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# Dalhousie Gazette.

Ordo et Labora.



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**ROMEO AND JULIET.**

The most general, and probably the most fruitful method of studying Shakespeare is to follow the line of the development of his dramatic power. It is thus that we can best learn to appreciate him, and to estimate any-ways rightly the value and magnitude of his work. When we look at the work of his earliest period of authorship, and on the conditions under which it was produced, and then at that of his latest period, we cannot help recognizing the true greatness and many-sided character of his genius.

To follow the development of Shakespeare's dramatic art, however, it is necessary for us to have his plays related in their proper chronological order; but unfortunately we have not got them thus arranged, either on the authority of the author himself, or on that of any of his contemporaries. Shakespeare, as indeed all our early dramatists did, wrote his plays to be acted, not to be read; and he does not seem to have taken the slightest care—even after he retired from active authorship—to have them printed, and properly handed down to posterity. We are thus left to our own resources to determine the dates of his plays; and in many cases the data we have to work upon is so inadequate that we have to content ourselves with mere approximations.

In this essay I propose to consider the question of the date of "Romeo and Juliet." Though this tragedy is undoubtedly one of Shakespeare's earliest plays, the exact date of its composition is not yet clearly established. About all that we can positively assert on this matter is that it was written, in an early form at least, by the year 1596—a fact quite evident, as Malone points out, from the title-page of the quarto of 1597, which states that it had often been acted by Lord Hunsdon's company of players. As the elder Hunsdon died on July 22nd, 1596, and the younger succeeded his father in the office of Lord Chamberlain on April 17th, 1597, the company that acted this play could only be styled the servants of Lord Hunsdon, instead of the more honourable designation of the Lord Chamberlain's servants, which would have been applied before and after this interval. Internal evidence, however, seems to place the date of this play even earlier than 1596. It exhibits that want of sustained dramatic power which is only to be found in the works of that early period of authorship when Shakespeare had not thoroughly learned his art. Its general style, too, its imagery, its versification, the frequency of conceits and word-plays, the lyrical element so largely prevalent in it, all tend to associate it with that period of art which gave us the "Midsummer Nights Dream." Comparing it by verse-texts with the latter play, however, it is found to exhibit a much greater proportion of unstopt and broken lines in passages of similar character. On the other hand, if we compare it with the "Merchant of Venice," we find it has a smaller proportion of such lines than that play, and also a much larger number of rhymed lines—the latter often appearing in the form of quatrains and sextains. This would tend to place it not earlier than 1594, and not later than 1596, if the commonly accepted dates of those plays are anything like accurate. We cannot, indeed, place much reliance upon verse-tests in the earlier works of Shakespeare, and I only bring them forward here as tending to confirm what I believe to be the true date of the play—and that is 1595. General internal evidence shows that it could not have been written much earlier, and we have the positive testimony, not only of the statement on the title-page of the first quarto, but also of Weever's epigrams, published in 1596, in which he mentions Romeo as a creation of "honey-tongued Shakespeare," that it could not have been written much later.

There is, indeed, one reference in the play—and it is the only one to which any value can be attached—which seems to contradict this theory. In I, 3, 22-48, the nurse, in speaking of the time when Juliet was weaned, says: "Tis since the earthquake now eleven years." From the fact that a great earthquake happened in England in the year 1580, some infer that Shakespeare alludes to it, and date the play accordingly in 1591. But the nurse's statements are somewhat inconsistent. She says that Juliet is now fourteen, and that when weaned she could just stand alone—a not very remarkable feat for a child of three years. Knight rather ingeniously argues that the very contradiction shows that Shakespeare referred to the earthquake. As the association of the English earthquake must have been very strong in Shakespeare's mind when he made the nurse date from an earthquake, he wrote "eleven years" in defiance of a very obvious calculation on her part. But whatever value we may attach to this, it seems evident, from the fact that this circumstance is not mentioned in any of the stories we know him to have used for the materials of his play, that Shakespeare did refer to the earthquake of 1580; but the discrepancies in the nurse's speech render it unsafe to draw any definite conclusion therefrom. It certainly would not warrant us, as against the other evidence we have, in fixing the date of the play, as we now have it, in 1591.

There is a further element, however, that we must take into consideration in formulating a theory as to the date of this play; and that is the relation of the quarto of 1597 to that of 1599. The latter differs so greatly from the former as to be almost a new play. It is not only much longer, but much superior also in every way—in versification, in beauty of imagery, and in artistic completeness. This, and the fact that the quarto of 1599 purported to be "newly corrected, augmented and amended," has led some to maintain that in the first quarto we have Shakespeare's first draught of the play, and in the second his revised and amended work. But this theory is now generally considered untenable. The first quarto is usually regarded now as a mere pirated edition—a garbled and imperfect representation of what appears first in a genuine form in the quarto of 1599, the imperfections being due to a manuscript derived from a reporter's notes of the play as acted about 1596, patched up, where defective, by some literary hack, or by passages from an old play on the same subject. That this theory is in the main correct, will appear evident,

I think, to anyone who gives the question serious study.

In the first place the quarto of 1597 is only about three fourths as long as that of 1599—some speeches which appear in the latter being greatly abridged in the former, and others left out entirely. This abridgment, moreover, is in nearly every case just such as we would expect from a reporter's version of the play as seen acted. The passages omitted, though necessary to the artistic completeness and full effect of the poem, are mostly such as might be spared without disturbing the continuity and development of the action. In some cases, however, the abridgment has given rise to such corruptions and incoherences, as want only pointing out to be recognized as due to the pen of a reporter, rather than to the mistakes of the printer. To make this clear, take, for example, the following passages:

In line 294, Lady Capulet says to Juliet: "How like you of Paris' love?" to which the latter replies: "I'll look to like, if looking liking move." A play on the word "look" is evidently intended here; but the text gives no occasion for it, simply because it omits the preceding speech of Lady Capulet, wherein she says: "This night you shall behold him at our feast." This speech, and the nurse's reply to it—plainly a part of the genuine text—appear for the first time in the second quarto.

Again in line 690, Romeo, apparently retiring, moralizes on the unwillingness of lovers to part; but we look in vain for the slightest hint of a parting, or for anything, in fact, to give any occasion for his speech, or for that of Juliet just following, where she says: "O, for a falconer's voice, to lure this tassel-gentle back again!" Her "tassel-gentle" had not gone beyond her reach, according to the text. It is only when we turn to the *bona fide* text that the difficulty is cleared up.

Further, in line 1248, and following, Juliet exclaims:

"But wherefore villian didst thou kill my cousin?  
That villain cousin would have killed my husband.  
All this is comfort."

If we ask *what* is comfort, we can get no reply till we go to the text of the later edition. Here we find that Juliet, just before saying "all this is comfort," says:

"My husband lives that Tybalt would have slain;  
And Tybalt's dead, that would have slain my husband,"

which perfectly explains the former speech.

In Juliet's very next speech, too, occurs another slip most natural for a reporter to make. Juliet, having asked the nurse where her father and mother are, to the latter's reply, answers:

"I, I, when theirs are spent,  
Mine shall be shed for Romeo's banishment."

Here there is no antecedent for the word *theirs*; but when we turn to the text of the second quarto, we can easily supply it. There we learn that the first part of Juliet's speech has escaped the reporter—that she says:

"Wash they his wounds with tears; mine shall be spent,  
When theirs are dry, for Romeo's banishment."

A still more glaring incoherence occurs in the very last scene, where Capulet, seeing Juliet lying stabbed to death in the tomb, says:

"See wife, this dagger hath mistook;  
For lo! the back is empty of young Montague,  
And it is sheathed in our daughter's breast."

The reading of the later text:—"his house is empty on the back of Montague,"—at once shows us that the former is due to a confused report taken from hearing the play acted.

Incoherences such as these abound all through the text of the first quarto, and I have only selected those passages which exhibit the more striking ones. These passages, however, are, I think, quite sufficient to prove that, on the whole, the text of the first quarto was made up from notes taken at the representation of the play as we have it in the quarto of 1599, or at least in a form substantially the same. But if there is need of it, we have still further proof.

The peculiarity of the stage directions confirms the theory that the quarto is a mere report of a play as seen acted. They were certainly, at least the greater number of them, not taken from a manuscript furnished by the author, or surreptitiously procured from the theatre, but written down by one who saw the play in progress as he wrote, or who afterwards recalled to mind the actions performed by the players.

Stage directions, especially in our early drama when plays were written to be acted, not read, are intended solely for the stage, and not for the audience or reader; hence they are usually brief and mandatory. Now the stage directions in the first quarto are not of this quality. They are not properly stage directions, applying equally to all actors who may have to play the part, but rather descriptions, written either on the spot or from memory, of what particular actors were

seen to do. In illustration of this, take the following examples:—"Enter a nurse wringing her hands, with the ladder of cords in her lap." This is just an account of a particular character's action, and is not general, like the brief direction in the corresponding scene of the second quarto:—"Enter nurse with cords."

Again, in another scene occurs the following direction:—"He offers to stab himself, and nurse snatches the dagger away." In the later edition this direction takes the brief form—"Drawing his sword." The latter part of the former direction is wholly unnecessary, for the context affords sufficient explanation to the actor.

This mass of evidence—and space alone forbids increasing it—seems quite weighty enough to establish the main part of our theory—that the text of the first quarto is derived from a reporter's notes. It remains now only to consider whether there are any grounds for the opinion held by some—that we have in the text of this edition evidences of early Shakesperian work.

In the first quarto we find here and there a few passages which are apparently independent of the text of the later one. Some of these, too, seem truly Shakesperian, and others again, seem not.

The first of these passages occurs in lines 1024-53, or scene VI of Act II. In this whole scene, there are only two short passages which present any resemblance to anything in the corresponding scene of the later version. One of these is the following:

"See where she comes.  
So light of foot ne'er hurts the trodden flower,"

which appears in the genuine text in the slightly different form:

"Here comes the lady. O, so light a foot  
Will ne'er wear out the everlasting flint."

It is quite possible that the former is the result of an attempt to reproduce the latter; even the slight variation from "light a foot" to "light of foot," as a natural mistake of the ear, lends it probability. The only difficulty is that the phrase, "ne'er hurts the trodden flower," seems so Shakesperian that we don't like to attribute it to a mere reporter. It is certainly a beautiful and poetic expression; yet it may be, after all, the happy thought of the one who prepared the manuscript for the printer. The other passage, is almost the same in both versions, and I need not, therefore, quote it. With these two exceptions it

seems impossible to derive this scene from the corresponding one of the second edition; yet there are other passages in it which have a true Shakesperian touch.

Take, for example the following:

*Rom:* As do waking eyes,  
Closed in Night's mists, attend the frolic Day,  
So Romeo hath expected Juliet,  
And thou art come.

*Jul:*—I am, if I be Day,  
Come to my Sun; shine forth and make one fair."

This could not possibly be derived from anything in the later scene; yet it is just like Shakespeare's work. It has even, as Richard Grant White says, "a touch of poetry more exquisite and more dramatic" than is to be found in the later version.

Moreover, we find in this scene a statement remarkably inconsistent with the tenor of the preceding one. Romeo, in his second speech, says, with reference to Juliet: "This *morning* here she pointed we should meet." But in the preceding scene the nurse, just after coming back from her interview with Romeo, says to Juliet: "Go, hie you straight to Friar Lawrence's cell." In the scene preceding this again, we learn that it was about noon when the nurse met Romeo, and that the appointment was really made for the following morning. Since the time of the appointment is mentioned several times, we can't regard the word "morning" as a mere slip of the pen, nor yet a mistake that one would easily make in reporting the genuine play, which invariably mentions the marriage as taking place in the afternoon.

The most obvious inference, then, seems to be, that the printer's manuscript was derived from different sources. Thus if we should say that, the reporter's notes of the fourth and sixth scenes having for some reason or other completely failed, the publisher of the first quarto had resort to an old play on the same subject to supply the want, and that the fifth scene was derived from the play as then acted, we would probably have the easiest solution of the difficulty. In the old play, no doubt, the time of the marriage was arranged for, and took place in the morning; but, as in scene v. there is no explicit mention of *morning* or *afternoon*, this little inconsistency would easily escape notice in the hurry and confusion of getting out the pirated edition. Scene vi., as we have seen, differs so widely from that of the second edition, and has a completeness we would scarcely expect in a reporter's version, that we have at least some colour for regarding it as a wholly inde-

pendent scene. Besides this it has several rhymed lines—a thing we would certainly not expect in a reporter's version, unless those rhymes were in the original—as, for example, the closing lines of the scene:

*Rom:* Lead Holy Father, all delay seems long.

*Jul:* Make haste, make haste, this ling'ring doth us wrong.

*Fr:* O, soft and fair makes sweetest work they say,  
Haste is a common hind'r'er in cross way."

Scene iv., however, with the exception of the time appointed for the marriage, is almost word for word with the corresponding one of the later quarto. Indeed it is almost too correct for a reporter's version. This completeness, though, would be perfectly explained were we to regard it as a scene taken out of the old play, if such a play existed. The fact that it is so nearly the same as the corresponding scene of the later quarto, could readily be explained by saying that Shakespeare did not make any material change in it on rewriting it.

There is another passage in the first quarto that seems independent of the text of the second. In the last scene of the play, Paris utters the following lament over the tomb of Juliet:

"Sweet flower, with flowers I strew thy bridal bed:  
Sweet tomb that in thy circuit dost contain,  
The perfect model of eternity:  
Fair Juliet that with angels dost remain.  
Accept this latest favour at my hands,  
That living honoured thee, and being dead  
With funeral praises do adorn thy tomb."

This speech appears in the second quarto in the following more lyrical form:

"Sweet flower, with flowers thy bridal bed I strew  
O woe! thy canopy is dust and stones,  
Which with sweet water nightly I will dew,  
Or, wanting that, with tears distill'd by moans:  
The obsequies that I for thee will keep  
Nightly shall be to strew thy grave and weep."

Though both speeches begin the same way, I think it quite impossible to derive the former from the latter. There is an attempt at rhyming in it; but the rhyme that does occur is not one of those found in the second speech. If a reporter were taking down the latter speech, he would be almost certain to catch some, if not all of the rhymes. Or if he did not catch any, of the rhymes, and, in rewriting the speech, attempted to put them in himself why did he not put them all in? Moreover, if it is the work of a reporter, or of some verse-monger engaged to patch up his notes, how is

it that it is so much superior to that reporter's work in the rest of the scene. Take for example the following lines from the same scene:

"What blood is this that stains the entrance  
Of this marble stony monument?"—

"Whereas the sick infection remained"—

"Unto Verona for to see his love."

The wretched quality and halting metre of these lines certainly warrants us in attributing them to a pen other than Shakespeare's, but almost as certainly not to the pen that wrote the speech in question.

In short, though I hesitate to express any decided opinion, I am inclined to think that the speech as it appears in the first edition is Shakespeare's own work, and pretty nearly, if not altogether, in the form he himself wrote it. But why it should be inserted there instead of the speech of the later edition, or a report of it, is a difficulty I do not attempt to overcome. The rest of the scene is manifestly a report of the scene as it appears in the second quarto, as the lines just quoted, and the passage referring to the dagger mentioned above, clearly show.

In summing up, now, what has been said, the conclusion seems unavoidable that, while the quarto of 1597 represented in the main Shakespeare's work, it yet represents it in such an abridged and imperfect form, with so many errors and corruptions, that it cannot be regarded as an accurate impression from a reliable manuscript—that it is, in fact, a pirated edition, with all the imperfections and inaccuracies incident upon such a method of publication. It has every appearance of being a garbled report of a play written by Shakespeare about the year 1596, yet, presenting, here and there, traces of un-Shakesperian and here and there traces of early Shakespearian work.

If we accept this conclusion, we are then in a position to harmonize all the apparently conflicting elements which must be taken into account in forming a theory as to the date and history of the play. We saw that general internal, as well as external, evidence pointed to a date not later than 1596, yet that the play contained a reference which, if reliable, would place the date as early as 1591. The only consistent theory we can form now—in view of our conclusions in regard to the first quarto—is, that very early in his career, probably in the year 1591, Shakespeare wrote, either wholly or in part, a "Romeo and Juliet," that later, probably in the latter part of 1595, or the early part of 1596, he revised and improved it, making it all his own, and that his revised version met with such

great success that an unscrupulous publisher put a surreptitious and piratical edition of it in the market, in order to reap the advantage of its popularity. This theory, which is essentially that of Richard Grant White, harmonizes completely with all the known facts of the case; and, upon a careful study of the play and a comparison of the two earlier editions, such I believe to be the true history of its production and publication.

EDWARD FULTON.

PROFESSOR YOUNG, L. L. D., OF UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE, TORONTO.

GEORGE PAXTON YOUNG, Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics in the University of Toronto, died on Tuesday, the 26th Feb., in his 71st year, and was buried from the University with public honors, on the afternoon of Friday, the 1st March. The writer of this, when a Junior Student in the New College (Theological), Edinburgh, session 1844-5, remembers Young then as the most distinguished of the Seniors. Among his fellow-students were John Mackintosh, Norman Macleod's "earnest student," Dr. Alfred Edersheim, author of the well-known "History of the Jews" and "Life of Christ;" Dr. Rainy, the great leader of the Free Church and Principal of its Edinburgh College; Dr. George Douglas, Principal of the Free Church College, Glasgow; and Dr. W. Gregg, of Toronto (who conducted the funeral service at his grave).

Dr. Young was born in Berwick-on-Tweed. He was grandson of the venerable Dr. Paxton, a name once famous among Scottish Theologians. His first ministerial charge was the Free Martyrs' Church, Paisley. From the same town came Dr. Forrester, who engraved his name so deeply on our educational system. He came to Canada in 1850, succeeding the Rev. Ralph Robb, once a minister in Halifax, in the pastorate of Knox's Church, Hamilton, Ont., where he remained three years, till appointed Professor in Knox College, where in different capacities he rendered signal service for many years. He was also for four years (1864-8) Inspector of Grammar Schools. Nor should we omit to notice his connection with elementary and secondary education. His reports in 1865 and 1866, during his Inspectorship of Secondary Schools, mark an epoch in their development, and led on to the revolution of the entire system in 1871. During that year Dr. Ryerson, the founder of the

Common School system in Western Canada, secured him as Chairman of the Central Committee of Examiners—a post which he filled with singular ability during the administrations of that venerable man and the two Ministers of Education that succeeded him—the Hons. Adam Crooks and G. W. Ross; indeed, up to the time of his melancholy demise. In this capacity he did some of his best work for the public. His loss to Toronto University is almost irreparable. "The chair he has vacated," writes a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*, "will not be easily filled, for while it is hard to get a successor with his great intellectual power and accumulated erudition, it is still harder to get one who can make such effective use of his knowledge in the class-room."

He published little save some profound articles in high class journals, and in 1854 a volume of admirable sermons. He was a noble preacher. The three sermons delivered by him at the opening of the writer's Church at Kingston in 1851, and at St. Catherine's in 1860, can never be forgotten. His topics were "The promises of God," "Praying in the Holy Ghost," and "There is no fear in Love." This last was a favorite text, as he gave it twice for me. In his latter years he never preached. He had great conversational powers, though of a singularly retiring disposition. He was very tender-hearted. As my father lay a dying, Prof. Young, who for eight years had been his colleague in Knox College, stood by his death bed and offered with melting pathos the last prayer, as the spirit was departing.

He was a wonderful instructor. In a most appreciative editorial the *Toronto Globe* says:—"The class-room was his home. It was a joy to him to teach, and he gave to his scholars, without stint or reserve, his energy, his affections and all the powers of a singularly brilliant and original mind." His pre-eminent abilities made his course the most popular in all the University curriculum. Prof. Young was noted as a mathematician, metaphysician and student of the Ancient Classics. Mathematical problems he seemed to solve intuitively. He discovered a method of solving equations of the fifth degree, one of the most noted discoveries in that field since Isaac Newton.

To some of his discoveries in Algebra the most eminent Algebraists in Europe and America attached the highest value, Prof. Cayley, of Cambridge, to whom he had sent a portion of his famous paper on the "Method of Solving Quintic Equations." The

latter (writes a friend), in acknowledging the receipt of it, expressed his sense of the importance of the discovery, but added that, for want of time, he had not been able to work out to his satisfaction some part of the proof which presented to him a certain amount of difficulty, and he asked Prof. Young whether he would be kind enough to send him the explanation. I saw Prof. Young shortly after he received the letter, and when he mentioned it to me. I naturally asked whether he had yet complied with the request. "Oh, yes," he replied in his almost childlike manner, "I had the explanation ready in a few minutes, and it was mailed to Prof. Cayley the same day."

In metaphysics he was an original thinker. His critique on Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy was brought to the notice of that celebrated thinker, who pronounced on the author a most glowing eulogium. Prof. Young has been considered by many, the first teacher in Canada. His analytical powers seemed perfect. His ability for eliminating from any subject he discussed all extraneous and irrelevant matter, and presenting in its naked simplicity the exact "*status questionis*" was marvellous. He could discuss the profoundest themes with a cogency of logic and a transparency of diction that won the admiration of the most advanced students, and at the same time carried captive the most stupid dullards. How skilfully did he make the blackboard minister to his purposes! His deftly wielded chalk made illustration follow illustration, till light rose out of the darkness, sophistical webs got torn into shreds, and the folly and falsity of what at first seemed plausible, if not proper, stood out in unmistakable clearness. You could hear a pin drop in his class-room when he was fully possessed of one of his favorite topics and was pouring it out on his fervid listeners with all the affluence of argument and appeal that characterized him. His eye glistening, his face glowing, his voice sharp, shrill, a piercing falsetto, rising to a penetrating key, would rivet the attention of the most truant listener. Then, the long drawn breath and the brief respite for note-taking. His students idolized him. He gave to many their first seeds of thought and spur to mental effort. Some now figuring conspicuously in church and state will own they owe to him a debt of gratitude they never can repay.

But now these earnest eyes are closed, that eloquent tongue is hushed, that bounding energy and burning enthusiasm are no more. That singular per-

sonality, whose impressiveness the long, flowing silvery beard of his later years seemed to increase, has passed away. That irresistible magnetism which threw its spell over the most stolid student, lives but in the memory of the enthusiastic youth that hung on his lips and basked in the sunshine of his lustrous look—for at times, as I have already indicated, when enthused by his high arguments, and all aglow with his "Thoughts that breathed and words that burned," his face would seem to shine.

He died on the field of his peaceful triumphs. The messenger came to him when in the act of lecturing. He calmly received his death warrant in his class-room, and was carried home to die.

Earth seems intellectually poorer, since he passed away a week ago. Our Dominion has lost (as many believe) her foremost thinker and teacher.

As you have asked me for a notice of him I could not help laying this hastily woven chaplet on his grave. He rests from his labors and his works follow him. His character and career are inspiring. The very mention of his gifts and graces may be a stimulus to our students to aim as he did, at thoroughness and simplicity, unostentatiousness and many-sidedness and a "coveting earnestly the best gifts."

Halifax, 6th March.

R. F. B.

#### REVIEW.

"GENTLEMAN DICK O' THE GREYS." Such is the title of the opening poem of a little volume that has just been published. The author has our thanks for the copy he kindly sent us. Anxious to speak favourably of any contribution to Canadian literature, we regret that we cannot unqualifiedly commend this latest volume to our readers. Its author assures us that he will be gratified, should his effort "serve to while one weary moment, or provoke a smile;" and perhaps since he started with so low an idea we should be satisfied with the result he has attained. Certainly some of his verses will provoke a smile.

For example:—

"Oh! How those broken-hearted mourners ran  
And left behind the fat old alderman,  
Whose gorgeous high-toned paunch (surpassed by none)  
Seemed mayor and corporation all in one."

\*Gentleman Dick o' the Greys and other poems, by Horeward K. Cockin, Toronto, C. Blackett Robinson, 1889, p. 120.

We have printed the stanza exactly as in the original, and if our readers lose the joke it is not our fault. Whether the smile (if any) provoked by the above is at, or with, Mr. Cockin we will not assume the province of determining. Here is another smile provoking specimen;—

"But his thoughts were not of heaven  
Nor about the better land,  
For her lips were glued to 'his'n,'  
And his arm her waist enspanned."

In these lines there is a distinction drawn between Heaven and the better land which we conceive to be not well-founded. But our greatest difficulty is with the last line which, as it is punctuated, leaves us wondering whether her waist "enspanned" his arm and if the position was comfortable.

It would be a waste of time to linger longer with Mr. Cockin's verses. Only a few of his poems are worth reading. These few (one or two at least of which are very pretty) are so hedged about by others whose excellence may be not unfairly estimated from the sample above that they are not likely to be noticed. In the note accompanying the copy sent us, Mr. Cockin mentions that the first edition was bought up in three days. This does not prove that our judgment of the book is wrong, but simply that the standard of literary taste in Toronto is not high. After a few years, when Dr. Alexander's influence has made itself felt, we may expect it to improve, and when it has done so, another volume of Mr. Cockin's will not so readily sell.

In OUTING for March, James C. Allan talks entertainingly about "Snowshoeing in Canuckia." Illustrations from photographs and pen-and-ink drawings by J. W. Fosdick, make the article very attractive.

OUTING for March, contains a thrilling account of "Salmon Fishing on Loch Tay," by that prince of writers on sport, "Rockwood." The best efforts of Messrs J. & G. Temple have been made use of to embellish the text with graphic illustrations of the incidents recounted.

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

Halifax, N. S., March 14th, 1889.

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It will be decidedly to the advantage of the GAZETTE for Students to patronize our advertisers.

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IN this issue we publish a part of the description of the "Patterson Collection," from the pen of the donor. This will be found interesting in itself, and will be especially of advantage to those who may wish to examine the collection now deposited in the University Museum.

NOT only the Seniors, but all the Students were disappointed when a notice was put up a few weeks ago that the Avery prize could not be awarded this Session. In our last issue a Junior made some very pertinent remarks upon

the subject, and gave some very gentle hints calculated to show the authorities, who of course as sincerely regret it as do the students, how the difficulty could be overcome. It affords us great pleasure to be able to announce that the Alumni have generously come to the assistance of the Governors and Faculty, by providing them with the necessary funds for the usual prize. Such generous acts on the part of the Alumni, which, by the way, is not a rich society, deserve to be recorded.

IN our last issue we published a letter from a Dalhousian, in which the writer plead for what he called "College Unity." Of course it is generally understood that we are not to be held responsible for the opinions of our correspondents; but in this case we think it requires particular emphasis, for the sentiments of that letter, if left unchallenged, will convey a false impression as to the relationship of the classes in Dalhousie. At the present time there is no such "blot on Dalhousie's brilliant record." We cannot speak of the past with any degree of certainty, but we can speak of the present, knowing that, when we say class feeling is almost dead in Dalhousie, we are stating facts. There is no "feeling of contempt" behind the usual jesting at the Freshman's expense, and we believe that very few of the Freshmen look at it in that light. Seniors and Juniors complain that the Freshmen of the present session are scarcely getting enough training at the hands of the Sophomores to make them worthy of entering a higher sphere in College life. Be that as it may, we can safely say that in few or no Colleges are class distinctions less recognized than in Dalhousie.

IT is pleasant to see the increasing interest of the citizens of Halifax in Dalhousie College, and we have no doubt that the popular lectures which are delivered, from time to time, by our Professors before the Young People's Associations and other city audiences will greatly tend to strengthen that interest.

It must have been exceedingly gratifying to

Prof. MacGregor to see the large and appreciative audiences which greeted him at Fort Massey, Chalmer's and St. Mathew's. We feel quite sure that some at least who listened to his clear and interesting discussion of difficult scientific subjects on these occasions, will be led to pursue their enquiries further and that with this view they will one day be found within the walls of Dalhousie.

We learn, too, that Prof. Macdonald is to deliver a lecture at St. Andrew's, at an early day. Those who listened to his brilliant effort of last winter, need not be told that it will be a rich intellectual treat.

By thus mixing with the citizens of Halifax, our Professors will be better known and more highly thought of, and the good will of the citizens, once secured, will be of immense advantage. When once they have learned that Dalhousie is no second-rate college, they will not be slow to provide all the funds necessary to make it a University of which all Haligonians, as well all Nova Scotians, may be justly proud.

IT is almost natural at this period of the session, when terminal examinations are drawing nigh and the whole work of the winter has to be reviewed and often re-reviewed,—and all this in addition to the regular amount of daily work,—that students should give away at times to a spirit of fault-finding with the powers that be. There is no doubt that very systematic habits and methods are required in that student whose equanimity and composure are in no way disturbed by thoughts of the approaching trials. The work of a session usually becoming heavier towards the end assumes somewhat prodigious proportions if anything more than reviewing back-work is necessary during the last few weeks; and so long as the present high premium placed on written examinations prevails in our colleges, so long will there be more or less difference of opinion between professors and students as to what should constitute a fair amount of work. None, we presume, would contend that students as a body would care to spend their time and

means doing little or nothing; while very few, on the other hand, are so ambitious as to welcome what may be called intellectual slavery. Between these two extremes, we think, lies the golden mean.

That the amount of work demanded of Dalhousie students is by no means excessive is something to which the great majority of our students will testify.

It is true, the standard is high, but we should rather feel proud that it is so.

The extent of work gone over this session will be but little in excess of that of former years we feel convinced; although, no doubt, some subjects have been entered into more fully and in some-greater detail. It yet remains to be seen whether the benefits of an extended term have been such as to justify the anticipations of its ardent advocates.

OUR READING ROOM has been a marked success. The students have made constant use of it through the session, and even now when the sessionals are near at hand, the interest does not seem to slacken in the least. The GAZETTE has taken the lead in providing the room with reading matter. All our exchanges are left on the table as long as possible. The city dailies, local weeklies from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and all the most prominent weeklies in Canada and the United States, as well as some from England, are to be found in their proper places every week. Besides these the table is supplied with the leading Magazines and Reviews of both England and America. Some of the latter have been kindly supplied by the Professors, but the greater part have been paid for out of funds supplied by the GAZETTE. We trust that we may always be able to spare some cash, after all our debts are paid; but we feel that the Reading Room should not depend for support on that alone, as it is quite possible that we may not always be able to keep our own accounts square.

What we want is a permanent endowment. We are not prepared at present to make any suggestions towards securing such a boon, but we merely suggest it, hoping that the thoughtful

will consider the matter carefully, and send us the result of their deliberation and the amount they are disposed to contribute. Every friend of Dalhousie should take an interest in the matter. It has been said that the average College student is four years behind the world at the end of his course. This should not and need not be true. There is no reason why the faithful student should not keep himself at least moderately well posted upon the live questions of the day. There is no better way to assist him in doing so, than by placing within easy access such Magazines and Reviews as discuss them impartially. To this end we shall be glad to hear suggestions from any source.

In the meantime there is one way in which many, *too many*, of our readers can help. We wish to close this year's business with a balance on the right side. This balance we intend to expend at the first of next session on the Reading Room, subject, of course, to the approval of the general students' meetings. Some of our subscribers have not yet sent in the much-needed dollar, and in some cases *dollars*. If they will do so at once they will not only bring joy and peace to the oft-times perturbed soul of the financial editor, but they will put us in a position to make our *Reading Room* second to none in the Maritime Provinces.

Before we leave the subject a few hints about the furniture, or want of furniture, in the room will not be out of place. There are but few chairs in the room, scarcely enough to seat the lady students when they visit it in a body, as they sometimes do. There is not room enough on the stands for all the papers. Half a dozen or more have to be put under the same bar, which often renders it very inconvenient to students. Thankful to the authorities for what they have done, we submit these suggestions for their consideration. We hope when we come back next fall to find our *Reading Room* better equipped with the necessary furniture, and we promise to do our best to increase the quantity and quality of the reading matter. But we must have help.

OWING to the press of other business, we have been obliged till now to delay making reference to the newspaper controversy which arose concerning the departure of our respected Dean, and we only speak of it now in order that we may put the matter before the public in what we consider its proper light, and with no intention of attempting to answer the letters which have appeared on this subject or of opening another acrimonious discussion.

True, Dr. Weldon did leave a few days before the term was finished, and true it is also that the examinations in his subjects—International Law, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, and Constitutional History—were held about a week sooner than they would otherwise have been. But equally true is it that the Dean delivered his full number of lectures, and that by holding the examinations earlier than usual he was not endeavoring to shirk any of his work, but rather to do his full quota, for he himself superintended all the examinations on his own subjects. Further than this, while last year the publication of the results of the Sessionals was delayed about a fortnight, owing to the necessity of forwarding the papers to Ottawa, by the method adopted this year that delay is avoided, the Dean having before his departure examined every paper handed in on his four subjects. Still further, we think that we voice the sentiment of by far the majority in the Law School when we say that the method adopted by the Dean this year was exactly what we desired, knowing as we do that many of the students spoke early in the session of having the examinations on the above four subjects before the regular time, so as to allow more time for the preparation of the remaining subjects.

It is ridiculous for any person to say that the students' wishes were not considered, for it lay in the power of any student, by simply expressing, either publicly or privately, his dissent from the plan proposed, to have the examinations carried out in accordance with the plan originally laid down in the calendar. No such dissent having been expressed, we take it that all must have been satisfied with the arrangement. Hence, still more absurd was the action of those persons

who endeavored to make political stock out of the matter. It was a merely private affair, interesting only those connected with the College, and they being perfectly satisfied with the new arrangement, as shown above, the matter was concluded.

In conclusion, the only wish we express on this subject is that the Dean will see his way clear to follow out in future the plan adopted this year, which has given such eminent satisfaction to all parties concerned—to the Dean by allowing him to do all his work and leave a few days earlier; to the other Professors, as it obviates the necessity of their superintending the Dean's examinations; to the students, as it allows them more time to prepare their other subjects, and enables them to hear the results sooner.

#### PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

##### SOME SERIOUS SUGGESTIONS.

"There is a necessary theme  
Of which we hate to speak;  
Because as some wise sage has said  
It does involve some cheek.

We wish that all subscribers pause  
To grasp this subtle thought;  
And soon resolve that they will do  
The self-same deed they ought.

Our business principles compel  
The settling of all bills;  
And how shall we perform that task  
Unless the fountain fill!"—*Ex.*

A word to the wise ought to be sufficient.

*Editors Gazette.*

OUTING for March, contains an article on "Lawn Tennis in the South," by Mr. Henry W. Slocum, Jr., the Amateur Champion of America, who discusses in an able and interesting manner the progress of the game southern cities. This is a very timely article, and coming from the pen of such an undoubted authority will command wide attention. Eugene Bauer has furnished a number of effective pen-and-ink illustrations.

#### PATTERSON COLLECTION.

This collection was made by the Rev. George Patterson, D. D., and was presented by him to Dalhousie College on the simple condition that the Governors should make suitable "provision for the preservation and exhibition of the same in such a manner as is usual in well-managed museums." The donor, in making the presentation, expressed his desire, though not making it an express condition, that it should be kept separate, believing that in this way the ends of such a collection would be best served. In this respect the Governors had much pleasure in complying with his wishes.

The collection contains nearly 300 objects of Archæological interest. Of these over 250 are from Nova Scotia, and represent the stone age of its aboriginal inhabitants. These are so varied as to form an almost complete representation of the articles usually found among the remains of the native races of North America. Besides these are a number of similar articles from other countries, not only from the United States, but from Scotland, the West Indies, and especially the New Hebrides, where the stone age continued till very recently, and where on some islands it has scarcely yet passed away.

Those from Nova Scotia have been obtained, some from a prehistoric cemetery on the Big Island of Merigomish, Pictou County, and others from what seemed the site of an old arrowhead manufactory at Bauchman's Beach, Lunenburg County. But the most have been obtained from kitchen middens, or the sites of old Indian encampments in various places, but especially from one place of the kind at Merigomish.

In the following notice they are classified according to the arrangement adopted in the account given of the Archæological collection of the Smithsonian Institution, by its late Secretary, at the time of the Centennial Exhibition.

#### I.—STONE.

##### A.—Flaked and chipped stone.

ARROWHEADS.—There are over sixty specimens from Nova Scotia. The majority of these are from Merigomish, but there are also some from St. Mary's, Antigonish, Annapolis, and especially from Bauchman's Beach, Lunenburg County. In the material of which they are composed there is a difference between those obtained on the North shore of the Province and those obtained on the south and west. The former are generally composed of hard flinty slate, felsite, quartzite or other of the rocks found in the metamorphic rocks of the mountain ranges in the interior. The latter are generally formed of the agates, jaspers and other fine grained minerals found in the crevices of the trap rocks on the Bay of Fundy. When these are split the fragments form a fine edge, but not being stratified, they are gone short, so that the implements formed of them are generally small, though sometimes very pretty.

In shape they present nearly all the varieties found in other countries, some being leaf-shape, with base round or pointed, some convex-sided, with truncated base, some triangular, some straight-sided, with base more or less concave, some notched near the base, some stemmed in considerable variety, and some barbed as well as stemmed.

Besides these there is a small arrowhead from Aberdeenshire, Scotland (No. 166), and several from Massachusetts and New Jersey (Nos. 153—164).

There is also an abundant representation of imperfectly formed implements, with cores and stone chips from various places (Nos. 99, 114, 115, 124, 150, 170, 225, 346).

There is a piece of one from Yarmouth County which is interesting as showing a spiral form (No. 174). There is what is set down as a spearhead from Michigan (No. 105) showing the same peculiarity; such implements have been regarded as proving that the Indians had discovered the principle of rifled guns.

*Spearheads.*—These are of the same forms and material as the the arrow heads but larger. There are some fine specimens in the collection (100—104) but it is possible that some implements passing under this name may have been used as cutting or scraping tools.

*Perforators.* Two in the collection both from Annapolis are set down under this name. Nos. 282, 276.

*Leaf-shaped Instruments.*—(Nos. 94—97.) Perhaps used for scraping or cutting, or perhaps unfinished tools.

*Scrapers.*—Still used by the Eskimo in cleaning skins, and in scraping and smoothing horn, bone, wood, &c. Two specimens from Annapolis may be specially noticed (Nos. 285, 286). But a number of others also probably served the same purpose.

*Cutting and sawing Instruments.*—This seems to be the purpose of such as Nos. 91, 249, and 106. This last, a beautiful crescent-shaped one, was found in New Jersey.

There is one fine specimen (No. 85) of what have been regarded as spades or hoes, and also a small obsidian knife from Mexico, unfortunately broken and the one-half lost (No. 173).

B.—Pecked, ground or polished stone.

*Wedges or celts.*—There is a great variety of these, though in the catalogue they are generally named axes. Our climate, with its frequent thawing and freezing, seems to act severely upon them when on or near the surface of the ground, so that they become rough or fretted, and portions spawl off. So that it is rare to find them retaining the fine polish that we see in some from other countries. They are formed of various hard rocks, which may be found in the older Geological formations in Nova Scotia, or from fragments found in the drift. In No. 12 we see the

simplest form where there has been only a little rubbing or grinding at one edge, the stone being otherwise left in its original condition, while others have been carefully and laboriously brought into a regular shape, (No. 50.) They are of all sizes from an inch and a half to ten inches in length. A number are two edged. (Nos. 22, 55, 266, 268, etc.)

There is also one from Scotland (No. 60), two small but finely polished ones from Trinidad Nos. 61, 62); several from the New Hebrides (Nos. 57, 58, 59, 61), with one hafted according to the mode customary on Eriomanga (No. 179).

Some are flat on one side, and are known as fleshers or back peelers (No. 65).

There is only one specimen of a grooved axe (No. 74).

*Chisels.*—In the collection some are set down as such that others would set down as celts or wedges. Under this title perhaps might also be classed a peculiar implement from Lake Ainslie, C.B., (No. 79.)

*Gouges.*—These are of two kinds. 1.—Those slightly hollowed out at the cutting part, as No. 73 from Aneiteum, and Nos. 74, 75 from St. Mary's. 2.—Those which have a concavity part of the length, as No. 238 from Lake Ainslie, and, 3.—Those hollowed out through their whole length (Nos. 76, 77, 108). These seem to have been used in tapping the maple trees. Some of the axes have the cutting part ground in a slightly gouged form (No. 263).

*Adzes.*—None of the implements are marked as such, but probably some, such as No. 238, were hafted and used in this manner.

(To be concluded next issue.)

#### PERSONALS.

J. Chisholm, L. L. B. '86, has been appointed Recorder of Antigonish. We congratulate him.

We were mistaken in saying in a late issue, that Aiton, B. A. '85, was studying at Edinburgh. He is, by later information, at his home, Dutch Valley, Sussex, N. B.

Fraser, B. A. '87, is principal of the Baddeck Academy where he is doing excellent work. He has already prepared one student to fill his place in the family of his Alma Mater.

Bell, B. A. '76, has (so we learn from the daily papers) gone on a trip to the West Indies. We trust he may have a good time. After a hard winter's work in Court he will enjoy the rest.

Richard McBride, who has been with us in the law school for the past two terms, left on the 25th ult. for his home in British Columbia. Pleasant journey and a quick return friend Dick!

McLennan, M. A. '87, has been obliged through ill-health to leave Cornell where he was studying. We are glad to learn through the *Island Reporter* that he is recovering.

Buchanan, B. A. '87, is principal of the schools at Sydney Mines, C. B., where he is meeting with deserved success. We hope to have him back with us next fall.

In our last issue we stated that Lane, L. L. B. '87, was practising at Spring Hill. He has since removed his *lares et penates* to Lunenburg where he has formed a partnership with Senator Kaulbach.

McLennan L.L.B. '88, has been appointed Solicitor for the County of Inverness. The inhabitants of Inverness are to be congratulated upon having Coops, B. A. '87, principal of their Academy and McLennan as their Solicitor. Two worthier fellows it would be hard to find.

Dr. Patterson, a Dalhousian of the days of '38—'43, and a warm friend of the College ever since, has been nominated for one of the vacant fellowships in the Royal Society of Canada. As there are only three nominees for three vacancies. Dr. Patterson is sure of election. We most heartily congratulate him on his new honors.

Harry McNeil Smith, M. D., L. R. C. P. and S., Edinburg, 1889, is now in London finishing a special course at Middlesex hospital. The above son of the late Edward Smith, of this city, a graduate of Dalhousie, 1884 class, attended a course at Halifax Medical college; subsequently proceeded to Scotland and completing three years study obtained, after a brilliant examination, his diploma of M. D. at Edinburgh university in January last. Dr. Smith's numerous friends in Halifax will learn with pleasure of his success, which thus brings another graduate of Dalhousie to the front.—*Herald.*

Robie L. Reid, who studied in the arts course during '82 and '83 and in the Law course during the winter '87-88, has been appointed Judge of the Club Court in the university of Michigan. We are glad to see the Nova Scotians still coming to the front and must congratulate the university in making so judicious a selection. As for Reid we shall be much disappointed if he be not some day administering justice in reality.

#### EXCHANGES.

*The Educational Review* is before us, and as usual is distinguished by its long array of interesting and well-written editorials. From the high literary tone of this journal we know its influence in the cause of education must be great, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but throughout the whole Dominion.

The February number of the *University Gazette* contains an editorial briefly setting forth the part played by *McGill* in the educational system of to-day. We rejoice to hear of the rapid strides made by this University of late years, both in the increased number of her students and in the enlargement of her staff of instructors. *Semper Floreat.*

The *Chironian* is always welcomed to our Reading Room, especially by those looking forward to the medical profession.

The *King's College Record* ranks among the first of our exchanges not only in its able editorials but also in the high class of its literary matter.

We think it especially creditable when we remember the small number of students at present at Kings.

The February number of the *Acadia Athenaeum* is filled with interesting reading matter. A long poem, "His Christmas tide" is well written; an editorial complains of the want of a Gymnasium and urges upon the friends of the college the necessity of taking steps to provide one. We congratulate our friends of Acadia on the organization of the Y. M. C. A.



In the *Queen's College Journal* of February is to be found an excellent lecture on "The Gael" by Prof. Carmichael. Everyone who has an opportunity should read it as it is both interesting and instructive.

The *University Monthly* comes to our table just as we go to press. The editorials are practical, pointed and well written. We notice one urging upon their professors the necessity of making themselves known on public platform as a means of extending the reputation of the University. Among our editorials in this issue will be found remarks on the same subject which were written before the *Monthly* reached us.

**Dallustensia.**

We wish our contemporaries to note that this column is not intended for the public, but belongs exclusively to the students at present attending College, who are alone expected to understand its contents.

Many of the Logic class can see no fallacy in the following syllogism. *Major premise*—Students come to the university to improve their faculties. *Minor premise*—The professors are their faculties. *Conclusion*—Students come to the university to improve their professors.—*Ex.* There is however more truth than Logic in it.

A Sophomore bold and careless and gay,  
One afternoon of a winter's day,  
Fixed himself up and went to the play.  
It was Richard III. and a matinee.  
The Sophomore sat in the front parquet,  
All was serene as a day in May,  
Until King Richard began to pray  
"A horse! A horse!" in a pitiful way,  
When the Sophomore sprang from his seat  
they say,  
And cried, the poor King's fears to allay,  
"I'll get you a horse without delay,  
I know how it is, I have felt that way!"  
—*Ex.*

The Sophs would like to know who of their predecessors were "hopelessly obfuscated" in Mathematics.

It is said that the "Chesapeake," in addition to his other accomplishments, can actually knit in the dark.

The editor of this department has received a long poem from a freshman, composed while smarting under the treatment received from the Medicals. He seems to have a great aversion for the Sophs too, who, he complains, will not allow him to wear a cane. If he wishes the manuscript returned we will gladly do so, on receiving the necessary postage.

The lady students have protested against a certain clerical Soph using the Reading Room as a Gymnasium.

Smith's notes to the Classics are said to be the best for females preparing for Junior Bursaries.

One of our popular Seniors after having completely vanquished his Sophomore rival has resumed his pleasing smile again.

We understand that a treaty of peace has been ratified between the preacher and one of the ladies of "College Prospectus" fame. Witness ye gods his dutiful attendance at St. Andrew's church and his equally dutiful attendance at the after meeting.

A rather clerical looking Soph while painfully creeping up the ice on the side walk opposite St. Mary's the other night was almost knocked over by a fair one, who was proceeding in the opposite direction with a tremendous velocity. By *Christopher!* he afterwards remarked it was a case of being *struck* at first sight.

Math. Junior: Say, Chum, do you see these two ladies?  
Chum: Be quiet.  
M. Jun: They're going to have a party soon,  
Chum: Be quiet:—What an excellent solo!  
M. Jun: Let us give up our seats and we'll be sure to get an invite.  
Chum: You can give up your seat for an invite I'll give up mine because they're ladies.

A certain young lady attending College says that though she understands Classics and Mathematics very well, yet her strong point is baking good bread.

"The fact of the matter is," a certain Soph, has been warned not to take his horn to convocation.

How much higher would they have gone, if the "dancing party" had not broken up so early?

The *St. John Son* says he doesn't know, ask her.

**AMONG THE LAW STUDENTS.**

Rest—happy rest!

When the graduating class was being photographed the Councillor being in great doubt as to the possibility of his mustache's showing, rushed to the negative and after closely examining it called out in great glee: "O boys *It* took! *It* took!!!"

It is rumored that the gigantic Seniors held a sort of court-martial at the close of the exams.

One of the Freshies seems to have a hard time with the down on his upper lip. Keep up the struggle(s), young man. We've been there ourselves and know the "hope deferred maketh the heart sick."

*On dit* that the daily newspapers will be made part of the authorized course of study in International and Constitutional Law.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

Rev. L. H. Jordan, \$3 00; Miss F. M. Lawson, Rev. G. S. Carson, Hector McInnis, D. McD. Clarke, H. McN. Smith, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, W. H. Fulton, A. S. McKenzie, G. A. Lear, A. E. Chapman, Philip Doherty, each \$1.

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