Chisholm, Alex. H.	Sci. 1917	Lieut., 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Coombes, B.	Sci. 1916	Private, 24th Battalion 2nd Contingent.
Creighton, C. P.	Sci. 1916	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Davidson, D. G.,	Sci. 1917	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Davidson, G. H.	Sci. 1915	H.Q.S., 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Dawson, H. W.	Sci. 1916	2nd Signalling Co., Can. Engineers, 2nd Cont.
DesBrisay, E. M.	Sci. 1916	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
DesBrisay, H. A.	Med. 1917	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Donald, F. C.	Arts 1916	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Duclos, V. E.	Arts 1915	Lieut., 24th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Elkington, E. H. W.	Med. 1917	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Everett, H. S.	Arts 1916	Lieut., Cyclist Corps, N.S. Reg., 2nd Cont.
Ferrier, A.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., Royal Engineers, Ulster Div., B.E.F.
Field, C. V. G.	Sci. 1917	
Fisher, F.	Sci. 1916	Corp., Gun Sec., 13th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Cont.
Fitz-Henry, E. G.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Gendron, J. F. E.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., No. 1 Co., Can. Engineers, 1st Cont.
Gilbert, G.	Sci. 1915	Gunner, 21st Battery, 2nd Contingent.
Gilman, W. C.	Sci. 1916	Orderly, 3rd Highland Brigade, 1st Cont.
Gillmor, H. M.	Med. 1918	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Green, J. K. M.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 5th Batt., C. F. A. 1st Contingent.
Griffith, H. R.	Med. 1918	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Guy, R. W.	Sci. 1915	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Hanington, C.	Sci. 1917	Gun., 2nd Bat., 1st Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Haszard, J. A.	Med. 1916	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Heron, A. W.	Arts 1917	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Hooper, J. A. V.	Med. 1918	Army Medical Corps, 1st Contingent.
Horsey, C. M.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 13th Batt., 3rd Inf. Brig., 1st Cont.
Hutchison, R. R.	Arts 1917	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Hyde, W. C.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 21st Batt., C.F.A. 2nd Contingent.
Johnson, H.	Sci. 1915	Gunner, 21st Battery, 2nd Contingent.
Kitchener, H. H.	Sci. 1915	
Lake, J. L. E.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., Border Regiment, B.E.F.
Lang, Ross,	Sci. 1917	Signaller, No. 2 Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Leger, O. E.	Sci. 1915	Sapper, Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
Lighthall, W. S.	Arts 1917	Trooper, Royal Canadian Dragoons, 1st Contingent.
Lindsay, C. C.	Sci. 1915	Sapper, Can. Eng., 2nd Contingent.
Lindsay, S. B.	Arch. 1916	13th Bat., 3rd Infantry Brigade, 1st Cont.
MacArthur, R. A.	Med. 1917	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
McCall, J. D.	Sci. 1915	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
McCracken, M. R.	Sci. 1917	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
McCullagh, E. C.	Theol. 1918	21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
McCulloch, O. J.	Sci. 1917	
Macdonald, D. M.	Sci. 1917	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
MacFadyen, K. A.	Sci. 1915	Sergt., 17th Battalion, 1st Contingent.
McFarlane, M. D.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., Middlesex Regiment, B.E.F.
McIntosh, E. D.	Sci. 1916	Gun., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
McIntyre, G.	Sci. 1916	2nd Field Co., Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
McKenzie, B.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., 24th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
McKenzie, J. W.	Med. 1917	Lance-Corp., No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
McLeod, A. A.	Arch. 1915	24th Batt., 2nd Cont.
MacLaurin, D. C.	Sci. 1916	Private, 13th Battalion, 1st Contingent.
McTaggart, W. B.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 12 Battery, 3rd Art. Brig., 1st Cont.
Miller, Gavin	Med. 1918	
Montgomery, S. C.	Sci. 1915	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Moor, C.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 3rd Batt., Hampshire Reg., B.E.F.
Morrow, J. C. M.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 13th Batt., 1st Contingent.
Morse, E. D.	Sci. 1917	
Murison, C. A. P.	Arts 1916	Lieut. Royal Art., B.E.F.
Nesbitt, J. K.	Arch. 1916	
Newsam, A. R.	Med. 1916	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Nosworthy, C. W. M.	Sci. 1917	
Ogilvie, W. E.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., 9th Border Regiment, B.E.F.
Parkes, A. J. A.	Med. 1918	23rd Batt., 2nd Cont.
Parkes, R. H.	Arts	2nd Contingent.
Pickard-Cambridge, T. D.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., B.E.F.
Pickup, W. A.	Med. 1916	Capt., Military Hosp. at Clevedon, 1st Cont.
Proudfoot, D. G.	Arts 1917	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Reid, J. M.	Sci. 1917	2nd Contingent.
Reid, G. E.	Arts 1915	Lieut., 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Regnard, L. F.	Sci. 1915	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Rickards, A. T.	Sci. 1915	Cadet, Royal Garrison Artillery, B.E.F.
Robertson, M.	Sci. 1916	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Robertson, R. Ward.	Arch. 1916	Pvte., Mach. Gun. Sec., 19th Batt., 1st Cont.
Russell, A. C.	Sci. 1916	
Rutherford, A. B.	Sci. 1917	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Rutherford, W. J.	Sci. 1917	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Saunders, F. W.	Dent. 1915	Sergt., No. 1 Gen. Hosp., Bulford Manor House.
Sawers, B. L.	Sci. 1915	Sapper, Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
Scott, C. O.	Arts 1915	3rd Amm. Col., C.F.A., 1st Contingent.
Seath, W. P.	Sci. 1916	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Shrimpton, D. J.	Sci. 1916	Signaller, 2nd Sig. Co. Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Skeete, H. E.	Med. 1916	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Smith, L.	Sci. 1916	23rd Battalion, 2nd Cont.
Strachan, A. C.	Sci. 1917	
Struthers, R. R.	Med. 1917	Lance-Corp., No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Thistle, W.	Arts 1916	1st Contingent.
Tucker, G. S.	Med. 1918	Corp., 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Waller, J. B.	Sci. 1918	Gun., 21st Battery, 2nd Contingent.
White, McL.	Sci. 1914	Sapper, Can. Eng., 2nd Contingent.
Whiteside, G. B.	Arts 1916	No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Contingent.
Whitley, H. T. C.	Med. 1917	Amm. Col., 1st Artillery Brigade, 1st Cont.
Wilkinson, E. S.	Sci. 1916	Lieut., 1st Battalion, London Reg., B.E.F.
Williamson, A.	Com. 1914	21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Wilson, J.	Sci. 1916	Private, 24th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Woodruff, B. J.	Sci. 1915	2nd Battalion, 1st Brigade, 1st Cont.
Wortley, H. E.	Med. 1919	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.

GRADUATES

Alexander, Maurice	Law 1910	Major and Paymaster, 2nd Contingent.
Anderson, A. A.	Sci. 1911	Lieut., Royal Canadian Engineers, 2nd Cont.
Anderson, J. R.	Sci. 1911	Private, 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Anderson, S. C.	Sci. 1911	Gun., 5th Bat., 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Anderson, T. V.	Sci. 1901	Major-Adj., Can. Eng., 1st Contingent.
Bain, J. W.	Sci. 1914	Lance-Corp., Princess Patricia's Lt. Inftry.
Baker, Douglas S.	Sci. 1913	
Baker, Massy	Sci. 1913	Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Barker, R. I. P.	Sci. 1912	Lieut., Army Service Corps, 1st Cont.
Barnaby, H. O.	Sci. 1912	Bomb., 5th Bat., 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cnt.
Bauld, W. A. G.	Med. 1911	Capt., No. 1 Gen. Hos., 1st Contingent.
Bayfield, P. T. F.	Med. 1901	Surgeon, H. M. C. S. Rainbow
Beagley, T. G.	Sci. 1910	Sergt., 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Bell-Irving, R.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Beullac, M.C.J.	Sci. 1904	Maréchal des Logis au 16ie Battalion, Territorial du Génie.
Billington, Eric	Sci. 1912	Lieut., Royal Eng.
Bovey, F. W. H.	Arts 1903	Major, 5th Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Brotherhood, W. C.	Sci. 1912	Lieut., 1st Royal Montreal Reg., 1st Cont.
Bruneau, I. E.	Med. 1913	1st Contingent.
Brunner, G. H.	Sci. 1906	Staff-Captain, Cheshire Infantry, B.E.F.
Buchanan, F. P.	Sci. 1900	1st Contingent.
Buchanan, J. R.	Arts 1913	18th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Cameron, A. G.	Law 1910	Capt., 5th Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Cameron, K.	Med. 1887	Lieut.-Col., No. 1 Gen. Hospital, 1st Cont.
Cameron, J. A.	Sci. 1904	Lieut., Kitchener's Army, B.E.F.
Campbell, R. P.	Med. 1901	Major, No. 1 Gen. Hos., 1st Contingent.
Cantley, C. L.	Sci. 1909	Lieut., 5th Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Carey, W. V.	Arts 1909	
Carus-Wilson, E.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Child, C. G.	Sci. 1911	Lieut., Cycle Division, 1st Contingent.
Chisholm, H. A.	Med. 1905	Major, Staff A. D. M. S. H. Q., 1st Cont.
Coke, R. N.	Sci. 1914	
Connolly, W. S.	Sci. 1913	
Cooper, G.	Arts 1914	
Cooper, C. H. B.	Sci. 1912	Royal Fusiliers, 1st Cont.
Corbet, G. G.	Med. 1898	No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Contingent.
Cowen, R. P.	Sci. 1906	Lieut., Border Regiment, B.E.F.
Creelman, J. J.	Law 1907	1st Contingent.
Crewdson, Eric	Sci. 1913	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Cumming, H. E.	Med. 1913	Capt., 6th Batt., 2nd Brig., 1st Cont.
D'Aeth, J. B.	Sci. 1908	1st Contingent.
Dale-Harris, A.	Sci. 1905	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Dale-Harris, E. P.	Arts 1913	Lieut., 3rd Wessex Bat., R.F.A., B.E.F.
Dalemont, J.	Sci. 1909	
Dalpe, Wm. H.	Med. 1898	1st Contingent.
Davis, A. W.	Sci. 1898	Sap , Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Davis, F. M.	Sci. 1908	
Davis, G. H.	Sci. 1907	Sap., Can. Eng., 1st Cont.

GRADUATES—*Continued.*

Dawes, A. S.	Sci. 1910	Lieut., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Dillon, W. P.	Med. 1904	
Dodd, G. J.	Sci. 1911	1st Contingent.
Dixon, Shirley	Law 1914	Corp., 23rd Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Donaldson, A. S.	Med. 1901	Capt., No. 3 Field Ambulance, 1st Cont.
Dreher, W. F. C. W.	Agr. 1912	1st Contingent.
Drum, Lorne	Med. 1896	Lt.-Col., C.A.M.C., O.C. No. 1 Sta Hosp., 1st C.
Drummond, G. M.	Arts 1909	Capt., Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Duggan, H. S.	Sci. 1912	Lieut., Royal Engineers, B.E.F.
Duguid, A. F.	Sci. 1912	1st Contingent.
Duval, J. L.	Med. 1898	Capt., No. 1 Field Ambulance, 1st Cont.
Eakins, J. M.	Sci. 1909	Capt., 2nd Brig. Amm. Clmn., 2nd Field Art.
Edgar, C. J.	Med. 1887	Supervisor-in-chief of 19 British War Hos.
Evans, E. J. L.	Sci. 1911	Sapper, Can. Engineers, 1st Contingent.
Ewart, K. P.	Sci. 1914	Sapper, H.Q.S., Can. Eng., 2nd Cont.
Featherstonhaugh, H. L.	Sci. 1909	Lieut., 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Finley, F. G.	Med. 1885	Lt.-Col., No. 1 General Hospital.
Forbes, A. MacK.	Med. 1898	
Forbes, R. D.	Med. 1903	
Fortin, C. E. F.	Med. 1903	
Fraser, W. G.	Med. 1910	
French, B. St. G.	Arts 1912	Lieut., 15th Batt. King's Liverpool Reg. B.E.F.
Fyshe, J. C.	Med. 1904	Capt., No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Cont.
Gardner, R. L.	Med. 1901	Lt.-Col., No. VI. British Hospital, Boulogne.
Gardiner, R. J.	Med. 1902	Capt., 32nd Batt., 2nd Contingent.
Gillies, G. E.	Med. 1906	
Gilmour, W. Norman	Med. 1910	South African Forces
Glassco, G. B.	Sci. 1905	2nd Contingent.
Goodeve, L. C.	Sci. 1911	Capt., 1st Bat., 1st Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Gordon, M. L.	Sci. 1906	Lieut., 16th Batt., 3rd Brig., 1st Cont.
Gordon, W. H.	Sci. 1913	Corp., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Gorman, T. C.	Sci. 1913	
Gorrell, C. W. F.	Med. 1894	Lieut.-Col., C.A.M.C., 1st Contingent.
Graham, Wendell S.	Sci. 1904	Calgary Reg., 1st Cont.
Gray, D. H. R.	Med. 1900	Capt., No. 5 Battery, C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Green, F. D. L.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., 4th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Ct.
Greenshields, E. M.	Arts 1908	Lieut., 13th Batt., 3rd Inf. Brig., 1st Cont.
Griffith, H. B.	Arts 1914	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Hague, O. C. F.	Sci. 1909	Lieut., 7th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Hale, G. C.	Med. 1909	2nd Contingent.
Hamilton, R. J.	Agr. 1914	1st Contingent.
Hannah, G. K.	Arts 1911	Sergt., 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Hanson, W. G.	Sci. 1910	Lieut., Amm. Clmn., 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Hardisty, R. H. M.	Med. 1903	Lieut., Army Medical Corps, 2nd Cont.
Hargraft, S. A.	Sci. 1911	8th Batt., 2nd Brig., 1st Contingent.
Harkom, J. F.	Sci. 1914	Gunner, 5th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Harvie, James	Sci. 1906	
Haskell, L. St. J.	Sci. 1907	
Hastings, S. W. Roy	Law 1911	
Haughton, H. M. S.	Sci. 1907	Lt., Royal Eng., B.E.F.
Helmer, A. H.	Sci. 1914	Lt., 2nd Bat., 1st Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Hemming, H. H.	Arts 1914	Lieut., Royal Field Art., B.E.F.
Henson, E. F. L.	Arts 1914	Lieut. Hon. Artillery.
Hepburn, H. H.	Med. 1910	Lieut., No. 1 Stationary Hospital, 1st Cont.
Hepburn, W. G.	Med. 1910	
Hickson, R. N.	Arts 1901	Bomb., 2nd Brig., Amm. Clmn., 1st Cont.
Hollinsed, H. E. L.	Sci. 1913	Lance-Corp., 4th Bat., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Howlett, G. P.	Med. 1906	Capt., Lark Hill Hospital, England.
Howell, W. B.	Med. 1896	Capt., Army Medical Corps, 2nd Cont.
Hudson, G. M.	Sci. 1911	Lieut., H.Q.S. (Winnipeg), 2nd Cont.
Huestis, R.	Agr. 1914	Trooper, C.A.V.C., 1st Contingent.
Hugh-Jones, E. B.	Sci. 1913	Lt., Royal Eng., B.E.F.
Hull, H. L.	Sci. 1913	Gunner, 5th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Hutchinson, J. W.	Med. 1904	
Jackson, F. S.	Sci. 1913	Trooper, South African Cavalry.
Jamieson, R. H.	Sci. 1890	Capt., Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Johnson, A. L.	Med. 1909	Capt., No. 1 Stationary Hospital, 1st Cont.
Johnson, J. G. W.	Med. 1904	Capt., C.A.M.C., No. 1 Sta. Hos., 1st Cont.
Jordon, E. H.	Sci. 1912	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
Keenan, C. B.	Med. 1897	Surg.-Maj., P.P.C.L.I., 27th Division, B.E.F.
Kennedy, R. S.	Agr. 1912	B. Squadron, Royal Can. Dragoons, 1st Cont.
Landry, W. A.	Sci. 1910	Gun., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Layne, G. F.	Sci. 1914	Gunner, 21st Battery, C.F.A., 2nd Cont.
LeMesurier, C. S.	Law 1912	Private, 8th Royal Rifles, B.E.F.
Lewis, J. T.	Sci. 1913	Lieut., Canadian Engineers, 2nd Cont.
Lockwood, A. L.	Med. 1910	Lieut., No. 12 Stationary Hospital, B.E.F.
Logie, F. G.	Med. 1907	Lieut., Army Medical Corps, 2nd Cont.
Lomer, T. A.	Med. 1906	Capt., No. 1 Gen. Hosp., Bulford Manor.
Lothian, D. E.	Agr. 1913	G. Co., 48th King's Can. Highlanders, 1st Cnt.
Lynch, J. A.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., Royal Field Art., B.E.F.
McClintock, L. D.	Agr. 1913	Corp., 5th Battery, 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
McCowen, G. R.	Med. 1907	Surgeon, 8th Regiment, Quebec, 1st Cont.
McCrea, James	Med. 1914	1st Contingent.
McCuaig, G. E.	Sci. 1906	Capt., 5th Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
McDermot, H. E.	Med. 1913	Capt., C.A.S.C., 1st Cnt.
MacDonald, R. H.	Med. 1908	Capt., C.A.M.C., Clearing Hosp., 1st Cont.
McDonald, H. F.	Sci. 1907	Lieut., 3rd Highland Brigade, B.E.F.
McDougald, C. W. H.	Sci. 1912	1st Contingent.
McEwen, A. B.	Sci. 1912	Capt., 3rd Brig. Amm. Col., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Macfarlane, R. G.	Sci. 1910	Corp., Div. Cyclist Co., 1st Contingent.
Macfarlane, J. R.	Agr. 1912	Lieut, Division Cyclists, 2nd Contingent.
McGibbon, R. H.	Med. 1911	Capt., No. 1 Field Amb., 1st Contingent.
Mackay, F. H.	Med. 1912	No. 1 Stationary Hosp., 1st Contingent.
Mackay, D. S.	Med. 1901	1st Contingent.
McKee, S. H.	Med. 1900	Maj., No. 1 Stationary Hospital, 1st Cont.
McKenzie, C. S.	Arts 1914	Corp., No. 6 Field Amb., 2nd Contingent.
McKinnon, F. W.	Med. 1897	1st Contingent.
McKinnon, K. R.	Sci. 1909	Lance-Corp., Can. Eng., 2nd Contingent.
McLennan, D. W.	Arch. 1912	Bomb., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
McLennan, Wm. C.	Arch. 1914	Gun., 5th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
McMurtry, O. A.	Arts 1910	Lieut., 4th Battery, 2nd Field Art., 1st Cont.
McNab, L. G.	Sci. 1910	Gun., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
McNaughton, A. G. L.	Sci. 1910	Maj., 4th Bat., 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
McNaughton, F. M. A.	Med. 1899	1st Contingent.
MacNutt, L. W.	Med. 1912	Capt., C.A.M.C. 1st Cnt.
McNaughton, M. W. A.	Med. 1910	Lieut., 4th Battery, 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Macphail, J. B.	Arts 1914	Lance-Corp., Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
Macphail, J. A.	Sci. 1893	Major, No. 1 Field Co. Engineers, 1st Cont.
Macphail, Andrew	Med. 1891	No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Contingent.
Mais, H. R.	Sci. 1913	1st Contingent.
Mallock, F. G.	Sci. 1910	1st Contingent.
Mallock, T. A.	Med. 1913	Queen of the Belgians Hospital, 1st Cont.
Mason, E. G.	Med 1902	Lt.-Col., 31st Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Masson, Grey,	Sci. 1914	Borden's Battery, 2nd Contingent.
Mathieson, D. M.	Sci. 1907	Lieut., 2nd Field Co., Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Meighen, F. S.	Arts 1889	1st Contingent.
Mewburn, F. H. H.	Med. 1914	Lieut., 25th Bat., C.F.A., 1st Contingent.
Mills, A. L. S.	Law 1914	24th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Monahan, R. J.	Med. 1906	1st Contingent.
Montgomery, A. M.	Agr. 1913	Bombardier, 21st Battery, 2nd Cont.
Morgan, J. D.	Med. 1907	1st Contingent.
Morkill, F. E.	Sci. 1912	Lieut., Mach. Gun Sec., 20th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Morris, C. H.	Med. 1897	Capt., C.A.M.C., No. 1 Sta. Hosp., 1st Cont.
Mothersill, G. S.	Med. 1902	1st Contingent.
Motyer, A. J.	Sci. 1911	Gunner, 5th Bat., 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Mulock, R. H.	Sci. 1909	Lieut., Royal Naval Flying Corps.
Munroe, A. R.	Med. 1906	1st Contingent.
Munroe, H. E.	Med. 1903	Maj., C.A.M.C., No. 1 Sta. Hosp., 1st Cont.
Newcombe, E. F.	Law 1913	Lt., 21st Batt., 2nd Cnt.
Osborne, J. E. K.	Sci. 1900	Capt., 15th Batt., 1st Contingent.
Osler, Sir William	Med. 1872	British Expdy. Force.
Paddon, H. A.	Sci. 1913	Gun., 5th Battery, 2nd Field Art., 1st Cont.
Papineau, T. M.	Law 1910	Lieut., Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.
Parker, S. D.	Sci. 1911	Lieut., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Patterson, A. L.	Sci. 1914	Gun., 5th Battery, 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Patterson, R. U.	Med. 1898	Major in command U. S. "Red Cross."
Patterson, W. G.	Arts 1906	Lieut., Royal Can. Reg.
Peat, G. B.	Med. 1906	Capt., C.A.M.C., Clearing Hospital.
Perry, K. M.	Sci. 1908	Captain, Royal Highlanders, 1st Cont.
Peterson, W. G.	Arts 1906	Lieut., Royal Can. Reg.
Pilcher, E. E. I.	Sci. 1913	1st Contingent.
Popham, J. F. W.	Sci. 1910	Lieut., 8th Battalion, LeicesterReg., B.E.F.
Porter, C. G.	Sci. 1911	Lieut., 26th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Price, H. B.	Com. 1913	Capt., London Rifle Brigade, B.E.F.
Ramsay, G. A. S.	Med. 1912	Capt., No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Cont.
Rankin, A. C.	Med. 1904	Capt., No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Cont.
Raymond, W. W.	Sci. 1912	Gun., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Reynolds, L. B.	Sci. 1903	Sap., Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Richardson, A. L.	Sci. 1911	Gun., 2nd Battery, 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cnt.
Ritchie, A. B.	Sci. 1906	1st Contingent.
Robertson, P. W. K.	Sci. 1900	1st Contingent.
Robertson, R. K.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., 21st Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Robinson, B. S.	Arts 1910	Lieut., Duke of Cornwall's Own, B. E. F.
Robinson, D. S.	Sci. 1912	Lieut., Army Service Corps, 2nd Cont.
Robinson, J. M.	Agr. 1912	2nd Contingent.
Robson, C. H.	Med. 1913	Capt., No. 1 Stationary Hospital, 1st Cont.
Rogers, K. F.	Med. 1914	Capt., Divisional Train, 1st Contingent.
Ross, C. M.	Sci. 1908	Q-M.-Sergt., 29th Bat., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Ross, J. C.	Sci. 1908	Lieut., Highlanders of Canada, 1st Cont.
Ruddick, W. W.	Med. 1914	Medical Officer, 26th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Sargent, A. E.	Sci. 1913	Corp., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Scott, W. B.	Law 1912	Corp., 12th Battalion, 1st Contingent.
Scott, W. H.	Med. 1907	1st Contingent.
Scrimger, F. A. C.	Med. 1905	Capt., attached to 19th Batt., 1st Cont.
Shanks, George	Med. 1908	Capt., No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Cont.
Shillington, A. T.	Med. 1894	1st Contingent.
Shorey, H. E.	Sci. 1907	Gun., 21st Bat., C.F.A., 2nd Contingent.
Sisson, C. E.	Sci. 1907	Sap., Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Slingsby, Henry	Sci. 1910	Lieut., Yorkshire Hussars, B.E.F.
Smillie, H. M.	Agr. 1914	2nd Contingent.
Smith, R. R.	Sci. 1908	Lieut., Sherwood Foresters, B.E.F.
Sproule, S. M.	Arch. 1912	Pvte., C.A.S.C., 1st Cnt.
Stevenson, E. P.	Sci. 1911	1st Contingent.
Strangways, H. F.	Sci. 1907	1st Contingent.
Sutherland, R. H.	Med. 1907	Capt., 12th Batt., 4th Brig., 1st Cont.
Sutherland, R.	Sci. 1914	24th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Tett, H. B.	Sci. 1914	Sapper, 1st Co. Can. Engineers, 1st Cont.
Thompson, A. E.	Med. 1913	Transport, 1st Cont.
Thompson, G. H.	Sci. 1913	2nd Contingent.
Trench, A. S. C.	Sci. 1910	16th Div. Sig. Co., Royal Engineers.
Trotter, C. T.	Sci. 1909	Capt., No. 4 Co. Can. Engineers, 2nd Cont.
Turnbull, K.	Sci. 1908	1st Contingent.
Vesey, E. M.	Med. 1907	Capt., 3rd Field Ambulance, 1st Contingent.
Walker, H. F.	Arts 1912	Capt., Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st Cont.
Warburton, J. A.	Sci. 1913	Lieut., Royal Highlanders, 1st Contingent.
Webster, G. E.	Sci. 1904	Sapper, Canadian Engineers, 1st Cont.
Wilcox, C.	Agr. 1914	1st Contingent.
Wilkes, F. H.	Arch. 1914	Lieut., Royal Canadian Dragoons, 1st Cont.
Wilkin, F. A. C.	Sci. 1895	Lieut., 1st Auto Mach. Gun Brig., 1st Cont.
Williams, E. J.	Med. 1896	Maj., No. 1 Sta. Hosp.
Wilson, F. W. E.	Med. 1897	Maj., Med. Officer to Mtd. Rifles, 2nd Cnt.
Wilson, Robert	Med. 1893	Capt., Radiographer for No. 1 Gen. Hospital.
Windeler, E. C. H.	Med. 1914	Capt., attached to R.C. H.A., 1st Contingent.
Windeler, H. S.	Sci. 1914	Lieut., Sec. Newfoundland Contingent.
Wright, H. P.	Med. 1914	Pvte., No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Wylde, C. F.	Med. 1888	Major, No. 1 General Hospital, 1st Cont.
Wright, R. P.	Med. 1908	Major, No. 1 Medical Field Amb., 1st Cont.
Young, A. A.	Sci. 1910	Lieut., 27th Battalion, 2nd Contingent.
Young, C. A.	Med. 1905	Capt., C.A.M.C., No. 2 Sta. Hosp., 1st Cont.
Young, R. T.	Com. 1914	Lieut., 1st Bat., 1st Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY STAFF WHO HAVE GONE TO THE FRONT

Beaullac, Pierre	Major, Censor, Port Said,
Cappen, Prof. S. H.	Egypt.
Creelman, I. I.	
Geddes, Dr. A. C.,	Maj., Northum'd Fusiliers.
Nobbs, P. E.	Northumberland Fusiliers.

PAST STUDENTS

Armour, J. D.	Lt., 5th Bat., C.F.A., 1st C.
Bailey, J. H.	1st Contingent.
Beckett, D. H.	2nd Contingent.
Bell, Gordon G.	
Black, C. E.	Bomb , C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Blair, D.	Lance-Corp., Auto Mach. Gun Brig., 1st Cont.
Bowie, W. E. P.	24th Batt., 2nd Cont.
Bulmer, A. M.	Gunner, 21st Bat , 2nd Ct.
Burnett, Philip	Major, No. 6 Field Amb. 2nd Contingent.
Caldwell, T. R.	Capt., 21st Batt , 2nd Ct.
Cameron, E. G.	
Chambers, W. D.	
Cleghorn, A. G.	Pte, 14th Batt , 1st Ct.
Common, W. C.	Corpl., 14th Batt , 1st Ct.
Cook, B.	Driv., Can. Eng., 1st Ct.
Cosgrave, L. M.	Capt., 2nd Bat., 1st Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Craig, D.	Gunner, 21st Bat., 2nd Ct.
Creery, K. A.	Motor Cycle Corps, 1st Contingent.
Critchley, W. M.	1st Contingent.
Croft, T. H.	Sergt., Army Med. Corps.
Davis, H. B.	
Davis, H. W.	Lieut., Royal Can. Reg.
Dowling, Allan P.	Auto Machine Gun Section, 1st Contingent.
Edgell, G.	
Forman, J. F.	5th Battery, 2nd Brigade, C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Fraser, H. N.	Lieut., 2nd Bat , 1st Ct.
Gartshore, W. M.	British Ter. Eng., B.E.F.
Gault, A. H.	Major, Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.
Gass, N. A.	Hon. Artillery, B.E.F.
Goldie, E. C.	Capt. Div. Amm. Park, 2nd Contingent.
Gratton, P.R.D.	Sergeant, 48th Royal High., 1st Cont.
Greenshields, C. G.	French Foreign Legion.
Greenshields, J. M.	
Griffin, G. H.	Mach. Gun Sec., 1st Cont.
Gwyn, C. G.	Private, 77th Reg., 1st Ct.
Hale, E. C.	Capt., 4th Bat., C.F.A., 1st Contingent.
Hanson, G. S.	Capt. Adj., 2nd Brig., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Hastings, J. O.	
Irving, T. C.	Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Lovell, H. P.	Lieut., Amm. Clmn., C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Lynch, J. G.	
MacAvity, R. A.	
McCuaig, C. N.	Lieut., 13th Batt., 3rd Brig. C.F.A. 1st Cont.
McCuaig, D.R.	Major, 13th Batt., 3rd Brig. C.F.A. 1st Cont.
McLennan, H.	1st Contingent.
Matthews, A. E.	1st Contingent.
Nation, A. F.	Lieut., 6th Batt., 1st Ct.
Northwood, G. W.	1st Contingent.
Parker, F. C.	Can. Eng., 1st Cont.
Peck, B. A.	Corporal, 5th Bat , 2nd Brig. C.F.A., 1st Cont.
Powter, L.	1st Contingent.
Roberts, L. M.	Private, No. 6 Field Ambulance, 2nd Cont.
Robinson, H. G.	British Ter., B.E.F.
Russell, A. C.	Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, B.E.F.
Sawers, B. L.	1st Contingent.
Signoret, M.	1st Contingent.
Sutherland, M. C.	Signaller, 13th Battalion, 3rd Brig., 1st Cont.
Sunderland, M. L.	Trooper, King Edward's Horse, B.E.F.
Taylor, W. L.	Sergt., Edmonton Regiment, 1st Cont.
Trapnell, D. M.	14th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Cont.
Turner, W. H.	1st Contingent.
Webb, C. H.	
Wilmot, L. A.	Lieut., B.C. Horse, 2nd Ct.

RT. HON. SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SAM HUGHES

THE McGILL STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This has been a difficult year for the McGill Association, in common with all other existing institutions we have felt the sting of war and have had to sacrifice many of the year's plans. In the first place we returned to work in September to find that our Board of Directors had been shot to pieces. Murray Sutherland had enlisted in the first contingent, Spurgeon MacKenzie had decided to spend the winter in the New Brunswick woods, and "Dick" Ferguson was teaching school in Alberta and "therefore he could not come."

These gaps in our ranks were soon filled again but in the last few weeks we have had to face the same problem, for two more of our stalwarts are off to the war. Only the certainty of the splendid service they will undoubtedly render to the Empire can console us for their loss. In this connection it is worth while to note that of last year's Executive four have enlisted and are in training for active service.

In spite of the difficulties incident to so many changes, the work of the Association has gone on as usual and definite progress has been made in more than one direction. The average attendance at Sunday meetings has been larger than ever before, the Social events, including the Thanksgiving Banquet and the Conversat, were probably more largely attended than they have been for many years. One noticeable difference this year has been the growing popularity of the Sunday night "sings," these Sings are quite informal, and are held in the Reading Room around the open fire after church on Sunday evenings. This year the average attendance has been between fifty and sixty.

The New Student work was very thoroughly and efficiently handled by Mr. Nichols and Fred Fowler. A complete list of boarding places was made out and duly inspected. The importance of this feature of the work of the Y.M.C.A. cannot be too strongly emphasized. Every year large numbers of our students are met at the trains, introduced to the City, and conducted to comfortable homes. This part of our work receives, as it should, the gratitude of parents, the students themselves, and the University.

Financially we have suffered just as all organizations have. There has been a large falling off in the Budget that we are accustomed to get from the City, the student subscriptions have fallen off slightly also; but considering the abnormal conditions existent, our appeal for funds met with a generous response and we have been able to meet all demands up to the present.

An event of unique significance was the Banquet tendered the Volunteers in the Second Overseas Contingent by the Ladies Auxiliary and the Executive of the Association. Among the guests of honor on that occasion were Lt.-Col. Starke, Major McGee, the Deans of the different Faculties, and about thirty-five soldiers.

The Bible Study enrollment this year is not as large as it has been in other years, owing to the marked decrease in the number of students registered in the College, but in this department an innovation has been made which deserves mention; a class of thirty-six High School Boys from the Montreal High, most of whom will be at McGill next year, are being led in a Bible Study Course by Mr. Corbett, the General Secretary. The club meets every Thursday night and so far has kept up a record attendance.

For several years the McGill Association had entertained the hope that the day might come when it would share the privilege so many other Universities all over the world have had in hearing Dr. Mott.

One of the indirect results of the war was a complete change in Dr. Mott's plans for the year, for this reason he was able to come to McGill during the last week in January.

It was the desire of the Association to make Mr. Mott's visit a University wide affair. The organization was therefore carried out on that scale. The central committee was made up of fifteen of the most prominent men in the undergraduate body. Principal Peterson and many members of the Faculty gave their support to the movement.

Looking back from this distance concensus of opinion from all who attended the meetings, and all unprejudiced persons who were only present at the opening meeting. assures one that the effort was a splendid success.

An average attendance of seven hundred and fifty for the whole series speaks for itself so far as the interest of the students is concerned. This is not the place to speak of the actual results; but these were not lacking to show that a tremendous impression was made. Dr. Mott was able to help through personal interviews and on the platform a great number of men who were in need of counsel.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

The formation of the McGill University Battalion, the outstanding feature of the University, has had two important results. The first of these has been more than once noted in the columns of the Daily, the obviously closer band of union between the college on the one hand and its graduates and the leading business and professional men on the other. The other result is the special opportunity afforded us of hearing the three Canadian Statesmen of the hour—the Governor General, the Premier and the Minister of Militia.

On October the first we were honoured by a visit from the Visitor of the University, who inaugurated the session by presiding at the Principal's memorable lecture upon the causes of the war, and later inspected the nucleus of the Regiment—six or seven recruit squads, without uniforms, and all of them shaky in their drill.

On November twenty-third Major-General the Honourable Sam Hughes saw seven hundred and fifty McGill men march past him on inspection, and then addressed them in the assembly hall of the old High School. On the platform were the Colonels of the City regiments and many of the Governors and staff of the University. In a brief though stirring address the Minister of Militia expressed his gratification at the afternoon's work, and reminded us that upon College men lay the chief responsibility of leadership in national undertakings; it was to the men of education that the country looked for its officers. Canada ought always to be ready to fight, military training was in itself good, and should form a part of every college course. After prolonged cheers, General Hughes concluded with a fitting reference to the indefatigable efforts of our Principal in the interests of the Country and the University.

By December seventh, the regiment was able to take its place beside "The Expeditionary Force" on Fletcher's Field; this time our band led the way. Premier Borden inspected the combined regiments and afterwards spoke to the officers and non-commissioned officers in the old High School. Later in the afternoon, under the auspices of the McGill Canadian Club, he addressed a full audience in the hall of the Union. The Premier rehearsed concisely the events in Canada incident to the outbreak of the war, illustrating the prompt action of the executive and the remarkable work of organization and preparation accomplished at Valcartier; in less than a month 35,000 men were under canvas. Arrangements were immediately entered upon for the outfitting and training of a still larger second contingent to follow them. Satisfactory progress had been made thus far, but if a quarter of million men should be needed, Canada would send them. An honorable and victorous conclusion was the only solution of the present war.

Ten days later the regiment mustered in force upon the campus before the Royal Standard erected to mark the presence of the Governor General. This was the fourth inspection; practically all had full uniforms, thanks to the loyalty of the graduates, and in the ranks were many who had volunteered for active service, and many more who were fitting themselves to become officers and soldiers if needed.

Never before has the University been visited in one season by three so prominent men bent on a purpose such as their's, and we are gratified to feel that not only have the students realized their duty in the present emergency, but also that their efforts have received such marked recognition from our most prominent citizens.

ACTIVITIES AT McGILL

The session of 1914-15 at McGill University has been an experience for the Undergraduate which he is not likely to forget. The frivolities and "lighter moments" have been cast aside, and in their place there has arisen an atmosphere of determination to be at least efficient in the defence of our country. The McGill Battalion, therefore, is the centre of college activities around which are placed the sports, the various clubs and organizations. It must also be noted that the formal social events have been cancelled with the exception of the Junior Dance.

The Student body this year is appreciably smaller than in the last few years. Conditions have made it necessary for many students to leave college while the freshmen classes are not nearly as large as formerly.

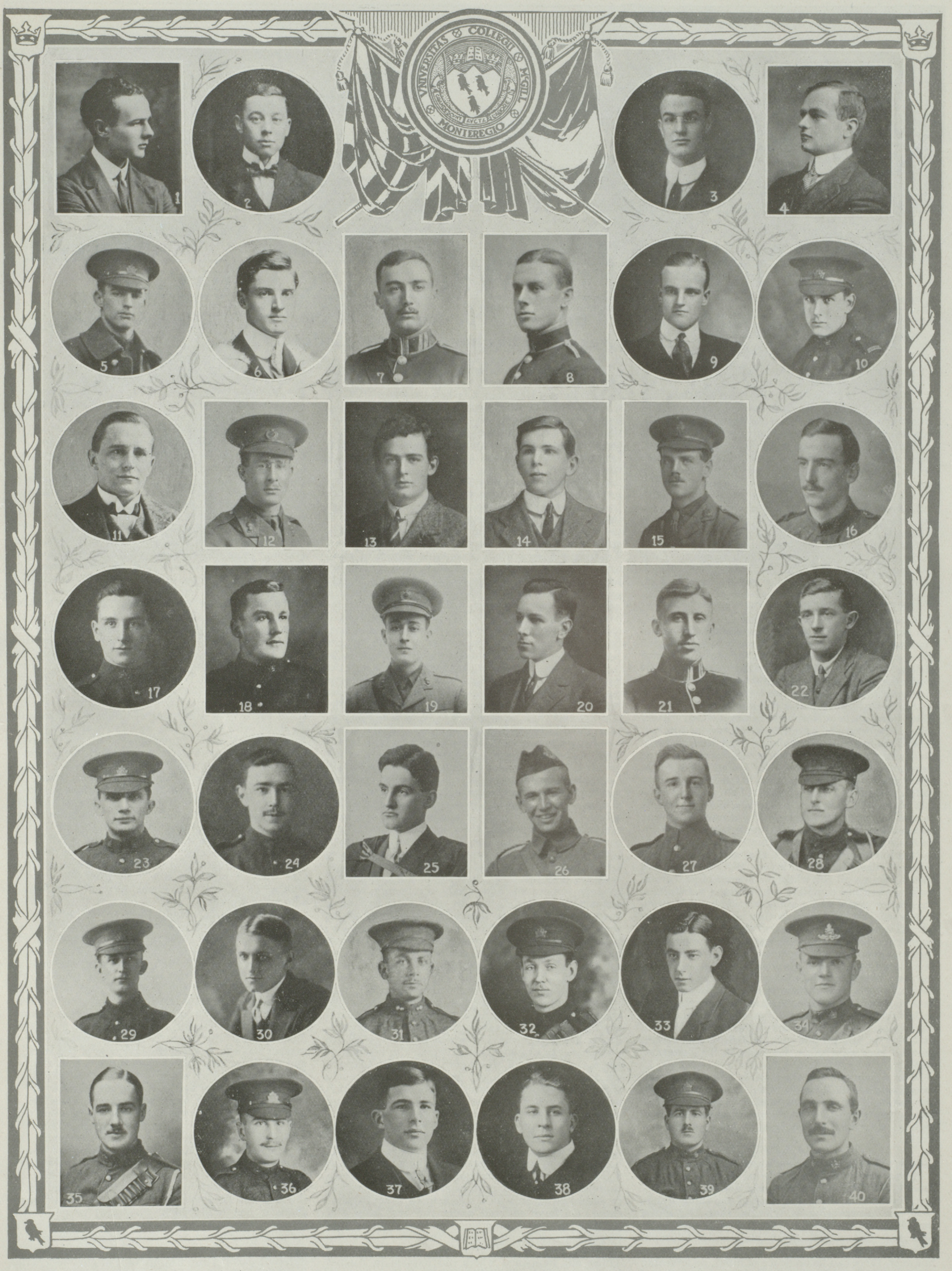
The grand total of the students of McGill in Montreal not counting extra-mural students, or those in Theology or Agriculture is 1,425. This number, however, does not make any allowance for students who are taking double courses.

The different faculties of the University have undergone some great changes in the past year. Dean Moyse of Arts is in England, on leave of absence, and his post is being filled by Dr. Walter. Dean Lee succeeded Dr. F. P. Walton as the head of the Faculty of Law, while the University has lost the services of Dr. Shepherd as Dean who retired after thirty-nine years of work on the Faculty of Medicine. Dr. Birkett succeeded Dr. Shepherd in this position. It is a strange coincidence that there should be three new Deans in the University in one session.

Professor Day left to take up a new position in Queen's. Dr. Geddes was recalled to England and is now in charge of about ten miles of territory near the coast, which is being fortified. The sad death of Professor Mines who in his short period at McGill made many friends and admirers must be recorded. His death was a true example of a martyr to science. Such is the general situation in McGill. The large formal clubs have not had all the success that could be wished for, but the smaller and less formal societies have carried out their programmes as usual. The Western Club, especially, reports progress in all its activities. While there are fewer Western students here the number of active members is larger than formerly. The American Club too has had a prosperous season. This year the Freshmen from the States made a big increase in their enrolment. Their one event, the annual Thanksgiving dinner, held in the Windsor Hotel, was a great success. Several graduates from Cornell University were present.

The Scientific Clubs, such as the Physical Society, the Chemical Society, the Railway Club, and The Electrical Club, have all had splendid meetings. The conditions have apparently not affected them. The Physical Society in its report says "The meetings of the Physical Society during the first part of the session 1914-1915 indicate one of the most suc-

(*Continued on page 44.*)



SOME McGILL UNDERGRADUATES AT, OR ON THE WAY TO, THE FRONT

1. Lieut. W. E. Ogilvie
2. G. H. Davidson
3. F. W. Saunders
4. Lieut. C. M. Horsey
5. H. E. Skeete
6. J. S. Brown
7. Lieut. W. B. McTaggart
8. Lieut. J. F. E. Gendron
9. J. R. Allan
10. G. H. Cartwright
11. Lieut. T. Pickard-Cambridge
12. Lieut. A. Ferrier
13. E. G. Fitz-Henry
14. Lieut. A. H. Bostock
15. Lieut. R. I. P. Barker
16. R. Ward Robertson
17. A. Williamson
18. Lieut. G. E. Reid
19. Lieut. L. F. Regnard
20. Lieut. W. C. Hyde
21. Lieut. J. K. M. Green
22. H. H. Kitchener
23. H. E. Wortley
24. G. Gilbert
25. Capt. W. A. Pickup
26. Lieut. J. C. M. Morrow
27. W. S. Lighthall
28. K. A. MacFadyen
29. J. B. Waller
30. A. W. Heron
31. B. L. Sawers
32. F. C. Donald
33. H. W. Dawson
34. C. Hanington
35. F. C. Badgley
36. E. C. McCullagh
37. W. P. B. Beairsto
38. H. A. DesBrisay
39. G. McIntyre
40. B. J. Woodruff

James McGill's residence in 1842. The Science Building 1914. The Medical Building 1872.

The Effect of the War on the University

This is the third time since the founding of the University that a war cloud has hung over the College.

Considering what has happened in the interval it is not surprising that the atmosphere of the McGill of 1914-15 should be markedly different from that of a year ago. It is a truism that times change and we change with them—institutions as well as individuals—but the changes here referred to are gradual and imperceptible. Sometimes, however, there comes a mighty upheaval, a sudden catastrophe, a terrible blow, which produces a change so great that no one can fail to notice it. Such a terrible thing befell during the vacation of 1914 and consequently the students who returned for the session 1914-15 were in quite a different frame of mind from that in which they went away. Today the things that once loomed large in the student world are reckoned of small account. Contests and rivalries (friendly and otherwise) between years, or faculties, or smaller groups, now find no place in college life. Societies meet less often or not at all, and when they do the interest shown is slight, or at least only half-sustained, unless, indeed, the lecture or question for discussion has to do (as has been the case on several occasions) with the great, absorbing topic of the day. Theatre nights, street parades and other ebullitions of student energy are not even thought of. Social functions may be almost said to be tabooed, not by the authorities, but by the students themselves (they have no taste for such incongruities). Even athletic sports and games, which under normal conditions appeal more widely to the student body than any other form of college activity, have lost much of their attraction. The halls are comparatively quiet and an air of unusual seriousness prevails. Needless to say why. The greatest war this old Earth has seen, or is ever likely to see, is on, and we are participants. The Empire is at war, engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the would-be bully of the world, and this too when some of us had fondly begun to hope that all war was over, among civilized nations at least. So British subjects hoped, though all the while the enemy of peace was making vast and complete preparations to establish an empire vaster and more powerful than has been. Yet when the gage was thrown down, public law set at nought, the rights of the weak violated, honour sacrificed to expediency, and our own existence as a people and as the upholders of true freedom threatened, there was no hesitation in following the way that Duty pointed. There was no alternative. Had any other course been followed Britain would have been untrue to herself, unfair to her friends and unworthy of the high place she has won among the nations of the earth. Who of us today is not prouder of his British citizenship than he ever was before because of his country's stand?

It is a momentous time. Our minds are confused; our ideals have tumbled down around us; our hopes have been blighted. Pleasant dreams have given place to a horrible undreamt-of reality, and we are sometimes inclined to fear lest this old world

"Uprear'd
"By noble deeds at one with noble vows,
"From flat confusion and brute violences,"

should "Reel back into the beast and be no more." But amid all our confusion of mind one thing stands fast, the unwavering conviction that the cause for which we are fighting is a righteous and noble one and one which must eventually triumph. Notwithstanding our faith as to the outcome, however, there can be no peace of mind, no lessening of tension, no real interest in the ordinary duties of life until the issue is decided. We are like spectators in a theatre watching a thrilling act, a supreme struggle, in which we take the deepest interest, and we cannot even breathe freely until the result is beyond question. Nay more, we are spectators who may have to be actors—or (in the case of many of us) who want to be actors—before the end has come; for who of us would rather that the Germany of today "should live, to die all slaves, than that she should die, to live all freemen?" There is just one thing now that dominates our minds, one mighty overshadowing event, in comparison with which all others are of no significance. Nothing else matters. How can it, when we know that the whole future of our nation, of our own land, is bound up in the issue? So we do what we must and that only. Even studies are not prosecuted with the usual zest and energy and it need be no matter for surprise if standings are low when the testing time comes.

So far the changes in the University have been indicated only on the negative side. Are there none to record on the positive? Most assuredly. Here indeed, perhaps they are most pronounced. A year ago it was with difficulty that forty or fifty students could be induced to attend the Officers' Training classes with a reasonable degree of regularity; today there are enrolled in a university battalion fully 800, nearly 300 of whom are eagerly availing themselves of the opportunity which is afforded by extra lectures, drills, etc. to qualify for commissions in the Army. It is not that a martial spirit—the fighting instinct—has been aroused, but rather a grim determination to stand by the right, to stand by our country which we know to be right. It does not mean that every member of the battalion intends to enlist (many cannot, for one reason or another) but it does mean that at least every one wants to show where he stands in the matter, and that he proposes to be as ready as possible should his services be required. Of the whole number many are most deeply in earnest, and before a year has passed will be found fighting in their country's behalf, probably as members of a McGill Company, on European soil. Another positive result of the war is the feeling of unity—one might almost say of comradeship—that has been established. The whole body of students and professors are bound together by their intense interest in a common cause. No fine distinctions are drawn between one class or year and another. Graduates are drilled by undergraduates from whom under ordinary circumstances they would not condescend to take orders of any kind. Professors receive instruction at night, side by side with freshmen, from a youth to whom they had lectured and whom they had perhaps admonished during the day. But no account is taken of such anomalies. All are intent on one purpose and secondary considerations are ignored. Whilst, therefore, the student body is affected adversely by the war, in common with all other bodies of men, and indeed all other individuals, there is one respect in which the result has been beneficial. A spirit of unity has been developed greater than has ever existed. A new organization has been formed of which practically all are members—an organization in which the interest of one is the interest of all—a club, as it were, founded on one principle and one only, and consequently there is in evidence a true university spirit which will undoubtedly abide strong and firm for many years to come and can never be wholly forgotten.

It goes without saying that the war has had some effect on our attendance, (1) because a number of former students have joined the ranks and (2) because of the financial straitness which has kept not a few old ones away and some would-be ones from coming. In another part of this issue figures will probably be given which will help to show to what extent we have suffered under the first head and judging from past experience and preliminary correspondence it is safe to say that the loss under the latter must be well over 150. Had the horrible Thing not happened which did happen in August last, we would in all likelihood have had an increase over last year's attendance of 200 instead of a decrease of nearly 175.

Naturally the revenue is also affected. The reduction in the number of students means of course a reduction in the income from fees. Although it is not possible to say exactly what this will amount to a rough estimate can be given. In all probability it will not be less than $30,000, made up as follows: $2,500 in Arts, $22,000 in Applied Science, $4,000 in Medicine and $1,000 in Law. The Faculty of Applied Science, it will be noticed, has been hardest hit (1) because I think it will be found that a larger number of students have enlisted from this Faculty than from any other, and (2) because there has been a greater falling off in first year undergraduates than has been the case in other faculties, partly because of the higher fee and partly too because of the unpromising immediate future. Decrease of revenue from other sources is inevitable. How great it will be can only be conjectured, but in any case it is certain that a large deficit will have to be faced at the close of the year, and if present conditions continue for any length of time "the worst is yet to come."

Since the foundation of the University in 1829 there have been just three occasions on which the ordinary course of events was disturbed by war, (1) during the rebellion of 1837-38, (2) at the time of the South African war in 1899-1900 and (3) at the present time. In 1837-38 the fight was at our own door, or rather, one might say, in our own house, and as it required the attention of everybody on the spot the University was closed for two whole sessions. Between that day and the time of the Boer War Britain engaged in several wars all, with one exception, of comparative insignificance. First came the Crimean War, 1854-56 (the most important of all), then the Indian Mutiny in 1857, and finally the Ashanti Expedition in 1896. Besides these there were a number of minor struggles, such as those with the Mahdi and the Zulus, but they were of such slight importance that it is scarcely necessary to mention them. Whilst the people of Canada were interested, as loyal subjects should be, in the outcome of all these contests, there was manifested little of the anxiety experienced during the Boer War and nothing at all approaching the breathless concern we feel today. This is accounted for on two grounds, (first) because up to the time of the Boer War there was no doubt in the minds of any one as to the outcome. Every person was perfectly satisfied of England's ability to deal with the situation without much trouble. In 1899 her warriors realized at an early stage that they had met foemen who were worthy of their steel and that an effort greater than usual would have to be put forth in order to win. The more evenly matched the contestants, the more exciting is the struggle and the greater the suspense. Under such circumstances we are constrained to help, if we can, the side we favour. This was the case at the time of the South African war and it is the case today in a supreme degree. On the former occasion our anxiety for British success moved us to send assistance, and today our greater anxiety compels us to send much more. But there is another reason for our present anxiety, besides the keenness of the struggle and the great strength of the enemy. It is that we realize today, as we never did before, our privileges as British citizens and our obligations as well. It is not so very long since we regarded ourselves as citizens of the Empire in little more than name with but a mild interest in imperial affairs. That day has gone by. The view point has changed. Our provincialism and Canadianism, which filled almost all our vision, now bulk much smaller that the larger conception—the conception of Empire—has become firmly fixed in our minds. The growth of the idea was slow—very slow—at first, but in recent years it has made such wonderful progress that now it is generally recognized, the only difference of opinion being as to how we can best perform our duty and as to the best means of binding together the different parts of the Empire in a mighty federation in which each part will have its proper representation and will bear its proper share of responsibility. Fourteen years ago when we sent our men to fight the Boers we established a precedent and now it is a generally accepted fact that when the Empire is at war Canada is also. The fact is being recognized to the full in the present crisis, (1) because, as just stated, we recognize a duty, (2) because loyal motives prompt us and (3) because of our sense of righteousness, our love of freedom and our regard for sacred promises and for the rights of the weak as well as

(*Continued on page 40.*)

LIEUT. A. A. WANKLYN

LIEUT. C. A. POPE

LIEUT. W. E. C. IRWIN

LIEUT. W. E. DUNTON

CAPTAIN GREGOR BARCLAY

CAPTAIN E. S. McDOUGALL
(Second in command)

THE McGILL OVERSEAS COMPANY

Even yet, in the United States, older people say of things that they happened before or after the war; it was on the fourth day of August, 1914, that Britain entered upon the war which divides the lives of us all into two parts. It is but a sign of the war's over-mastering importance that, today, it is impossible for one of us to discuss a matter of any moment without being forced to consider the war in one or more of its aspects.

Canadian Universities, perhaps even more than those of other countries, are created and maintained only that they may teach and guide the communities supporting them in the best ways of doing things; they do so, largely through their graduates who are the professional, paid and trusted advisers of their fellow Canadians.

If the opinions of men trained to think and, by thought, to advise proper action are of value in the affairs of ordinary life, how much more valuable must accurate thinking, and action based upon sound conclusions, be in the extraordinary circumstances created by the war! If it be well that University men should be guides and advisers to their fellows in peace, it is essential for their country's good that they should continue to guide and advise in time of war. Should they shirk their responsibility, or fail to do so, they would be recreant to the high trust and honored positions accorded them; McGill and the men who are hers have not sought to avoid their responsibility nor have they failed by spoken and written word, and by their example, to demonstrate the nature of the situation, and to indicate the measures by which it is to be met.

They have done and are doing much to insure to every Canadian a clear understanding of the causes which brought on the war, of the issues which are at stake in it and of the way in which the existence of ideals and traditions most dear to Canadians are threatened by it. There are few Canadians now who do not know that an enemy is attacking the principles of personal responsibility, of free expression and of political liberty; few there are who do not realize that this war is one in which autocracy—government by privileged persons, is at death grips with democracy—the principle through which each of us is responsible for the wise government of himself and of his country.

Obviously, the only means of dealing with a threatening enemy who means certain and dangerous mischief, is to attack him. To attack successfully one must attack well; to be a successful soldier a man must be a trained soldier. The McGill Contingent, a Battalion of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, exists for the purpose of teaching men at McGill to be efficient fighters. As its name signifies its special aim is to train University men as officers; but there are many among the thousand men whose names are on its rolls who have no intention of becoming officers. Already many of its members are at the front; some serve as combatant officers; many more are privates or non-commissioned officers in various branches of the service. Some of these, because of their professional training, or other special knowledge, are enrolled, it may be as sappers, drivers, dressers, or telegraphists, in technical units. The enrollment of those who will form the personnel of the General Hospital, which the McGill Faculty of Medicine is supplying for service on the lines of communication, has been completed, and many members of the Battalion will go on active service with the Hospital. Other members of the Battalion have enlisted in various field ambulances. Still others are enlisting in various regiments and units of the second and third contingents. And that which McGill men are doing in Montreal they are doing everywhere they are found!

It is, of course, advisable that the full capacity for usefulness of every man should be employed, and that trained men should serve where their training is most valuable to the country which they serve. Doctors and graduates in science will certainly find most opportunity for their special training in the Army Medical Service and in the Engineers. But there are many men—graduates, undergraduates, or close friends and relatives of University men—whose professional training gives them no special competence for the technical military services; there are many such men who, for various reasons, are unwilling or unable to serve as officers in combatant units. Indeed, each week since the war commenced, five or six members of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps have left their Battalion at McGill to enlist as privates or as non-commissioned officers in combatant regiments. Some of them did so because they were anxious to get to the front, anxious to be learning and doing something of practical military value at once.

The McGill Overseas Company is being formed to provide an organization in which such men may serve together. There are many reasons—the pleasant service of those enlisted in it, among other things—which make it desirable that such a unit should exist. There was a suggestion to form a Universities' Battalion, in which men from all the Canadian Universities would serve together. For various reasons, that proposal has been abandoned and, at the request of McGill University, authority has been granted by the Department of Militia and Defence for the raising of a McGill Overseas Company.

The McGill Overseas Company will be attached to and form a part of the 38th Infantry Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It will see active service with the Third Contingent; two hundred and fifty men will be required for its officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Recruiting for it has already commenced at the Headquarters of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, at McGill, and already men from all parts of the Dominion are anxiously expressing their wish to serve in it. Applications for enrollment in it will be considered from only graduates or undergraduates of McGill, or of some other University, and from their immediate friends. The usual requirements for enrollment will be strictly adhered to in accepting recruits for it; no man can be accepted unless a rigid medical examination proves him to be physically fit, unless his height is at least five feet four inches, unless his chest girths at least thirty-four inches, and unless he is between eighteen and forty-five years of age. Undergraduates will not be permitted to enlist without their parents' written consent.

The term of enlistment will be for the duration of the war. It is expected that accommodation in barracks at Montreal, will be supplied for those enlisting; if it is not, each man will receive a subsistence allowance of seventy-five cents daily. So soon as they have been enlisted, men will receive active service pay on the following scale.

Colour-Sergeant, daily, $1.60; field allowance daily, 20 cents; separation allowance monthly, $25.00. Sergeant, daily, $1.35; field allowance daily, 15 cents; separation allowance monthly, $25.00. Corporal, daily $1.10; field allowance daily, 10 cents; separation allowance monthly, $20.00. Private, daily, $1.00; field allowance daily, 10 cents; separation allowance monthly, $20.00.

The 38th Battalion is mobilising in Ottawa, but the McGill Company will mobilise in Montreal and will not join its regiment until May, in order that undergraduates who enlist in it may have an opportunity of finishing the work and examinations of their college year.

The officers of the Overseas Company are all men who have been trained in the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps. The Company will be commanded by Captain Gregor Braclay, Arts 1906, Law 1908. Lieutenant E. S. McDougall, Arts 1907, Law 1913, will be second in command. The Platoon commanders will be Lieutenants W. E. C. Irwin, Science 1911, C. A. Pope, Law 1905, A. A. Wanklyn, Arts 1911, Law 1915, and W. E. Dunton, Arts 1917.

Those who wish to enlist in the Overseas Company should communicate at once with Captain Barclay, at the Headquarters of the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Corner of Sherbrooke Street and McTavish Street, Montreal.

On other pages of this publication there is a long list of those from McGill who are serving—who are fighting—to keep for themselves and for their children the liberty inherited from our fathers. The list is a long one, but it holds only a tithe of the names of those who must go if the fight is to be won and if McGill is to play her full share in its winning. The McGill Overseas Company fills a useful purpose and will enable the services of those who enlist in it to be more completely useful and more pleasant than might otherwise be the case. Every McGill man must wish it good luck, and it is indeed a happy augury that the Commanding Officer of the 38th Battalion, of which it will form a part, is Lt. Col. C. M. Edwards, himself a graduate of McGill. To him and to his Battalion, of which the McGill Company will be a part, the McGill Daily sends its earnest wishes for complete success and for the best of good fortune.

THE DOLLAR VOTE

Some of the replies to the Graduate Society's letter asking for $1.00 from each of its members for the CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

George Irving, New York City, N.Y.
"I have great pleasure in enclosing my check for $2 for Mrs. Irving and myself."

J. G. McKay, New Westminster, Can.
"Any further assistance that I can give will be a great pleasure to me."

A. E. Harvey, Montreal.
"I think that perhaps the Graduates of Old McGill might do something further along this line or in some other way to benefit the cause."

A. G. McBride, Mammoth, Arizona.
"I wish to thank you for allowing me the privilege."

Dr. C. W. Haentschel, Haileybury, Ont.
"Herewith my check for one dollar as designated. I am pleased to know that McGill is on the path and has put on the War Paint."

William Ewing, Boston, Mass.
"Although I am an American citizen, am a loyal alumnus of Old McGill. The citizenship of the United States is in hearty sympathy with their British Brethren in the present great struggle."

E. J. McIver, Newark, N. J.
"Why not make it **$1 a month** until the war ends?"

BAYONET INSTRUCTION

by

Percy E. Nobbs, Sergeant-Instructor, McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C.

"Company officers are responsible for the training of their men in bayonet fighting. They must therefore be efficient instructors." I. T. 1914 p. 235.

We are facing the problem of improvising an army—clothing with flesh the skeleton organization which existed in the piping times of peace. So far as the devolution of authority and matters of that kind are concerned that skeleton organization is proving far more elastic, and plastic and in every way efficient than was expected. In its conception and invention however some very important elements got left out. The skeleton organization provided for the improvisation of an army when the need should arise but did not provide in any way for the training of that army. So all that the Canadian Militia has been able to do so far is to collect men, dress them and march them on board ship in an orderly manner. With little more than the "present arms" in the way of a physical exercise, our infantry cannot be regarded as trained fighting men:—neither those who go nor those who stay. With nothing in the way of a Militia Gymnastic Staff to depend on to help them, and with their company officers quite as new to military life as themselves, our militiamen are apt to go altogether untrained, athletically speaking.

In a country like ours where three sets of football and five sets of 'stick-ball,' between them, monopolise half the news space in the evening papers it should be evident, without labouring the point, that *high athletic condition* is necessary for the infantry attack and the charge, and that skill in manipulating a weapon six feet long and twelve pounds in weight is only to be attained through good coaching and much practice. For charging is harder work than football and a rifle with a bayonet on the end is not so handy as a hockey or lacrosse stick, a baseball or cricket bat, or even a golf club.

I shall endeavor to briefly outline what a company officer should be able to organize in the way of instruction for putting in effect Appendix 1. of the Infantry Training 1914, remembering always that he has, as yet no Militia Gymnastic Staff to draw on for skilled instructors and that he is not dealing with a draft of recruits to a company which knows the work, but with a body of men perfectly innocent of truculence.

If he is physically fit let him with the aid of a professional trainer (a boxing instructor will do, but a fencing master is better) study the Appendix 1., and get the hang of it into his own head. There are little things hid in the text which only those whose business it is to regard the human body as a mechanical contrivance for the purpose of hitting are likely to appreciate.

If a Company officer is not physically fit to be chief instructor to his own men let him beg, borrow, steal, kidnap, press, or enlist the best boxer or fencer he can lay his hands on and make of him the instructor. Such a one can in a few weeks train a limited number of apt men as assistant instructors: they would need at least 100 hours work distributed over four weeks. To train twenty in a month to act as assistant instructors for a Battalion would be good work. The "eight lessons" in the appendix are not to be taken literally. An average man would need at least three times that number to make him efficient, and after he is efficient he must practice to remain so. Assistant instructors would take their pupils in fours. A Battalion needs 800 x 24—19,200 'hour-lessons' and assistant instructors working four hours a day can dispose of 16 'hour-lessons' a day. It would take one instructor 1,200 days to get through a Battalion while 20 instructors could do it in 60 days. So we assume that a Company with a *double allowance* of assistant instructors, 10 that is, could be put in order in one month, if great haste were required.

The work described or referred to in Appendix 1. may be divided into three parts:—(1) organized charging, (11) bag hitting with the real bayonet (111) parrying practice with spring bayonets and masks. Bayonet work cannot be counterfeited as sword fighting is in fencing and fist fighting in boxing. It has to be practiced piecemeal from the very nature of the thing.

I—CHARGING PRACTICE

The charge can be taught as a field drill. The essentials for success are (a) that the line should remain a line almost to the end, (b) that full speed should be attained only on meeting the opposing line, this speed being built up by gradual acceleration, (c) that the last few steps be run at the 'guard,' the blow being delivered with the arms fully extended at the 'point' with no shadow of withdrawal

The charge should begin quite slowly. By making extended lines charge through each other, from varying distances, organized control of speed can be attained. It is perfectly futile for a man with 40 to 60 pounds of kit to get up in a hurry and start at a dash. If he attains full speed in ten yards he can't have a trot left in him at 30 yards. It takes all the speed and grip and weight that a man can compass to drive a bayonet home, and great strength to clear the point afterwards.

A sketch of Percy E. Nobbs.

It is important that the men learn to double easily, for purposes of approaching, with full kit properly adjusted and the weapon carried as most convenient.

II.—BAG HITTING

Sugar bags doubled for preference, and filled with wood chips, make excellent dummies. The first exercise should be to point striking the suspended dummy from the guard position without moving body or legs, then let the advanced left leg be stamped as the hit is delivered: next let the left leg be withdrawn a full step (the guard being maintained) so that one step with the left leg can accompany the hit: then two or three and several steps can be used in approaching. For the blow must be delivered with the left foot on the ground if the rifle is held in the ordinary way, and this exercise teaches the co-ordination of the last step with the thrust of the point. The usual mistake of taking a loose guard about a foot too short can also be corrected in this practice.

Next the dummy may be put on a stool and charged, the forward movement of the arms in delivering the point being insisted on.

Then the dummy may be tied to the stool and the stool arranged to fall. When struck the bayonet will then stay in the dummy and the pupil will either fall or lose his grip unless he withdraws sharply.

When he can impale and withdraw well a series of dummies can be arranged for him to run at, the first to be struck at the charge, the second after "shortening arms" to withdraw from the first, the third to be hit after parrying a spring bayonet suspended before it, and the fourth, a suspended bag—to be struck with the butt. By varying the distances of these targets excellent practice in combined foot and arm work can be assured.

III.—PARRYING PRACTICE

The outfit of material required for each assistant instructor consists of say 4 spring bayonets (frequent repairs being necessary), 2 masks, 2 pairs of gloves, 2 body pads and 2 arm pads, can be got for about Sixty Dollars ($60.00). Baseball pads and hockey gloves do very well. The spring bayonet can be made by the joint efforts of a gasfitter and a carpenter for about $6.00. It should match the real rifle in size, shape and balance.

The exercises are adequately described in Appendix I. It should be borne in mind that the conception of a parry not followed by a hit should never be tolerated. As the weapon is heavy the hit cannot be delivered accurately, or forcibly straight off the parry. The weapon must be brought into line before being driven home. When a parry is properly made with elasticity in the arm work the weapon will bounce back into line from the parry but at first it must be put there consciously.

The soldier who can charge and keep his wind, hit the bags with power and accuracy, and keep his legs and arms going in harmony in the assaulting lesson, can have confidence in himself. If he knows that his fellows are no whit less expert he can have confidence in them. Such an one may be relied on to put his skill to the crucial test when called upon to "close with the enemy."

A company of untrained innocents, on the other hand, may be relied on with certainty to leave their trenches on the wrong side should their rifle fire fail to stop an attack against them. To seek to finish an assault with such to aid and abet would be of the essence of futility.

Skill at arms and confidence in such skill are the only sure basis for the "combative spirit" and the "moral superiority" which is the end of all infantry training.

McGILL'S NEW PROPERTY

Work on the New Stadium is proceeding—Plans explained.

The Graduates of the University will be interested and pleased to know that the first steps have been taken towards the development of the old Molson-Law property recently presented by Sir William Macdonald, and that next Autumn should see at least a part of it in active use.

Macdonald Park, as the property has been named in honor of the donor, comprises about twenty-seven acres of land situated between Fletcher's Field on the east and thc property of thc Royal Victoria Hospital and the upper part of University Street on the West. It is bounded on the South, in part, by Pine Avenue and on the North by the Park Incline Railway. The whole situation and layout is quite unique and attractive, and the view from the Stadium and from the buildings overlooking it will be a magnificent one.

The accompanying cuts give a good idea of the property and the proposed plan for its development. Views are also shown of the Stadium and Playing Field, the construction of which are well advanced, and of the proposed Gymnasium, Drill Hall and Swimming Bath which are likely to be constructed at a very early date.

The plans for the utilization of the property which have been adopted by the Governors of the University, set aside the ground immediately above Pine Avenue for the construction of a Gymnasium, Drill Hall, Swimming Bath, Running Track, Playing Field and Stadium, the upper portion of the property will be ultimately occupied by a series of residences for the students.

The Main Entrance to the new grounds will be from Pine Avenue, and will open from a road encircling the Playing Field and Stadium and leading on to the residences above.

The Playing Field and Stadium is the first of the various units which has been dealt with. Largely at the instance of Prof. C. H. McLeod, a Committee of Graduates was formed which undertook to arrange for and supervise the construction. This Committee has been working under the auspices of the Graduates' Society, and has been officially recognized and appointed by the Board of Governors of the University. Plans and estimates were prepared and approved of and the necessary funds raised by arranging a loan from the University, interest and charges will be met by the receipts from the Stadium and guaranteed by the Graduates.

The plans provide for a well-drained Playing Field, encircled by a quarter-mile Running Track, 18 feet in width. The Stadium which will be of concrete construction will be built upon the slope immediately above the Field and will have a seating capacity of 8,000. Sufficient space has been left around the Playing Field to provide for an additional seating capacity of 12,000 people. The work in connection with the Playing Field and Stadium was commenced in July last and the contract calls for its completion, ready for use, during the coming Autumn.

The plans for a combined Gymnasium, Drill Hall, Armoury and Swimming Pool are well advanced and if a satisfactory arrangement can be made with the Dominion Government with regard to the Drill Hall and Armoury, work should be commenced very shortly, as the necessary funds have already been provided for the Gymnasium through the generosity of Mr. J. K. L. Ross. If the combined scheme cannot be arranged for, the Gymnasium and Swimming Pool will be proceeded with separately. In the plans for these buildings proper provision is made for locker rooms, dressing rooms, etc. Access to the Playing Field and Running Track is being provided for by a bridge over the road.

It had been hoped that the official opening of the Stadium and possibly the Gymnasium would be held at a great Reunion of Graduates of the University in October, 1915; an Intercollegiate Football Match and Athletic Sports generally to form features of the programme. The War, however, has caused the abandonment of the Reunion for the present.

The creation of the McGill University Battalion and the consequent military activities throughout the University has made the need for additional space more pressing than ever. During the past Fall every available inch of ground in the neighborhood of the University was constantly occupied and overcrowded by the members of the various athletic teams and by the different squads and companies of the Battalion. It is very gratifying therefore, to know that an additional space will probably be available for student activities during the coming Autumn.

The photogravure on the opposite page gives an excellent idea of the property. It consists of the following views :

Panoramic View showing proposed layout of property.

View showing proposed Residence overlooking Stadium.

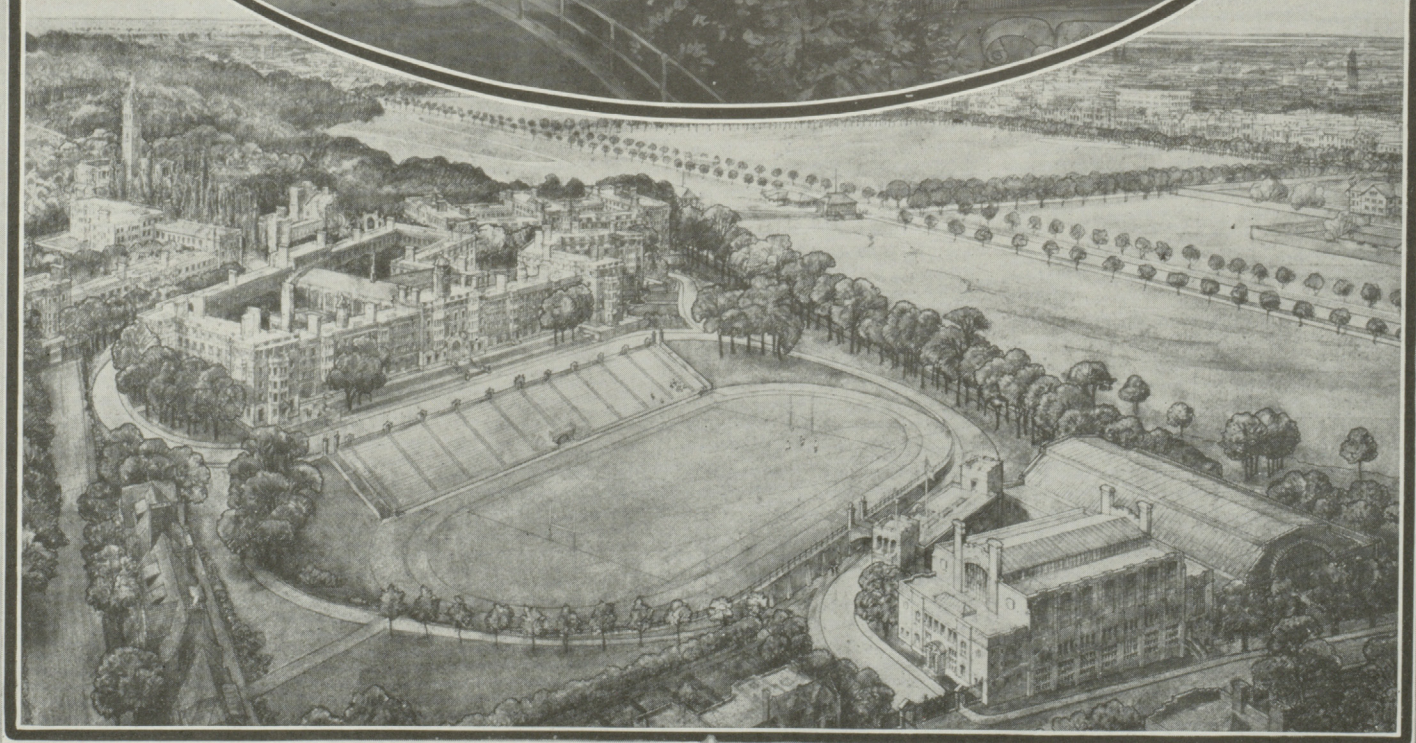
Proposed Gymnasium, containing Drill Hall, Gymnasium, Swimming Bath, Dressing Rooms, etc., showing entrance on to Playing Field and Track.

Macdonald Park (& Environs)
McGill University Montreal.

Proposed Residencies Playing Fields and Gymnasium

Montreal
7th June 1913.

Nott & Hyde.
Architects.



The Band. Marching up Park Avenue. En Route.

The Manoeuvers of the McGill Battalion

During the last four months The McGill Regiment has sprung from an organization of two hundred more or less trained men to a unit of over eleven hundred strong. They are trained as well as any body of men could be in so short a time, and in circumstances such as those under which the Undergraduates and Graduates drill. The trim appearance of the Regiment and the precision shown in drills is due entirely to the sincere, wholehearted manner in which the Officers and men have taken their work during the short period that the regiment has been in existence.

The chief object of the Regiment is to train men to be properly prepared for any eventuality. As Major Geddes said before he left for England to take up his military duties there, "Train and when the call comes—Go." How well the McGill men have trained, and endeavored to prepare themselves for any emergency!

At the beginning of the session, every night at 5.15 p.m., drills were held on the campus; large lights had been installed on both the large and the small campus. Here every night in the week, except Wednesday and Sunday, company drills were held. It was here that the men learned the more rudimentary but very essential forms of drill—the "turns" and "form fours" etc.

On Wednesday nights at 8 p.m., and on Saturday afternoons at 2 p.m., the men fell in for battalion drill and field manoeuvers, which generally occupied the whole of the afternoon or evening. In November the recruits, who had reached a certain standard, were exempted from the daily drill and only one company drill was held a week. The Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon parades still continued.

The first manoeuver was held on October 3rd. As the number of men who had qualified for this work was rather small the whole body was formed into one company, divided into four platoons. The company marched out to a position at the back of Mount Royal, and from there made an attack on the Westmount Mountain. Lack of training and experience in this kind of work was very apparent, poor tactics being employed in the operations.

A little over a week later, on Thanksgiving Day, a more elaborate scheme was undertaken. The parade was called for 10 a.m. and the men fell in on the large campus. They were then marched out to the neighborhood of the C.N.R. tunnel. Here some preliminary drill was gone through before the order for lunch was given. It had been arranged to have the rations brought out by a commissariat wagon so that none of the men would be handicapped by extra weight. After lunch the men were put through some hard work by the officers under Major Geddes. They were then marched back to camp and arrived there about six p.m. after a hard, but profitable day.

On Saturday, October 17th, the first parade was held under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, who replaced Major Geddes as the Officer Commanding. The afternoon was spent in battalion and company drill, no field work being done. The first sham fight was held two weeks later, when the Battalion was divided into two opposing forces, A and B Companies being a defending force on Mount Royal, while C and D Companies attacked from the direction of Back River. The following Saturday, November 7th, the positions of the Companies were reversed. Weather conditions were far from favorable as the first snow of the winter fell during the afternoon. The men however went through their work as usual, in spite of the rather trying conditions, "Are we downhearted?" "No!" being the favorite expression of the men.

Owing to the foot-ball game with Queen's University there was no afternoon parade the next week-end, but an all night march was substituted. The Battalion fell in at 12 p.m. on Saturday night at the large hall of the Union. They were marched in companies to the dining room where they had coffee and rolls. When the whole Battalion had reassembled in the hall a flash-light photo of the men was taken.

A and B Companies marched off, taking an easterly route, to a position which they were to defend near St. Laurent. C and D Companies marched westward. At about seven o'clock Sunday morning just after sun-rise they attacked A and B. The fight lasted for about an hour. The regiment marched to a neighboring farmhouse where a light breakfast of "hot dogs" and coffee was served under the direction of Captain Hyde. This proved very acceptable to the men who had been marching for seven hours over snow-covered roads and fields, with rests of only a few minutes each hour. The men marched splendidly, making an average rate of three and a half miles per hour. This was the first night that the mackinaws were worn, and they proved a welcome addition to the uniform. The Battalion reached the armory at ten a.m.

On November 16th the programme was slightly varied, and a Battalion drill was held at the M.A.A.A. grounds. The signallers were used here for the first time and stations were placed on the Campus, the Look-out and the roof of the M.A.A.A. Stand. News of the McGill and 'Varsity game was sent through, as long as the light permitted.

During all this time recruiting had been going on. The lists, however, were closed on December 5th, when a muster parade of the Battalion was held. The total number was 1,061, which is the largest parade of any regiment ever held in Montreal. The whole Battalion was marched out to the Westmount golf links, where a group picture was taken, and "protection duty" explained to the men. The last Battalion drill before the holidays was spent on Fletcher's Field where an attack in extended order was made.

Three drills have been held since the holidays. The first on the Westmount Golf Links, where rear guard actions were practised. The Hunt Club was the scene for the drill of the following week. Each platoon acted as an independent unit, and was put through a stiff practise in extended order. The hardest drill since the night march was undertaken, Saturday, January 23rd, when in conjunction with the 24th Battalion C.E.F., the McGill Battalion marched off to a point near the mouth of the tunnel. Here an attack was made against a supposed enemy. The 24th formed the advance guard while the McGill C.O.T.C. performed the duties of the main body. The addition of a ski section of McGill men aided materially in communicating from one end of the column to the other. The armory was reached at 6.45 p.m. after five hours of extremely hard, but interesting work.

A novel departure was made on the next Saturday when the men turned out on skis and snowshoes. Five hundred and fifty men were present, about seventy-five of them being on skis. These men were used as dispatch carriers and scouts. Most of the work was carried on near the Park Slide and part of the time was spent in digging trenches in the snow with the aid of snowshoes. The whole day proved most interesting and the work was enjoyed by all.

The soft weather necessitated the holding of the drill in the Armoury the next Saturday. No Battalion parades were held during the next two weeks because of the Intercollegiate Hockey fixtures.

The trip to Ste. Annes which took place on Sunday, February 21st, was by far the most elaborate scheme that has been undertaken by the Battalion. Over four hundred and fifty men made the trip, a special train being supplied by the C.P.R. A most instructive day was spent on the Lake of Two Mountains and in the district around Senneville.

During the latter part of the autumn, Battalion drills were held every Wednesday evening. Since the new year these drills have been abolished and the Battalion has been divided into sections, A and B Companies drill on Tuesday night, while C and D Companies drill on Thursday night. As most of this work has to be done in the armoury on Craig Street, Saturday afternoon gives the only chance to practise field manoeuvering.

The men have now learned the ground work of company and squad drill, which is an essential preparation to all field manoeuvering. There has been splendid opportunity to explain the theoretical side of military work, and the McGill Battalion is undoubtedly as fit at the present time in the knowledge of field practise as are most of the longer established regiments in the city.

If the McGill Battalion is needed for the defence of the Empire, the work which has been done throughout the session will be of incalculable benefit to men of all ranks. It has taught students the necessity of discipline and hard work, and it is only by these methods that man can become efficient.

THE REGIMENTAL BAND

The present Regimental Band had its origin three years ago when the first Rooters' Band was formed in the fall of 1912. The Students' Orchestra had proved such a success the year before that some of its members, who were interested in band music, decided that there was no good reason why there should not be a Students' Band. Four of these men, A. T. Smith, T. H. Lennie, S. N. Robson and C. R. Gibbs, acting on this idea, became active and soon unearthed sufficient material, sixteen players in all, to form a band.

Mr. C. R. Gibbs, who had had considerable experience in leading bands, was chosen leader and soon had the new organization working in fine shape. They played at all the home football games, and their presence was accompanied by a marked increase in the enthusiasm shown by the rooters. So popular were their services that they were deemed indispensable for the play-off at Ottawa. Money to pay for the band members' expenses to Ottawa was soon raised by popular subscription. The result of the game was a victory for McGill. No doubt the band had a good share in this accomplishment, if all that is said about the value of encouragement to the team from the sidelines is true.

In 1913 the Rooters' Band was once again to the fore and assisted the rooters at all the football games. Mr. Gibbs was unfortunate enough to be seized with an attack of typhoid at the beginning of the season, and thus was forced to drop out of college. His departure was a great loss to the band. A new leader, Mr. H. P. Stanley was chosen and ably led the band through another successful season.

Last fall the band got to work again early in the season and under Mr. Gibbs' leadership played at the home games. When the football season was over, the band broke up as usual but was soon called back to life for service with the McGill Regiment. A new company in the Regiment, the Band Company, was formed and those players who were not already actively engaged in military training immediately joined it, while those who belonged to other companies in the Regiment were transferred. The band is still under the leadership of Mr. Gibbs and has Mr. McLean for manager. It now numbers thirty players. The services of Prof. C. C. Anthony, leader of the Royal Highlanders' Band, were secured to train the new organization. Under his able instruction the Band has progressed splendidly. Prof. Anthony, who is a graduate of Kneller Hall, has had forty years of experience in band work and is certainly the best instructor that could have been obtained.

The Band is truly a credit to the Regiment and to McGill. This is in a large measure due to Mr. Royal Ewing, one of the organizers of the Battalion, through whose efforts, principally, the formation of the Band company was made possible.

THE DOLLAR VOTE

Some of the replies to the Graduate Society's letter asking for $1.00 from each of its members for the CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

George Robertson, Redlands, California.
"I thank you for allowing me to be one with you in form as I am all with you in loving patriotism and heart."

R. F. Rooney, Esp., M.D., Auburn, California.
"Call again if you want more. Even if a man does marry a wife, he does not forget his Mother. I am, and have long been, a citizen of the United States, but my heart goes out as warmly to the dear old English flag, and all it stands for, as it did when its folds were over me."

H. Marjorie Goldstein, Westmount, P.Q.
"I am very glad to notice that you are asking the help of the R.V.C. graduates as well as that of the men."

Robert McIntosh, New Castle, Ont.
"Although a '63 man I have not lost my interest in Old McGill."

J. A. Johnston, East Brookfield, Mass.
"Wish I could send twenty."

THE SNOWSHOE PARADE

Some of the men of the Battalion caught unawares by the camera as they were putting on their snowshoes.

"If the German Fleet Escapes....."

Sir:

In more than one Canadian newspaper sentences have appeared which run something in this wise: "If a part of the German fleet were to escape, free intercourse with the Mother Country would be interrupted for some time. It is even possible that one or two of the Canadian seaports might be forced to pay ransom in order to avoid bombardment; but the damage done to us in this way would have little or no effect upon the final outcome of the war."

Well intended though they be, such statements are thoughtless and even mischievous. They are mischievous inasmuch as they tend to obscure in the minds of Canadians a true appreciation of present conditions, of the issues for which we fight and, consequently, of the course to which our interest demands strict adherance.

Britain declared war when Germany violated Belgian neutrality. That violation was the immediate outcome of Servian resistance to Austrian aggression. Austrian aggression was merely a manifestation of the Pan-Germanic expansion for which Prussian militarism has so consistently clamored during the past century. Continuing, in this way, to complete analysis of the causes of the war, it becomes evident, though the war had its immediate origin in certain definite events, that, at bottom, we are fighting to preserve from threatened destruction our system of government—our system of social philosophy. Ours is a democratic government; in it the will of the majority is paramount; the root idea, upon which it is based is, that every man is free to act as he wishes, so long as his actions do not deny a similar right to his fellows. The form of government in which Prussia has bound modern Germany proclaims the divine right of rulers; it maintains a privileged military nobility and it advocates the constant use of strength against individuals, Germans and strangers alike, to insure that which German hereditary rulers consider to be German national advancement. The German government is autocratic and seeks advantage for groups of individuals, Germans, over their fellow men; our government is democratic and, in a free field, leaves individuals of every race to win their battles for themselves. Our ideal conceives that a nation is an instrument designed to insure the security of individuals which compose it. For us the nation, as a form of organization, is a means by which benefits are secured for individuals; it is not, in itself, an end for which individuals and their well-being are to be sacrificed. In theory, at least, the German official teaching is that the nation, that is, the German system of government, is in itself an end, and that its advantage must be considered before the well-being of the individuals who fall under its direction.

The war, then, is a fight between opposed methods of government. We fight because we believe our social system to be the better one. It represents the slowly-grown accretion of centuries of social rebellion and immigration, of discoveries, trafficing and high-minded regard for public welfare. Our fathers built and won that system for us; while we live, unless we be a cookoo-breed, we will preserve it.

It may be granted that Canadians are determined to win and that the proportion who would be willing to continue their lives under Prussian domination is so small as to be negligable. For practical purposes, therefore, the country has but one mind. It is united in a determination for absolute resistance. Since that is so there should be no question of accepting a lesser injury in order to avoid a greater one, which conveys no benefit to the enemy inflicting it, by means of paying a ransom or by giving up supplies ; the injury incurred by submission to an enemy's demand for ransom is a lesser one than would be a bombardment, but it conveys a great advantage to the enemy who extorts it. That the payment of ransoms should be mooted as a possible occurrence results solely from a failure to completely realise the meaning of this point, and from a faulty social organization. According to our present custom, loss resulting from the hostile act of a public enemy falls upon the individuals who are immediately injured by that act, and not upon the nation at large against whom that act is directed. The arrangement is a faulty one; it is unjust and lessens the strength of national resistance. It is unjust that any individual should bear more than his common share of a national burden.

No nation, whatever its laws, can expect its every citizen to meet hostile demands by absolute refusal when the detriment incurred by resistance is borne by those upon whom it may fall, and not by every member of the nation, each in his due proportion. Should losses result in any part of Canada through an enemy's act, the loss should be a national one, and it should be shared in a common proportion by every Canadian.

Very complete records of the estimated value of property of all sorts already exist in Canada; even the difficulties of fairly estimating the value of life and limb are not insurmountable to the drafters of compensation acts. With these bases to work upon a simple machinery might be devised through which losses resulting from the act of a public enemy would be borne by the country as a whole. As soon as such machinery existed it would become an inexcusable misdemeanour for anyone to avoid the destruction of property by assisting an enemy in any way. Since the loss would be borne by the nation and not by commercial or individual property owners, it might, indeed, be made incumbent upon all local authorities to destroy all property within their jurisdiction rather than to permit it to fall into the danger of becoming useful to an enemy.

The existence of such provisions would help to make the defense of Canadian seaboard towns a very wholehearted one; and would make it impossible for an enemy to gain much advantage from them. Were a town destroyed, temporary hardship upon its residents would undoubtedly be entailed; but Canada is a large country. Transportation from the coast is, comparatively speaking, easy and direct. It would be easy to find housing and sustenance inland for those from the coast whose homes and businesses had been destroyed through an enemy; and legal custom, as well as the glad assistance of sympathetic fellowship, would make certain that they suffered no greater monetary loss than did their fellow Canadians. I am,

Yours sincerely, A CANADIAN.

The officers

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught Inspecting the McGill Battalion

The Regimental Band

Snapped on parade

THE McGILL BA

His Ro

The battalion mus

GILL BATTALION

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught On Fletcher's Field The Inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

Now mustered 1,001 strong while 60 members were granted leave of absence

—Copyright by the Stroud Photographic Supply Co.

The non-commissioned officers

The officers

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught Inspecting the McGill Battalion

The Regimental Band

Snapped on parade

THE McGILL B

His R

The battalion mu

Memo from

C. F. Harrington
Past CHAIRMAN
ROYAL TRUST

vid f. 14

"On 15 May 1876 a meeting of Grads. of McGill was called to consider fmn. of a Grads Socy. Present RA Ramsay, Justice JJ McLaren, GE Jenkins, WS Walker, Dr. Wm. Osler, GA Baynes, D. Baynes, Dr. AA Browne, Dr B.J. Harrington, Dr. FW Kelley, AD Taylor (later Sir Andrew ?), CH McLeod - Later meeting, 9 June 1876, ratified etc. & that was it! — Act of Parl. Incorporating 24 July 1880 (43-44 Vic Cap. 64

GILL BATTALION

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught

On Fletcher's Field

The Inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught

alion mustered 1,001 strong while 60 members were granted leave of absence

—Copyright by the Stroud Photographic Supply Co.

The non-commissioned officers

Knitting at the R.V.C.

MISS HURLBATT
Warden.

Cast of "Dombey and Son."

Royal Victoria College

THE ATMOSPHERE

The atmosphere of a place is much better felt and understood than explained. So you must try to understand without an explanation. Each year has an atmosphere all its own, and they shade imperceptibly out of each other. But 1915 did not shade out of 1914, it stepped. The world cannot be turned upside down without the effects being felt even in such an obscure place as the Royal Victoria College, an institution for the higher education of women in connection with McGill University.

Girls are not in any sense of the word lazy. That does not mean they are diligent students or do all their readings, or never slope a lecture. It means that they are full of energy and are always doing something. In 1914 the R. V. C. girls studied some, played basketball more, danced and skated much. In 1915 people do not want to study at all. The inevitable microbe of restlessness has seized us. The Red Cross Society thrives and grows. It is so much more interesting to knit socks, mufflers, mitts and caps while one's thoughts wander with gallant soldier lads, on long cold marches through shot and shell, than it is to learn the binomial theorem, Pascal's Principles, or Freud's Theory of Dreams. A thrilling night attack on Flander's fields is infinitely more vital than the crossing of the Alps by Hannibal or the solution of the Hamlet mystery.

Besides it takes a great deal of time to learn to bandage one's injured friends while the doctor is being summond. It is a very common sight at this busy place to see anyone, from the Warden to the humblest Freshies, suffering from a broken spine—torn ligaments or a compound fracture of the humerus and dislocations of the knee or a crushed foot, broken rib, comminuted fracture of the femur and asphyxia. However, it is consoling to know that all such simple cases are skillfully attended by gentle and capable fingers which apply with the greatest facility the necessary bandages, splints, jerks and respiratory processes.

One of the marked atmospheric changes, is the altered attitude toward facial adornment of the masculine students. They have always been considered unsanitary indications of advancing years and general break up of brain tissues. But, *mirabile dictu*, 1915 decrees in their favor. Such a change is analagous to that which now demands that the lady of fashion carefully brush all her locks from her auditory organs.

But despite change and development we really look much the same and act much the same. We still love cocoa, pickles and toast, fussy hats, skating and fun. We still have much that is frivolous, inconsequential, and unreasonable. In 1914 fifty girls at the R. V. C. worked, laughed, and danced through a jolly seven months. In 1915 forty girls are working, laughing, dancing, and thinking; under the light jest and careless chatter lies a serious strain. Many of us never thought before of responsibility in life and death. This year these things stand out in large capital letters and girls are learning what Freedom and Honor and Sacrifice can mean.

THE DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY

The Delta Sigma Society is the oldest and one of the most flourishing of the Undergraduate activities of the Royal Victoria College, and, as befits the eldest child of the college, it is named for its founder. Its aim is to foster the interest of its members in literary questions of the day, and to provide a means for the expression of any literary talent that may be possessed by any of its members. Fortnightly meetings are held during the year inclusive of examination periods. At the beginning of each year a provisional schedule for the meetings is drawn up by the committee and every effort is made that these may be as varied as possible.

The interclass debates of which there are three, are always a popular feature. Subjects of general interest are chosen, while the successful team is honoured by having its year engraved on the debating shield, and is awarded one point towards the interclass trophy. A friendly spirit of rivalry is fostered also by the public-speaking contests which are sometimes on subjects chosen in advance by the speakers and sometimes impromptu. One meeting during the year is generally given up to the presentation of a play by the members. This year some scenes from Dickens' "Dombey & Son" were chosen and acted.

Early in November the Annual lecture and tea was held. For this event we were so fortunate as to secure the services of Miss Derick who lectured on "Science and Philanthropy." The meeting was very successful as was the last one of the year 1914, when Dr. Macnaughton gave a short address on "Wordsworth and the War."

LE CERCLE FRANCAIS

The McGill Cercle Francais was re-organized at the opening of College last fall on a somewhat different basis to that of previous years. The Executive composed of Messrs. H. E. Scott, President, L. H. Ballantyne, Secretary and W. E. Dunton, Treasurer came to the decision that it would be advisable, on account of the financial stringency brought about by the war, to reduce the number of meetings and thus the membership fee below that previously in force. It was therefore decided to hold the regular meetings of the Club once every three weeks instead of fortnightly.

The first meeting of the Club was held in the form of a dinner at the Union on the 13th of October, and according to precedent a distinguished guest was invited to address the twenty-five odd members. In this case the guest was Mr. Paul Morin, B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., who as French Professor has taken the place of Mr. DuRoure who returned to fight for his country on the outbreak of the war. Mr. Morin gave an interesting address on the present war and its relation to certain French Institutions. On the conclusion of his speech he was unanimously elected Honorary President of the Cercle to replace his predecessor Mr. DuRoure.

On the second of November the only other dinner of the fall term was held. Instead of inviting an after-dinner speaker to the meeting the President prevailed upon two members to give some account (in French of course) of their travels in Europe. The Secretary, Mr. Ballantyne, presented an account of conditions prevailing in France at the outbreak and during the first month of the war, and a prominent member, Mr. Elliott, commented upon the industrial institutions of Switzerland and their relations to those of Canada. This slight innovation seemed popular with the members, many of whom were of the opinion that it should be done more frequently as it undoubtedly gave those who spoke a considerable amount of usually much needed practise in the employment of the French tongue.

The next meeting of the Cercle took place under the auspices and at the invitation of its sister institution the Societé Francaise of the Royal Victoria College. Here on the Eleventh of November the members were refreshed with tea and cake, while they conversed in French with the young ladies who had so kindly invited them there, and after a little music and some dancing retired much pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

The fourth re-union of the Cercle which was also the last before Christmas was held on the Twenty-third of November. This meeting was entirely different from any other held this year, it took the form of a theatre party. The members attended the Theatre Nationale where a five act comedy entitled "La Francaise" was being given. The play dealt with the adventures of two Americans in France, and provided some very amusing situations.

From the above account of some of the meetings, it will not be hard to understand the "*raison d'être*" of the Cercle Francais. Its idea is simply this: "To provide an interesting and agreeable method of improving one's knowledge of the French language," and this it attempts to do by securing an informal atmosphere at all its meetings in order that its members may not feel constrained and may not be ashamed of the mistakes which they may make, and again by frequently varying the form of entertainment provided to prevent interest lagging and attendance falling off.

THE ATHLETIC SOCIETY

The object of the Athletic Society is to provide opportunities for the students of the college to take part in properly organized athletics. Each sport is organized under the general supervision of an Executive Athletic Society, and through the special efforts of an elected manager from the senior year, assisted by managers from the three other years. An added interest in the Athletic events results from the fact that in each sport, in addition to any outside matches, inter-year matches are held. The year moreover which wins an athletic championship gains a point towards the desired goal of having that year appear upon the College banner.

The Athletic season begins in October with tennis, and, despite the serious handicap of uncertain weather, the inter-year and individual matches are played off during the month. The games for the most part are well worth watching for the method of ranking players in each year ensures comparatively well-matched events. For the past two years matches have been played with Macdonald, and have proved a marked success.

When the courts are rendered useless through snow and frost, basketball which is perhaps the most popular college sport, becomes the game of the hour. Largely through the efforts of the R. V. C. Athletic Society, a Basketball League was formed in the city last year, and it was with great regret that the Society felt this year, owing to the inauguration of First Aid and Red Cross Societies in the college, it must be withdrawn from the League.

After Christmas hockey and fancy skating are soon in full swing, and it is possible at almost any hour of the day to see students chasing the elusive puck, or with wildly waving arms practising some intricate figure. A fancy skating competition is held towards the end of the winter, and although the number of competitors is not very large, there is a steadily increasing interest in figure skating.

The activities of the Athletic Society end in March as a rule with Sports Day. At a recent meeting of the Undergraduate Society however it was decided that for this season the event would be omitted. The object of this decision is to enable the students to devote as much time and energy as possible to the preparation of a demonstration. This demonstration will include gymnastic exercises, sports items such as jumping and vaulting, and folk dances. An admission fee will be charged and the proceeds used to help some form of relief work. Demonstrations of this nature which have been given in the past have proved very popular, and it is felt that in this way every student may help to lessen the distress inevitable on account of the war.

At the last meeting of the Society the various shields, cups and R.V.C.'s are distributed and the officers for the coming year elected. An account of the activities of the Society is not complete without a word of appreciation of the interest taken in it by all the Faculty and especially by Miss Cartwright. The latter, in addition to her management and never failing interest, gives the Society assistance in a very practical way by giving up a large part of her time in coaching the various teams, and the Society fully realizes that it owes the greater part of its success to Miss Cartwright's kind efforts in its behalf.

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

It is a quarterly publication issued by a committee from Universities of Dalhousie, Toronto and McGill.

The University Magazine is a quarterly. In February, April, October, and December of each year a number appears which contains about one hundred and seventy-five pages. It is issued by a Committee appointed by the Universities of Dalhousie, McGill and Toronto. Its purpose is "to express an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canadians; and to treat freely in a literary way, all matters that have to do with politics, industries, philosophy, science, and art." The management of the magazine is gratuitous, and the proceeds of the publication are applied to the payment of contributors.

The February number is an especially interesting one. Appropriately, it contains several articles concerning the war. One by Principal Peterson on "The War and Its Origin" will assist many to arrive at an accurate understanding of the way in which war was forced upon the world by Germany. "The Enemy" by W. H. Bucklow, and "Past and Present" by John Macnaughton, are designed to consider the German and his attributes, past, present, and future. Clark's "A Precursor of Bernhardi," in an interesting way, insists once again, upon the consistency with which German public opinion has been deceived and excited to a point where it became possible for Prussia to attempt its latest aggression. "War in Geography," by T. H. Boggs, points out that "geography is history." "New Russia," by F. C. Armstrong, is a timely study, Of the remainder of the twenty-one contributors to this number, only Stephen Leacock will be mentioned; his short note on "The American Attitude" is both wise and entertaining.

The subscription price of the University Magazine is two dollars a year. All communications concerning it should be addressed to The University Magazine, 216 Peel Street, Montreal. The Magazine exists to supply a medium for the expression and dissemination of educated opinion. It is worthy of the support of every man who wishes to form or express intelligent opinions on questions which concern him. With 1915 it enters upon its fourteenth volume. It has been most successful in winning and holding the respect and admiration of those who know it. It should be regularly in the hands of every graduate of McGill University.

A REVIEW OF H. G. WELLS' "THE WAR THAT WILL END WAR."

This paper-covered booklet is a collection of newspaper articles which are still worth reading, although much of their merit lies in the promptness with which they appeared some weeks ago, when they were most needed. All that the Modern Jules Verne produces is interesting and this collection of articles is by no means an exception to that rule. This book is published by Frank and Cecil Palmer, London.

The first of the articles is "Why Britain Went to War;" it insists that the violation of Belgian neutrality was alone the immediate cause of British participation in the war.

"The Sword of Peace" points out that the Allies are fighting to procure and preserve a permanent peace.

"Hands Off the People's Food" heaps sarcasm upon and calls for the supression of those persons of little balance, who attempted to lay in stores of food in England when the war broke out.

"Concerning Mr. Maximilian Craft" is an attack upon the spirit of militarism; it must, by its form, appeal strongly to the imagination of many.

"The Most Necessary Measures in the World" insists that when the war is ended, measures must be taken to make impossible any trading in armaments or in war materials by private individuals. There will be few who will not agree that this "Kruppism" must be abolished.

"The Need of a New Map of Europe" expresses a conviction that there must be no peoples ruled by others than themselves, in Europe, when the war is ended.

"In the Opportunity of Libralism" Mr. Wells hopes that the liberal spirit of all the world will make certain that this will be the last war, and that peace may be its result.

"The Liberal Fear of Russia" is written to reassure those who profess to see a danger to European civilization from victorious Russia.

In "An Appeal to the American People" it is pointed out that the Allies fight in the cause of democracy, and that a democratic America can scarcely assist an autocratic Germany by sending it supplies.

"Common Sense in the Balkan States" proposes union in a Republic, formed on the lines of the Swiss Confederation, for the Balkan States.

"The War of the Mind" is one of the most important of all the articles; it is written with the object of impressing upon those who read it, the fundamental fact that whatever the immediate and concrete causes of the war may have been, the fundamental cause lies in the conflict dividing autocracy from those democratic principles, which have found their expression in the development of popular, representative government.

The articles are worth reading, both for the clearness of expression with which past conditions are delineated, and for the clear statement of the questions which it will be necessary for us to decide, when the war is over, should we be the victors.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE GRADUATE SOCIETY

The Glasgow Herald praises the action of McGill's Alumni.

On December 3rd, 1914, there appeared in "The Glasgow Herald" an editorial which is of particular interest to Canadians, especially to McGill University. It pointed out the importance of placing the causes of the war before neutral nations in a fair and unbiased manner. Not in neutral nations alone is this true, but in all the British Dominions the truth concerning the war should be known.

By McGill men the following extract will be thoroughly appreciated:

"In these circumstances we welcome the movement for spreading the facts about the British case, which has been inaugurated by The Graduates' Society of McGill University. Every university and graduate in Canada will receive a statement explaining clearly and briefly the causes and problems of the war. Other statements will be circulated from time to time as the situation develops, and meanwhile McGill is raising a battalion entirely officered and manned by its own students. Having regard to the large number of graduates and students of our own universities who have already enlisted, perhaps it is too late now to think of attempting anything upon similar lines at home. Nevertheless the Canadian University is to be congratulated, and we wish its battalion the best of good fortune."

The Graduates' Society has done more to create a correct public opinion than most undergraduates of McGill realize. Through the efforts and diplomacy of Principal Peterson, McGill University enjoys a splendid reputation in England. The war broke out, and The Graduates' Society have been untiring in their efforts to promote the true cause for the British Empire; not only have they grasped the pen in her defence, but they have also seized the sword. It is to them that we owe the existence of the McGill Battalion. Many of their members are going with The General Hospital which is being entirely equipped by McGill. A large number are already at the front and many more have enlisted. What is even more important is the giving of their services towards making men efficient in all kinds of military knowledge.

THE BELGIAN VICTIMS OF THE WAR

An appeal for aid for a destitute people.

That the Prussians glutted with victory are not today holding Paris and the greater part of France, and conducting Zeppelin raids from Calais upon London and southern England, is due wholly to little Belgium and her desperately brave arrest of the Prussian onslaught. It is not merely, therefore, our duty, it should be the spontaneous evidence of our appreciation of her glorious stand, that now in her hour of need we should each and all come to her help.

The greater part of her people are now fled from their homes. Those who have remained are without work and faced with starvation. Of the millions who have fled to Holland and to England, ninety per cent. are destitute. The Old Country has received many of these, and distributed them over the length and breadth of the land, where they are clothed and housed. The neighboring Holland, a neutral country, has naturally received the greater number, but with the greatest good-will finds it impossible to adequately clothe, feed and support them. Great Britain has willingly accepted her share of the burden, and does not ask our help. But we, in Canada, can aid the Belgian destitute in Belgium and Holland.

We, therefore, ask our graduates to send what they can to support the victims of the war in Belgium. More especially we beg them to forward parcels of old, but serviceable clothing for men, women, and children—clothing of all sorts, save ball-dresses and dancing-pumps. Any such contributions are received by the Express Companies and forwarded free of charge to the offices of the Central Executive, Montreal. Thence they are forwarded to Rotterdam and distributed to the destitute in Holland and Belgium.

Directions:—(1) Wrap the parcels in strong waterproof paper, so as to withstand the ocean journey. Use strong string. (2) Address legibly to: M.H. Prud'homme, Belgian Relief Committee, Room 70, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal. (3) Obtain from the Express Company two bills of lading. On these state in duplicate the contents of each parcel. Post one to M. H. Prud'homme at the above address, the other to the Secretary, McGill Graduates' Society, Montreal. (4) Parcels in Montreal will be called for upon telephoning to Main 7196, and asking that they be collected.

THE WAR OF JUSTICE

Victory is bound to come to the cause of Justice. Self-glorification will be the downfall of Germany.

I take it as fairly clear at this point of the campaign that whatever the wavering fortunes of trench-fighting may bring the ultimate outcome of the campaign will be a defeat for the German arms. No one, I believe, who is not blind to the necessities of civilization can regret such a defeat. A state, which is identified with its army and makes havoc of the securities for peace we have in four long centuries painfully elaborated, is a plague spot in Europe. There is a diseased vein in its system and good health demands its incision. From that effort we can spare no hand.

But just as Germany before the war was intoxicated with the thought of the victory that was to be, so let us not be blinded by the victory that will be ours. We entered this war as the defender of International Law. It is not ours, it cannot be ours, to seek any other end but its vindication. Germany must be made to suffer for the treatment of Belgium but anything like the national humiliation of Germany it is not our duty to attempt. Burke said long ago that you cannot draw up an indictment against a people; of junkerism, of that patriotism which finds its root in Essen, we may indeed make an end. We are entitled to free Europe from the menace they symbolize. But if we seek anything further the result of this struggle will simply be to replace the French revanche by the idea of a German revanche. We shall prepare a later struggle perhaps more terrible even than this. We have not the right thus to mortgage the interests of prosperity.

When this issue is decided at the bar of history no one can doubt that Germany will stand condemned. She has followed for an age, not truth but self-glorification. Her historians, like Treitschke and Droysen, have made truth the slave of theory, it has become subjective and harnessed to desire. Her theologians as Eucken and Harnack seem to have lost the sense of moral value and bowed down in humble worship before the alter of a dastard fight. Her men of letters as Hauptmann and Fulda, preach the glory of merciless endeavor and luxuriate in a wanton savagery. Surely all this is no more than the sign of fear. Surely it means, in the end, the recognition of wrong since these loud-mouthed asseverations can signify nothing save the crime that comes from terror. Had Germany been in the right she would have had no need to go through Belgium. Victorious or defeated she could have rested secure in the knowledge that she had justice on her side. Her fury is the measure of her sin. Only the nation with a noble cause can afford to fight nobly.

Egoism and fear are the roots of this war. The egoism we shall destroy by defeat. There will be no Zabern once Albert of Belgium drives home along the tree-crested avenues of Brussels. There will be no exaltation of Krupp into a God once the social democrats of Berlin come to count up the the real tale of the dead. The "shining armour" of the Kaiser will be defiled beyond cleansing. What then of the fear? Surely it is best to exorcise that by generosity. Not otherwise can we arouse Germany to a real sense of what she has done. More a thousand times than the sight of Belgium will that eat into her soul. It is an unnatural alliance which puts socialist and imperialist in the same army. I know these German socialists, and I am confident that once we can convince them of our sincerity there will be throughout the length and breadth of their land a return to that spirit which made Kant sound that most wonderful of clarion-calls to peace.

It is easy to talk of hate and revenge; also it is so little worth while. We are seeking in this war the conditions of a stable settlement. We shall not secure it by humiliation. I can envision no more splendid page in the history of the British people than one which should tell of how we battled for right and asked nothing in return for our enterprise, how we routed the foe and asked from him nothing save what compensation he could give for the wrong he had done. It would be a magnificient exploit that; let it be ours to assist in its making.

Harold J. Laski

THE DOLLAR VOTE

Some of the replies to the Graduate Society's letter asking for $1.00 from each of its members for the CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND.

J. M. Whitelaw, Toronto, Ont.
"I thank you for affording us this opportunity; it is much appreciated and must do much good outside of the amount contributed."

J. D. Anderson, Newport, Vermont.
"I am an old man, within a few days of seventy—I expect also to contribute to the Fund in several other ways, for no one can be deaf to the call of his country."

Robert A. Klock, Moncton, N.B.
"Our common cause, "King and Empire"."

P. N. Evans, Lafayette, Ind.
"Should be glad to increase the amount if desired Twenty-three years away from Canada makes no diffreence today."

McGILL IS GRATEFUL FOR COLONEL STARKE'S DEVOTION TO REGIMENT

The Editor, "McGill Daily."
Dear Mr. Editor,

When you are reviewing, in the forthcoming special number of the "McGill Daily," the whole field of our university activities at the present time, especially those which have to do with military affairs, I hope you will not forget to mention the special obligation which we are under to Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, Officer Commanding McGill Contingent C.O.T.C., who came forward at such a critical time to take command of the McGill Regiment. Those of us who know what it is to be at the head of a large business, engrossed from day to day in the details of responsible administration which cannot be committed to others, are best able to appreciate the great sacrifice made, from a purely patriotic motive, by Col. Starke when he accepted the invitation of the University to take over this command. He must have known that it would involve a great inroad, not only on his leisure time, but also on the time devoted to his large business interests. Col. Starke has been by no means content to discharge the duties of his command in the spirit of one who sought merely to figure as a superfluous ornament. We all know that he has taken his full share of the burden of active work, marching out with the men, taking part in all their exercises and giving them the benefit, from time to time of his wise counsel, wide experience and stimulating addresses. It is sometimes made a reflection on the business men of Montreal that they spare so little time away from their business in the interests of public service. By his generous sacrifice and his unselfish endeavor to help McGill this winter, Col. Starke has put himself beyond the possibility of any such criticism, and has shown a bright example of public spirit and helpful co-operation. McGill offers Col. Starke her best thanks.

Yours faithfully,
W. PETERSON, Principal.

WOMEN ARE PROVIDING MOTOR AMBULANCES FOR McGILL GENERAL HOSPITAL

McGill University offered to supply a General Hospital for service, in France, on the lines of communication.

The offer was accepted and the hospital will leave Canada about the middle of April. Those serving with it will consist of thirty-six doctors, sixty-two nurses and of almost one hundred students; the physicians and surgeons are all members of McGill's Faculty of Medicine, the nurses are graduates of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Royal Victoria Hospital, the students are all undergraduates in the University.

The regulation equipment which is usually supplied to such hospitals will be furnished by the Canadian government. There is, however, one respect in which that equipment can be improved upon. Ordinarily, facilities for the carrying of patients to and from a general hospital are supplied by the Army Service Corps; sometimes, the means for transportation so provided are not so complete as might be desired. A complete equipment of motor ambulances would be a great convenience to the hospital and an inestimable advantage to the patients who would be carried in them.

Already women have given two motor ambulances to the hospital. One was given by residents of Quebec, the other by Mrs. W. R. Miller, of Montreal. Still more ambulances could be usefully employed. It is certain that many other women in Montreal, and elsewhere, will sympathise with the hospital and its object, and will welcome an opportunity of contributing towards the expense of providing the additional motor ambulances which are needed.

Lady Allan has consented to act as Treasurer of a fund which is being formed for that purpose. Subscriptions, up to any amount, may be sent to her; address, Lady Allan, Ravenscrag, Montreal. The subscription list will be closed at the end of March.

McGILL GRADUATES AND THEIR ORGANIZATION

The story of the Graduates' Society of McGill University, which appears elsewhere in this issue, shows clearly the advantages, both to their University and to themselves, which McGill graduates may obtain through organization.

In addition to the parent Society, which has its Headquarters in Montreal, there are active bodies of McGill graduates for the following places: New York, Ottawa Valley, Chicago, Trent Valley, Honan (China), Manitoba, British Columbia, and the District of Bedford; the women graduates are organized in an Alumnae Association of McGill University.

There should be more such bodies. They should be formed wherever two or three McGill graduates can gather together to discuss those matters which must always be of interest to thoughtful and well-informed men and women.

John L. Todd

THE WAR OF WORDS

(*Continued from page 4.*)

French and English finance had been caught napping, while simultaneously evidence is adduced that the Allies brought on the war, I confess that I cannot make the two positions harmonize. Similarly, it may be my denseness, but I cannot harmonize von Bethmann Hollweg's admission in the Reichsrath that Germany has committed the crime of invading neutral Belgium, with the present attitude of Dr. Dernburg, Ex-Colonial Secretary, that it was England, and Belgium itself, that committed the breach of Belgian neutrality. I find, for example, peculiar difficulty in following Dernburg's argument in proof of the latter contention. "The Imperial Chancellor has declared," says he, "that if Germany did not march through Belgium her enemies would. This proof as now being produced, is of the strongest character, so the Chancellor was right in appealing to the law of necessity, although he had to regret that it involved international law."

And what is the proof now produced? Merely this, that as early as 1906 (the year of the first Morocco crisis) the Chief of the General Staff at Brussels had a series of conversations with Colonel Barnardiston, Military Attaché of the British Legation, as to the steps to be taken by England, acting in concert with Belgium and France *in case that, and after that, Germany violated Belgian neutrality.* The text of the agreement and the source from which it is taken are as follows:

"L'entrée des Anglais en Belgique ne se ferait qu'après la violation de notre neutralité par l'Allemagne." (Report of these conversations by General Ducarme, Chief of the Belgian General Staff to the Belgian Minister of War, found by the Germans among the papers of the Belgian General Staff at Brussels). In the later documents of 1912 the same proviso is obviously implied.

According to Dernburg (The 'Fatherland,' Dec. 30th, 1914), a neutral country has no right to make preparations with guarantors of her neutrality against the event of her neutrality being infringed! "The guilt," says he, "of the Belgian Government in this matter, consists, in the first place, in making and concerting plans with the English and French governments as to what steps to take in case of war," and in the second place, that she did not "try to insure her independence *in the same way* by approaching Germany and making a similar contract with her" —according, I take it, to the well established rule that two blacks make a white.

As I say, I find myself unable to follow the argument. I wonder how it strikes the dwellers in the States, especially when they know that Germany had established strategical lines of railway through the sparsely populated country leading to, and ending at, the Belgian frontier, and here had created huge sidings and terminal facilities in the open plain. Was Belgium mistaken in thinking that these were for the rapid detraining of German troops and munitions, and did Germany, per contra, most thoughtfully provide them to aid Belgium and possibly other troops to take car "à Berlin?" France had made no such elaborate preparations.

If we may judge from the New York Herald's cartoon, the Statesians have the same difficulty in following Dernburg's argument as have I. You remember it? A powerful burglar turns the flashlight of his lantern upon the bed on which lies the bloody body of his victim and, turning up the pillow discloses a pistol lying underneath. The cartoon bears the subscription "Another Verdict by Coroner Dernburg: — Under the pillow of the victim was found a weapon to be used for defence, thus absolving the burglar from all blame."

Thus, on the whole, I am rather inclined to imagine that Dernburg is once again weakening his cause and weakening it somewhat badly. But I may be mistaken! For years before this war, at a time when I believe I could think clearly, I was accustomed to lay down that the very structure of the German sentence is calculated to prevent precise thought: to produce nebulous philosophers and not acute logicians. Now I am coming to the conclusion that the war cloud philosophy of von Treitschke and von Bernhardi is so utterly opposed to the principles that actuate a free country, principles inspired with the air of this northern continent, that those nourished upon that philosophy cannot write or talk upon matters connected with this war without inevitably encountering opposition and harming their cause. Thus even with neutral America it seems to me that both Great Britain and Germany will do well to keep quiet, and let deeds tell rather than words, the former secure in the knowledge that her acts are those which the United States would perform, were she placed in a similar position, the latter recognizing that every time her representatives open their mouths they put their feet into them.

J. G. Adami.

McGILL'S BATTALION

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Canada. In the near future, let us trust that men who have qualified from the McGill Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps will be sought for by the Militia regiments, and that every Officer coming from the McGill Regiment will be a credit to the Corps in which he received his training.

When the Regiment was organized it was decided that its members should consist of two classes. The first, forming ninety per cent. of the Regiment's strength, are University men; the second class, which consists of friends and relations of those in the first class, comprise the remaining ten per cent. of the Regiment's numbers. Those who seek admission to the Regiment under the second class are admitted only after their application has been approved of by a committee consisting of the Adjutant and of two officers appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

Although, when permission for the formation of the McGill Regiment was given, the Government asked us to train every possible man, it was intimated that, at present, it was impossible for the Canadian Government to defray the cost of the equipment and training of any men save those who were actually on their way to the front. It, therefore, became necessary for those forming the McGill Regiment to provide for their own equipment and training. It was estimated that the cost of doing so would amount to between forty and fifty dollars, for each man. Since there are many graduates and friends of the University who would gladly contribute towards the expense of a University Regiment, it was decided to raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of equiping and providing accommodation and material for the training of the nearly eleven hundred men who are enrolled in the University's Regiment. Well over half of this amount has already been subscribed by graduates and friends of the University, and subscriptions are still coming in.

Today, after four months of conscientious and hard work, the McGill Contingent of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps has been recruited up to the strength of a complete militia unit of over one thousand well-trained officers, non-commissioned officers and men. The great bulk of the training has been carried on under officers and non-commissioned officers who only recently have taken up militia work. They have received but little assistance from the drill instructors, usually provided by the Department of Militia and Defence, since the time of these men has been so fully taken up with the instruction of the Over-Seas contingent. McGill is justly proud of what has been accomplished in so short a time; for it must be remembered that a militia unit, such as exists at present at the University, under ordinary conditions, requires from two to three years for its organization.

I must compliment the regiment on the practical work which has been carried on during the Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon parades. The training has, as nearly as possible, been identical with the actual work which would be required of soldiers in the field; the long marches and the tactical problems detailed to the different company commanders to work out on their own account —things such as these all go to make a regiment efficient in the purpose for which it is organized. Much has been accomplished, but much hard work lies ahead of us during the winter. We must get musketry and bayonet instruction. Each man in the regiment must know how to shoot and to shoot accurately. This, with a knowledge of the proper use of the bayonet, are essential parts of the training of an infantry-man. When there is sufficient snow it is the intention to take up the building of trenches. The Department of Militia has been able to issue a sufficient number of snowshoes and moccasins to enable all ranks of the battalion to be equipped with them: their use will make it possible to increase the extent of our winter's work materially.

During the last few months the Regiment has suffered very serious loss in the deaths of our Honorary Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Jeffrey H. Burland, and of Lieutenant John Abbott. Lieutenant-Colonel Burland was buried with full military honors and the McGill Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps supplied the firing party. The Regiment expressed their honor to Lieutenant Abbott by a military funeral; there have seldom been more general expressions of sorrow and regret than there were at the loss in him of a true comrade.

At the beginning of a new year I take this opportunity of wishing you all a very happy and prosperous year. It is my good fortune to be one of you, so far as the Regiment is concerned, and I assure you that I appreciate the honor conferred upon me. I could do little for the advancement of the Regiment were it not for the loyal support which I am receiving from all ranks. So long as zest for work and *esprit de corps* exist in the Regiment, as they do today, there is no fear that we will not hold the position in the Canadian militia that a Regiment representing McGill should hold. Although we are not yet fully equipped with uniforms and arms, the showing made on parades, when we were reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, by Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, and by Major General the Honorable Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, has been quite satisfactory.

I cannot close without taking this opportunity of thanking the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the battalion for their hearty and enthusiastic support in all matters connected with the training of the regiment.

Robert Stark

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding
McGill Contingent Officers'
Training Corps.

January 1st, 1915.

A REVIEW OF J. A. CRAMB'S "GERMANY AND ENGLAND"

(*Continued from page 12.*)

by a feeling not ignoble in rating the adversary as highly as the facts would allow. Lord Roberts revealed his own fine nature in the same way.

At the moment the war broke out this book was seen to contain two passages which the English world found it very convenient to have in compendious form. The first was a candid statement of the German view regarding English decadence; accompanied, as a corollary, by a modest confession of German superiority at all points. The other was an account of Heinrich von Treitschke.

The Germans are nothing if not industrious and when engaged on a labour of love their results often beget amazement. Hence one is left breathless at the list of items in their brief against England as it is summarized by Professor Cramb. One cannot be a Prussian historian without believing that England is the great robber-state of the ages, now holding one-fifth of the world as a result of fraud rather than valour. Where the historian leaves off the journalist comes in to illustrate the abject decadence of this braggart with the sword of lath and to detail the catalogue of shame:—the ruin of India, the spiritual and intellectual poverty of the national church, the ignorance of the universities, the scandal of a mercenary soldiery, the screaming farce of the suffragettes whom a supine government cannot keep in order. Alexander when he invaded Persia, "did but dare brave an empty show." It only needs another Alexander, preferably domiciled at Potsdam, to make a like discovery regarding England.

But this is only the reverse of the meal. The shining obverse discloses a composite hero made up of Siegfried, Charlemagne, Barbarossa and Bismarck, who has come straight from Valhalla to Berlin without passing through Judaea. The obvious illustrations follow.

As for the chapter on Treitschke, it may be said that Professor Cramb rendered a real service to his countrymen by giving them some definite information about this celebrated author—particularly by illuminating the darkness of those who write leading articles for the daily press. He loves the erect, the manly foe, and in this category he would include even Count Bieberstein. In Treitschke he finds one who defines modern Germany for herself; scornful of what the world may think, standing steadfast on the rock. *Selbst is der Mann.*

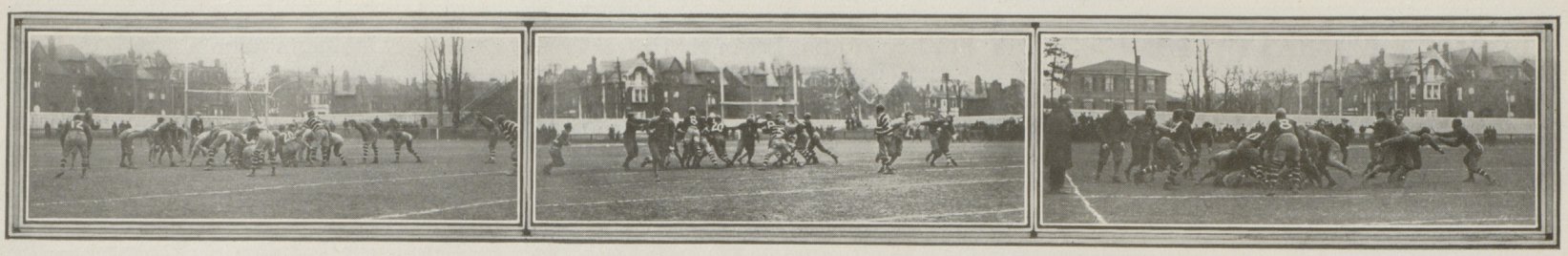
The italianate Englishman of the sixteenth century has left an unhallowed memory, and it must not be inferred that Professor Cramb was a tedescate Englishman. As has been said already, he was a good patriot; and this can be seen by glancing at the passage in which he describes the priceless possession which the English have at stake in the irrepressible conflict.

"If I were asked how one could describe in a sentence the general aim of British Imperialism during the last two centuries and a half, I should answer: To give all men within its bounds an English mind; to give all who come within its sway the power to look at the things of man's life, at the past, at the future, from the standpoint of an Englishman; to diffuse within its bounds that high tolerance in religion which has marked this empire from its foundation; that reverence yet boldness before the mysteriousness of life and death characteristic of our great poets and our great thinkers; that love of free institutions, that pursuit of an ever-higher justice and a larger freedom which, rightly or wrongly, we associate with the temper and character of our race whenever it is dominant and secure."

This is well said, though Burke, a hundred and forty years ago, said it even better. In it resides the motive of the book. Professor Cramb was too temperamental to have become a great historian, but he was an eloquent essayist; and if he does not reprimand the Germans for thinking of themselves more highly than they ought to think, it is because he has chosen as his appointed task to give his countrymen the solemn warning,

"Be sober and keep vigil,
The Judge is at the gate."

Charles W. Colby



Toronto vs. McGill.

The 1914 Football Season

There was a close race for the Intercollegiate Rugby Championship in the season, just past. The result was ever in doubt until the last couple of minutes of the final game. 'Varsity were successful in regaining the honors which they had lost to McGill three years ago. There were only three teams in the Intercollegiate League this season. R. M. C. dropped out of football this fall on account of the war. Practically all the cadets in the two senior years have enlisted for foreign service and consequently it would have been impossible for the Military College to turn out a football team which would make a creditable showing. In the fall of 1913 when the cadets had a team in the league they showed up very well and their presence was much missed this fall. The war also affected other teams in the league to a certain extent.

At the commencement of the season everything looked remarkably bright for McGill, most of the regulars from the previous year having returned to the University. It appeared as if there would be a great fight for places on the team. Shaughnessy who was with McGill for the third season had no lack of material with which to work. The other teams in the league were both apparently going to be up to their usual strength. McGill supporters were jubilant for it appeared certain that the Red and White would be stronger than for some years. The McGill Football squad started practising about the middle of September and by the time of the first league game the team was going splendidly.

An exhibition match was played on October 3rd against M. A. A. A. who were being coached by Sinc McEvenue, this game ended in a tie, the score standing 6-6 when time was up.

The Intercollegiate season proper opened in Montreal on October 10th with 'Varsity as McGill's opponent. Great excitement prevailed throughout the University as McGill's chances for a victory appeared splendid. 'Varsity, however, were expected to put up a most strenuous fight as it was known that they hoped to revenge the defeat which the Red and White had administered to them on their home lot in the Queen City at the close of the preceding season. A large crowd was on hand to witness the opening encounter of the year and everything boded well for a successful season for the McGill Rugby Club. The game resulted in an overwhelming victory for McGill by the score of 25-1. Right from the commencement of the play the Red and White undertook to rush matters and soon had acquired a comfortable lead. The game was replete with spectacular runs by the McGill backs and wonderful line plunging by the wings. Men on the 'Varsity team who had been considered very dangerous in the previous season seemed to be completely boxed up by the McGill line. Up to the time of this game Shag's chief worry was that he was without a punter of any marked ability. However, George Laing's kicking in the contest was not only very consistent, but at times verged on the spectacular, he having ten or fifteen yards on MacKenzie in almost every exchange of punts. As a result of their decisive defeat by McGill 'Varsity were not conceded to possess any too good a chance of winning out in the Intercollegiate. Their team was heavy but lacked speed and tackling ability, also the Blue and White backs appeared none too steady. The McGill team on the other hand, had played splendid football and the three or four new men on the team showed up very well.

On Thanksgiving Day, the Monday after the 'Varsity game, McGill played an exhibition match against the St. Patrick's of Ottawa, a newly organized team which was captained by Jack Williams, and which was playing in the O. R. F. U. The game was very close but was eventually won by McGill by the score of 7-6. The team was in none too good physical condition as a great many of the players were suffering from injuries received in the 'Varsity game; and also the Red and White were without the services of George Laing. A good crowd turned out to see the Intercollegiate Champions perform and were rewarded by being able to witness a most keenly contested and exciting match.

The following Saturday, October 17th, was one on which the McGill team remained idle. Queen's played 'Varsity in Toronto on this date. The Tricolor gave the Queen City University team a hard fight, the score at one time in the fourth quarter standing 'Varsity 16, Queen's 14. However, the Blue and White were successful in stopping the Presbyterians at that point and later added five more points to their own score, the game ending when the tally was 'Varsity 21, Queen's 14.

McGill were having their own troubles in the meantime, though they were not playing games. The team had lined up for the 'Varsity match as follows:

Flying Wing, Quilty; Halves, Paisley (Capt.), Laing, Jeffrey; Quarter, Montgomery; Scrimmage, Trapp, McCall, Reid; Wings, Brown, Hughes, Lemay, Waterous, Rodden and Kennedy.

During the two weeks between the 'Varsity game in Montreal and the Queen's game in Kingston, Trapp and Waterous were made ineligible for football by being pulled in examinations. Hughes and Rodden found that their courses were not suitable and Lemay's family forbade his playing football. The withdrawal of these men from the football squad left a big gap for Shaughnessy to fill. Fortunately Otto DeMuth got into football togs again and his presence in the scrimmage did much to strengthen the centre of the line. The game with the Presbyterians in Kingston was looked forward to with much apprehension by Shag and Captain Paisley, as they were forced to depend on some new and inexperienced men. The match with Queen's in Kingston is always a hard one, for McGill to get away with. And this season it was a nip and tuck affair right from the start. At half time the score stood one to nothing in favor of the Red and White. When the fourth quarter was under way the Presbyterians were leading 8-7; but McGill who now had the wind behind them rallied and won out by a doubled score, 16-8. It was in this game that the feature play of the season was staged. George Laing caught the kick-off after half time, when he was standing behind his own goal posts, and by brilliant and wonderful speed eluded the whole Queen's team carrying the ball over their line for a touch down. This feat was accomplished in

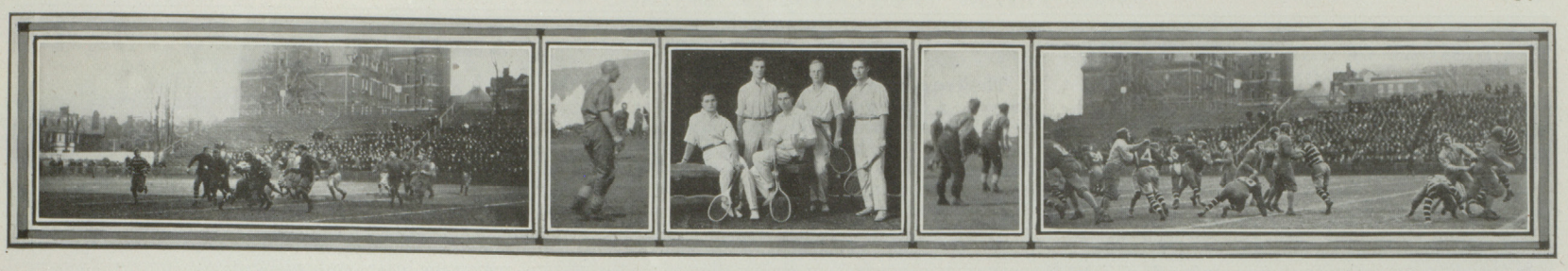
TO THE McGILL FOOTBALL FANS

At the commencement of the season of 1914 I was entirely satisfied that McGill would land the Intercollegiate Rugby Championship for the third year in succession. But as the weeks passed I became handicapped on account of the loss of some of our best men and the weather conditions became such, that hard out-door work was impossible; and I grew rather anxious over McGill's chances and the final test at the Varsity Stadium on the 21st of November. Toronto secured the decision after one of the hardest fought, but cleanest played, games that I have ever seen in Canada. The loss of the Championship which, at first, was a hard blow to us, will I feel turn out to be to the advantage of football at McGill. Varsity when they had the Championship for several years finally went to pieces, after they began to consider themselves invincible. We had the honour of being on top just long enough as I found it very hard last year to prevent the boys from becoming over-confident, and also found that several good men in school would not turn out because they thought that the team could win without their services. Now that was very much the wrong way to look at it, as it put the burden upon a few of the boys to carry for the whole University. Next fall however, we will have to go right after that Championship. We have Montgomery, an excellent Captain and a leader in every way. He will co-operate with me to the utmost to place McGill on top of the Football ladder when the season is finished in 1915. The war may upset our calculations, but unless it interferes very greatly the 1915 season should be a banner one for McGill.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK SHAUGHNESSY.
Coach.

Montgomery passing the ball out to George Laing for a nice little gain in the Toronto-McGill game.



In Toronto

Champions.

In the Playoff.

just 21 seconds from the commencement of the second half. Some idea of the speed shown by McGill's star centre half may be guessed when it is taken into consideration that the ball took several seconds to reach him and that he altogether ran about 130 yards. The wind was a factor in this game; but the teams split about even on the advantage to be derived from having it at their backs. Hazlett was more effective than Laing when he had it against him. While Laing made better use of it, than Hazlett did, when he had it behind him.

After the hard game which McGill had with the Presbyterians in the Limestone City there was quite a lot of conjecture about the probability of 'Varsity suffering a defeat when they played Queen's in Kingston. However, the Tricolor failed to turn the trick and went down before Gage and his men to the tune of 23-17. Superior condition was the main reason for 'Varsity's victory as Queen's had the lead until half time. It was evident from the result of this match that 'Varsity had managed to strengthen up wonderfully since the opening game in Montreal; consequently the McGill team and its supporters felt none too confident when they set out for Toronto at the end of the next week to tackle the Blue and White at the 'Varsity Stadium. McGill's chances looked none too bright especially when it was remembered that the team had undergone some drastic changes.

About two hundred supporters accompanied the team to Toronto on November 7th, the day was was perfect for football there being very little wind and nothing to mar the proceedings. The game was thrilling and hard fought. McGill tallied first and at the end of the first quarter the score stood 7-0 in favor of the Red and White. The superior weight of the Blue and White commenced to make itself felt about this time and at half time the score board read 7-3 in favor of McGill. The visitors were still ahead at the end of the third quarter, though they had been on the defensive during the last two periods. When the last quarter started the score stood 7-4, but a touch which 'Varsity secured just after the teams changed round put the Blue and White in the lead and they won the game 11-7. McGill were unfortunate in having this touch registered against them as it was afterwards discovered that 'Varsity should have been given a free kick on McGill's three yard line instead of a scrimmage. The scrimmage gave them the chance they needed in order to buck over which they promptly took advantage of. The result of this match made it necessary for McGill to defeat Queens in Montreal on the following Saturday, November 14th, in order to remain in the running for the championship. Heavy snow-falls with intermittent spells of thawing and freezing weather, left the field in a very bad condition for the game against the Tricolor. The gridiron was covered with a sheet of hard snow or ice to the depth of two inches in some spots.

McGill were fortunate in the match against Queens for besides gaining an easy victory by the score of 31-8, none of Shaughnessy's men sustained any serious injuries such as would keep them out of the play-off. George Laing and Quilty put up wonderful exhibitions of football in this game and repeatedly brought the crowd to its feet.

On the evening after the Queen's match Charlie Gage and "Pep" Paisley, the captains of 'Varsity and McGill respectively, staged a little party at which the place for the deciding game was settled. A coin was tossed to decide whether the match should be held on the 'Varsity Stadium or the McGill Campus. Toronto had all the luck and the match went to the 'Varsity Stadium. The team which lost the toss was to have the choice of referee. McGill chose McEvenue to handle the whistle. Dr. Hendrie was the man 'Varsity selected for umpire. Excitement became intense as the day for the game approached. McGill were most unfortunate in having such cold weather in Montreal as to make it impossible for the team to have any hard workouts in the week before the big match. 'Varsity according to the reports received in Montreal were going at top speed. When the McGill supporters arrived in Toronto they were pretty confident that their team would obtain the decision without any difficulty. The day was fairly cold and the ground was not too hard. There was a very light breeze blowing diagonally across the field. About ten thousand people crowded the stands to witness the contest. The coaches had left no stone unturned in their efforts to get their teams to their best possible strength. Shaughnessy had switched his men around in their positions in an attempt to have each man in the spot where he would be most effective. The teams lined up for the game as follows:

'Varsity

Flying Wing, Gage (Capt.); Right Half, Carr; Centre Half, Lindsay; Left Half, Sheehy; Quarter, Stratton; Right Scrimmage, Nicholson; Centre Scrimmage, Gardner; Left Scrimmage, Hoerner; Right Inside Wing, Bryans; Left Inside Wing, McMullen; Right Middle, Cassells; Left Middle, Hughes; Right Outside, Sinclair; Left Outside, Adelard.

McGill

Flying Wing, Quilty; Right Half, Woollatt; Centre Half, G. Laing; Left Half, Jeffrey; Quarter, Montgomery; Right Scrimmage, Brown; Centre Scrimmage, McCall; Left Scrimmage, Greenwood; Right Inside Wing, Reid; Left Inside Wing, Ross; Right Middle, Williamson; Left Middle, DeMuth; Right Outside, Seath; Left Outside, R. Laing.

Substitutions for McGill:—Woollatt replaces Jeffrey, Paisley replaces Woollatt, Jeffrey replaces Montgomery, Seath replaces Paisley, Todd replaces Seath.

Substitution for 'Varsity:—McKenzie replaces Lindsay.

Right from the kick-off McGill started scoring, Quilty by wonderful football soon dashing over the 'Varsity line for a try. 'Varsity and McGill both got rouges before the quarter was over and the score stood 6-1 at the end of the first fifteen minutes of play. The half time score was 7-2 in favor of McGill. In the third quarter McGill was on the defensive most of the time, the score at the end of this period being 9-7 in favor of the Red and White. 'Varsity secured a touch towards the end of the game when but five minutes of playing time remained. This made the score 12-9 in favor of Toronto. McGill secured possession on the Blue and White's twenty yard line and by wonderful bucking got over for a try, making the score McGill 14, Toronto 12. Two and a half minutes remained before the final whistle would blow. Victory seemed certain. 'Varsity secured possession on the Red and White's forty yard line. "Laddie" Cassels went around the left end for thirty-five yards, and on the next down Cassells again carried the ball and was shoved over for a touch making the score 17-14. There was only a minute of playing time left and the game was over before McGill could accomplish anything. Superior weight was the great factor in 'Varsity's favor. They hammered McGill's line and smashed through with tremendous force which their lighter opponents could not withstand for sixty minutes. The 'Varsity wings averaged seventeen pounds to a man heavier than the McGill wing line. The majority of football fans were willing to admit after the game that in ability the two teams were almost perfectly matched with McGill, who had George Laing and Quilty, having the edge on 'Varsity. However the Blue and White secured many fortunate breaks in a game which was full of them. The officials gave perfect satisfaction, handling a difficult game in a way that left no room for criticism.

'Varsity played off for the championship of the Dominion with Argonauts who had won out in the Interprovincial and were beaten 14-2. McGill had refused to play off for this honour when she had the Intercollegiate Championship, but previously to that 'Varsity had held the Dominion Championship, and the Grey Cup that goes with it for three successive seasons and also once before that again, in 1905, they landed the honor.

Frank Shaughnessy has been again secured to coach the team for next fall. In three seasons in which he has been with McGill, Shag has twice managed to turn out a Championship aggregation and only failed to repeat again this year on account of the hardest possible luck. However, Shag will be right on 'Varsity's trail next fall and when the time for the first game arrives the big coach will somehow or other manage to produce a football machine that will bear the marks of a Championship fourteen. Cozy Dolan will also once more be a member of the squad as this year's popular trainer has agreed to terms and will preside in the locker room next fall.

Montgomery has been elected captain and no better a choice could possibly have been made. Monty has a much deserved popularity in all circles in the college. His football ability is high class and if this had been a season in which it had been possible to pick all star teams there is no doubt that Montgomery would have been selected by many fans to fill the position of quarter back.

It will be a great thing for football at the University if the new Campus is ready for next fall, but it is impossible to state as yet whether it will be in a finished enough condition by that time to allow of the team's using it for their games.

The McGill second football team made a very creditable showing in the season which has just closed. They had a most strenuous fight to come off victorious over Queen's II's who were stronger this season than they have been for some time. In the first of the home and home games with the Tricolor Intermediates, the McGill II's secured a lead of four points. This match was played in Montreal on a very wet field. The return game was played in Kingston on October 24th. Queen's II's overcame the four point lead which the Red and White had gained in the first match. But by showing a splendid fighting spirit the McGill II's managed to score enough points in the third and fourth quarters of the game to leave the teams tied on the two matches when time was up. Twenty minutes overtime was played and McGill won out when thirty seconds were left to play.

St. Michaels College, Toronto, won out in the Western section and McGill II's played a home and home series with them. The result was a victory for St. Mikes by a score on the two games of 32-19. Both matches were replete with brilliant football. St. Michaels finally won the Intermediate Championship of Canada.

The McGill Third football team was in the Junior Quebec football Union and won out in their section, being easily victorious in the games which they played against St. Lamberts and Macdonald College. Unfortunately the play off for the Championship of the Union was defaulted by the McGill II's to Westmount, owing to the lateness of the season.

Six of the regulars of this year's senior squad are due to graduate this spring and several others have pronounced their intention of enlisting. No account whatever has been taken in this article of the havoc the war may play with football next fall as there are altogether too many "ifs" and "buts" to be considered if the subject of enlistment is taken up. No doubt, however, if the war does last till next fall, all athletics will be affected by the conditions which will ensue as the result of continued fighting; and it is impossible to predict just what state of affairs might be found at McGill. If Peace is declared before that time McGill will most certainly be strongly represented on the gridiron. With the remnants of this year's team and some good material from the second fourteen plus Shaughnessy and McEvenue, who will no doubt be back again, and with some new material which is bound to turn up, McGill should be right in line for the Intercollegiate Championship in the season of 1915.

M. O'H.

THE TENNIS SEASON

The McGill Tennis Club has closed one of the most successful seasons in its history and the Intercollegiate Cup again rests in the Union. The Club team in the City League played all its games and although unsuccessful in winning the series the practice derived from these games helped in no small degree to bring the Intercollegiate Cup once more to McGill.

About the middle of August the nucleus of the team was back and in practice. Survey camps to a certain extent interfered with practice, but every man trying for a place on the team put in all the work possible. A good turnout of candidates was obtained when a tourney to assist in selecting the team was announced.

Several new faces were included in those entering, Newsam, MacNaughton, Ward and Greene among them. Other competitors were Dempster, Taylor and Cleveland. Cleveland has just passed through a particularly brilliant season in winning two events in a tournament held at Cushing's Island, Maine, while Dempster had practice in a tourney in the West, where with Alfie Evans '08 he succeeded in winning the open doubles. Taylor had not been so fortunate and did not receive any opportunity for practice. Among the new players Ward had spent a good season in the city with Mills, of last year's McGill team; Greene, who was last year captain at R. M. C., had put in plenty of practice, while Newsam, who is now with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, played for the club during the City League series and showed vast improvement over his form of previous years.

By October 6th a provisional team had been chosen and practice commenced. Lists, which were posted for open singles and Freshmen singles, brought out good entries in both events, especially in the latter when eleven men competed. Play in these tourneys was interesting and well contested. Bad weather, however, made it impossible to get the games run off very promptly and as a result of this and the necessity of team practice,

(*Continued on page* 38.)

THE HISTORY OF THE TRACK CLUB FOR SEASON 1915

History repeats itself. In October 1911 the McGill Track Team, after losing the Intercollegiate League Meet for two years in succession won a clear cut victory over Toronto and Queen's. This year, after having lost at Toronto in 1912 and at Kingston in 1913, McGill defeated her old rivals Queen's and more especially Toronto at the M.A.A.A. Grounds on Friday, October 23rd. It was another decisive win, the final score being McGill 63, Toronto 44 and Queen's 10. What made the result all the more brilliant was the fact that it was not generally thought that McGill had a particularly strong team especially after the showing at the beginning of the season. When "Big Mac" whose polite name is J. J. Macdougall, the holder of three college records and regular winner of the Intercollegiate weight events during the last four years graduated in April 1914, the last of the Champion Team of 1911 departed from college, and it was mostly new and young material out of which Coach Tom Graydon and the Executive had to construct their team. How well the men rose to the occasion under the coaching of wise old Tom is shown by the first grade stars, and the background of sterling second men who brought the Intercollegiate trophy back to McGill this fall.

At the Freshmen-Sophomore Meet, Heron, Smelzer, and Fraser showed up extremely well in the sprints. Sutherland also improved a great deal in the weights, while Gerrie was going strong as a "Three Miler." But the real "finds" were Smelzer in the high jump and Farthing, a freshman, in the broad jump and hurdles. Both these men are coming record holders if they continue as they started. The Sophomores proved to be an extremely strong aggregation, a reputation which they upheld by winning easily the class aggregate at the college sports.

It was at the college meet of October 17th that our chances for the 23rd really began to take an optimistic outlook. Smelzer and Heron ran a beautiful race in the 100 yards dash; Heron did even better in the 220, while Smelzer took a high jump in easy fashion. White from Macdonald, a veteran track man, took the half and quarter mile events handily, the latter in exceedingly fast time. Farthing won the broad jump with a good mark, while Sutherland won the individual championship ,taking three first places in the weights. Gerrie, Cushing, Rutherford and Crombie all made good, though not brilliant, marks. And best of all the secondary men were almost as strong as the actual winners. The Official results follow:—

100 yards—Heron, M.; Smelzer, M.
220 yards—Heron, M.; Smelzer, M.
440 yards—Fraser, M.; White, M.
880 yards—White.
1 mile—Clarke, T.; Rutherford, M.; Crombie, M.
3 miles—Clarke, T.; Gerrie, M.
Hurdles—Sanderson, T.; Farthing, M.; Brown, T.
High jump—McMullen, T.; McKeough, T.; Smelzer, M.
Broad jump—McMullen, T.; Cushing, M.
Pole vault—Cushing, M.; Leonard, T.
Shot put—Sutherland, M.
Discus—Sutherland, M.
Relay—Toronto, McGill.

Before closing a few of the outstanding features of the season might be mentioned. A noticeable point was the fact that three members of the team came from the Faculty of Agriculture. In White, Fraser and Skinner, Macdonald College are to be congratulated, and though White graduates this year we expect to hear again from Fraser and Skinner and others of their calibre. Special mention might be made of the way in which President Cushing performed his duties. Much of the credit of a successful year goes to him. Finally the most encouraging point in the whole season's work lies in the fact that twelve of the members of this year's Track Team are Sophomores, and one a Freshman.

Only two men graduate this year, Hovey the Vice-President, and Alberger of the relay team. This augurs well indeed for the future. History may have repeated itself a couple of times in the last six years, but next year we hope to step forcibly on history by repeating our win of this year in Toronto.

Throughout the whole season an unusual amount of that article known as "pep" was apparent through the whole squad. It only needed a reference to Coach Graydon to have the source of this essential quality pointed out in the person of Eric Cushing, the diminitive President of the Club. It seems somewhat unusual that such a potent energy should eminate from such a small body, but such was the case. He worked unceasingly to keep the men at it and he by no means spared himself. The climax of his endeavors was reached at the Intercollegiate meet where he cleared eleven feet in the pole vault, after Leonard of Toronto had repeatedly failed in his attempts. Cushing kept working and improve on each try until he at last turned the trick. This win certainly was the turning point of the meet, and made McGill's victory a decisive one.

THE HARRIER CLUB

The cross-country running Season of 1914, which came to a close with the Intercollegiate event held at Kingston was not as far as McGill was concerned a success. The members of the Club began training immediately on their return to College, and as early as the second week in September the lightly-clad aspirants for the team were trying out their mettle, and going through the early stages of training. At first a fair turnout of numbers greeted the enthusiastic coach, Win Bailey, but when the older members settled to their stride the younger men seemed to become discouraged and several dropped out, while the military work in college occupied the attention of others who were not able to continue their running. This left only a few more men than were actually necessary for the team, but with these, in a short time at his disposal, Coach Bailey worked wonders. He turned out on every run and his advice and tips on the art greatly strengthened and enthused those who stayed through the season.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Bailey's assistance can be obtained for next season as all the harrier men express the belief, that with some of this year's material out and with the assistance of their able coach the Intercollegiate Cup could once more be brought to rest in the McGill Union.

The men selected by the Coach to represent McGill at Kingston were White, Gerrie, McCreary, Autliff and MacDermott. The McGill men all ran splendidly, but Toronto and R. M. C. who came in first and second had the edge on them in condition and were more accustomed to the soft ground over which the course ran. Much was expected from White and Gerrie who had previously shown up well in the Intercollegiate Track events, and all that can be said is that the winners were the better men. The judges in their first decision gave McGill second place, but in checking up found that R. M. C. had beaten them out by a narrow margin. Congratulations to the boys from the Military College.

The sport and enjoyment gained from cross-country running is not in mere victory alone, but rather in the healthy exercise it affords the body. There is, however, a certain sense of pleasure in winning and this pleasure the McGill Harriers confidently look forward to experiencing next fall. With a good turnout and a little more support from the student body they should succeed. *Here's hoping they do.*

THE TENNIS SEASON

(*Continued from page 37.*)

neither event was completed. These will both be played in the Spring before the close of the college session. The finals of the Freshmen singles will be between Ross and Sutherland, while the games in the club singles are Cleveland vs. Ward and Dempster vs. Greene.

On October 19th the team composed of Cleveland (Captain), Greene, Ward, Dempster, Taylor and Skeete, left for Kingston to take part in the Intercollegiate tourney. The first day's play in the tourney brought out many surprises. McGill men won every game in the first round but in the second Rennie, the 'Varsity star, defeated Dempster, in a close game, while Ward lost to Lewis, also of 'Varsity. This latter game was somewhat of a surprise, as it seemed as if Ward would win at several points in the match. In the doubles Greene and Skeete had little difficulty in working their way into the final. There they met Rennie and Lewis of 'Varsity who had earlier defeated Cleveland and Dempster.

The second day's play was much more exciting. Greene won the right to meet Rennie in the final of the singles. The match in the doubles was very close, the first two sets going to the 'Varsity representatives by scores of 7-5 in each set. Seeing that it would be alomost impossible to win this event, the McGill men saved themselves during the third set, Skeete doing the bulk of the work while Greene rested up for his final in the singles.

In this event the surprise of the tourney was shown. It was openly admitted that 'Varsity had a very good chance to score a tie and make a play-off necessary. Rennie's overconfidence of his strenuous game in the doubles unnerved him. Greene took quick advantage of this and won the first set 6-2. The second set was a battle royal in which Greene managed to win 6-4. The third set was short and decisive. The splendid condition of the McGill man told in the long run and Greene won the third set by a score of 6-1. This game decided the series and McGill had won the cup.

The following Saturday, October 26th, McGill played the strong team of the University of Vermont. This was a six event tourney, four singles and two doubles, in which the McGill team again emerged victors 4-2. The singles was a surprise, as Dow of Vermont defeated Cleveland 6-2, 2-6, 6-2 and Taggart defeated Taylor 7-5, 6-4. Skeete and Ward had little difficulty with their opponents. In the doubles Taylor and Dempster after a very close game defeated Roberts and Dow by scores of 7-5, 6-4, while Greene and Skeete won handily from Booth and Taggart 6-1, 6-2.

This brought to a close a most successful season. It is worthy of note that the McGill Tennis Club is earning a good reputation in the States and it is expected that during next season several international games will be played. A note asking for dates in the spring has already been received from Burlington, where a tourney to include several other colleges is expected to be held.

A METHOD OF BECOMING PHYSICALLY EFFICIENT

Physical efficience is an extremely valuable asset and a very necessary thing in times of peace. It is even a greater necessity in these troublesome days when such great problems threaten the life of our nation. A soldier with an impaired body is perhaps worse off than the man without a gun, as not only is he debarred from the actual conflict but he becomes a burden on those around him through necessary care and nursing. Volunteers are not accepted until they have undergone a most rigorous physical examination and unless they are medically and physically fit to undergo the most strenuous work of the soldier on active service. Before the present war is over every available man may be called on to maintain our supremacy, and it is absolutely imperative that every man should be physically fit if such an occasion does arise.

At "Old McGill" there are many ways in which men can prepare themselves for such an emergency. The Regiment with over one thousand men in active training, college athletics, and the University gymnasium classes, all have as one of their aims the developing of the highest standard of physical efficiency.

Ordinarily it is not necessary to argue the merits to be derived from a systematic pursuit of physical exercise. A sound body is an essential thing, to the soldier in long fatiguing marches and in many arduous and trying duties, to the athlete in his endeavor to perfect himself in any one particular branch of sport and to the student business man; for, without a healthy body, a healthy brain is impossible. Particularly the student in the growing years of his life should pay particular attention to the proper development and care of his body. The few precious years of his college career in which he is fitting himself for his life work, demand that he should concentrate and balance his energies to produce the greatest possible results. It is unreasonable to expect the body, the machine, to take care of itself while the mind is being worked overtime to absorb. Too often does it occur that the student concentrates on some particular study to the exclusion of the care and the training of his body, with the result that, at the end of his college life he goes out an educated weakling instead of a well balanced capable man.

The University is realizing more and more that its product should be capable, physically, as well as mentally and morally. To this end, special departments have been instituted to take care of the physical well-being of students.

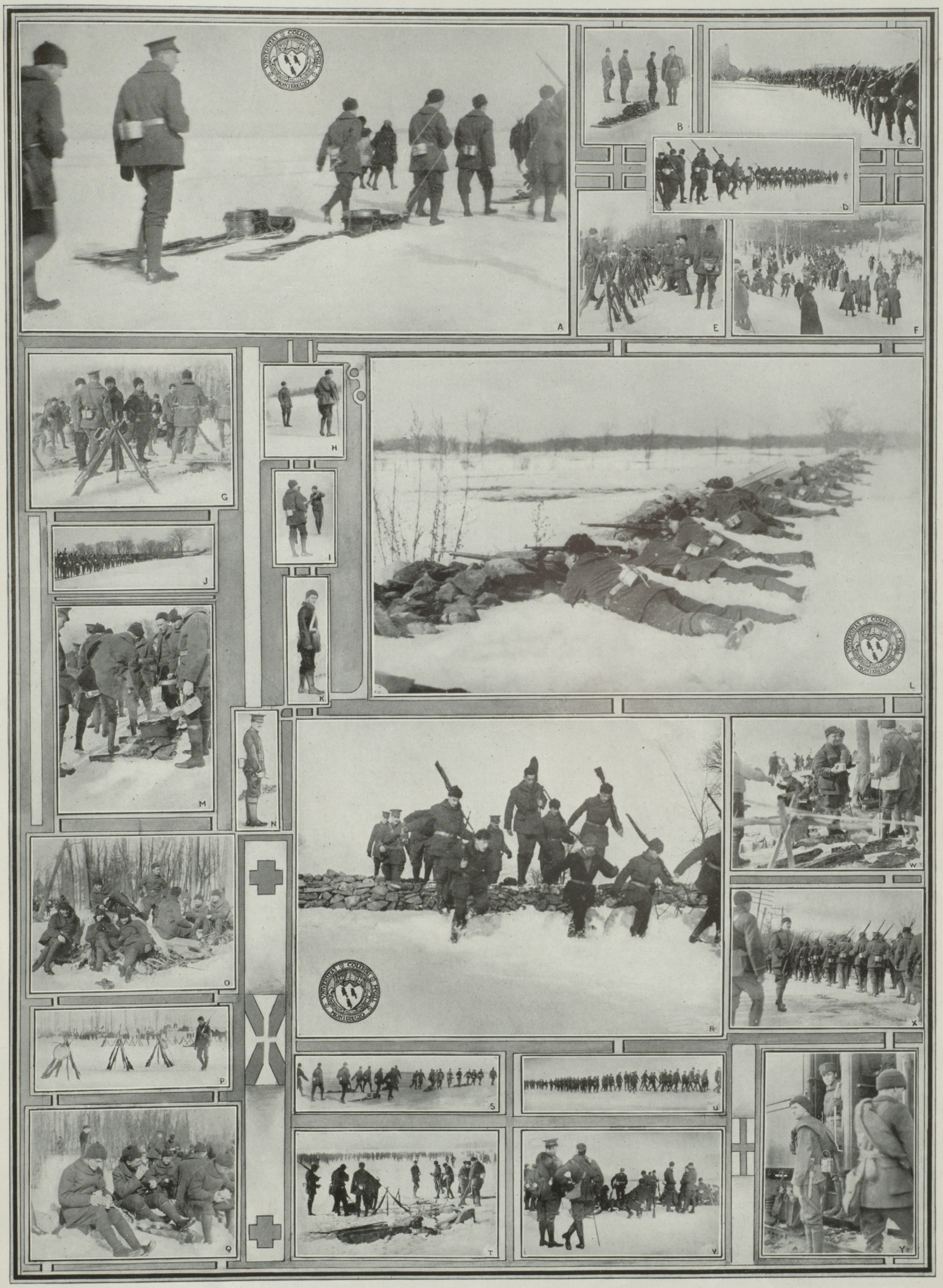
The policy of physical work has evolved from one of specialization and "strong man" feats to a policy whereby an opportunity is given for every student to secure a thorough all round development. Medical examinations protect those with organic disorders and corrective gymnastics, those with weaknesses amenable to treatment, while a hygenic programme of graded and scientific work aims to make efficient, mentally, physically and morally, the general mass of students. It is a policy in which great stress is laid on maintaining or developing in the student a vigorous, healthy and functionating body, without which the student's capacity is decidedly limited, not only now, but during the later years of his life. It is a policy of increasing not the size of a particular limb or muscle, but rather the quick relationships between mind and body and the relations and inter-relations between the physical, mental and moral factors.

The solution of the problem of co-relating the physical and academic work in our educational institutions is (particularly so at McGill) in its infancy. Various standards of proficiency must be established with tests of neuro-muscular training and control and these more closely related to intellectual growth and development. The time is drawing near when the criticisms levelled at our educational institutions for neglecting the education of the body will be no more, as the leaders in education are realizing more and more that the very definite, positive and important relationship that exists between the mind and the body must be considered in the formation of our curricula.

Physical education (not culture) will then be properly co-ordinated with the other forms of University education and given its right place in the preparation of students for the work of the future.

This, in brief, is the aim of the Department of Physical education at McGill and particularly at this time does it realize the tremendous responsibility of every man to seek some course of action which will tend to increase his powers to the point of maximum efficiency.

Arthur S Lamb



THE REGIMENT UNDER ACTIVE SERVICE CONDITIONS THE DAY OF THE FIELD MANŒUVERS AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE AND THE LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE SUPERMEN

(*Continued from page 10.*)

—and here again—'Egypt and South Africa will at once revolt and break away from the empire'—really, General, your ideas of the British Colonies are superbly funny. Mark Twain wasn't a circumstance on you."

"Not at all," said Bernhardi, and his voice reverted to his habitual Prussian severity, "these are not jokes. They are facts. It is only through the folly of the Canadians in not reading my book that they are not more widely known. Even as it is they are exactly the views of your great leader Heinrich Bauratze—"

"Who?" I said.

"Heinrich Bauratze, your great Canadian leader"—

"Leader of what?"

"That I do not know," said Bernhardi. "Our intelligence office has not yet heard what he leads. But as soon as he leads anything we shall know it. Meantime we can see from his speeches that he has read my book. Ach! If only your other leaders in Canada—Sir Robert Laurier, Sir Osler Sifton, Sir Williams Borden—you smile, you do not realize that in Germany we have exact information of everything: all that happens, we know it."

Meantime I had been looking over the leaves of the book.

"Here at least," I said, "is some splendidly humorous stuff—this about the navy. 'The completion of the Kiel Canal,' you write in Chapter XII., 'is of great importance as it will enable our largest battleships to appear unexpectedly in the Baltic and in the North Sea!' Appear unexpectedly! If they only would! How exquisitely absurd—"

"Sir!" said the General. "That is not to laugh. You err yourself. That is Furchtbarkeit. I did not say the book is all humour. That would be false art. Part of it is humour and part is Furchtbarkeit. That passage is especially designed to frighten Admiral Jellicoe. And he won't read it! Potztausand! he won't read it!"—repeated the General, his eyes flashing and his clenched fist striking in the air—"What sort of combatants are these of the British navy who refuse to read our war-books? The Kaiser's Heligoland speech! They never read a word of it. The Furchtbarkeit-Proklamation of August—they never looked at it. The Reichstags-Adresse with the printed picture of the Kaiser shaking hands with everybody—they used it to wrap up sandwiches! What are they, then, Jellicoe and his men? They sit there in their ships and they read nothing! How can we get at them if they refuse to read? How can we frighten them away if they haven't culture enough to get frightened. Beim Himmel," shouted the General in great excitement,—

But what more he said can never be known. For at this second a sudden catastrophe happened.

In his frenzy of excitement the General struck with his fist at the table, missed it, lost his balance and fell over sideways right on the point of his Pickelhaube which he had laid on the sofa. There was a sudden sound as of the ripping of cloth and the bursting of pneumatic cushions and to my amazement the General collapsed on the sofa, his uniform suddenly punctured in a dozen places.

"Schnaps," he cried, "fetch brandy."

"Great Heavens! General," I said, "what has happened?"

"My uniform!" he moaned, "it has burst! Give me Schnaps!"

He seemed to shrink visibly in size. His magnificent chest was gone. He was shrivelling into a tattered heap. He appeared as he lay there, a very allegory and illustration of Prussian Furchtbarkeit with the wind going out of it.

"Fetch Schnaps," he moaned.

"There are no Schnaps here," I said, "this is McGill University."

"Then call the janitor," he said.

"You killed him," I said.

"I didn't. I was lying. I gave him a look that should have killed him, but I don't think it did. Rouse yourself from your chair, and call him—"

"I will," I said, and started up from my seat.

But as I did so, the form of General Bernhardi, which I could have sworn had been lying in a tattered heap on the sofa on the other side of the room, seemed suddenly to vanish from my eyes.

There was nothing before me but the empty room with the fire burned low in the grate, and in front of me an open copy of Bernhardi's book.

I must—like many another reader—have fallen asleep over it.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE UNIVERSITY

(*Continued from page 24.*)

because of our hatred of despotism, militarism and the ways of the brutal bully. I just said above that when the opposing parties are evenly matched our anxiety as to the outcome may be so great that we are impelled to render assistance to our friends, *if we can.* The individual who is weak and helpless can do nothing no matter how great his desire, and people without money are just as helpless. This was our condition up to the time of the Boer War when for the first time it appeared that our help might be necessary, although not essential. Then we were able to help and we did in a small way. Since then we have been growing richer every year and we have now reached the stage when we are able, both from the point of view of men and money, to give real and valuable aid. So to the reasons given above we may add a fourth, viz.,because we are able.

What effect this unsettling war will have on the University in a permanent way, who can say? To attempt to forecast with any particularity is but waste of time. Of this, however, we may be certain, that our numbers will be less for at least two or three years to come and also that of those who have gone, and who will yet go, to the scene of conflict some (perhaps many) will never return. There will be gaps in our college ranks to fill and gaps in our homes which can never be filled, but this is not the time to think such thoughts. There is serious work to be done—horrible as it is—and it must be done at whatever cost. Our business is to help in the doing. Who can better aid the cause than men of trained intellect with the will to do and the heart to dare?

The hand has been set to the plough. We cannot turn back until the end of the furrow is reached, however long it be. It will, we believe, be all the shorter for the aid which will be given by University men.

LIEUTENANT TRAVERS WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada.

Orderly Officer to Major General Alderson, Officer Commanding First Canadian Contingent.

Only son of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, and Lady Williams-Taylor.

A SHORT READING LIST ON THE WAR

(*Continued from page 16.*)

Others in preparation.

The Case of Belgium in the Present War; an account of the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and of the laws of war on Belgian territory. Toronto, Macmillan.

Published for the Belgian delegates to the United States; includes the facts of the German invasion of Belgium, the violation of Belgium's neutrality; findings and proceedings of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry.

Bulow, **Prince** von:—Imperial Germany; translated by Marie A. Lewenz. London, Cassell.

Perris, G. H.:—Germany and the German Emperor. London, 1912.

Discusses the early history of Germany, the thirty years' War, the rise of Prussia, Bismarck, Wilhelm II., and the economic and political condition of Germany.

Bryce, J.:—Neutral Nations and the War. London, Macmillan.

Page, A. P., **ed.**:—"World's Work" War Manual of the Great Conflict of 1914. 100 illus. maps. N.Y., Doubleday.

Colquhoun, A. R.:—The Whirlpool of Europe, Austria-Hungary and the Hapsburgs. 100 illus. maps. N.Y., Dodd, Mead. 1907.

The political and social life of the Austro-Hungarian Empire from the inside; Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia; Pan-Germanism, Pan-Slavism; Politics and Politicians.

Clutton-Brock, A:—Thoughts on the War. London, Methuen.

Hurd, A. S.:—Our Navy. London, Warne.

An up-to-date, comprehensive history of the British Navy, with figures and statistics.

Hurd, A. S. and Castle, H.:—The German Sea Power; its rise, progress and economic basis. Maps, fleet laws, etc. London, Unwin, 1913.

Said to be the best book in English on the German Navy.

London Chamber of Commerce:—Inquiry into the food supplies in case of War.

Angell, Norman:—Prussianism and its destruction. Toronto, McClelland.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

Every letter which comes back from the front has a peculiar interest to us all, and especially to those who expect, sooner or later, themselves to be in the firing line. They are especially interesting to us because it becomes increasingly evident that the manner of fighting is not entirely that which had been expected. The heaviness and accuracy of artillery fire has made trenches, exposed to its full force, absolutely untenable. In order to obtain protection from artillery fire, whenever possible, trenches are now placed on the backward slope of a hill. In so-doing the extensive field for rifle fire from the trenches, once thought so necessary, is sacrificed; and it is now laid down that from one hundred and and fifty to three hundred yards is a quite sufficient breadth of field in which to check an infantry advance by rifle fire.

The frequent use of high explosive shells, which in exploding hurl fragments with deadly effect for as much as two hundred yards behind themselves, has made it necessary to provide almost as much cover for the rear of the trenches as for their front. It goes without saying that whenever it is possible to do so the trenches are completely closed over and become subterranean galleries.

Field guns seem somewhat out of place in trenches. Yet they have often been run up to the very front of the firing line by hand, and have done excellent work there, especially in putting machine guns out of action.

The accuracy of the reconnoisance carried out by aeroplanes is so great that experience has taught those at the front the great importance of avoiding all positions, or objects charted on the maps, which can be accurately described. Troops and works in the neighborhood of such things are quickly destroyed by artillery fire. The importance of quick and accurate communication has been found to be greater than ever, and the telephone and motor cyclists, especially the latter, have become indispensible. Officers about to go to the front have been urged to make themselves especially proficient in the quick reading of maps. It is also absolutely necessary that everyone, officers and men alike, be impressed with the vital importance of a sound and well-maintained discipline.

The following notes which have been gathered from an officer who has been fighting in Belgium are more than usually interesting. When he joined his regiment its battalions were but little over half-strength, owing to the heavy casualties from which it had just suffered. The losses were soon made up by drafting. In spite of the regrettable lack of preparation in peace time, no praise is too high for the splendid conduct, tenacity, endurance and devotion to duty, of the men with whom he worked; and no reasonable amount of numbers brought against them would ever beat them. Nevertheless, trained, men, officers especially, are greatly needed; for discipline is everything in a war like the present one. The regiments which have the best discipline and are best trained by continuous military education will do the best work.

(*Continued on page 42.*)

HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL IN MONTREAL

This venerable edifice is built in Corinthian style of architecture and is externally and internally one of the most handsome banking buildings in the world, and one of the chief attractions of the City.

The Bank of Montreal was established in the year 1817 with a paid-up capital of $350,000. It has steadily increased in size and importance until it is now one of the foremost banking institutions of the age with a capital of $16,000,000., a reserve fund of $16,000,000., undivided profits of $1,232,669., while its total assets reach the enormous sum of over $260,000,000.

The President of the Bank, Mr. H. V. Meredith, is also a Governor of McGill University. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is the General Manager.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT

(*Continued from poge 40.*)

For weeks at a time the distance between the German and the British trenches has been much less than one hundred yards; often they are only thirty yards apart. Rifle and shell fire are practically constant. The conditions of warfare at such close quarters are very exigent. Set rules are often forgotten and the best is made of every circumstance as it presents itself in attempting to realize a desired end; for example, it is a common practice to construct a line of trenches by digging communications between the pits made by shells. The Germans often mark the shots of British riflemen as though they were at a rifle range. Misses are duly signalled, and bulls-eyes marked when anyone is hit! On two occasions bulls-eyes were signalled when Germans were seen to fall, hit! Night attacks are made when a German trench is driven too close to the British lines. On one occasion an attempt was made to storm a trench only twenty-five yards distant from the British trenches, but the attack failed, because search-lights, Roman candles, star shells and rockets lighted up the scene of the combat so that the movements of the men were as plainly visible as if it had been day. On one occasion the attack was more successful, and about thirty-five or forty of the Germans were shot and bayonetted with a loss of only six British.

Although there seems to be a certain amount of humour in the marking of shots in the trenches and in the putting up of dummy figures, dressed in the enemies' uniforms, for the enemy to shoot at, the war is a very grim one; the Germans are using every artifice, fair and unfair alike, in order to secure success. Their enterprise is constant, and prisoners have been taken who were endeavoring to creep through the British lines in order that they might act as snipers from the rear.

German spies are everywhere, and their boldness and ingenuity are extreme. Three examples of their work will suffice; the bombardment of Maubeuge was directed by telephone from spies hidden within the town; on several occasions Germans have called out the names of British officers, who were serving in the trenches opposite to them, and more than once the ruse has been successful in making the man whose name was called expose himself; on one occasion the telephone wires, running within the British lines, from a Commanding Officer's headquarters, were cut no less than four times in one day.

From the beginning it has been evident that the Germans intended to disregard every convention which is usually observed in civilized warfare, should it be to their immediate advantage to do so. To such an extent have they done this; in their abuse of the white flag, for example, that it has been actually necessary to issue orders to British troops to continue fire upon bodies of men who attempt to advance under a white flag! It is only when a white flag is carried by a single unarmed German, that it is safe to send out men to meet it. There are many instances in which British officers and men have been killed, when advancing from cover to meet a flag of truce. Instances in which German comcombatants have obtained shelter beneath the Red Cross, while actually fighting, are many and well authenticated. On many occasions Germans, disguised in British, French or Belgian uniforms, have made their way into the allied lines, and have done damage. In one absolutely verified instance a British Colonel ran from a house in a village which he was occupying, in order to warn apparently British troops who were firing upon it that the place was already in British hands. The officer in the uniform of the Highland Light Infantry, to whom he addressed himself, promptly shot him—he and the troops with him were Germans in disguise! The consequent substance of a recent communication, which has been made to our troops in the field, is that no German can be trusted under any circumstance.

The intense cold was very trying, but the men were able to obtain some relief from it by burning coke, in extemporised brasiers, in the trenches. The thaw, with its wet and rawness, has been even more trying to the men than the cold, although there were a good many cases of frost bite. Many of the trenches have been knee-deep in slush and water and, since the flatness of the ground made it impossible to drain them, it has been necessary to bail them constantly. It needs little imagination to figure to oneself the discomfort, dirt, mud and filth in which men must be after spending ten days or a fortnight in a trench. The forces at the front are very strong, so that everywhere men are now relieved after a day or two in the trenches, and sent in reserve to the rear, where sanitary quarters and hot baths have been provided for them. Belgium is full of breweries, and mash tubs and beer vats make wonderful baths!

Those who have been at the front since the beginning have become quite habituated to the conditions. Shell fire is constant and is accepted as nothing unusual. The casualties in some brigades vary from twenty to forty a day. Sometimes men are buried in the trenches with the earth displaced by exploding shells; sometimes they are suffocated before they can be dug out. It is often astonishing how little damage a shell does; for example, on one occasion, a shell actually burst in a room filled with officers and only two men received insignificant wounds! The business of holding the line is so well organized that now officers, and occasionally men, are allowed to return to England for a week's leave, when they are in reserve.

The health of the troops is exceedingly good. Indeed, barring casualties, the number of hospital cases is even less than it would be during manoeuvres in England. The spirit of the men is excellent, and they are all very keen to advance. The supplies, both of food and clothing, have been ample, and everything that could be desired.

The aeroplanes of both sides are constantly in action, reconnoitering the enemies' position. Occasionally there are fights between them. As a rule, when this happens the British aeroplane wins, and several German aeroplanes have been destroyed or forced to descend and be captured within the British lines.

Letters which have appeared in the McGill Daily from Dr. Geddes, who is training a force in England, and from the various Canadians who are now at Salisbury Plains, have given our readers an excellent idea of the conditions in England under which training is being given to men who are soon to see active service on the Continent. More than ever does a consideration of all of these things force a realization of a statement which Dr. Geddes made to those in the McGill Battalion, before he left for England. He said that there was no game, nor athletic exercise, of which he knew—and he had played international football—which demanded such perfect training, such exertion, from those engaged in it as did active service.

Thos. L. Jarvett

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT

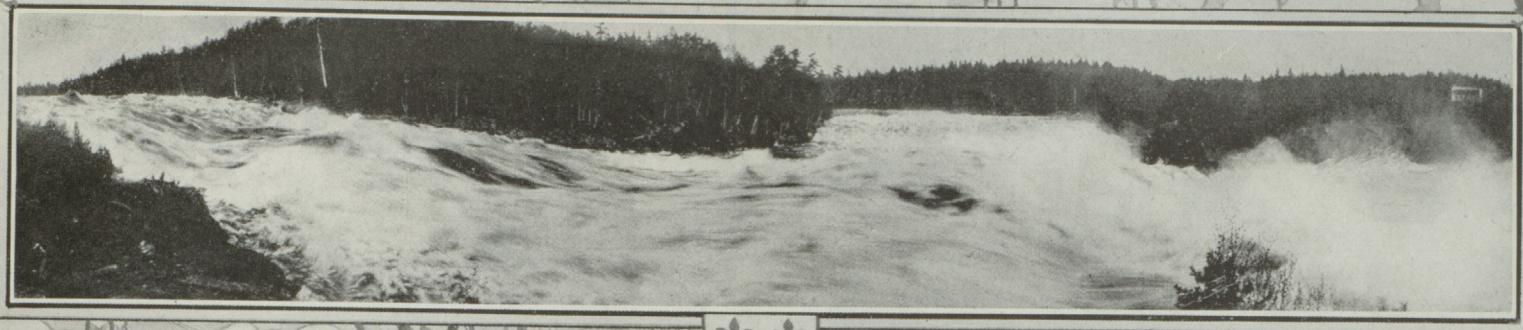
Banker and builder of railroads; the recognized leader of hydro-electric development of Canada; President of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., President of the Royal Bank of Canada; President Montreal Trust Co.; President of the Kaministiquia Power Co., Fort William; Director Canadian Pacific Railway; Director Sun Life Assurance Co.; and identified with many of our other financial and industrial corporations. Governor of McGill University. Member of Mount Royal and St. James's Club.

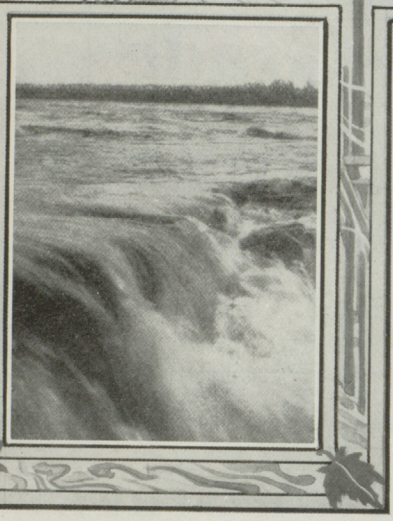
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

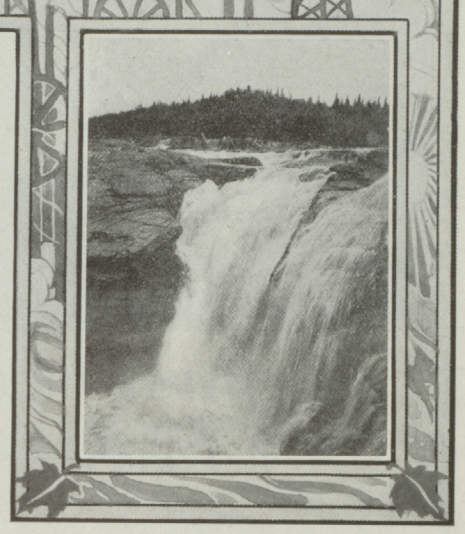
Unique in railway annals, this wonder-way saw its dark days—days when it could not meet running expenses, and there are men high in office on its staff to-day who did not regularly receive their salaries at one critical time. But they worked on. No wonder the undertaking succeeded, and that, from a straggling thread rail of a few hundred miles this transcontinental line in twenty-one years became the world's greatest highway. It is the longest line of continuous railway under one management. It has a steamship service on two oceans, with an additional boast of supporting the longest unbroken line of transportation in the world. Along its rails is an endless chain of elevators, with a capacity surpassing that of all others and finding its supply in the richest grain fields of the universe—grain fields that boast a season's production of over one hundred million bushels of grain; this, remember, the output of western prairie acres alone. This railway, spoken of as the "C.P.R.," has redeemed millions of acres of prairie waste by an irrigation system costing a vast sum of money, making the reviving waters flow abundantly where nature had not smiled. This railway company also possesses a hotel system which has made the C.P.R. host to princes and potentates of all classes, for, from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea to Victoria in British Columbia, handsome structures dot the prairie and the sea and mountain side, the Chateau Frontenac (costing $1,500,000), standing on the historic heights of old Quebec, being a picture gallery of nature alone. There are, too, express and telegraphic services, covering with their connections every civilized land, while the Marconi system makes possibie communication with friends while leagues out at sea.

The C.P.R. is not merely a common carrier, for, besides being a transportation company with its own equipment of palatial sleepers and diners, its own steamships and commercial telegraph systems, and hotels and facilities for caring for the travelling public, it is one of the largest of the world's landowners, has immense irrigation works, and has been a potent factor in the development of the mining and smelting industries of the West—has even a floral department, supplying thousands upon thousands of packages of flower seeds to the different railway employees along its lines every spring, which will give the C.P.R. in time to come, in addition to that of the All-Red Route, the equally euphonistic title of the Road of Roses.

The C.P.R. is an important auxiliary in the struggle of Great Britain for the Supremacy of British Civilization, British Ideas and British Liberty. Her fleet (C.P.R.) has been drafted to the service of the Empire. Thousands of her employees are on the firing line, and as a generous contributor to the cause stands first among a nation of generous givers.







THE

Province of Quebec

Leads the World in the Number and Capacity of her Waterfalls

No country in the world has been so well endowed by nature with hydraulic power as Canada. And the Province of Quebec is particularly well favoured in this respect. The following are some of the more important water-powers in the Province.

WATER-POWERS NEAR THE CITY OF QUEBEC

Within eight miles of Quebec City, we have the Montmorency and Indian Lorette Rivers on the North and the Etchemin and Chaudiere on the South Shores.

Montmorency Falls constitute, with the supplementary falls at the Natural Steps, recently developed on the Montmorency River, probably the city's principal source of energy, furnishing the city with light and providing power for the city and St. Anne de Beaupre car lines, as well as to large numbers of manufacturers.

The falls at Indian Lorette, beautifully situated on the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, eight miles from the city, are only partly utilized at present.

On the South Shore, the Canadian Electric Light Co., at Chaudiere, supply electric light to the town of Levis and surrounding municipalities, also motive power for the line of tramway known as the Levis County Ry.

There is also an important undeveloped water-power on the Chaudiere, just below the plant of the Canadian Electric Light Co., where a head of 60 feet or thereabouts can be obtained. This power is on the line of the Quebec Bridge.

The Etchemin River, at St. Romuald, supplies the hydraulic power used to run Mr. Gravel's mills, and farther up there are other equally important water-powers near the Intercolonial Railway Bridge.

WATER-POWERS ALONG THE QUEBEC & LAKE ST. JOHN RY.

Seventeen miles from Quebec, this line crosses the Jacques-Cartier River close to the power-house of the Quebec-Jacques-Cartier Electric Co., utilizing there a 33-foot fall. The installation is for 2,400 h.p. The transmission line is 20 miles long.

Only a short distance below the important hydro-electric plant of the Quebec-Jacques-Cartier Co., and about one mile from St. Catherines Station, 18 miles in a straight line from Quebec, are a series of falls and rapids constituting a very large water-power, where nearly 4,000 h.p. under a 65-foot head can be developed.

All water-powers on the Jacques-Cartier River would be largely increased in capacity by converting Great Lake Jacques-Cartier into a storage reservoir, which could be done at little expense.

After crossing the Jacques-Cartier we reach Lake St. Joseph Station where are found water-powers on a good stream, the outlet of Lake St. Joseph, which lake is fed by the Riviere-aux-Pins.

Then there is a water-power at Bourg-Louis Station, 30 miles, by rail, from Quebec, on the Portneuf River—the falls there are about 40 feet high.

The next important stream crossed by the Quebec & Lake St. John Ry. is the St. Ann River, at St. Raymond, the power from which is used to run the large, newly-built paper mills of St. Raymond Paper Co.

Only a few miles from the village of St. Raymond and close to the New Gosford Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Ry., on the North Branch of the St. Ann, there are falls 45 feet high, the property of Mr. Geo. Dion, of Quebec, who owns the land on both sides of the river. They could be easily developed with a head of 50 to 55 feet.

Some 8 miles above St. Raymond, at the mouth of the Talayarde, on the St. Anne River, where the Gosford Branch crosses it, is another good water-power with two fair mill sites in that vicinity; one on the N.-E. branch of the St. Ann, close to the western boundary of Stonham, and the other on the Tourilli River.

The Q. & L. St. J. Ry. crosses the Batiscan River, one mile or so above Beaudet Station, and at Stadacona Station, 93 miles from Quebec, the line runs within 4 miles west of a water-power (700 h.p.) known as "Rickaby's Rapids," on the Little Batiscan River. Hydraulic powers are also to be found on the outlet of Batiscan Lake, not far from the railway.

ALONG THE LA TUQUE BRANCH

Along the La Tuque Branch of the Q. & L. St. J. Ry., crossing from the Batiscan to the St. Maurice, there are some fair water-powers on the Jeannotte River, principally one near the outlet of Lac au Lard; then, going down the St. Maurice slope, on the Little Bostonnais River, are four falls giving a total head of at least 200 feet.

The railroad branch which we are now following takes us to La Tuque on the St. Maurice, where one of the largest water-powers in this province is located, 86 miles in a direct line from the city of Quebec.

WATER-POWERS ON THE CANADIAN-NORTHERN-QUEBEC RAILWAY

Let us see now what can be found, in the way of water-power, along this line, starting from Rivière-a-Pierre Junction, and going west.

This line goes through one of the richest water-power regions of the Province, that section of the St. Maurice, from Grandes Piles to the Forges, where occur a succession of falls: Grandes Piles, Petites Piles, Grand'Mere (66,000 h.p.), Les Hetres (7,000 h.p.), Shawinigan (100,000 h.p.), Les Gres and La Gabelle. Grand'Mere and Shawinigan Falls are already large and active industrial towns, depending entirely for their power upon the magnificent cascades there. On the Shawinigan River, at Shawinigan Falls, there is also quite an important water-power used for the electric lighting of the town.

After crossing the St. Maurice, we have at St. Paulin, on Rivière-du-Loup, about 90 miles in a straight line from Quebec, a series of valuable water falls. The principal one is "Chute a Magnan" or "Grande Chute," 120 feet high, hardly half a mile from the south side of the railway.

About 8 miles further west, the line crosses the Maskinonge River, near Crete de Coq Station, at the very head of a fall 235 feet high.

ALONG THE C. P. R.

(North Shore of the St. Lawrence.)

On the C. P. R. line we have water-powers: at Pont-Rouge, on the Jacques Cartier River; at Portneuf, on the same river; and at St. Anne-de-La Perade, on the St. Ann River, about a mile and a half from the railway. West of this, as far as Montreal, the country is comparatively flat.

ALONG THE INTERCOLONIAL, GRAND TRUNK, QUEBEC CENTRAL & TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS

(South Shore of the St. Lawrence.)

A water-power could be utilized near the line of the Grand Trunk Ry. at Lyster, on the Becancour River, as well as the "Red Falls" a few miles above the railway, where good power could be developed. At Arthabaska also, on the S.-W. Branch of the Nicolet River is another water-power and two on the St. Francis River—at Windsor Mills and Brompton Falls.

Along the Quebec Central Railway, good hydraulic powers are found at St. Anselme, on the Etchemin; at Big Pozer Rapid on the Chaudiere, not far from Scott's Junction; at D'Israeli, on the outlet of Lake St. Francis.

In the vicinity of the Intercolonial Railway, east of Quebec, are water-powers on the Rivière-du-Sud, at St. Raphael and at Montmagny; on the Bras St. Nicholas, at St. Cyrille on the Rivière-Trois-Saumons; at St. Aubert, on the River Ouelle, at St. Pacome and somewhere near the line between the first and second ranges of the township of Ixworth; on the Kamouraska River, at St. Pascal.

REGION TO THE NORTH-EAST OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC

The "Seven Falls" on the St. Ann River (Beaupré) probably constitute the largest water-power there is in the immediate vicinity of Quebec, being only some 25 miles therefrom, in a straight line.

The next important water-power in the direction we are now following is at St. Urbain, on the Rivière-du-Gouffre, 60 miles from Quebec. On the "Malbaie" or Murray River, some eight miles from the St. Lawrence, there is a water-fall of about 30 feet high.

In addition to the powers already enumerated, we might mention that the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co., supplying light and power to the City of Montreal and probably one of the largest Hydro-Electric Plants in the world, obtains its power from the Lachine and Cedars Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, from the Richelieu River at Chambly, and also contracts for power with the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

The Quebec Government have a number of valuable undeveloped water-powers which they are prepared to let on reasonable terms, full particulars of which will be supplied on application to

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Department of Lands and Forests, Quebec, P.Q.

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ACTIVITIES AT McGILL

(*Continued from page 22.*)

cessful years in the history of the club. The class papers presented and the attendance more than upheld the standard which has been set in former years. During December Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S. was passing through the city and this Society was fortunate in having him give an address on "The Spectra of X-Rays and Gamma Rays." The Railway Club has made three visits in the city. The most largely attended trip was the one to the Frontenac Brewery and possibly the most interesting one was the ride through the Canadian Northern Tunnel. The History, Philosophical, Political Economy, and Oriental Clubs have been very successful and each report a splendid season.

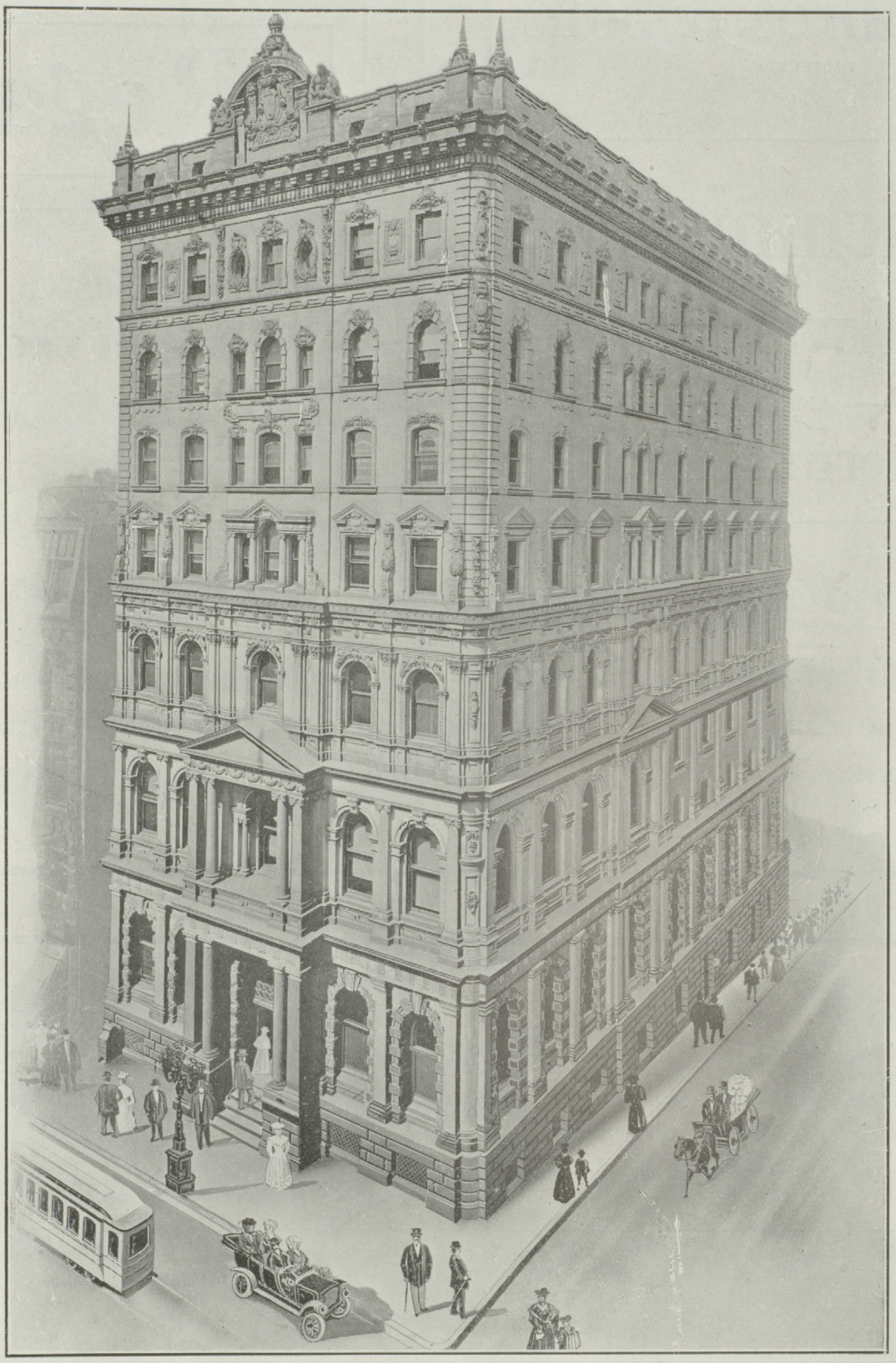
The attendance at the Junior Dance was much smaller than in former years, but this added to the pleasure of those who were present as the hall was not over filled. The members of the Committee in charge were Miss Younger, Miss Fraser and Messrs. Milne, Lindsay, Gale, Stewart, MacKenzie, Parkins and Mathewson. The hall was prettily decorated with flowers, pennants and bunting. The red shaded lamps, the roses and chrysanthemums all went to make the old Union a very gay spectacle. The eighty-five couples did not crowd the floor and many went through the intricacies of some of the latest dances to the inviting strains of Ratto's Orchestra. From the first selection "Come Fill Your Glasses Up," to the last, "High Jinks," the music was well selected. The design of the programme showed the prevailing spirit. A soldier is seen between his two enchanting partners.

The Canadian Club was active during the fall session and secured two of Canada's foremost statesmen to speak to its members. First came Major General the Hon. Sam Hughes, the Minister of Militia and Defence in Canada, who spoke on the importance of military training as a part of a college career. He pointed out that college men were logically the men to take the lead in all activities and more especially in military matters. December the Seventh brought the Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden, K.C.M.G., who spoke on the part Canada was taking in the War. He outlined the measures that had been taken and spoke of the preparations that were being made to enlist more men. He stated that the policy of the Government was to keep 50,000 men under arms in this country, and to despatch them as they were required to Great Britain. "The universities are playing a great part in the war," he said. Finally he prophesied that the younger men of the period would live to see the day when the Dominions would be represented in the great councils of Britain.

Skating parties were held during the second term, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., on the campus rink with great success. It is to be regretted that repeated efforts to hold a Mock Parliament were unsuccessful. Interest was not lacking in the McGill orchestra, whose two closing concerts deserved the support.

Perhaps the most important event of the term was the comedy given by the members of the graduating class in Arts. An excellent production of "Green Stockings" was played at the R. V. C. for the benefit of the University Settlement. It is gratifying to note that the Students' Council was able to report at the semi-annual meeting held on Wednesday, March 10, that the enormous debt, so unfortunately occured two years ago, is wiped out.

As the year draws to a close we can look back on a season remarkable in many ways, yet a season that will hold pleasant memories for many students.



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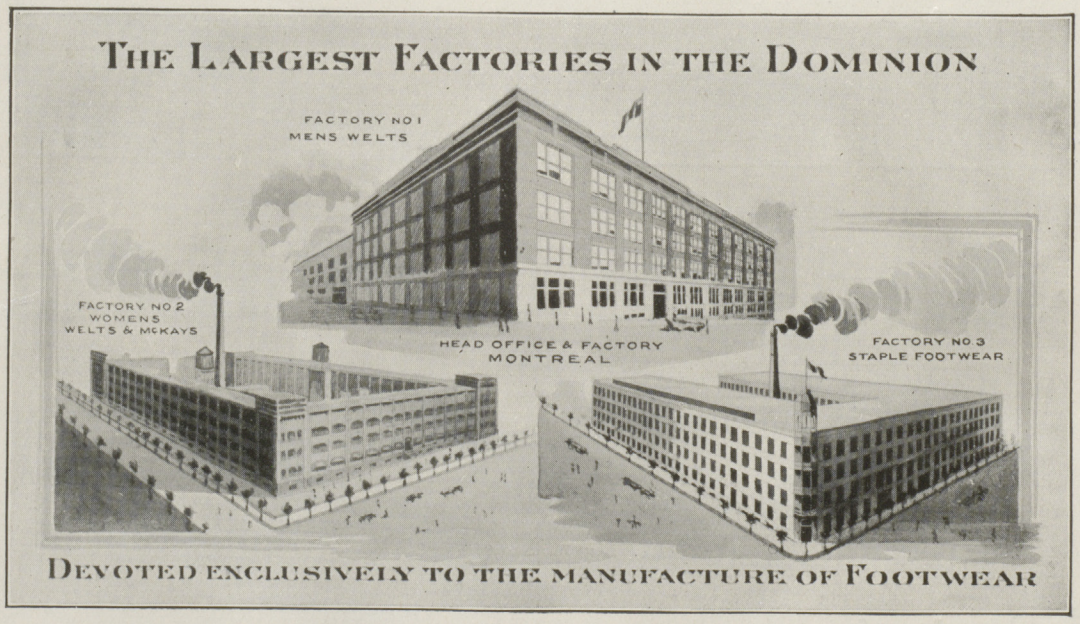

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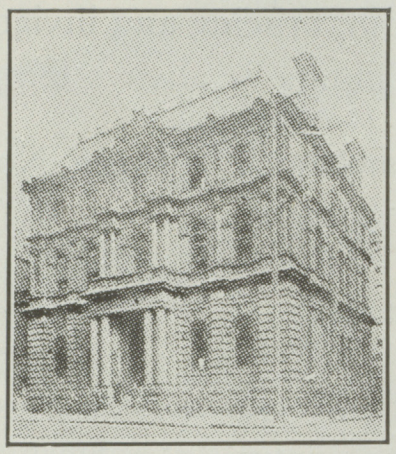

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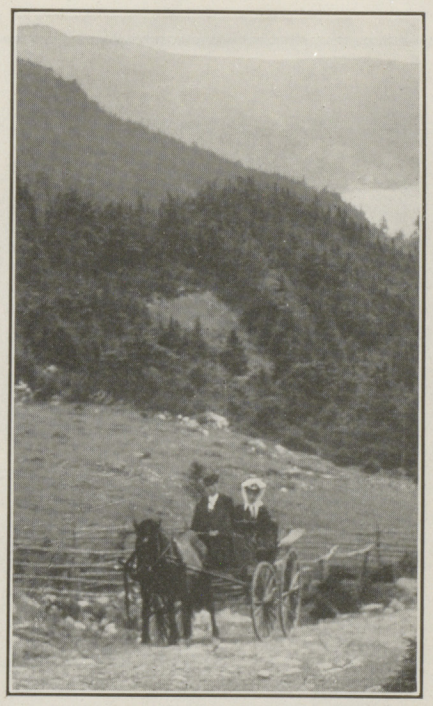
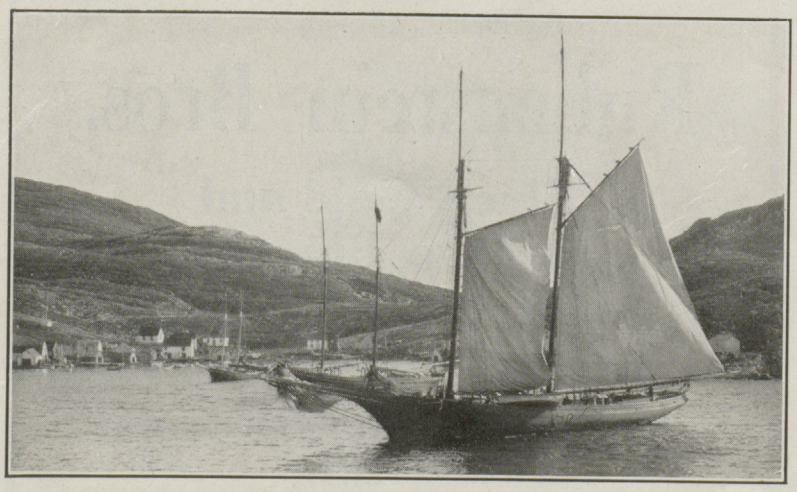


View along Newfoundland Railway



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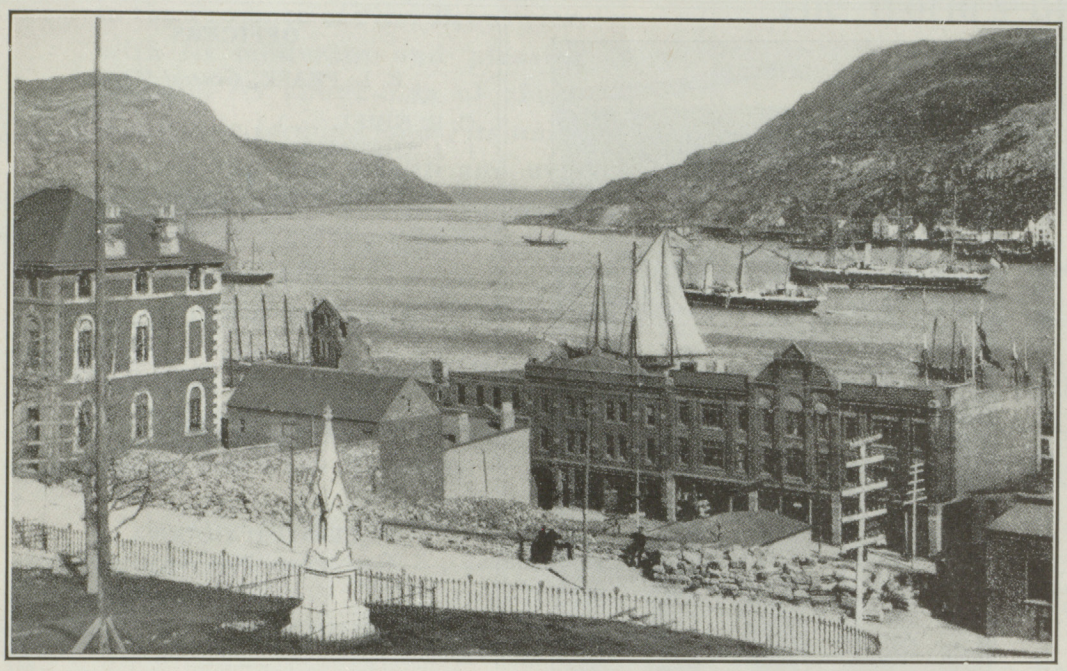
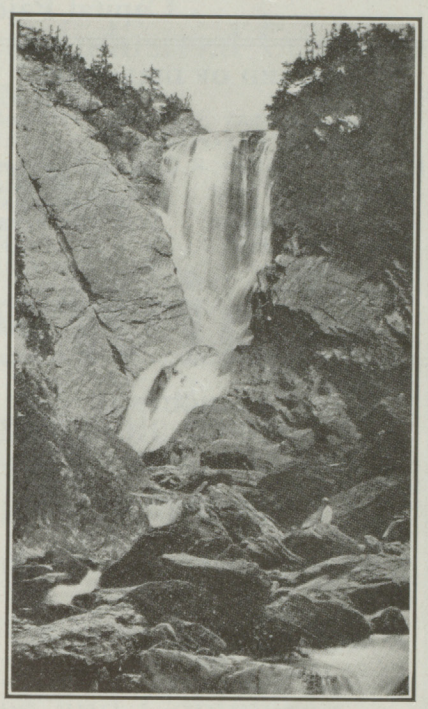
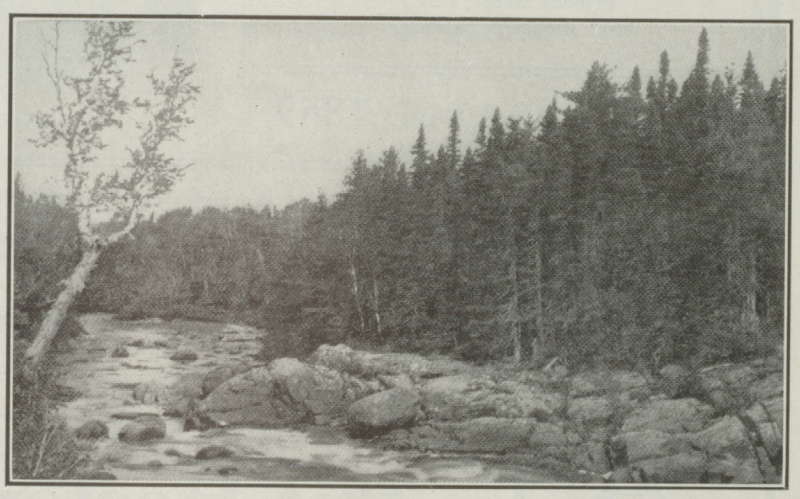


The Narrows and Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland

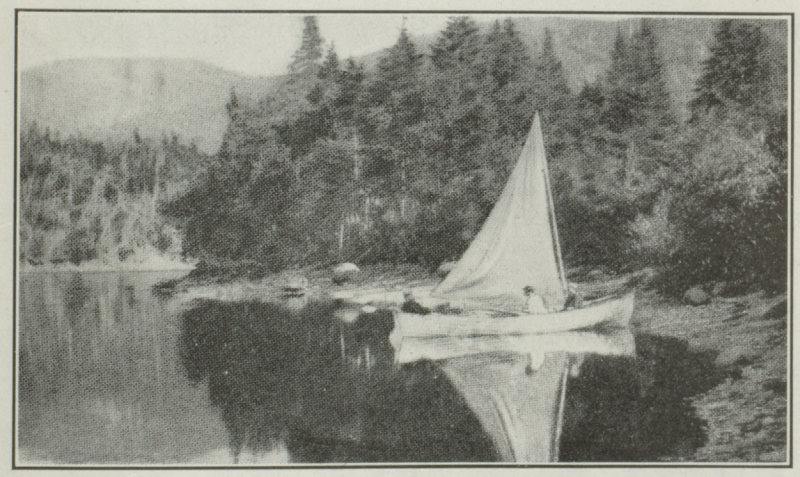


Steady Brook Falls, Newfoundland

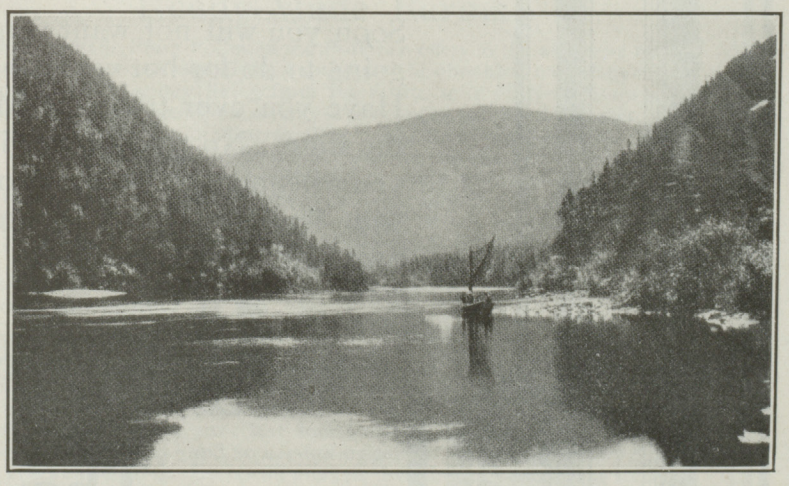
Devil's Dancing Point Humber River, Newfoundland



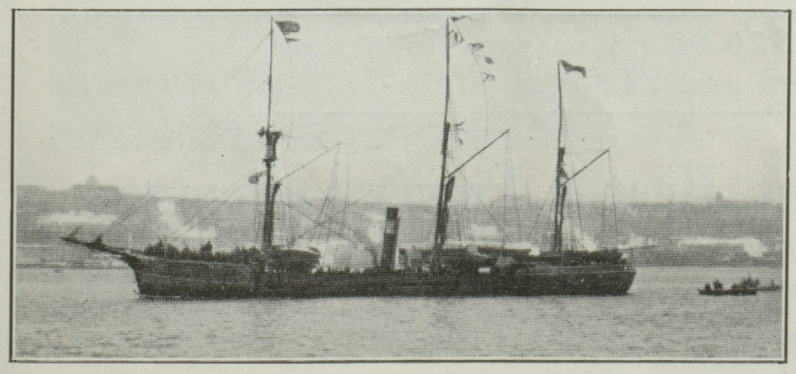
Rattling Brook, Exploits River, Newfoundland



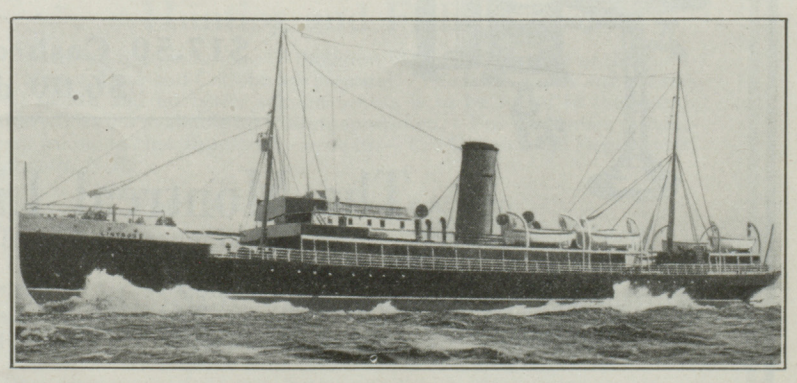
Humber River (near entrance) Newfoundland



Shell Bird Island, Humber River, Newfoundland



Sealing Steamer entering St. John's Harbour



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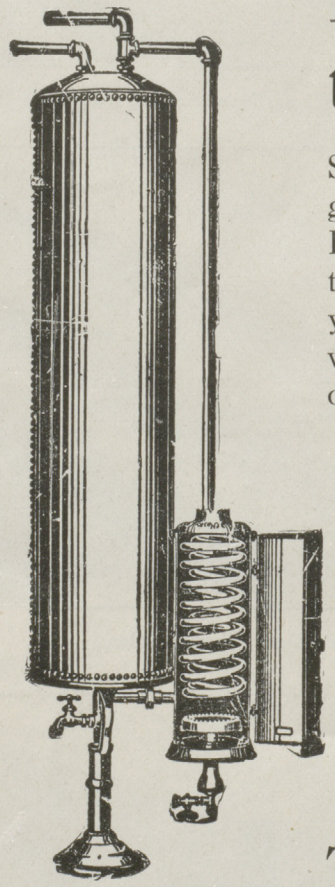

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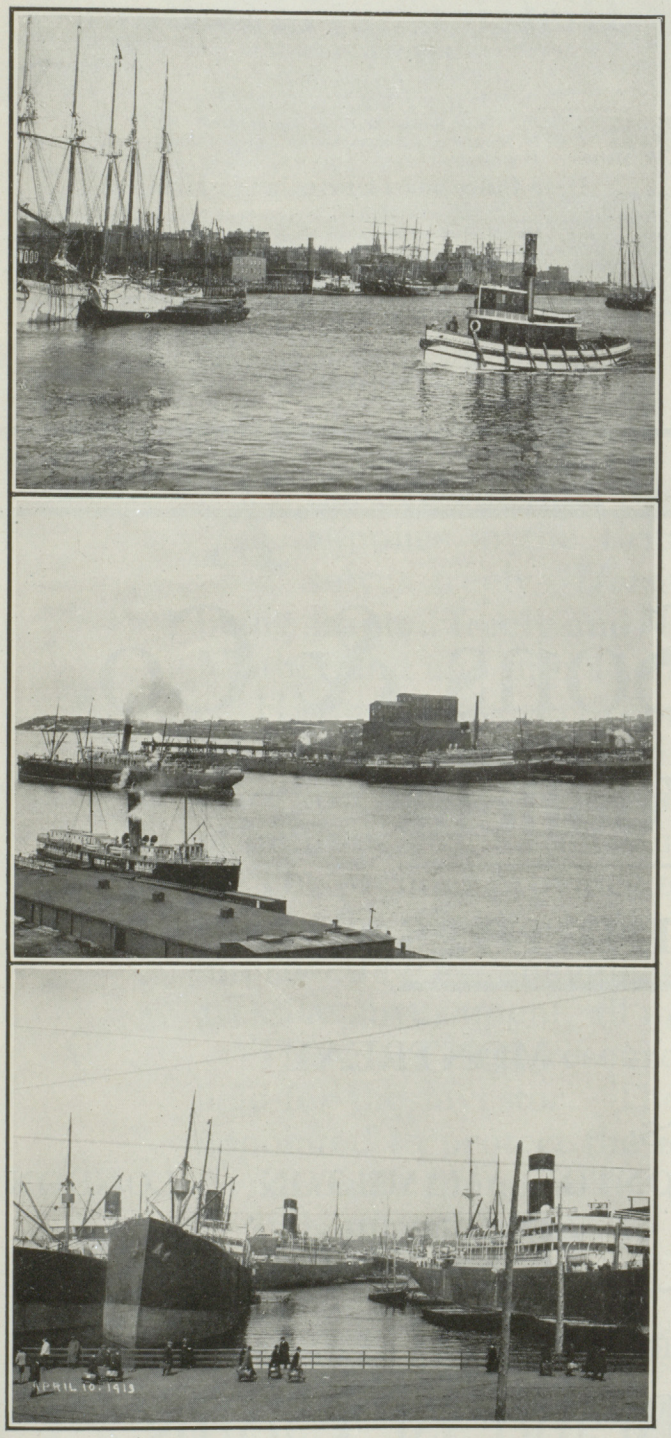

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211 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL

Canada's Part in the War!

VICTORY depends not only upon men but also upon money—to purchase the Staff of Life. Therefore those who sow and reap are fighting the Empire's battles as certainly as those who bear arms. Canada is giving both men and flour from her small population and her illimitable agricultural resources. If she had enough workers she could feed all Europe! As it is, Western Canada alone raises annually over 200,000,000 bushels of wheat with but one acre in every sixteen under cultivation. What could she not do if **all** her fertile soil was made to yield its increase? This is the time and place to adopt the slogan :—

"Grown in Canada"

If you are interested in Canada's contribution to the Empire in the development of her splendid resources—and incidently your own future—write for information to

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration,
OTTAWA.

CANADA CARBIDE COMPANY'S WORKS, SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

CARBIDE OF CALCIUM

THE uses to which **Carbide of Calcium** has been applied since its discovery, about fifteen years ago, have brought to the attention of the world another of the benefits handed down to the present generation as the result of scientific research.

Carbide of Calcium is usually known by the general public under the name of **"Carbide,"** and for the sake of convenience is used under that term in this article.

Carbide is a metallurgical product formed by the smelting of Lime and Carbon in an Electric Furnace. In the process of smelting, these ingredients are reduced to a liquid condition, elements other than the calcium in the lime and carbon in the coal being driven off in the form of gases. The liquid remaining in the crucible is tapped out in much the same manner as iron from a blast furnace. Other elements of the lime and coal having been driven off in the form of gas, there remains carbon and calcium, which is what the name of the product signifies. This material is described chemically as CaC_2.

After the carbide has been drawn from the furnaces and allowed to cool, it is in large blocks of from one to two tons in a solid lump. The carbide then has to be broken up and screened to suit the different styles of generators and uses for which it is to be used

The growth of this industry during the last fifteen years has been very rapid owing to the various uses to which it has been applied with great advantage. According to statistics published, there are consumed at the present time about five hundred thousand (500,000) tons of carbide per year.

When carbide was first manufactured, it was discovered that by bringing it into contact with water an Hydrocarbon Gas was given off, and when igniting the gas it burned with a dark yellow, smoky flame, which indicated an excess of carbon given off in the form of soot.

In attempting to use the Gas in an ordinary gas burner, the light was unsatisfactory on account of this excess of carbon in the gas not having mixed with it a sufficient quantity of air to cause a complete combustion, and therefore not utilizing all the carbon. Large amounts of money were offered, in the way of prizes, to the party who would discover a way of using this gas as a lighting medium. Geo. Bray & Company, well known throughout the world as manufacturers of gas burners, were among the first to solve the problem and to discover a burner which accomplished this purpose, this burner being made in such a way as to mix large quantities of air with the gas. It was found by diluting the gas in this way that it gave a beautiful white light, and is to-day used the world over in rural districts for house lighting. This style of burner has been improved on by Mr. Naphy, as well as other makers since the original was brought into practical use. However, the principle remains the same and is in the form of a two-flame burner, made in such a way as to have the flames meet about one-half inch above the burner, so that when the gas is ignited the flame shows flat.

On account of this gas being so rich in carbon, only a very small quantity is required in order to give sufficient light for an ordinary room. In house lighting one-half (½′) foot of gas per hour will give a 24 c.p. light. Also the quantity of light can be increased or diminished in proportion to the amount of gas used. This, compared with ordinary city coal gas, which gives about three to four candle power per foot per hour, will give the reader some idea as to the comparative quality of Acetylene for lighting purposes, compared with ordinary city gas.

The gas obtained by bringing water into contact with carbide is chemically described as C_2H_2 and known the world over to-day as **"Acetylene."** Acetylene properly mixed with air gives, practically speaking, a pure, white light, and is credited by scientific men as being the nearest to the colour of sunlight of any artificial light known at the present time. This is found to be of great advantage in rural districts where no artificial light except the old-fashioned tallow candles or coal oil is to be obtained. In such places as country stores, the proprietor may own his own gas plant and light his store with more independence and convenience than can a man in the larger cities who is depending on monopolies for supplies. In addition to being able to get a convenience of this kind at a very moderate price, he also has the advantage of being able to show his goods to better advantage than can a man in the large cities. For instance—delicate shades of yellow, green, blue, and orange can be matched under Acetylene, where it cannot be done satisfactorily under electric light, for the reason that the light rays of the Acetylene are so nearly the same as the sun's rays that these delicate shades are reflected in their true colours.

ACETYLENE GENERATORS.—After a satisfactory burner was made perfect for using Acetylene, the attention of the inventive public was then turned to the manufacture of Acetylene generators or machines that would automatically bring water and carbide together in the proper quantities and under proper conditions to generate gas as it was required. There are many styles of generators, but briefly they may be grouped under three headings:

1st. **By the displacement or pressure regulation,** which allows the water to come into contact with the carbide at the bottom side. As the gas is given off the pressure drives the water back until such times as the gas is released through the service pipe. When the gas is sufficiently released the water touches the carbide and makes more gas, and thus a repetition of this process furnishes steady supplies.

2nd. The **water-to-carbide** process, usually accomplished by placing a quantity of carbide in a receptacle, sprinkling the water on the carbide in such quantities as is necessary to make the required amount of gas. Such generators are usually made with a small gasometer attached. A valve regulating the amount of water to be sprinkled on the carbide is attached to the gasometer, so that the rising and lowering of the gasometer automatically turns the water on and off. In this way as long as the generators are kept properly supplied with carbide and water, the automatic process goes on and gas is supplied.

3rd. The third process and the one most commonly used in North America is the process of **carbide-to-water.** These generators are made

having a hopper to hold the carbide in the top of the generator. The water is placed in the bottom of the generator and small quantities of carbide drop into the water to make gas and fill the gasometer, which gasometer is again attached to the valve regulating the flow of carbide, and automatically allows enough carbide to drop into the water to keep the gasometer supplied with the amount of gas for the service it is intended to perform,

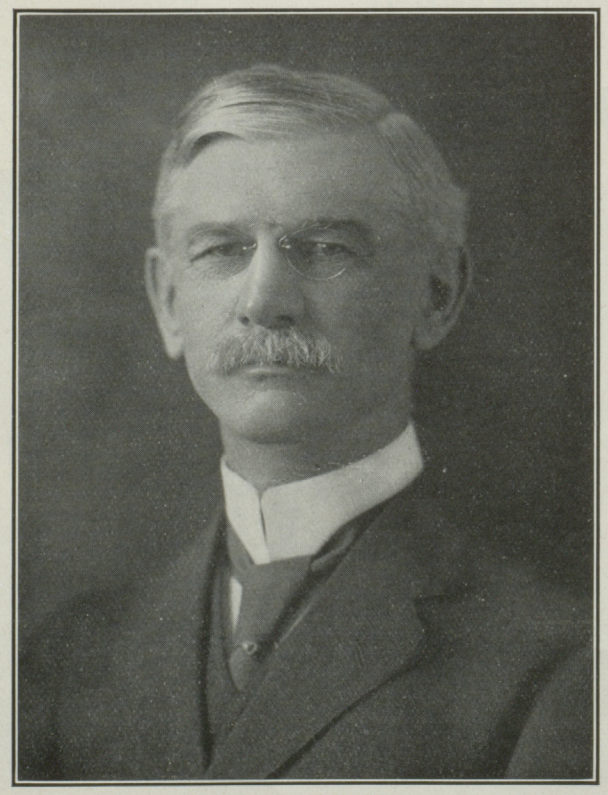
In order to have a building lighted by acetylene it is first necessary to obtain a generator and have the house piped with the same style of piping as is used for coal gas. A house which may have been piped for coal gas may be used for acetylene except acetylene burners require to be put on instead of the ordinary gas burner tips. Within the last year there has been placed upon the market automatic lighters, so that the gas can be lighted by pressing a button or by simply turning the gas cock, which makes the use of acetylene in the rural districts as convenient as electric light in the large cities. This automatic lighter is arranged by a small storage battery in the house, connected by wire to the burner in such a way as to draw a spark at the moment the gas is turned on. In this way the housewife has but to press a button and the light is turned on. This is not only a great convenience but a ***safeguard against fire***, and it does not require having matches about the house at convenient places where ***children can play with them***. It is also a safeguard in that the gas jets are out of the children's reach so that they may be left to play alone in a room without any danger of upsetting a lamp and causing a fire.

Science has been making great advances during the last few years, but in no way has this been practically demonstrated more than by use of sunlight and well ventilated rooms. Good lighting means a cheerful home, as well as a saving of eye strain, necessitating the use of glasses, altogether too common at the present time. Much of the eye strain, necessitating the use of eye glasses in the present day, can be traced back to the time when children and young people were forced to study their lessons by the light of the fireplace, or by a smoky lamp, which irritated the eye, causing extra strain, overwork and in many cases other physical derangements on account of not having a proper light with which to study their lessons. This practice is not so common in the larger cities at the present time as it was in the rural districts a few years ago, when a scholar was always given a number of lessons to study during the evening—the theory being at that time, that as he had very little else to do in the quiet rural home, his attention might better be occupied with lessons than be idle. This theory to some extent was true, but is has been the means of weakening the eyes of the present generation.

Thousands of Canadian homes in the rural districts to-day are enjoying a better light for their children to study their lessons with than are the homes in the larger cities.

TOWN PLANTS.—Soon after acetylene became popular as a lighting medium, it was often found convenient when installing a generator, to put in one considerably larger than was required to light the building it was placed in, and to run a pipe from this building to a neighboring building, which would be lighted from the same generator. This principle, within a few years, had evolved into what is commonly called now the **"town plant"** business.

There are many towns to-day, in Canada, lighted by acetylene on much the same principle as coal gas is supplied in large cities. Instead of placing one generator in each house, for the convenience of each customer, a large generator is built on the outskirts of the town, pipes are laid along the streets, and the gas is supplied to the residents along these streets on the metric basis, on the same principle as ordinary city gas.



D. D. McTAVISH
Vice-President and General Manager Canada Carbide Co. Limited.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COACH LIGHTED BY ACETYLENE

This system of distributing the gas not only minimises the amount of work to care for the generators, but also the expense is lower in proportion than where a generator is installed in each house.

This system of lighting is very popular in towns of from five hundred (500) to two thousand (2,000) population. It is significant that with an acetylene town plant, the plant can be built to serve ten families, twenty families, or one hundred families, at a proportionate expense according to the size of the town and the amount of gas required. This form of lighting is especially popular west of Winnipeg where water powers are unknown and coal for fuel is expensive.

It is worthy of mention that with a gas plant, the gas is available for light or fuel at all hours of the day and night, where, in many cases, with other forms of lighting, especially with electric lighting, in a small plant, the light is only available at certain hours, usually until midnight, in which case the residents require to keep up some other form of artificial lighting in order to substitute in case light is required during the hours the electric plant is closed down.

For the first few years after the discovery of Carbide, Acetylene was used almost exclusively for house lighting. A little later this light was used for other purposes, and to-day we find it being used for lighting summer cottages, railway coaches, motor cars, bicycles, yachts, marine buoys, by contractors as flare lights, and thousands of miners are using it for underground work. In addition to this large quantities of Carbide are consumed annually for Oxy-Acetylene welding and cutting purposes. By the proper mixture of Acetylene and Oxygen under proper pressure, a very high temperature can be obtained—under favorable conditions from 6,000° to 6,300° Fahr. All this can be obtained under very unexpected surroundings. A small tank is used in which acetylene is put under pressure—a separate tank is used in which oxygen is put under pressure, tubes leading from each of these tanks unite in a torch or blowpipe where the acetylene and oxygen are properly mixed. This mixture when ignited produces an extremely high temperature, quite sufficient to melt any ordinary metal without any difficulty. This style of apparatus is portable and is used on the top of bridges or buildings, for cutting off large beams; on railway trains and steamboats, in case of accident, for cutting off axles or beams, or a hole through the side of a boat.

The welding process requires an operator who understands metals well enough so that he does not burn the metal, but brings it to a temperature sufficiently high for the metal to fuse, then allows it to cool. In this way the metal may be increased in volume so that the particular part welded will be stronger than the surrounding parts, on account of not only having welded the metal, but having added more metal makes the renewed part stronger than the parts immediately surrounding.

ACETYLENE FOR COOKING.—Acetylene is also being used in summer cottages for cooking—while it is more expensive than wood or coal, the convenience of acetylene has been recognised, and with the latest improved stoves, light cooking can be done economically by acetylene.

In many of the small towns west of Winnipeg where anthracite coal is expensive, acetylene is used for light cooking, such as five o'clock teas, breakfasts, etc., as it has been found a great economiser on time, as the kettle can be boiled in much less time than a fire can be raised to necessary temperature for boiling water. In addition to this, immediately the cooking is completed the gas is turned off and all expense stopped.

Canadian Carbide is made from the best materials by Canadian workmen, and has attained a favorable reputation not only Canada, but in the export markets, large quantities of Canadian Carbide being used in South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, West India Islands, and on the Continent of Europe.

The **Canada Carbide Company, Limited,** about three years ago purchased the patents and works then operated by Mr. T. L. Willson, therefore the carbide being made by this Company is a continuation (with improvements) of the process evolved by the original discoverer. Their works are located at Merritton, Ont., and Shawinigan Falls, Que., the works at Merritton, Ont., being the first carbide works in Canada.

The Canada Carbide Company, Limited, is a subsidiary Company of The Shawinigan Water and Power Company. The officers of the Company are as follows:

HOWARD MURRAY,	D. D. McTAVISH,	W. S. HART,
President.	*Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Manager.*	*Secretary-Treasurer.*

CIGARETTES IN WAR-TIME

An interesting fact in connection with the war is the record of the way in which cigarette smoking helps our soldiers and sailors. In the most trying situations and in the greatest danger men find that when they smoke a cigarette, they have the steadiness of nerve to do their duty. One of the greatest heros of the British Navy, Captain Arthur N. Loxley, gave a striking example of this when the battleship "Formidable" was sunk on New Year's Day.

Captain Loxley stood on the bridge of the "Formidable," smoking a cigarette as his vessel went down in the English Channel on New Year's morning, after the ship had been torpedoed, according to survivors of the disaster.

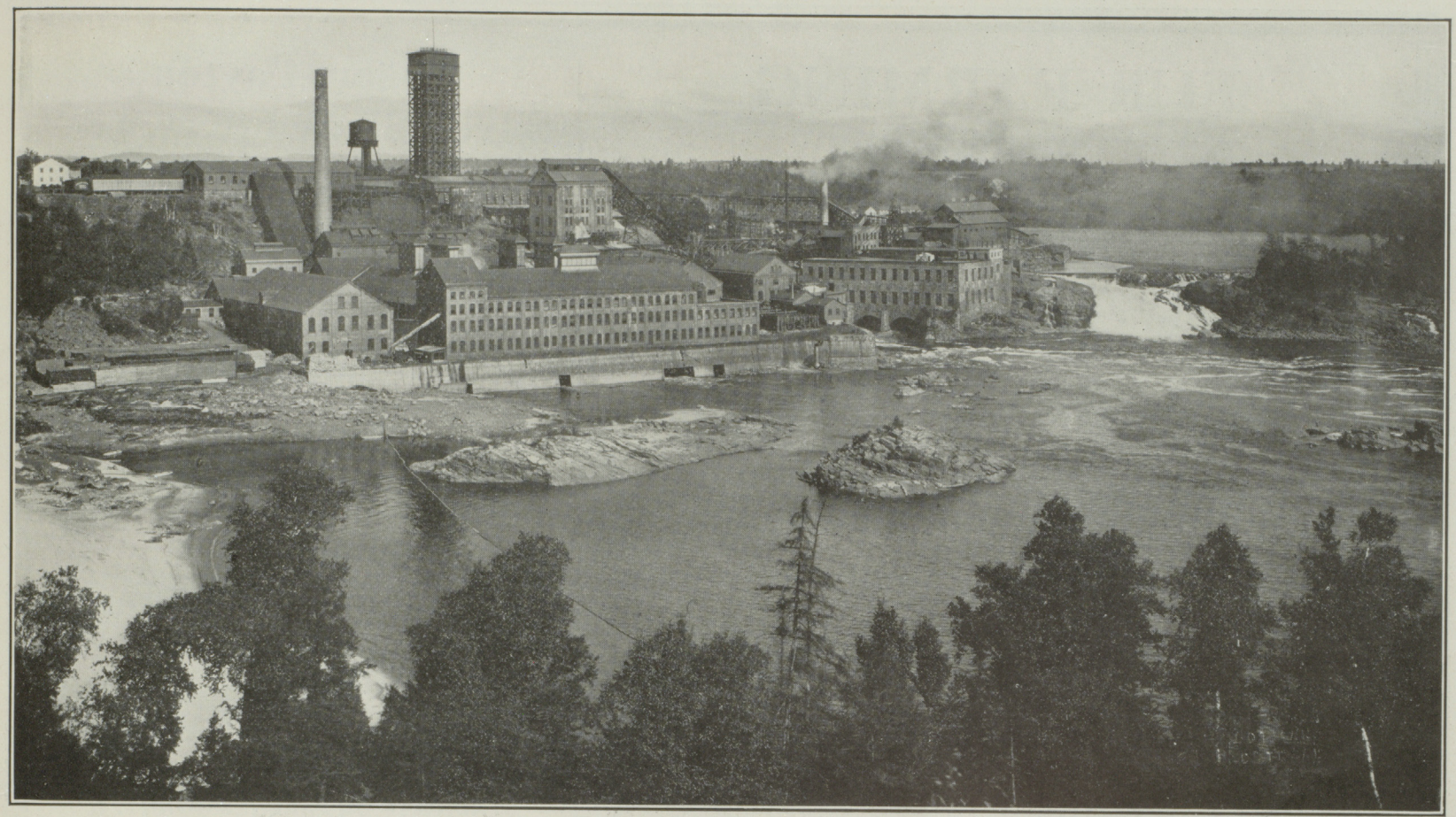
10 FOR 10¢

EXTRACT FROM NEWSPAPER

"Captain Loxley gave his orders as calmly as if the ship had been in harbor with her anchors down," said one rescued sailor. "The only sign he gave that anything was amiss was a brief speech with which he exhorted his crew: 'Steady, men, everything is all right, keep cool and be British; there's tons of life in the old ship yet.'"

THE SAILORS' FAVORITE BRAND IS

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



A general view of the Laurentide Company's plant at Grand'Mère, Que.

The Laurentide Company, Limited

are entirely responsible for the existence at Grand'Mère, P.Q., of a town with a population of 5,000, which, about twenty years ago, was nothing but forest. Grand'Mère is situated on the C. N. R. and C. P. R. about half way between Montreal and Quebec.

At the present time the Laurentide Company, Limited, are employing 20,000 horse-power on the St. Maurice River. An additional 100,000 horse-power is now being developed.

Their limits consist of 2,500 square miles. Their mills are now working day and night, and produce annually 65,000 tons of newspaper and 15,000 tons of cardboard. They also manufacture chemical and mechanical wood pulp, the greater part of which is used in the mill.

The output of the Laurentide Company, Limited, has been contracted for up to the end of the year in a world-wide market, beginning with Canada and the United States, and extending to Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

The following are the officers of the Company:—

Sir Wm. Van Horne, President; Geo. Chahoon, Jr., Vice-President and Manager; J. H. A. Acer, Treasurer and Sales Manager; and E. Alexander, Secretary.

Laurentide Company, Limited.—The finished product.

One of the two cascades, combined capacity now being developed, 100,000 h.p.

FUR FARMING
in
Prince Edward Island

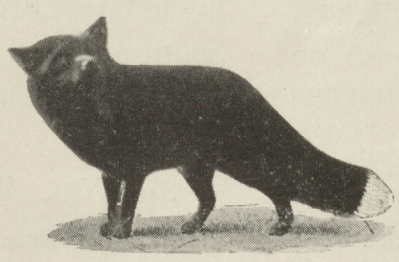
To Prince Edward Island belongs the credit of having developed the new industry of Fur Farming. There one finds in captivity about every species of rare fur-bearer, such as the Silver Fox, Russian Sable, Mink, Persian Lamb, etc. Of these, the rarest is the Silver Fox, the pelt of which is the most costly of the world's furs, and ranks as the diamond among jewels.

The Silver Fox is so named because of the glistening ivory-banded hairs that appear in the jet black fur and give the pelt its silvery sheen. The fur is long and soft, almost downy, and is one of the few furs that cannot be imitated. The tip of the long bushy tail is generally pure white. Its extreme richness and beauty, no less than its rarity and the impossibility of imitating it, have made the Silver Fox the favorite fur of Royalty and Wealth.

Thirty years ago some enterprising farmers, realizing that Prince Edward Island fox pelts brought higher prices than any other in the London market, conceived the idea of breeding these foxes in captivity with the object of perpetuating the type. For a long time these early attempts met with failure, but a few persisted and gradually learned many valuable facts about Reynard's habits. For instance: Foxes are monogamous, are very sensitive to strange sights and odors, and highly nervous during the breeding season, when they must not be disturbed.

Through patience and perseverance these early fox farmers achieved ultimate success, and many received rich financial rewards. One shipped to Lampson & Co., London, two hundred skins during the last fourteen years, netting him about $175,000.

By a system of careful selection of breeding stock and methods of judicious mating, practiced from the inception of the business, the fox farmers of Prince Edward Island have evolved a type of unusual fur quality. This is apparent from a study of prices obtained for all fox pelts on the London market. To take one instance: a shipment of twenty-four pelts in 1910 sold for £6,835 ($33,263), being an average of $1,386 each; a single pelt fetching as much as $2,629. When these prices became generally known a keen demand sprang up for breeding stock; and as the old ranchers owned the only herd of pure bred foxes in the world, it was found more profitable to sell live foxes than to slaughter them for their fur. A great corporate activity was created, and the investor found fox ranching a very lucrative business.



The industry is on a sound commercial basis. There are at the present time in Prince Edward Island about two hundred companies engaged in it, their holdings varying considerably, ranging from two to thirty pairs. Most of these have paid large dividends. Interest in the industry is spreading rapidly over Canada and the United States, and shrewd investors outside of Prince Edward Island are becoming alive to its possibilities.

In Prince Edward Island there are experienced and responsible ranchers who care for and feed foxes for a percentage of the offspring, or for a stated amount. This gives an opportunity to people anywhere to take up fur-farming without having to devote their time to it. Many persons and companies have made large profits by conducting their business in this way.

The status of this new industry has been officially recognized by the following representative bodies, which have published exhaustive and detailed reports on the methods of operating the fur farms in Prince Edward Island: The Commission of Conservation of the Dominion of Canada, the Imperial Russian Government, the Department of Agriculture of United States and of Prince Edward Island.

A report, forming a brief history and review of the industry, has also been made by the Canadian Government Publicity Agent for the Province of Prince Edward Island.

In August, 1914, the Royal Trade Commission appointed to investigate the trade and natural resources of the British Dominions, sat in Charlottetown to take evidence on fur farming. The evidence submitted throws a great deal of light on the business side of fox breeding, and is now published in pamphlet form.

The Government of Prince Edward Island, realizing the vast importance of fox farming and the valuable contribution which the industry is making to the natural resources of Canada, has passed Legislation for the incorporation of a Fox Breeders' Association, which receives thereby large powers of supervision and control over companies incorporated in the Province, and a government grant to be used for "the promotion and regulation of the Fox Industry."

This Association was organized to safeguard the interests of the industry. It aims to furnish reliable information to prospective purchasers of animals or shares in companies.

Rogers-Payton Silver-Black Foxes, Ltd.

This Company has no shares for sale, but offers a few pairs of 1915 puppies at reasonable prices.

Our animals are the aristocrats of foxdom, every one a direct descendant of the animals whose pelts sold for such fabulous figures on the London market.

If you do not care to buy a pair outright, correspond with us, and very likely we can put you in touch with some others willing to join you.

At least write us for complete Government reports and authoritative literature. This lays you under no obligation whatever.

W. K. ROGERS, Treasurer,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Pedigreed Silver-Black Foxes
1915 Pups for Sale or Option.

The Highest Grade of
Prince Edward Island Silver-Black Foxes

SYNDICATE OR PARTNERS WANTED

Write for BOOKLET ON FOX INDUSTRY and copy of HERD BOOK containing pedigrees and "performance records" of animals.

John R. Dinnis Pedigreed Foxes, Limited

W. E. CAMERON, Business Manager,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Profits in Fox Breeding
Depend on business management and quality of foxes.

OUR GUARANTEE:
Pedigree. Past Profits. Productiveness.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
We will give you with every fox purchased a Registration Certificate of Standard breeding.
YOU should get interested.
Free Government reports furnished on application.

The Sampson Silver-Black Fox Co., Limited
D. SCHURMAN, Secretary,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Silver-Fox Ranching Co.
Incorporated 1911.
Ranches at Alberton, P. E. I.
(*Member of the P.E.I. Fox Breeders' Association*)

Offers for sale only Standard-bred Black Silvers of the finest strains;

Forms syndicates for the purchase thereof;

Ranches animals for owners, if required, on a fair percentage basis and acts as brokers in disposing of the progeny.

Correspond with us at either address:

53 State St., Boston, Mass. **Alberton, Prince Edward Island.**

Desbarats Printing Company Limited, Montreal.

•—Officers, Attention!—

COLT "NEW SERVICE" Double Action Military Revolver (.455 Eley)

THE REGULATION SERVICE REVOLVER

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Matured in Bond for years
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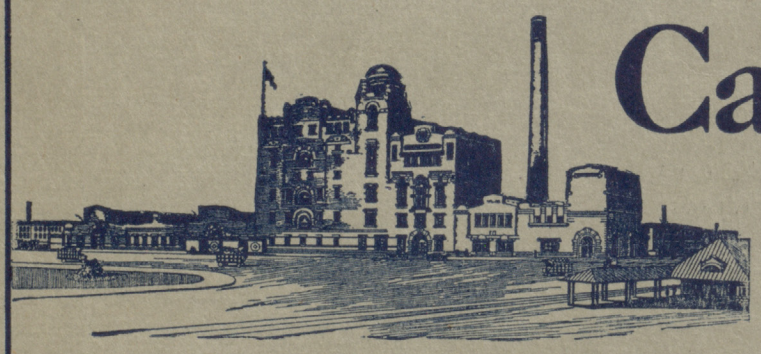
"KEEP YOUR CASH IN CANADA"



Canada's "Star" Brewery

Montreal has one of the best equipped and most scientifically conducted Breweries in the world

OVER a million and a half dollars have been spent in building and equipping the FRONTENAC BREWERY. It is acknowledged to be the "Star" Brewery of Canada and experts state that, size for size, it is one of the best conducted breweries in the world today. The Master Brewer is a man of international reputation and has in the past been engaged in the making of some of the American highest grade beers. A walk over this brewery is an education in the brewing art. It is undoubtedly one of the sights of Montreal. FRONTENAC beer is noted throughout Canada as the best made in the Dominion. It is brewed in three kinds:—

Frontenac "Standard"
The Canadian family beer—delicious and wholesome—all dealers. Look for Red Label.

Frontenac "Special"
The Aristocrat of Canadian Beers—with a sparkling, "winey" taste—a drink de luxe—Blue Label.

Frontenac "Trianon"
A strong, dark beer with an agreeable satisfying taste, suitable for all weathers—all dealers. Brown Label.

FRONTENAC BREWERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL

Why the "Ross" Rifle
was adopted by the Canadian Government

The Test which Overcame Prejudice

In 1908, at the Cove Fields, Quebec, the Ross Rifle was submitted to a most exhaustive series of competitive tests against the latest model of the Lee-Enfield Army Rifle.
The tests were under the direction of the Government Small Arms Commission, and the rules laid down were strictly enforced.

THE RESULT WAS A NOTABLE VICTORY FOR THE ROSS RIFLE

The following is a resumé of the official report:—

A—STRIPPING. This consisted in taking the Breech Block to pieces. The Ross with three tools was taken to pieces **in one minute and ten seconds;** the Lee-Enfield with five tools required **one minute and forty seconds.**

B—REASSEMBLING. The Ross was re-assembled in **one minute and thirty-two seconds;** the Lee-Enfield **one minute and fifty seconds.**

C—FIRING TESTS. 150 shots, single firing, 50 each standing, kneeling and any position:—
Ross:—Nine minutes ten seconds, 142 hits, (67 bulls).
Lee-Enfield:—Eleven minutes nineteen seconds, 133 hits, (37 bulls).
150 Shots magazine firing, 50 each standing, kneeling and prone:—
Ross:—Five minutes one second, 147 hits, (34 bulls).
Lee-Enfield:—Fourteen minutes three seconds, 130 hits, (47 bulls).

Total for the 300 shots fired:—
Ross:—Fourteen minutes eleven seconds, 289 hits, (101 bulls).
Lee-Enfield:—Twenty-six minutes twenty-two seconds, 263 hits, (84 bulls).

Since these early trials Ross Rifles have been improved. A few minor points which experience showed required changes have been altered, and to-day the Ross .303 challenges comparison in every military requirement, with any rifle in the world, of the same calibre.

THE ROSS CADET RIFLE

has also received the sanction of the Canadian Government and is the official arm for Cadet organizations.
It has a straight pull self-ejecting action, shoots 22 short, long, or long rifle cartridges, and is not only good to teach youths how to shoot, but a splendid arm for camp or trail.

ROSS CADET RIFLES RETAIL AT $12.00

Complete illustrated Catalogue of Ross Rifles, showing the Ross Sporting Rifles as well as the military models, will be sent on request.

Ross Rifle Co., Quebec