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Dalhousie Gazette.

— Era of Labora. —



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*** The Dalhousie Gazette. ***

"ORA ET LABORA."

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HALIFAX, N. S., JANUARY 9, 1890.

No. 5.

TO STANLEY.

Once again from that dark, that mysterious land
Where silence and gloom hold sway,
Thou hast come with thy small but adventurous band
To the light of our civilized day.
Thou hast pierced the forests and forded the streams
Where the white man's foot never trod,
Thou hast viewed that spot of the ages' dreams
Whence the Nile pours its waters so broad.
It was duty that called and with never a pause
Nor sign of a cowardly fear,
Thou adventured thy life in behalf of that cause
That the world now holds so dear,
To penetrate Africa's darksome night
And her secrets to unfold,
For it needed a man with a giant's might
And a hero's courage bold.
So the world chose thee, for it knows thy worth,
It had tried thee oft before,
And now the last secret recess of earth
Is opening wide its door.
O'er the plains that darkness bound so long
The Christian dawn is breaking,
And to burst from the slave his fetters strong
All Christendom is awaking.
The robe that from Livingstone's shoulders fell
Upon thine has alighted,
And future historians will proudly tell
How the wrongs of the ages were righted,
How the negro slave so long oppressed
And bowed 'neath the tyrant's rod
Found the wrongs of the ages' at length redressed
By the power of the Christian's God.
Then honoured be Stanley for honour is due
To him who victoriously led,
And honoured be those, the faithful and true,
Who for him uncomplainingly bled
Their deeds are enrolled on the record of fame,
Ineffaceably graven then
While this world exists will remain each name,
On that scutcheon broad and fair,
'Twas the Celt and the Saxon who led the way
They are ever in the van,
Of those who the Master's law obey
'Go redress the wrongs of man'.

M. A. B.

ROBERT BROWNING.

THE feeling uppermost in most minds upon
hearing the news of Robert Browning's death is
not so much a sense of loss or grief, but startled
incredulity. Browning dead! It seems impos-
sible. True, he was an old man if we count
years, but in his person, in his conversation, there
were few signs of age. His eyes were not dim
nor his natural force abated. His verse, if less
graceful, had still the strength as of hammered
iron. He was still in such sensitive perfect touch
with all manifestations of young life, that we
never associated the thought of death with him.
We had raised him to the throne of poetry, and
in our loyal devotion we had said, "Oh, King!
live for ever."

And now, we sit down sadly to review his life.
His outward acts we know, but it is more than
doubtful if we shall ever learn anything more of
the inner life than he has revealed to the under-
standing hearts in his poems. Like the Laureate
he had a horrified contempt for a prying public
to which no detail of the home is sacred. Some
years before his death he destroyed his wife's
letters. He has spoken out plainly in the verses
called "House," beginning—

"Shall I sonnet—sing you about myself!"

He has seen in a foreign land the front of a
house torn down by an earthquake, leaving all
the rooms on view; a similar revelation of his
home seems to be demanded of every famous
man. But he refuses, even if his is the only
house on the street unexplored, and thinks Shake-
speare, the less Shakespeare if he unlocked his
heart with a sonnet-key. From various sources,
we know the dates of his birth, marriage, and

death, and when his different books appeared. That is the sum total of knowledge regarding him.

His father was an official in the Bank of England, a Nonconformist, a man of wealth, and a certain poetical gift, which his son inherited. Robert, his only son, was born May 7th, 1812, and was educated at home under tutors. He was a precocious child, a great student, and developed early a taste for poetry, painting, and music. His father encouraged him in his childish ambitions, and, as in the case of Milton, he was from the first consciously prepared for the vocation of poet. He did not attend the great public schools or universities, but for a time was a student at the University of London, which he left without taking a degree. His father was able to allow him a small income and on this he travelled for a year or two after leaving college. In 1833 he went abroad and visited Russia and Italy. His first publication was in the preceding year, entitled *Pauline: a Fragment of a Confession*. This poem is in the characteristic manner of Browning and shows that he has passed out from the influence of Byron, Shelley and Keats, who had been the gods of his earlier youth. The poem is a psychological study in the form of a monologue. It was not a success but it attracted the notice of such a man as John Stuart Mill. Afterwards it was a favourite with the poet Rossetti. As early as 1825 when the poet was thirteen years old, he had conceived the plan of writing a series of epic poems, in which strongly marked characters should depict themselves in monologue. *Pauline* was the first of these; *Paracelsus* followed in 1835 and in 1840 *Sordello* appeared. The obscurity of this last poem has passed into a proverb and, with those who do not search out truth for themselves, has discredited nearly all his later work. Following the bent of his genius Browning began about this time to write for the stage. Acting on the suggestion of Macready, the great actor, he wrote *Strafford* which was produced in Covent Garden Theatre in 1837, with Macready in the title role. In 1843 *A Blot on the Scutcheon* was produced at Drury Lane. This is a tragic tale of young love and death like

Romeo and Juliet; it contains a song of remarkable beauty beginning "There's a woman like a dew-drop, she's so purer than the purest." *Colombe's Birthday* was performed at the Haymarket in 1862. None of these were dramatic successes and the poet gave up writing for the stage. His minor poems under the title *Bells and Pomegranates* were published in 1841.

In 1846 he married Miss Elizabeth Barrett the poetess. She was a confirmed invalid of thirty-seven. In deed their first meeting was the accident of Browning's being mistaken for the physician. Her father, though passionately fond of his daughter, was bitterly opposed to the match and died unreconciled with husband or wife. They spent the fifteen years of perfect wedded happiness in Florence, in the old palace which has become through their residence a household word in two continents, the "Casa Guidi." The record of their mutual affection is to be found in her *Sonnets from the Portuguese* the most tender and beautiful revelation of a woman's nature ever given to the world, and in his prologue to the series of poems, known as *Men and Women*. This collection contains the poets best work: *In a Balcony*, *The Statue and the Bust*, *Fra Lippo Lippi* and *Andrea del Sarto*. During their stay in Italy, they identified themselves with the cause of Italian freedom and they owe the inspiration of some of their noblest poems to events in the war of liberation. Mrs. Browning's *A Court Lady* and *Mother and Poet* are founded on real occurrences in the struggle, and Browning's greatest poem *The Ring and the Book* grew out of his picking up a manuscript account of an old murder case on a book-stall in Florence. The story of these wedded poets, their happiness, their intellectual companionship and their mutually helpful song is as beautiful as it is unique.

On the death of Mrs. Browning in 1861, the poet returned to London, where the remainder of his life was spent. He died on the twelfth of December, 1889, at the residence of his son in Venice, of a bronchial affection which he persisted in neglecting. A catalogue of his poems may be useful; *Dramatis Personæ* (1864.) The

Ring and the Book (1868), an immense poem giving the account of the murder of a beautiful young wife Pompilia by her detestable husband Count Guido, from the point of view of nine different speakers; *Balaustion's Adventure* (1871), telling how a young Greek girl saved her life by reciting the *Alkestis* of Euripides; *Aristophanes Apology* (1875), containing a translation of Euripides's *Herakles*; *Agamemnon*, (1877); *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau* (1871), a satire on Napoleon the Third. *Fifine at the Fair*, (1872); *Red-Cotton Night-Cap Country*, (1873); *The Inn Album*, (1875); *Pachiarotto*, (1876); *The Two Poets of Croisic*, (1878); *Dramatic Idyls*, two series (1879, 1880); *Jocoseria*, (1883); *Ferishtah's Fancies*, (1884); *Parleyings with Certain People*, (1887.)

Browning was more than a poet. He was profoundly versed in the technicalities of music and painting, a good Grecian, an encyclopædic scholar, and a brilliant wit and man of the world. It is a remarkable fact while Tennyson is pre-eminently the poet of youth, he is shy, retiring, and unsocial. Browning, on the other hand, the poet of knotty problems in psychology, delighted in society, especially in the companionship of young people, and was the life of any gathering so fortunate as to count him in its number. A word as to the alleged obscurity of Browning. The bulk, and by far the best part of the poet's work, is not obscure, except to human moles and bats. His poetry is not sincere milk for babes and sucklings, but strong meat for grown men. One only needs to have thought a little and suffered a little to understand Browning, if he have added to that culture, somewhat wider and deeper than a schoolboy's. A poem of Browning's usually begins in the centre of the situation, and on reading it through a second time, even such a poem as *Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister*, becomes as clear as light. Every reading only brings out fresh beauties. Much of this talk of obscurity is but the echo of the dispraise which a new and original poet is sure to meet from those who are wedded to the old form and can see no good in anything which deviates in the slightest from the established and received order.

Browning is also remarkable for his philosophy. He is the apostle of enthusiasms. What seems to bespeak the passion of Nature impresses his mind more than the manifestations of law. Man is living in a necessarily imperfect world, and he is, by a life of strenuous endeavor, to fit himself for a higher life hereafter. The progress of the race is to be in the heightening and increasing the joys, the sorrows, the aspirations of mankind. For him, the hope of the world consists in humanity's ever struggling, ever aspiring to something greater and more beautiful than it can attain; in a word, towards the ideal, or perfection. That is, to put it roughly, Browning's message to his generation. We are thankful for him as one of the few great minds of this century which have preserved their anchorage of faith. He had his faults, metrical and other; his sonnet on Fitzgerald was execrable. But let us be thankful for such a genius. As Johnson said of Goldsmith: "Let not his faults be remembered; he was a very great man."

M.

SCIENCE IN OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Much has been said and written on this subject by those abler than myself to handle it properly, yet I will venture to add a few words, and, if they serve no further purpose, they will at least call attention to a subject which, especially in this province, should be of paramount importance. Nowhere in the world is there a country where the aid of science is more needed to develop natural resources, nowhere one which will give larger returns to scientific development. To-day four great industries seem peculiarly suited to Nova Scotia, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and fishing, and all need, especially in these days of keen competition, the aid of science to make them profitable to those engaged in them and beneficial to the country at large.

Much has been done of late years in improving our common school courses of study, and the natural sciences have not been neglected as they were only a few years since. But when we consider that outside of reading, arithmetic and

composition—the latter miserably taught as a rule—none of the subjects, except science, are of much practical use after the pupil leaves school, the question may occur to us 'Are things just right yet?' Is it not possible that the history grammar and even geography, might be lessened and the practical subjects introduced to a larger extent instead? Would it be out of place to suggest that our reading books even should be made to teach not reading merely but primary science. After all, for the pupil who is to leave school at the completion of the common school course, as the great majority do, the prime necessity is to give as far as possible what will be of practical use. It is my belief, after careful consideration and considerable acquaintance with our system and needs, that in a country like Nova Scotia nearly everything which will not be of actual use to the pupil should be sacrificed and science substituted.

When we turn to our high schools we find considerable attention given to science, but it is still pushed aside to a large extent by subjects of slight utility. But it is not my purpose to criticize this course, for whatever its defects may be they are due to the fact that it is for the greater part preparatory for college work and its faults are imposed upon it by the latter, so to this we will turn.

Consider Dalhousie for example. Outside of professional work three courses for the degree of Bachelor are open—arts, literature and science, but literature may be said to be really the backbone of each. In either course three languages *must* be studied. This is all very well in an arts course, is the proper thing in a literature course but what need there is for it in a science course puzzles me. Perhaps it is that, as there is no professor in geology, mineralogy, biology, etc., something must be provided as a fifth subject and languages are tacked on, but if so, it is to be hoped the friends of Dalhousie will step forward and by providing such a chair or chairs make the science course actually scientific and fully suited to the real wants of our province. Our colleges, I contend, do not work to the best interests of the country but follow too closely old ruts made

by colleges with a different duty to perform. And just here is shown the weakness of our institutions when called on to meet the needs of the country, with five professors paid for teaching classics, when one would do as well, five for mathematics, etc., not to con over the entire college course. If the salaries of these men, doing good work doubtless, but work which should be unnecessary, could be placed at the disposal of one college what a stride towards perfection in higher education the province could make.

At present the forces that should be united in a common advance are wasting their energies to a large extent by division. The Dominion Government sustains an experimental farm, the Provincial, a school of agriculture—both in the east of the province—the Provincial Government has schools of mining at certain centres, four or five colleges hammer away at chemistry, botany and physics, *et al*, while the manufacturer and fisherman go at their work blind and are successful—in about one case out of ten.

It is perfectly correct to make religion the basis of all our work but to allow sectarianism to so hinder the progress of higher education as it is doing in this province is carrying the matter altogether too far. It is a shame and a sin that Nova Scotia must sustain five colleges and three technological institutions when one university would do the work very much better, that she must pay five men to do one man's work and finally must send her sons abroad to get that necessary education which even if Latin and Greek, French and German, were neglected, should be taught at home. Z.

HOW TO FAIL IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who is pretty nearly the most successful "all around" man of letters of the day, gave a lecture at South Kensington on "How to Fail in Literature." He who would fail could not begin too early to neglect his education, and must take good care not to observe life and literature. To cultivate a bad handwriting was a precaution often overlooked. Those who would court disaster should be as ignorant

and as reckless as possible. As a matter of style, they should always place adverbs after the word "to," as "Hubert was determined to energetically refuse to entangle himself with such:" and should use more adjectives than words of all other denominations put together. They should also hunt for odd terms, as a "beetling nose," and should have startling descriptions as "the sun sank in a cauldron of deathly chaos" Unusual terms should be put where they would cause the reader the most surprise—as, for instance, trees round a man's house might be called his "domestic boscage." "Fictional," for "fictitious," was to be distinctly recommended: "all the time" might be employed for "always," "back of" for "behind," and "do like he did" for "do as he did." Reversing the advice of Cæsar, it might be said that he who would fail must avoid simplicity like a sunken reef. He who would fail could not begin better than by having nothing to say. It was an excellent plan to notice nothing, to take everything in the lump: to go through the world with eyes and ears shut, and then to embody the results in a novel or a poem. A young writer turned eagerly to verse, and his favourite authors sang of disappointment and gloom. Mr. Lang here said that, not liking to quote verses to other people's he had written a few poems himself to show distinctly how not to do it. A good way to disgust an editor or a publisher was to begin with the word "only," which might also serve for a heading, as:—

ONLY

Only a spark of an ember,
Only a leaf on a tree,
Only the days we remember,
Only the days without Thee,
Only the flow'r that thou worest,
Only the books that we read.

Only that night in the forest,
Only a dream of the dead,
Only the troth that was broken,
Only the heart that was lonely,
Only the sigh and the token
That sigh in the saying of "Only!"

Another of Mr. Lang's specimen poems began:

When the sombre night is dumb,
Hushed the loud chrysanthemum,
Sister, sleep!
"Sleep!" the lissome lily saith

This sort of thing was a certain way of coming to grief in literature; but he added maliciously, a man might perhaps do very well in an undistinguished way of writing such lines for the sister art of music. Alliteration was a splendid means of failure, and imitation was to be urged on young authors as leading to the greatest possible maximum of failure all round.—*St James' Gazette.*

THE XMAS RACKET.

A large and artistic poster, placed upon the notice board of the college on Monday, December 16th, informed the students that the holidays were at hand, and that their advent was to be celebrated by the usual concert and procession. Accordingly on Wednesday evening Examination Hall was crowded to the doors with a most enthusiastic audience of about 250 persons, at least 50 of whom were ladies. The wall behind the platform was tastefully decorated with flags, conspicuous among which was our own "yellow and black" which waved proudly if not victoriously over our football field during the past season.

Shortly after a quarter to eight the Chairman, Mr. D. C. Macintosh, succeeded in making his voice heard above the din of horns, cow bells, whistles and other instruments of torture and in his usual humorous manner put the audience in good spirits for what was to come. He then proceeded to call off the programme which was as follows:

Chorus—Vive L'Amour..... College Glee Club
Piccolo solo..... J. D. Logan
Speech..... J. C. Shaw (Tutor)
Chorus, "Hush little baby,"..... Glee Club
Piano solo..... Miss Huestis
Reading—"How girls study,"..... J. A. Roberts
Solo and octette—"Lighthouse by the sea,".....
..... H. J. Logan and Octette Club
Piano duet—Lustspiel..... Miss Hobbrecker and Mr. Logan
Chorus—"Sing softly, my lady sleeps,"..... Glee Club
Flute Solo—"Equity with variations,"..... W. H. Huggins
Reading—"My sister's piano,"..... Mr. Lear
Cornet solo..... Mr. Moreash
Piano and violin..... Miss Huestis and Mr. Dykeman
Solos chorus—"Jaw bone,"..... Mr. Logan and Glee Club.
God Save the Queen.

When all was so good it is difficult to particularize. Mr. Huggins excelled himself, if that be possible, upon the flute; and when he played in his most finished manner the melody of "Home Sweet Home," tears were seen coursing down the cheeks of some of the freshies, who had been away from their mothers since September; a young lady also who sat in our vicinity must have been similarly affected, for she was heard to remark that "her heart turned over once." The "Mark Twain of Dalhousie" told of the agonies caused by his sister's piano, and showed all his old time wit and vivacity. The pieces by the ladies were of high merit and of course received hearty encores, and all the proceedings of the evening were characterized by that liveliness and hilarity which

marks and lends a charm to such student gatherings. A generous silver collection amounting to over \$13.00 was received.

At the conclusion of the concert everybody, (excepting a favoured few,) joined in the procession, which, headed by a noise-producing fife and drum band, called upon the professors in order, and enjoyed speeches from Profs. Macdonald, Liechti, Shannon, Johnson, MacMechan, MacGregor, Seth, Forrest and Townshend, Prov. Secty. Fielding, Dr. Goodwin and Mr. C. H. Cahan. Besides these the boys serenaded Judge Graham, the Ladies' College, Dr. Lindsay, the Newspaper Offices and Police Station, giving three hearty cheers for each of the honoured parties *in absentia*, and finally broke up at the Central Engine House well satisfied with what all voted a very successful march-out.

It was with great regret that the boys were obliged to refuse Prof. MacMechan's kind invitation to partake of coffee and cake. From what we know of the eating proclivities of the freshmen, we surmise that the procession would not have got under way again until midnight, and that the Professor's larder would soon have been "cleaned out." The freshmen showed their appreciation of a kindness so peculiarly appealing to them by giving the Professor three hearty cheers at his class room door the next day.

The most gratifying feature of the speeches called forth by the procession was the spirit of good-will manifested by both students and professors after the recent somewhat strained relations existing between them. All expressed their belief in a growing spirit of unity and loyalty to "Alma Mater," and the feeling in each heart and the song on every lip was,

"Long may she live, our College fair."

THE CELEBRATION AT QUEEN'S.

December 18th was a red-letter day in the history of Queen's College, Kingston, when a number of the leading men in the land gathered to celebrate with suitable ceremonies the jubilee of the institution. The occasion was one of well merited self congratulation on the part of the friends of the college, who have the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success after a half century of vicissitude and earnest endeavor.

The university has had an instructive history. Founded fifty years ago under the auspices of the

Presbyterian church, prior to the establishment of the Provincial University, Queen's began its career by opening its doors "on equal terms to all the youth of the country," a broadly liberal beginning which has borne rich fruit in the widespread support the institution has since won from Canadians generally. In 1849 a proposition was made for union with the Toronto University, which had lately been made non-sectarian, but the governors of Queen's determined to continue to minister to the educational needs of the east and the offer was declined. Again, in 1869, when the finances of the college were at a low ebb, its future seemed critical, but Principal Snodgrass and Professor Mackerras rallied the people to its support and a capital sum of one hundred thousand dollars was raised. This tided over the difficulty for the time being, and in 1877 the principalship was conferred upon Rev. George M. Grant, of Halifax. How the institution has prospered under his management is a story too recent to require to be told in detail. Shortly after assuming the charge of the university, Principal Grant succeeded in raising one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in 1882 further large additions were made to its income. In 1885 came the federation proposal, which, like the former offer, was not accepted. Queen's had created a place for herself, and was not going to relinquish the work which her hand found to do. But a greatly-increased endowment was necessary, and this the intrepid head of the college undertook to raise. With a marvellous energy and a devotion to duty which were as admirable as they were effective, Principal Grant did not rest from his labors until a quarter of a million dollars had been added to the endowment.

With such a man presiding over its fortunes, Queen's, besides a useful career behind it, has a brilliant promise for the future. Its standard is high, its equipment excellent, and its sphere sufficiently wide, without intruding upon the domain of other institutions, to ensure a healthy growth in days to come. The celebration which has just taken place in the ancient city of Kingston, is as much as anything else, a signal example of what Canadian brains and courage and public spirit can accomplish.—*Empire*.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

WHILE wishing our readers a happy and prosperous New Year, we think it not out of place to say a few words in regard to our prosperity and our hopes for the future.

With our last issue closed not only an important year in the history of Dalhousie, but the most important decade which she has ever witnessed. The first of the Munro professorships that of Physics, was given in 1879, but between

Jan. 1st, 1880, and Dec. 31st, 1889, have been established the chairs of History and Political Economy, of English and English Literature, of Constitutional and International Law—the foundation of our Law Course—and of Ethics and Metaphysics. Besides this the same benefactor with princely liberality, has given the Munro exhibitions and bursaries, by whose aid not only many deserving students whose pecuniary means did not seem to justify their attempting a college course have been enabled to do so, but Dalhousie may almost be said to have received the flower of Maritime Province students. Within this decade, also, two of the citizens of Halifax, who have since gone to their reward, have given large sums to our College, Alex. McLeod, Esq., and Sir William Young. Gifts have also been made by Dr. Avery of Halifax, and Mrs. McKenzie of Stornoway, Scotland, the benefit of which will, we presume, be felt during 1890. Dalhousie, in 1880, was merely one of the colleges of Nova Scotia, and her enemies had but lately claimed that the withdrawal of government assistance would bring speedy dissolution; in 1890, Dalhousie may fairly claim to be the college of the Maritime Provinces, equal, and in some respects superior to the older colleges of McGill, Queens and Toronto.

During this decade Dalhousie has gained Professors Forrest, (Pres.); Weldon, Alexander, Seth, Russell and MacMechan, and Lecturers Thomson, Sedgewick, Townshend, Shannon, Graham, Payzant and Harrington, while it has lost by death or removal to other colleges or other duties, DeMille, Honeyman, Ross, Schurman, Thomson, Sedgewick and Alexander. With such a galaxy of names connected with our work, we can rightly claim a high standing in the college world.

Instead of being cramped for room in the old and dingy building on the Grand (?) Parade, exposed to all the turmoil of one of the busiest streets in the city, we now occupy one of the finest college buildings in Canada, the result of the munificence of Sir William Young, one of Dalhousie's best friends, and of the honourable settlement of our claims against the City of Halifax, anent the Grand Parade.

We trust our many friends will not think now that enough has been already done, but that those who have not yet assisted us, will feel it their privilege to do so within the next decade—and as early in it as possible. We are not anxious for our friends to die in order to assist us, but we would have them give while living, that we may thank them, not their memories. To intending benefactors we would say that as a Nova Scotian College, it is on the Scientific and Medical side, that assistance is now most urgently needed. With heartiest thanks to our past benefactors, we wish all our GAZETTE patrons and all the friends of our college, a very prosperous and happy New Year.

IN our last issue a letter from Dr. MacMechan, again called attention to the question of post graduate courses and at what Universities the best opportunities for these are offered. While he might be expected to favour Johns Hopkins from which he obtained his Ph. D. degree, the plea he urges is a strong one especially to Dalhousians whose purses are generally by no means plethoric, but who have proven themselves to be intellectually equal to the graduates not only of our Canadian but to those of most American colleges. While we consider that we were correct in recommending Harvard which in the ability of its staff and in the liberality of its scholarships and fellowships is second to none in the United States, we are not proof against persuasion and frankly confess that our graduates have hitherto been indebted rather to Johns Hopkins and Cornell than Harvard. Will not some of our graduates who are now studying at the various American Universities take up the discussion in order that our students may learn to which they had best resort?

THE last months of 1889 have been particularly severe on poets. Allingham, Charles MacKay, Martin F. Tupper, and finally Browning, have gone to join the great majority. The death of Browning leaves Lord Tennyson as the only English writing poet of any eminence.

“NOTHING could be fairer, friendlier or more honorable than the *Acadia Athenæum's* report of the late football match between our colleges” say all who read it, and most heartily do we re-echo the wish of its writer that a friendly feeling may hereafter prevail between our students. As the two colleges *Dalhousie* and *Acadia*, now that federation appears to have become impossible, are destined undoubtedly to divide the greater number of Nova Scotia's students between them it is right for them to be in all respects on friendly terms. It is pleasant to think that the old ill feeling which has so long existed between our colleges is now in a fair way to disappear and be forgotten. Beneath a calm exterior the friends of either college have long nourished an ill feeling toward the other institution. When opportunity was offered to the one to thwart the other it was too often accepted. It is not for us to say on which side the greater blame may have been—not even to judge by the blind man's guide viz: “which party gets angry first,” it is sufficient for us to know that better feelings are likely to prevail, and that not only our students are to be most friendly, but that the two colleges will assist each other by every means to further the cause of higher education in Nova Scotia—no in Canada—as is their undoubted duty. May all jealousies be laid aside and when the one college can assist the other with no loss to itself, may it be done and let not each throw stumbling blocks in its neighbor's way!

Yes! fellow students of *Acadia*, your report of the football match is perfectly fair and we accept it as it was given. We meant every word we said when you were with us, and we fully and unhesitatingly accept your closing statement that henceforth in meeting you we meet not foes but friends.

WE notice, with some pride, that the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE is one of the few College papers which does not solicit advertisements of tobacco stores. We are sorry to see that some of our Exchanges even admit liquor saloon notices.

ONE of the wants of Dalhousie which was not mentioned on the night of the racket, is a field for football practice. The ground to the west of the college, if carefully levelled, would be very well suited for most outdoor sports, quoits, throwing the hammer, vaulting etc., but is not large enough for ball practice. On the principle of “Smallest favours thankfully received,” we would of course be glad to see even this ground fitted up, and if the College Athletic Club are expected to undertake the work, we trust that they will talk the matter up now, that a subscription paper may be passed around before spring and the work undertaken during the coming summer so as to be ready for use next session if possible. Believing, however, as we do that more practice is needed at football, and that possibly excellent material keeps itself in the back ground as matters now are, we would enquire if some arrangement could not be arrived at by which the ground in front of the college could be rented and levelled for football practice. The City probably wish it to be kept for exhibition grounds, but levelling would improve rather than injure it for that purpose. This is merely an inquiry but we hope that at least something may be done looking toward improvement before next session.

THE MOOT COURT.

Oct, 31st. 1889.

CHANDLER VS. QUIGLEY.

Defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff a piece of land at Musquodoboit for \$5000, and give a good title to the whole lot. The memorandum signed by the plaintiff was exactly like that signed by the defendant except that it mentioned that the land was to be conveyed subject to a mortgage. Subsequently defendant finding that he could not give a good title to the whole of the land a parol arrangement was made by which the defendant could give a good title for \$4500. Afterwards the plaintiff tendered the \$5000

and demanded a conveyance of the whole lot, which being refused he brought this bill for specific performance of the original contract. Judgment was given for the plaintiff from which defendant appealed.

McBride for the appellant. The subsequent parol agreement is substantially a parol waiver of the written contract and is a good defence to a bill for specific performance. *Gilbert vs. Hall* 1. L. J. ch. 15. *Green vs. Smith* 1. at Kyns. *Smith on Equity*. *Fry on Specific Performance*.

Howay, Q. C., and *Cahalane* for respondent. The parol agreement in order to be a good defence must be a complete waiver of the entire contract; but here being simply of variation it is inadmissible in evidence. *Price vs. Dyer* 17 Ues. 364 and notes. *Coles vs. Tresottick* 9 Ves. 254 and notes. The variation between the two memoranda is immaterial because it is only the expression of what would otherwise be implied and besides being a variation which is against the plaintiff, he may waive it, 18 Ves 331. 1 Y. and C. 147. The plaintiff is bringing his bill on the only contract upon which he can bring it, and it is not in the defendant's mouth to say that because he cannot perform the whole contract, therefore he shall not be made to perform that which he can. *Morlock vs. Butler* 10 Ves., although the plaintiff asks for specific performance of it as far as the defendant can perform it, and an abatement out of the purchase-money. 11 Ues. 467. 1 Madd. 153.

McBride in reply. The contract upon which this bill is brought being impossible of performances a decree for specific performances cannot be made. *Fry on Specific Performances*. *Smith on Equity* 2 Bro. C. C. 1 Vern.

Wallace J., at the conclusion of the argument gave judgment for the Appellant upon the ground that specific performances of the whole contract could not be decreed and the Plaintiff in his bill had not asked for alternation relief.

The learned Judge also read the opinion of *Ross J.* in the case of *Regina vs. Styles* which was argued at the beginning of the term but upon which judgment was reserved. The judgment was in favour of the prisoner, allowing the appeal, the learned Judge being of opinion that the inn-keeper had lost his lien and that therefore the prisoner could not be found guilty of larceny of the valise.

Dec. 7th.

JONES vs. HARDING.

Plaintiff being indebted to defendant's intestate for \$300, gave him as collateral security a note for \$1,200, payable to the plaintiff, and which he endorsed. The note when due was not protested, and came into defendant's hands as administrator. He collected the note, supposing it to be the intestate's undisputed property, and applied the proceeds to the settlement of the estate. He filed his account as administrator, and was only discharged from all liability as such administrator. Plaintiff having returned from foreign lands now sues defendant for the balance of the note after deducting the \$300.

McNeil for plaintiff. The deceased by taking the note for a larger sum as collateral security made himself liable as a trustee for the difference. 2 Ames' Cases, 882; Perry on Trusts, sec. 243. Defendant being the intestate's personal representative took subject to the same trust. 2 Ames' Cases, 881; Lewin, 224. This note being specific property of the plaintiff was not assets in the defendant's hands. Childs v. Jordan, 106 Mass., 1 Salk. 79. Plaintiff is not a creditor within the meaning of the Probate Act. Maxwell on Statutes 407, 23 Mass., 122.

W. McDonald, for the defendant, relied on the discharge given by Probate Court. This being a personal security defendant was bound to collect it at once. 5 Ves., 838. Plaintiff cannot give evidence of any dealings with the deceased. Rev. Stat, N. S. C., 107, s. 16. This is an action founded in tort, viz., the negligence of the intestate, and so is not maintainable, or it is an action for damages, and so barred by Rev. Stat, N. S. C., 113, s. 2. The action should be against the legatees to compel them to refund. 3 My & Cr., 41; 10 Hare, 217. This note even as to the difference was an asset. Williams on Executors, 1354.

McPhee in reply. The discharge of the Probate Court, which could not adjudicate on plaintiff's right, cannot bar his action. Rev. Stat, N. S. C., 100, s. 2, 28 Mass., 172. Defendant having misappropriated the property of the plaintiff is liable. 3 My & Cr., 122; Lewin, 589.

F. J. TREMAINE, after the argument was concluded, gave judgment for the defendant.

Exchanges.

The *Acadia Athenæum* for December, apart from its report of the football match which we note elsewhere, is well worth perusal. The various articles are short and pithy, as is fitting a College journal. The poem on Blomidon, while not of the highest order, invites attention as an outbreathing of that desire which is fast generating in the minds of our young Canadians, to create a national literature and make our land a land of poetry and romance, for which, owing to the beauty of its natural scenery and to its historical associations, none is more suited. May that spirit live and increase till Canada has her great poets—a time which, as we feel confident in saying is not far distant. The *Athenæum* is neatly printed, while its handsome cover and tinted paper attract the eye at once.

The *Argosy* outshines itself in its Christmas Number. Its cover reminds us of what the season used to be a few years since. The original articles are well written and the selections are choice. A sketch of one of its benefactors worthily occupies one page. Mount Allison must be a flourishing institution, but it lacks one thing—a football team. Still if the *Argosy* editors cannot write articles on their own team they need not vent their spleen by sneering at us simply because we can.

The *Vanderbilt Observer* contains the best collection of college news we have seen this season. We beg to acknowledge several clippings from its columns. An article on "Christianity and Civilization" bristles with facts and figures which if they were put together in a little more connected style would be most interesting and instructive.

The Christmas numbers of *Tuftsian*, *Columbia Spectator* and *Pennsylvanian* have appeared on our table. These are well conducted college journals, and their present issues are well worthy of the season which they commemorate.

We have received the first number of the *Theologue* published at the Presbyterian College,

Halifax. It makes a very fine appearance and is full of interesting and readable matter. Glancing at the names appended to the various articles, we are not surprised at the quality of this, its initial number, B. A's, M. A's, D. D's and Revds., combine their powers. The editors with one exception are graduates of Dalhousie so that we have no fear but that the *Theologue* will continue excellent in every respect. We tender our congratulations to its editors, and our best wishes for its success.

The *Literary Monthly*, *Niagra Index*, *Adelphian*, *Trinity College Review*, *Edinburg Student*, *University Gazette*, *Adelphian*, *Acta Victoriana*, *Sunbeam* and *Willamette Collegian* appear on our table as we are going to press.

Personals.

A. W. MacRae, New Brunswick, B. A. '86, and Alex. Fraser Nova Scotia, B. A. '89, old graduates of Dalhousie, are pursuing advanced studies at Harvard. Both gentlemen have joined a Canadian Society which was organized at that College not long since. Anyone desiring information concerning work at Harvard would do well to communicate with one of these gentlemen, or any member of the society. The address of the Secretary, A. W. MacRae is 19 Irving St., Cambridge.

Among the number we notice Frank Nicholson, Esq., a distinguished graduate of Mount Allison, lately Instructor in Sanskrit now in Latin at Harvard.

H. H. MacIntosh, once a student, though not a graduate of Dalhousie, and lately Principal in turn of Shelburne and Lunenburg County Academies has been appointed School Inspector of District No. 2 including the important Counties of Lunenburg and Queens. Though we cannot approve of the dismissal of his predecessor, unless it has been for actual cause, as is claimed, yet we must congratulate Mr. MacIntosh on his appointment and on the confidence reposed in him by the Council of Public Instruction. And so the sons of Dalhousie are ever coming to the front.—*Semper Floreat.*

V. G. Frazee, B. A., has been in town for the holidays. He looks well and reports matters flourishing at Pictou, where he is now teaching. Success to himself and to Pictou.

Dallusiensia.

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.

When the Prof. asked "Will some two of the students please step forward and separate this sphere?" a broad shouldered theologian and an embryo medical stepped forward smiling. The former dragged his rival around some time and then taking the sphere to himself quietly separated its parts. Who can doubt the success of muscular Christianity?

One of our juniors wishes he had chosen another honor course and is heard to sigh deeply as he passes the dynamics and physics class room. He felt especially sad when he heard the subject of the last few days before holidays mentioned.

Not long since one of the genial vindicators of the rights of the sophomore class was deputed to pass a note during class hour to a neighbour across the aisle. After many attempts and feints and a suffering of internal torture he got it across, as he thought, secretly; what a blush, as it were, spread over his modest features when the Prof. said, "I trust Mr. M—that your seat is becoming more comfortable."

A Freshman was perpetrating the following:—
The Seniors are pompous and brainless and proud,
The Juniors a dudish and lazy crowd,
The Sophs are impertinent, warlike and mean,
The Freshmen decidedly conceited and green,
but a Sophomore seized away his pencil and wrote the last three words.

A wild looking youth, with the odour of drugs on his clothing, rushed into our sanctum the other day in a perfect frenzy, his round, honest face was highly flushed, his eyes glistening, his teeth set, his fist clenched and carrying generally a J. L. Sullivan appearance. We were about putting our hand into our pistol pocket when he said with forced calmness "What bloke was that who said P. E. Island was the only Island, if I can get at him I'll, I'll tache him his mistake, the lying villain." We calmed him, but assured him we could give no names. It is needless to say he was from Cape Breton.

One of our *arcA* and *radiant* Juniors from a neighbouring province was so flustered by the anticipation of seeing his best girl that he left his valise, overcoat, etc., in the horse car. Ah Mac! Ah Mac! what means it a'?

At a late football match a street Arab was heard to shout.

"Go ask your Mother for fifty cents
To see the 'Professor' climb the fence."

On the night of the racket one of our smallest freshman stepping up to a sweet girl student asked if he might accompany her home. "Certainly" said she, taking him by the hand, "if you are afraid to go home alone."

He—And so you're really going to marry that professor! You, the heroine of a thousand engagements! How did you ever come to accept him?

His cousin (from College)—Why, you see, he proposed in Greek, and when I refused him I got mixed on my negative and—Mehercule—accepted him, and now I'm too proud to acknowledge my blunder. Oh, I'm his for life.

From our Philosopher's Note Book: "One should never marry, because, first, if the woman is plain she will form too disagreeable an object of daily contemplation for one's self; while, second if she is good-looking she will prove too irresistible an attraction to other people."

ON DIT.

That all the Sophs would have taken the Grecian history exam., if the *Bottom* had not fallen out of the plan.

That he has slept well the last few nights.

That he would not have retired so early every night had *some one* been in town.

That *unabridged* partings sometimes cause students to miss the train.

That he got there, but was obliged to run.

That the performance was probably repeated on his return.

That the Western Counties have a *keen* attraction for some Eastern students.

That he had better be careful, if he has not been West before.

That others like him have wished they had been.

That the student whose letters are addressed in certain handwriting left college on the earliest possible day.

That the P. E. I. contingent were among the first to go.

That the medicals skipped Chemistry on the last Friday.

That a *rice* diet does not account for it.

That he did not try his registration ticket since he became a medical.

That the biggest *cabbage head* at the racket was a *pea pod*.

That it grows on Pine Hill.

That he had an object in view when he tried to blind the professor.

That he will get left, awfully.

That the best part of the performance was least appreciated.

That the speech after the presentation was to the point.

That the *bow, Sir*, was not (*O*) exactly in keeping.

That they never wore eye glasses before.

That they may learn how it is done some time '*you know*.'

That Sk—y takes the turkey.

That it should have been larger considering the speech he was obliged to take with it.

That the accent of one of the German Sophs has much improved of late.

That the Prof. thinks the plan too successful.

That he is working in real *earnest*.

That the Stewiacke Senior's mustache throws so *light* a shadow, that it is no wonder he is in the S(o) upp.

That a Mathematical Soph. has invested in a razor.

That the result can scarcely be solved by *probabilities*.

That Mr. Mc—, F. A., is not as bashful as he once was.

That the mashing during the holidays was frightful.

That it was not, however, all a one sided game.

That the *fact of the matter* is the students wanted a long holiday.

That midsessionals will probably check their enthusiasm in the near future.

That most of the honor men stayed in town; possibly from *cupidity*.

That those who did not, offer good excuses.

That a certain Senior, of football fame, did not get all the way home,—and was all the better pleased.



AN EPISODE.

'Tis night and late at night. The hour long past
When graveyards with a yawn give up their ghosts
To wander forth and frighten timid souls,
That late returning from their nightly haunts,
With horror see their homeward passage blocked
By formless shapes which grow beneath their gaze,
And only melt away to grow again;
Or to tranfix with fear the guilty minds
Of them that slew them living, or oppressed,
By awful apparitions in their dreams,
By ghostly rappings on their chamber walls,
By one or more of the unnumbered ways
That they, dread messengers of Death, do take
To vent on Man their vengeance or their mirth.

'Tis night and late at night. The weary Day,
Whom Nature loves the best of all her kind,
To rest long since had gone, and soon must wake.
The Moon, her nightly circuit almost run,
Forwearied with the toilsome climb, and sad,
Doth rest herself behind yon darkening cloud,
And hide her face from view of mortal man.
Mute Silence with her brother Darkness drear
O'er all things earthly now doth reign supreme;
Nor Heav'n nor Earth sounds forth, and, save the rush
Of ghostly pinions, all is still. But no!
For listen closer. Heard'st thou not a noise?
Say! Is not that a cry that through the night
Rings out,—a woman's cry? and yet again
'Tis heard, and yet again. But what's more strange!
Now mingled with that voice come others too
—But these of mirth and that of terror tell—

Reverberating on the nightly air
Now falling and now rising, and the Wind
By both incited, through the lone street howls,
And thence sweeps forth and onward throughout space
Bearing upon his wings that awful tale,
Ere this, untold in *verse*. Here must I pause.
I could go on, but think I'd better not,
For difficult it were in words to paint
A scene like that,—so funny and so sad.
Art thou not satisfied? Then throughout space
Search for that Wind, and from him learn the tale.
If, baffled in the quest, thou still dost seek,
Then ask the maidens of the middle years,
—The third and second—of our college fair
If they know aught about it. If they don't,
(But how could conscience let them tell you so!)
Then here's a last resort. Look o'er this page.
Mark well each form and figure that you see.
With these in mind, the Institutions of
Our *Prator Peregrinus* search well through.
Among his definitions look for "Bounce."
Put two and two together. Don't you see?
If not, give up; for further search is vain.

But yet a word. A moral underlies
This *pictured* tale; yea more, a warning too.
In Darkness never do that which the Light
May not look in upon and shew to all.
Think not, fair sisters, that the silent night
Can cover up from us, the Argus-eyed,
What you, forsooth, would hide deep in your breasts,
And never tell, whatever might befall.
To you, the victim of their *bouncing* mood,
We would most seriously a warning give.
Attempt not to resist authority,
'Tis bad in principle; In practice, too,
As you well know, 'tis bad; therefore obey;
At any rate, while still a *barbara*.
And never trust that Senior, tho' he sighs
In sympathy, as you your cares relate.
The wicked Soph, the smiling Junior too,
Avoid. To none of these your troubles tell.
Against the Freshmen, classmates of your own,
Need I to warn you here? You surely know
That they, in their pure innocence of mind,
Can not keep secrets, but must tell them all.
Your only confidant should be *yourself*;
Deep in your bosom hide your "biting cares."
Count ALL your foes. Experience only tells
Whom you may trust. Thus only are you safe.

GHOST.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.

There are 435 students in the Law School, Columbia College.—*Ex.*

Princeton College is to have a journal managed and edited by the Faculty.—*The Princeton College Bulletin.*—*Ex.*

Cornell University gave 358 scholarships last year. While only 10% of Cornell's graduates are ladies, they have won 60% of the fellowships.—*Ex.*

One man in 5000 takes a College course in England; one in 615 in Scotland; one in 213 in Germany; and one in 2000 in the United States. Probably about one in 1000 take a College course in the Maritime Provinces of Canada, not mentioning those who are educated elsewhere.

On the morning of Dec. 18th, the Adelphi Academy, a leading educational institution in Brooklyn, N. Y., suffered by fire to the extent of between \$35,000 and \$60,000.—*Ex.*

Harvard's gain in number of students, counting all departments, is 158.—*Ex.*

Lake Forrest University during the past year received bequests amounting to \$500,000; Syracuse, \$365,000; Yale, \$275,000; Cornell, \$265,000; Pennsylvania, \$225,000; Dalhousie, ———? It said that about \$5,000,000 have been given to Colleges in America within the past two years.

Guizot says that "One-third of the students of Europe die prematurely from the effects of bad habits acquired at College; one-third die prematurely from the effects of close confinement at their studies and the other th'rd govern Europe.

At Cambridge University 1,360 students protest against the admission of women to degrees in that University.—*Ex.*

A Vassar girl, speaking of Homer, said, "I have not read his *Aeneid*, but his *Idiocy* is perfectly sublime."

About \$8000.00 has been subscribed for the Mt. Allison Conservatory of Music.—*Ex.*

The *Theologue* puts in a plea for enlarged quarters for the College, those at present occupied at Pine Hill being too small.

Five students of the Wisconsin State University have been suspended for complicity in hazing.

In American Colleges there are 3,847 men who are preparing for the Ministry.—*Ex.*

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has been elected Rector of the University of St. Andrew's, the most venerable seat of learning in Scotland, dating from 1411.

Eighteen graduates of Johns Hopkins have been appointed to Professorships in American Colleges within the last two months.

Wesleyan University has received nearly \$400,000 during this past year, \$275,000 being given by one man, Dr. Daniel Ayres, M. D., LL. D., of Brooklyn, an old student of Wesleyan. He has made no restrictions as to its use, except that it be used to further the course of Natural Science. This is wise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We would earnestly request students and other subscribers to pay up as soon as possible.

G. M. Campbell, \$2.00; H. M. Stamborg, \$2.00; McLeod Harvey, H. B. Stairs, Miss Antoinette Forbes, A. A. McKay, Miss Elvin McNutt, H. M. McKay, Rev. James Fitzpatrick, each \$1.00

OUTING for January, 1890, already issued, is a most excellent number. The illustrations are superb, and the reading matter very good. We note "Wabun Anung," a tale of hunting in the Great Lake Region, illustrated by Henry Sandham. "The Merits and Defects of the National Guard," illustrated, by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, is an important contribution to the literature of the American militia. "Brant Shooting on Smith's Island" by Alexander Hunter, tells sportsmen where good shooting may be had at this season of the year. "Alligator Shooting in Florida," by J. M. Murphy, graphically describes a different kind of sport. A most readable and instructive paper is that by W. L. Lincoln Adams, on "Instantaneous Photography." This article is richly illustrated. One of the most interesting papers in the number is C. H. Shinn's "Wintering in California," with numerous illustrations. We notice further "Haak Fishing off Ireland's Eye," "Catching Frost Fish with a Shot Gun," "Ice Yachting," "Gymnastics for Ladies," and a most excellent paper on "Skating." The Editorial department and records are as usual, replete with information on sporting events. Now is the time to subscribe for the excellent periodical. All newsdealers and postmasters act as agents.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLICATIONS.—

One is glad to call attention to the various periodicals brought out in this country by the Leonard Scott Publication Company, of 29 Park Row, New York, because, taken together, they afford to the cultivated American an opportunity to keep abreast of European thought which it would be lamentable not to possess. First and foremost on the list stand the three leading progressive reviews, the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Contemporary* and the *Fortnightly*. From these it would not be easy to make a choice. The broad-minded reader must have them all. In their pages the best thought of England find aggressive expression, and no topic of moment to the intellectual world fails to find in one or all of them full and forcible expression. Of the three the *Nineteenth Century* has perhaps the most scholarly tone, the *Fortnightly* is the most unswervingly radical, and the *Contemporary*, standing between the other two in respect to its editorial policy, is most careful regarding literary style. After the three big monthlies come the two quarterlies *par excellence*—the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Review*. These are the supreme tribunals, the ultimate courts of public opinion where the questions of the day are carefully weighed and judgment rendered according to the degree of enlightenment possessed by the judges. Important historical and scientific problems come to the quarterlies for settlement, and political matters also receive that ultra conservative consideration which the writers regard as based upon the very bulwarks of English liberty. But however much a thorough-going American may object to the tone of the quarterlies he cannot question their erudition, their consistency, and the vast array of wisdom which they bring to bear upon the destiny of the universe in general and the fate of nations in particular. Then, there is the *Scottish Review*, paying especial attention of course to opinions as they are reflected from beyond the Tweed. *Blackwood's Magazine*, a periodical long noteworthy for its appeal to the enlightened taste of the home circle and for its many contributions to permanent literature, is also on the Leonard Scott list. *The Westminster Review*, which first appeared as a monthly two years or more ago, and which with the change seems to have taken a new lease of life, appears on this side of the water with the same imprint. *The Westminster* is devoted to the evolutionist philosophy, and all social, political and religious topics are dealt with by its contributors from that point of view, although an independent

section voicing all shades of opinion has recently been introduced and has proved to be a popular feature for the better class of people, the people who think, like nowadays to give a fair hearing to both sides. Finally there are two American publications on the Leonard Scott list, and they are worthy in intrinsic merit to rank with the foregoing, in spite of the fact that they appeal most particularly to specialists. The *American Naturalist* is an illustrated monthly devoted not only to natural history, but also to travel, and any one who is not given over to mere frivolity will find it an instructive and entertaining guide to all the new discoveries regarding the earth's surface and the inhabitants thereof. *Shakespeariana*, which has just entered upon its seventh year, is the recognized organ of the Shakespearian world. Students of our greatest poet consider it to be an indispensable assistant. Now each and every one of these ten periodicals is issued by the Leonard Scott Publication Company, and together they form a many-faceted mirror of contemporary thought. The English Reviews are brought out in good shape in the original editions and at a price fully one-half what is charged by the English publishers. This is done by special arrangement, and no suspicion of piracy attaches to a house which has displayed liberality in all its dealings. An important consideration is the *Quarterly Index* of all the Leonard Scott periodicals. It is indeed a boon to all engaged in literary research, and it is sold for the remarkably low rate of twenty-five cents a year.

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