

Prof. Malinger

THE MATHOYSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

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INTRODUCTORY.

WITH this initial number of Volume Thirty of the GAZETTE, it becomes our pleasing duty to speak a few words of greeting to Dalhousians wherever they may be found. Let us never become so selfish, or imprudent even, as to suppose for one moment that those of us in actual attendance at our *Alma Mater* are, by virtue of that circumstance, one whit more deserving of recognition than our graduates who have passed out from the kindly influences here to engage in the great battle of life. Soon we too will have to bid Dalhousie a formal good-by; and is there one of us who would then like to be regarded as less true, less tried or less real a Dalhousian than when he actually attended the classes here and took part in the relaxations of student life? Therefore, while we cordially hold out the hand of welcome to the incoming classes, we want our absent graduates to hear us sing the old songs of former days, and every one to the tune of Auld Lang Syne. We assume that the sons and daughters of Dalhousie are unswervingly loyal to

her: and thus far that faith has been justified in a thousand ways.

This Jubilee Year of Her Gracious Majesty's reign has made retrospection the first order of the day. From the progress of Dalhousie during the last thirty-five years or so we might well gather the material for an interesting story of the development of education and the growth of one of the most important institutions of Nova Scotia. But we have not space for more than a cursory review of some of the facts. Our college was opened in 1863 with an attendance of but twenty-six students. By an Act of the Legislature passed in April of that year, the Board of Governors was appointed with all usual powers and authorities as such, and in them was vested the "title control and disposition of the buildings on the Parade at Halifax." At that time the total resources of the college were the interest of about \$43,000, the proceeds of the Castine fund, rents of the lower part of the building and the government grant. But Dalhousie grew from this very modest beginning and conferred her first degrees in 1866. The number of students slowly increased to 100, but soon dropped again to 87, consequent upon the loss of the rents and government grant, together with the fact that two of the professors had died and the governors were unable to fill their places. It looked as if such deep waters of adversity would overwhelm the institution. But at this despondent stage the late George Munro, of New York, whose name and memory are justly revered by Dalhousians, came to our timely aid and by princely endowments of Professorships, and by the establishment of Exhibitions and Bursaries to the amount of over \$83,000, he took the existence of the college away from the region of doubt and placed it upon the highway of prosperity. The additions which he and other kind friends made to the working resources of the university have steadily told until the attendance at present reaches well nigh 350, or almost fourteen times what it was when the college was opened some 34 years ago.

It is in no vain spirit of boasting that we have spoken of obstacles overcome and obstructions removed. We do, however, feel that the student of to-day should prize and appreciate the struggle which Dalhousie's friends have made to give him access to a University in Nova Scotia with splendid Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Science. Moreover, the air at Dalhousie is not polluted with any obnoxious taint of denominationalism. This is a rare freedom which we enjoy; let us demonstrate its beauty and its usefulness.

While thus sanguine for the ultimate welfare of Dalhousie, we are far from being able to weep with Alexander over the thought of a finished span. We know that our room for improvement is simply immeasurable. Libraries, Laboratories, Chairs, Campus, Gymnasium, are all crying out for money from the pockets of Dalhousians. We have no fear but that our friends in their heart of hearts are determined to see us advance from strength to strength. Perhaps our more pressing needs are not being brought acutely enough to their notice. Whatever their generosity may prompt we realize that one thing must be done at a time, and in this connection we take occasion by the hand to respectfully advise that we stand most obviously in need of having an improvement wrought in the appearance of our college grounds. Nor do we stop short of urging our Board of Governors to secure, if at all practicable, a controlling interest in the old exhibition site and convert it into pretty lawns and play grounds instead of allowing it to lie right by our front door as unsightly and alien soil. This is an age when attention is being more and more directed to the education of the physical man in conjunction with the training of his intellect. The purchase and fitting up of these grounds by our authorities would be an object lesson in the recognition of that advanced and humane principle on the part of Dalhousie, to say nothing of the increased pride which all might feel in their *Alma Mater* if the approaches thereto did not resemble a veritable blasted heath.

CONVOCAATION.

THE opening exercises of the college were held in the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of September 15th. The building was not overtaxed, but the boys were out in full force and made their presence known; the balcony, a most appropriate place for such occasions, was well filled with students, who made interesting the few minutes given to them on the programme. The time-honoured refrain,—

"See the mighty host advancing,"

announced the arrival of the faculties and distinguished educationists, who occupied seats on the platform, including Lieut.-Governor Daly, Judge King and Judge Putnam of the Behring Sea Commission, Dr. Allison, Dr. Farrell, Attorney-General Longley, A. E. Milliken, Dr. Goodwin, Dean Weldon, Dr. Russell, M. P., and others.

President Forrest, in his opening remarks, stated a few of the improvements which had taken place during vacation, and anticipated an increased attendance with more successful results. He expressed pleasure in being able to announce as speakers, members of the Behring Sea Commission, which was meeting to arbitrate on international differences between the two greatest nations of the world. These courts of arbitration are a feature of advanced civilization. The cause of learning has always been intimately allied with peace. If the history of learning is examined it will be found always the friend of peace and the enemy of war.

Judge Putnam said that although from another country, owning another flag, he did not regard himself as a foreigner, being a humble citizen of the great republic of letters. The expectations and aspirations of youth setting out on college life were touched upon, emphasizing a timely and pathetic reference to the hopes, the economies, the watchful anxieties at the homes of students, and incident to their pursuit of a college course. With the consciousness of these facts, of the amount of sacrifice and solicitude that is exercised at home, the student should strive to leave no stone unturned to cover each with a reward worthy of what they have left behind. He dwelt upon the needs and advantages of higher education, saying that no nation can maintain its position to-day without the assistance of this

civilizing force; education can even reconstruct the individual, it has an influence over the bodies as well as the minds of men, as is evidenced in the German nation of to-day. If France, with its marvellous capacity for recovery from revolution and the horrors of war, had devoted the same energy to service and education, Napoleon's name would pass down to posterity, as the good and gracious Queen Victoria's surely will. The improvement of the mind benefits everything with which it comes in contact. Judge Putnam closed with a kindly reference to his reception, and wished Dalhousie every support and sympathy necessary to advancement.

Mr. Justice King, who has been intimately connected with educational work in New Brunswick, having established the public school system in that province, when called upon was greeted after a true Dalhousie fashion. He said:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—As I have been compelled for many years to say what I have to say in a sitting posture, the power of speaking on the feet has become with me almost a lost faculty, and so I must crave liberty of leaning upon a crutch.

Mr. President, I feel gratified at the privilege of being present on this interesting occasion—the beginning of a new year of the scholastic life. To those just entering here, it is the passing out from the sheltered haven of home—not into an exposed roadstead, but to the scarcely less sheltered haven of the well ordered college. To others, it is the renewal of valued associations with ever opening vistas into mind and matter at each advancing step. To all, it is the breathing of an atmosphere of study and the spur and stimulus of fair and generous competition. We, whose route lies mostly behind us, turn our faces for the moment towards the east, and for us once more does the sun climb the morning sky.

Ah, happy hills! Ah, pleasing shade!
 Ah, fields beloved in vain!
 Where once my careless childhood strayed
 A stranger yet to pain.
 I feel the gales that from ye blow
 A momentary bliss bestow
 As waving fresh their gladsome wing
 My weary soul they seem to soothe,
 And, redolent of joy and youth,
 To breathe a second spring.

But, Mr. President, such reflections are too reminiscent and personal to be brought very prominently to the front on an occasion such as this. I content myself with a couple of observations of a more general nature. In the first place, there are two measures of value, that, I think, may be fairly applied to the work of a university, or other like instrument of progress. You may, in the first place, require of it, or test it by its production of a high average of attainment, in those coming within its sphere of influence. This much is required of any workman or of any machine. If the workman with suitable material cannot turn out a fair

average of good work, you doubt his skill. The machine that does not usually turn out good product is cast aside. So the seed that does not originally reproduce itself is ploughed under. Of course the seed may say: "You have planted me in bad soil," and the machine or workman may say: "You have given me poor material to work upon," and in either case this is a good plea in bar. But Dalhousie College, or any other college in Nova Scotia, will not be heard saying at the bar of public opinion: "We did not have good material to work upon." No, Mr. President, you will say: "Our raw material was of the best and we are willing to be judged by the finished product." But there is another measure of value for the university, and this concerns itself, not with high average, but with high maximum. This is something that the university has a right to look for. You should expect, not always of course, but now and again, development of unusual capacity. These are times when the large squash and mangold are abroad in the land. The astute farmer, while he does not market them wholesale, realizes that the ability to produce them is a test of the careful cultivation. Here again the university cannot create, but it can develop. And Nova Scotia has in the past been the seed plot of highest capacity in all departments of thought and action. And what reason is there to think that the soil is exhausted? A couple of weeks ago it was my good fortune while amongst you to witness the entire process of extracting the essence of the everlasting hills. May it be the work of Dalhousie, with her sister colleges, to explore the mine, dig the ore, reduce and refine it, and present the golden product to a world where highest capacity is indeed purest gold. Now, in closing, let me say that one of the most powerful influences and agencies under the control of the university for developing either the high average, or the high maximum is personality. The personality of the university, the sum total of the active influences inherent in its corporative entry, its history, its traditions, its performances, courses of study, ordinances, and its purposes—this indeed is much—but it is something that young institutions can never have in the measure in which the older bodies possess and enjoy it.

But the personality I have more directly in mind is the living spirit in the wheels—the personality of president, dean and professors; and I am persuaded that nothing is more wholesome and stimulating in collegiate education than high and noble personality of instructors in character and capacity. Mr. President and Professors, you have at hand an unlimited fund. You have keen critics, but warm worshippers. Young men and young women venerate capacity united with character, and are drawn to it as by a magnet. Their devotion is yours if you will have it. Dalhousie, in giving to one of the larger American universities a president, and to others professors, has shown itself to be indeed a seed plot of character, capacity and learning. Permit me, Mr. President, to express the very warmest of good wishes for the continued prosperity of the university over which you so worthily preside.

A. E. Milliken, a graduate of the law department, responded to cries from the gallery. He referred to the pleasant days spent at Dalhousie, and the secret of his success since has been honesty above all things.

Dr. Allison, Principal of Mount Allison University, being called upon expressed his pleasure at being present. He laid claim to being the oldest Dalhousian in the assembly, having attended in 1852. Many of the graduates of that day had risen to responsible and important positions, and he hoped that the students of the present day would meet with unqualified success.

VERGIL.*

"O degli altri poeti onor'e lume."

If it be written, as Capulet's servant avers, that the shoemaker should meddle with his yard, and the tailor with his last, the fisher with his pencil, and the painter with his nets, no lengthened apology is necessary for a teacher of English who meddles with Vergil. Besides, I hope to show that the relation of Vergil to English literature is closer than is generally suspected, and, by so doing, explain and justify my presence in this particular classical galley. In order to make my position quite clear, I must risk the reproach of egotism and offer frankly some autobiographic details, believing as I do that my experience, in part at least, is typical. I speak as a Canadian to Canadians.

At a certain stage of his journey through the wilderness of this world, the pilgrim I know most about lighted upon a Canadian High School, and began the study of Latin. He learned to *con mensa, mensæ* in Harkness, and went through declension and conjugation in the orthodox way, writing prose exercises and translating easy sentences until the time came to attack a real author. To this day he remembers the point in the dark backward and abysm of time, when he was confronted with the page of Vergil containing the lesson for the coming day. The volume had come down to him from his father's school-days, and was in fact the text which the learned Carolus Ruzæus, S. J., prepared for the use of His Serene Highness, the Dauphin of France, in the seventeenth century, *vita, interpretatio, notæ, index vocabulorum* and all. The lesson was a few lines of the Second *Æneid*, and to this day I recall vividly the baffled feeling, when face to face with the text. I felt that there was a meaning in those words, if it could only be got at; but they seemed all the same. There appeared to be no way of distinguishing them. They might have been a uniformed Roman legion, close-ranked in battle array, determined to keep out the northern barbarian, or a labyrinth of grey boulders all the same shape and size, a labyrinth without a silken clue, without an Ariadne.

*Delivered before the students of the Second Year, September 17th, 1897.

Little by little the path opened, and the tale of Troy divine, as Father Æneas discoursed it from his lofty couch, took form and awakened interest. In spite of this particular pupil's idleness and lack of proper instruction, he could not altogether miss the subtle charm of the Roman poet's grand style. Dull as he was, he did not altogether fail to catch the penetrating Vergilian cry in the moving tale of the Sea-priest and his sons, and the phrase,—*parva duorum Corpora natorum*—touched him with its pathos and could not be shaken from the memory. But it was many a long day before he was to attain to anything like a just appreciation of the poet or his work.

One reason for this is that the merits of Cæsar and Horace are more to the taste of the average boy than the peculiar excellence of the great Mantuan. A stirring story told in crisp soldier fashion and well-bred man-of-the-world sentiment, wit, or playfulness, are much more likely to impress unformed mind than the dignity of the great Vergilian style, and the tenderness and nobility of the Vergilian thought. Not that I realized then why I took but little interest in Vergil: but looking back from the man's point of view to the boy's, I can understand it now. Another reason lay in the teaching. I do not wish to disparage my teachers. They were both honest, painstaking men, who did their duty by us. I remember them with affection, but I still have something of a grudge against them, that they did not give us the guidance really needed. How we acquired them I cannot say, but the notions certainly did prevail in the class, that the only reasons why anyone should study Latin were that it was required for examinations, and helped druggists to read the labels on their jars. The trouble was that we never saw the wood for the trees. Latin words we studied; but Latin literature, never. Syntax, grammar, scansion, there was good measure, pressed down, heaped together and running over; but real feeling for the language there was not. Still less there was any feeling for style. And I am afraid that in twenty years there has been little improvement. Only last summer I heard a lesson in Vergil in a model Ontarian High School; and it had both the excellences and the defects of the system under which I was trained. The fault does not really lie at the door of the teachers. It is a lamentable fact that the English tradition of elegant classical scholarship has never really taken root in this country, and the study of Greek and Latin literature has had to make head against the crude democratic demand for immediate utility, which means for an educational article which can be, as soon as possible, turned into dollars and cents. The cause of education in our country could hardly be better served than by leavening our Canadian schools with some scores of Oxford men. This is, of course, easier said than done. The healthy Canadian youth objects to being patronized; the Oxonian is a

delicate exotic, hard to acclimatize, and above all, first-class men are few. The happiest solution would be obtaining Canadian teachers with English training. Something has been done already. The recent drawing together of our foremost Canadian university and the two famous homes of English culture by the Isis and the Cam, will set a stream of student emigration flowing from west to east, from which only good can come.

Before leaving the topic of schools and schoolmasters, I wish to say a word of a third teacher, whom every old pupil of a certain collegiate institute will recognize under the pseudonym of Barbarossa. His peculiarity was the possession of a relentless driving power, for which at least one old pupil is grateful. There was a book of Latin prose exercises, of which the mystic number seventy had to be prepared for a certain examination. At this distance of time, it seems to me, as if every one of those seventy exercises was written on the black-board, under his eagle eye, unto seventy times seven. Besides the knowledge this process brought of some scandal about that gross materialist Balbus, who lived to eat, and besides the permanent acquisition of some golden phrases like *Negari non potest*, and *Non est dubium quin*, it is plain that the training was useful for something more than passing examinations. To those hours of unrelaxing drill must be credited the fixing in my mind of a considerable vocabulary and of a feeling for sentence-structure. Should this ever meet his eye, he may feel assured that one "unprofitable grammarian," as old Harrison has it, is thankful for having been forced to work.

On reaching the university, I found there a system which forced men to specialize from the beginning of their course, and, worse than that, formed the specialists into opposite camps, Classics, Moderns, Mathematics, Natural Science and Metaphysics. Naturally where the kinship was closest, the feud was most bitter, and the battle raged chiefly between the partizans of the old literature and of the new. None of us, in our simplicity seemed to be aware that the quarrel was two hundred years old, and that the last gun had been fired by a certain satirical Dean of St. Patrick's. With the impetuosity of the undergrad, I threw up my cap for the Moderns, and defended them against all-comers for several years, confirmed in my heretical idea that between the two branches of European literature there was an irrepressible conflict, and that new lamps were better than old. Nobody told me that European literature, like European history, is one, and that the end is not comprehensible without the beginning. Other interests crowded the classics to one side for a long time. With some inkling of the beauty of the *Eclogues*, two *Georgics*, and a book and a half of the *Æneid*, I left Vergil behind me at the university, practically, a book with seven seals.

The process of awakening was a curious one. The specializing bent remained and worked out its way, but happily, it is impossible to study modern languages, at any school for specialists, without keeping up more than a bowing acquaintance with the forms of Latin, and, though literature suffered, touch with the language was not altogether lost. At last, what may perhaps be called a happy accident led me back to Vergil. One night in the middle of a severe bout of examination-paper reading, I chanced upon a quotation from the *Aeneid*. I opened a long disused school Vergil to verify the reference, but as that one leaf was torn across I could not find it, and struck into the middle of the wonderful Fourth Book. I found that I could get the meaning without trouble, and that that tale of Dido's passion was absolutely fascinating. It was in a state of enthusiasm that I reached the famous

"Vixi, et quem dederat cursum Fortuna peregi,"

which has thrilled many a reader before and since. Jane Baillie Welsh, aged nine, sacrificed her beloved doll in the character of Dido on a pyre of lead pencils and sticks of cinnamon. From that night I became a Vergilian, perhaps deserving at times the reproach addressed to the young monk who found undue pleasure in the works of the pagan author. From that time, my interest burnt like a flame, and the many hours spent on the beggarly elements of Latin grammar and Latin prose now yielded a rich if far-off interest of literary pleasure. For a long summer holiday Vergil was my constant companion. Much of his poetry was read under skies as blue and splendid as those that overarch his own beloved Parthenope, and in the music of his verse I shall always hear the soft breathing of summer airs through evergreens, and the washing of the ripple against a granite shore.

Reading the bare text without note or comment of any kind, I found many questions cropping up which I could put to myself but which I could not answer—in regard chiefly to the personality of the author, to his sources, to Roman culture, to Roman religion, to epic poetry. These had to wait until I could get back to books, when I found in Conington's scholarly edition and Sellar's sane, close-knit and learned monograph the guidance I required, and in the essay of Myers, such praise of my author as did my heart good, and as I felt accorded him justice. In these and other books which might be named, students will find ample learning, vouched for by scholars of world-wide fame. I speak in no sense as a classic, as one with authority, but as a barbarian to fellow-barbarians. My crude notions may call up a gravely amused and tolerant smile to the lips of the professed priests and guardians of the classical mysteries. This is a record of personal experience, a series of confidences set forth in the hope

that others who have also wandered in darkness may feel encouraged to grope forward to the light.

At the outset, I wish in the most solemn and public manner to abjure and renounce the pestilent heresy which had long been losing its hold upon me, that there can be real conflict between the old and the new. The literature of Europe is one. Modern literature has its roots in the past, and no scholar or man of culture can feel that he really understands the new without a knowledge of the old. Truisms as these statements are, there is urgent need for repeating them with conviction at this time.

Beginning the *Aeneid* is like setting out upon a broad and beaten highway, along which countless feet have passed in the course of nineteen centuries. It is a spiritual highway, winding through every age and every clime. Thousands have passed this way before you, and if you give your thoughts free wing down this strange pathway of the fancy, they carry you to many a strange scene,—to the pensive citadel of many a lonely student, to many a monkish scriptorium, where pious brothers wrote the *Pollio* as carefully as the *Horae*, and illuminated its margins as gaily,—to the maiden bower of many a learned princess, a Lady Jane Grey, an Elizabeth prisoner,—to the quaint printing rooms of Aldus, and Stephanus and Elzevir,—to Avignon and Vaucluse,—to the court of Charlemagne,—to the Rucellai gardens, to the Pincian hill and the pleasance of Mecænas. To many it has been a *via dolorosa*, down which generation after generation of flagellants have passed with tears and extreme reluctance. On that long road there are the strangest meetings, at "unset steven." In a charming passage in *Ebb-tide*, Stevenson pictures two university men on the shore of an island of the Pacific, finding common ground in capping a line from the *Aeneid*, and he moralizes on the delights of being caned for Vergil so that it becomes a possession for after years. The price of many stripes may not be too great to pay, but personally, I am thankful that I read only a small portion of Vergil in school. The bits I read then are precisely those I take least interest in now.

The first impression the epic made upon me was that of grandeur. I could understand, without a trace of resentment, why men who were born to such a language, and took pleasure in such a poem, would look down upon the speech of the German and English tribesmen as barbarous. To go straight from Augustan Latin to *Beowulf* or the *Edda* or the *Nibelungenlied*, or even to Shakspeare and to Goethe at their best, makes you feel that the language as language is inferior. By comparison, even the English of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, or the German of *Faust*, is as Byron said, "our harsh, northern, whistling, grunting guttural." Perhaps the greatest charm of Vergil is "lo bello stile," which Dante felt did him such honour,

and which Tennyson has termed, in justifiable superlatives, "the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man."

An example or two will help to make this clear. Readers of *Comus* will remember the fine line Milton flings in gratuitously near the beginning :—

"An old and haughty nation proud in arms,"

as descriptive of the English temper. The line has the Miltonic ring and the unmistakable air of Miltonic distinction, but it is really only giving back in English the Vergilian line both in wording and in feeling :—

"Hinc populum, late regem, belloque superbum"

What impresses the English reader of Milton, the happy union of sonorous word-music with dignified phrase and deep feeling, is present in at least an equal degree in Vergil. If we understand the verse nearest to us, we can hope to appreciate the one more remote. If we understand both, we have a greater pleasure in reading Milton, the pleasure of literary reminiscence. In a very subtle way, the sentiment of the Vergilian phrase seems to blend with Milton's in the quoted line, to reinforce and to enhance it.

At this point it may be well to deal with what is commonly termed Vergil's plagiarism. When young persons are told that the *Eclogues* are an imitation of Theocritus, that the *Georgics* are imitated from Hesiod, and that the *Aeneid* is not only modelled on the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, but that whole episodes and many lines are taken bodily from the older epics, they feel that their author stands convicted of literary petty larceny. In the rashness of youth, they conclude at once that he has shown great weakness, and proved that his work is inferior to that from which he borrows. Now, Vergil wrote for refined and learned court circle, with whom Greek literature was a passion, and it was of deliberate design that he modelled his work upon the Greek. The re-appearance in the Latin poet of a favourite line, phrase, idea, situation, episode transmuted into something precious and national, gave his Roman audience the same pleasure that we feel in the re-appearance of Vergil's phrase in Milton's line. In regard to what is commonly called plagiarism, I hold that those should take who have the power. The literary weakling merely translates, and the purple patch shames the fustian about it; the man of genius transmutes. If he takes gold, or silver, or even inferior metal, he fuses all together into a Corinthian brass more precious than gold itself. Dryden says rather flippantly: "The poet who borrows nothing from others is yet to be born; he and the Jews' Messiah will come together," while Voltaire goes further, holding that if Homer created Vergil, it was the best thing he ever did. Shelley's judgment is: "Virgil, with a modesty that ill became his genius, had affected the fame of an imitator, even while he

created anew all that he copied," and so the list goes on. Lately the question has assumed an international aspect. Vergil has always been the chief poet of the Latin races; the French in particular have never wavered in their allegiance to him; but within our own century the great impulse towards the study of naive literature, ballads, folk-lore, primitive epics, has tended to depose Vergil in favour of Homer. Over this point a long battle has raged between the French and the Germans. At present, there are signs that in English-speaking countries at least, there is a clearer perception of Vergil's peculiar excellences, and although he may never again reign supreme, he cannot long remain a king in exile, without a crown and without devoted subjects. Here again the partizan is an absurdity. Whoever aims at the acquisition of taste, or culture or scholarship, should leave his mind open to the influence of both the Latin and the Greek.

Another prevalent superstition is the notion that the second six books are so inferior to the first six that they are practically not worth reading. Now, Vergil never surpassed the pictures of the Second, the passion of the Fourth, or the ethics of the Sixth, but it is known that he did not write the books in their present sequence. To despise any of the second six on the ground that they are unfinished, is in all probability to stultify oneself. No other book, as a whole, equals any one of these mentioned; but single episodes and lines of greatest interest abound. To disregard the last six books is to disregard Turnus and Camilla. Take the Seventh, which is not usually quoted, and let us look at two or three passages in it chosen almost at random. All readers who have enjoyed the short poem of Tennyson's called *Will*, remember with pleasure the comparison of the strong man to

"—a promontory of rock,
That compass'd round with turbulent sound,
In middle ocean meets the surging shock,
Tempest-buffeted, citadel-crown'd."

This is really a Vergilian simile which he liked so much that he used it twice. In the seventh book, Turnus, unshaken in the midst of confusion, terror and adverse counsels, is likened to a rock amid the sea:

"Ille velut pelagi rupes immota, resistit:
Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore,
Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis,
Mole tenet scopuli; nequidquam et spumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga."

The figure is borrowed, the sentiment is the same, and whoever can appreciate the beauty of the Tennysonian lines, or the fine *ritardando* close of the *Deserted Village*.

"But self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."

may feel encouraged to hope that there are new sources of

pleasure awaiting him in Vergil. Again, interpreting the older poetry in the terms of English verse, whoever feels a thrill of horror as the passing bell of Constance de Beverley echoes on the night, is prepared to enjoy a similar beauty in Vergil.

"Slow o'er the midnight wave it swung,
Northumbrian rocks in answer rung;
To Warkworth cell the echoes rolled,
His beads the wakeful hermit told,
The Bamborough peasant raised his head,
But slept ere half a prayer he said;
So far was heard the mighty knell
The stag sprung up on Cheviot Fell,
Spread his broad nostril to the wind,
Listed before, aside, behind,
Then couched him down beside the hind,
And quaked among the mountain fern,
To hear that sound so dull and stern."

The Roman poet's picture is different. At the unearthly sound, even inanimate nature is deeply stirred. The human touch is reserved to the last, and the comprehending terror of the mothers moves us more profoundly than the panic of the dumb creatures of the wild. At the deadly sound of the war-horn blown by the Fury,

"omne
Contremuit nemus, et silvæ intonuere profundæ.
Audiit et Triviæ longe lacus: audiit amnis
Sulfurea Nar albus aqua, fontesque Velini:
Et trepidæ matres pressere ad pectora natos."

Vergil never forgets the women and the children. War is less terrible for the men, the red slayers and the slain, than for those who must bide at home and suffer. Vergil's heart is not in the battle, he is really on the side of the mothers who curse it.

It may be hard to bring home the more subtle effects of Vergil's style, but it is worth while trying. He has a pervading sense of the pathetic, of the tears of human affairs, which penetrates all his verse. When he is girding up his loins for the battles of the final books he calls upon the Muses for aid:—

"Pandite nunc Heliconæ, Deæ, cantusque movete,"

The sacred Nine know to what battles the kings were roused, what ranked array followed what leaders and filled the plains, with what men this Italian land which bred me flourished in that age, and with what wars it flamed. For the Immortals can remember and they have power to tell the tale.

"Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura"

Surely one is not mistaken in seeing here something more than the plain statement that barely a faint breath of the fame of these deeds has come down to us of the later age. Surely there is some feeling of the contrast between the knowledge of the

Immortals and shifting inscience of men; and it cannot be mere fancy to suspect behind the words a sense of "things done long ago and ill-done," the very sentiment of Wordsworth's

"—old, unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago."

OBITUARY.

By the death of JAMES MCGREGOR STEWART, Barrister, of Pictou, the Nova Scotia bar loses one of its brightest minds, and Dalhousie one of her most brilliant graduates. Mr. Stewart was a native of Whyecocomagh, C. B. He graduated with honours in '76, winning the Governor-General's medal. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and although not practising extensively in the courts, he was considered by his professional brethren to possess a truly judicial mind, second to none in the Province. To his friends and family, one of whom Dr. John Stewart, is a member of the Medical staff of our college, the GAZETTE conveys the sympathy of Dalhousie.

ON the 15th of June, REV. HOMER PUTNAM, M. A., a worthy son of Dalhousie passed away. He graduated with the class of '89. The two following years he studied in Princeton, where he received the degree of M. A. He completed his theological course at Pine Hill, graduating in 1893. He was at once called to St. Columba Church, Hopewell. Never robust, his health at last broke down completely. He was a man respected and loved by all; Nova Scotia can ill afford to lose such men. To the bereaved ones sincere sympathy is extended on behalf of Dalhousie students by the GAZETTE.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desideratur. MECANIUS,
Opusc. l. iii., c. xxi.

BRAVO '99!—The fund of this energetic class amounts already to something like two hundred and fifty dollars, but all the returns are not in yet. One student collected eleven dollars instead of the five his card called for, and, if all had been so enthusiastic, the class would have more than reached the sum proposed. With such a beginning, there is no doubt that success will crown their efforts.

GIFTS.—Three good ladies have given the President handsome cheques for general needs of the college, amounting to three

hundred dollars, and all the money goes to the library. The different departments are to share alike. The names of our benefactors are not known, but they should be published to encourage the others. Names! Names!

NEW BOOK SHELF.—This institution is now an accomplished fact—at the back of the De Mill Press,—and contains some hundred and fifty-five volumes, most of which belong to the English department. There are, besides the "Jesuit Relations," as far as issued, the publications of the *Venezuela Record Commission*, which we owe to the courtesy of President Schurman, and many "other items too numerous to mention," as the auctioneers' say.

EXPANSION.—It has been found necessary to annex the old reading-room adjoining the library for library purposes. Plain shelves have been run up to accommodate the library of the Institute of Natural Science, and such books as the Morrow (Icelandic) Collection, not in general use. The east room will still be used for consultation. Advanced students wishing to refer to publications of learned societies, &c., will be admitted to the west room. The reading-room is quiet now, but the ventilation is still capable of improvement. Now, the entire southern end of the building on the ground is devoted to library purposes. The next step will be to move outside and build.

CARE NEEDED.—A large number of our books are still uncatalogued. No one who has not tried it knows what it means to put even a few books in order according to modern rules. Such tasks should not be expected, except from a paid and trained official who understands the work and can give his whole time to it. Suppose the college burnt down to-morrow, how could we prove the value of our seven thousand odd volumes to the satisfaction of the adjusters? There ought to be papers, lists or catalogues in safe keeping to prove the value, and the library ought to be insured separately.

GOOD FRIENDS.—Mr. Fraser, Librarian of Cornell's Law Department, has presented us with a set of the Camden Society's publications as well as other historical works. These are all the more welcome, as History is probably the weakest department in the library except Modern Languages. Dr. Eliza

Ritchie has increased our former obligations to her, by presenting to the library, Jowett's "Life," R. L. S.'s "Valima Letters," and Barrie's "Edinburgh Eleven."

OUTLOOK.—The library never opened with brighter prospects. The reading-room is quiet; Mr. Nicholson is sure to make a good assistant; interest has been awakened and gifts are coming in. All this is cheering, but what is needed is a regular fund, so that the library, *as a whole*, may be systematically strengthened and developed, so that it may be administered according to modern ideas, by officials who can give all their time to this most important task. As President Gilman says: "The library is the laboratory of the whole university."

COLLEGE NOTES.

How the time does fly! why it seems as if it were but yesterday we parted for the summer and here we are, back again, with another batch of "freshies" upon our hands to be kneaded into "Dalhousie students." We hasten to hand them over to the "natural guardians of the college dignity," the Sophs., and we feel in so doing that they will be in competent hands.

THE students' notice board, which is legitimately used for the posting of class meetings, club notices, etc., is always at the first of the term used as a private advertisement board. We recommend a blank register book to be placed amongst the reading desks in which students can formally enter books for sale.

OUR Professor of Chemistry is certainly trying with the limited means at his disposal to make our laboratories modern. It is useless to cry about our limited means while we can use to more advantage what we have.

WE desire to call the attention of the Freshmen class to the fact that Dalhousie has now a University pin, and that they should take steps at once toward the purchase of a sufficient number for the class. In fact, the students of the other classes, as well, need spurring on in the same direction. If we are to have a pin, let us *all* get one. Let it be a University pin in reality as well as in name.

AMONG the changes which have been made about the college, we note with pleasure the great improvement of the college grounds. The mantle of green which now surrounds the college,

is, we understand, the result of stimulation by Dr. Price, to whom much credit is due. The young saplings have also been most artistically arranged along the different walks, and are looking quite healthy after being transplanted from "the nursery."

We presume it is in order to approve of the addition to the library. It was a necessary improvement, but it is taking a plank out of deck to mend the side of the vessel. Perhaps the reading-room was a bear-garden, but a body of intelligent students ought and do appreciate reading desks. Possibly the new desks under the second stairway answer the purpose, but we know that there are vacant rooms on the west side of the halls which could be easily given up to such a purpose.

College Societies.

THE semi-annual meeting of the D. A. A. C. was held on the evening of September 20th, in the Munroe Room. After considerable discussion it was decided to secure coaches for the teams for the season; the securing of such to be in the hands of the executive committee. Geo. Wood was elected to fill the vacancy on that committee made by the absence of J. Mont. The grounds committee reported that they had secured the use of the Y. M. C. A. grounds three days in the week for the season. The much-discussed question of purchasing grounds was brought up. The committee reported that the time was ripe for action since the board of governors was interested, and the field in front of the college would be lost forever if not secured at once. After some discussion, it was decided that the Athletic club become responsible for the payment of \$400 annually towards the interest on the money required for the purchasing of the grounds. It was further resolved that the old committee, Messrs. McIlreith and D. K. Grant, be reappointed with power to institute a thorough canvass of all Dalhousians for subscriptions to this object.

THE Y. M. C. A. has commenced its year's work. A neat handbook has been issued for the use of the students. The absence of the President, H. R. Read, is much regretted, but by faithful work each one is endeavouring to make the year a successful one. The welcome meeting was well attended and augurs well for our Saturday evening gatherings. A Sabbath afternoon lecture course has been prepared, which will, no doubt, reach the standard of excellence of that of the past year. The association looks forward to a successful year. It deserves the support of every true Dalhousian.

THE other societies have not commenced work yet. In a few weeks, however, they will all be filling the place, and dis-

charging the duties which they should in our college life. Let every student be willing to do his part to help make our various societies a success. They are all worthy of our support, and will fully repay all time and effort expended upon them.

Personals.

MR. JOHN STIRLING, B. A., '95 is teaching school in Scotsburn, Pictou Co.

MR. C. B. ROBINSON, B. A., '91, who has for some time been teaching in Pictou Academy, has gone to Cambridge to pursue advanced studies.

MR. GEO. A. GRANT, B. A., '96, is to attend the Presbyterian College in this city during the coming term. We predict for him a brilliant career.

MR. WM. M. HEPBURN, who graduated B. A. in '95, with Great Distinction, is, we are pleased to mention, among us again, preparing for an M. A. in Classics.

DR. GORDON CAMPBELL, B. S. C., '85, Lecturer at McGill, was recently in the city. He found time to visit his old University and wander around its halls for a few moments.

MURRAY McNEIL, B. A. '96, with High Honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics, has been awarded a fellowship at Cornell, where he has been pursuing a post-graduate course. The GAZETTE extends congratulations.

REV. WM. H. SMITH, B. D., and M. A., '97, has been carried away by the matrimonial wave which is now passing over Pictou Co. He was married in Truro on 28th July, to Miss Smith of New Glasgow. The happy couple reside at the Manse, Ferrona, and are followed by the best wishes of the GAZETTE.

CONGRATULATIONS to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Laird, of Port Hope, Ont., upon the arrival of an addition to their family circle. Mr. Laird graduated with the class of '90, and Mrs. Laird, nee Miss Clara Hobrecker, is also an alumnus, having graduated with Honours in English and German in '94. They have our best wishes.

AFTER having spent some time in measuring tides for the Marine Dept., Ottawa, Mr. H. M. McKay, B. A., '88, is again on the teaching staff of Pictou Academy. Mr. Moore, B. A., '91, is also back on the Academy staff. Mr. Frank Simpson, B. A., '94, holds a similar position in the New Glasgow High School. Rumor has it that he contemplates matrimony.

THE senate of the Western University has appointed Dr James W. Tupper Professor of English and History in that institution. Dr. Tupper is a graduate of Dalhousie, 1891. He afterwards took a post graduate course at John Hopkins and received the degree of Ph. D. He is a native of New Glasgow, but for several years was a resident of Dartmouth. More recently he has been connected with the University extension movement in Philadelphia. The GAZETTE extends congratulations and wishes Dr. Tupper success.

On July 1st, Rev. Ralph G. Strathie, M. A., B. D., was inducted into the pastorate of Newport Presbyterian congregation. In securing Mr. Strathie, Newport is indeed to be congratulated, and his many friends in our college will join with the GAZETTE in wishing him much success. Mr. Strathie always took a leading part in college life, and, during his senior year was editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE. A man of deep earnestness and piety of life, a good preacher and a faithful student, we predict for him a bright and prosperous career.

THE GRADUATES OF '97.

HERBERT THOMPSON ARCHIBALD was born in California, a native of British Columbia and hailed from Nova Scotia.

Entered college in 1892, queer chap when he come.

Left " " 1896, " " " " departed.

He had three great aims in life—high honours in Classics; high honours in English and Philosophy, and S. D. (special distinction) with the collegiate ladies. He obtained his first and least ardent wish, but the less said about his actual success in the latter lines the better. Herb. Tom.'s kindly interest in the welfare of his class-mates made him beloved of all, and he left college the most popular man of his class. Whether or not his striking resemblance to a farmer actually made him adept at digging Greek and Latin roots, we can not say, but certain it is that he has gone to instruct Truro Academicians in that art, with a splendid reputation in his peculiar line.

A nicer fellow than EBENEZER HENRY ARCHIBALD never graduated from Dalhousie. Musquodoboit gave him birth, but Harmony, Colchester Co., is the home of his adoption. Quiet and unassuming, he never took a very active part in college life; but in the foot-ball field he was always to be depended on. He was not often seen during a match, but, during the five years in which Eben fought for Dalhousie, no man in her team did more faithful work than he. As a student he was equally faithful. He was rather slow, but generally pretty sure. He spent most of the summer at laboratory work in the college, and continues it during the winter. Archie has many friends and no enemies, and he has our best wishes for success in his present work.

ALEXANDER DAVID BLAIR (Loch Broom, Pictou Co.) had made spun-yarn and eaten plum duff on many a vessel before he anchored in Dalhousie. Quiet and reticent, his mark has yet to be made, but no

doubt his practical mind, added to his B. Sc., will help him to leave behind more than one round of the ladder of success. At present he is planing door panels and window sashes in the misty city.

CHARLES JOST BURCHELL came to us from Sydney, C. B. To judge by the look of guileless innocence which he wore, one would conclude that his was a mind in which no evil thought was ever found, and his a life of purity. A Methodist by birth, he was true to the tenets of his faith, and steadfastly eschewed the enticing enchantments of the dance hall. His "peculiar vanity" was skating in the Dartmouth rink to the music of the harpers. Charlie was very sly, but a good fellow withal, and one of the most popular men of his year. His record in his Arts course does not do justice to his ability, but in law, his chosen profession, he has already made a name for himself. He spent the summer in Sydney, reading law. He may now be found in the western wing carefully cultivating a tender exotic on his upper lip, and spending what time he can secure from this arduous task in studying the legal lights of England.

CAMERON came to Dalhousie some three years ago, joining his class in the Sophomore year. New Glasgow is the place of his nativity. After winning the coveted gold medal at Pictou, he entered upon a college course of great brilliancy, ending in High Honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics and the governor-general's gold medal. Cameron's chief characteristic was an unalterable faith in, and devotion to "The Philosopher." After having used his mathematical ability in a lumber yard in Glace Bay, and his "consumptive ability" in ruining his boarding mistress, Cameron returns to Dalhousie to take his M. A. Dalhousie expects great things from Ira, and future years will prove that the estimate formed of him by our discerning professor of Mathematics is not any too high.

HAROLD CLARKE was a good man—some thought he was too good. In his first two years Clarke's interest in his studies made him a respectable man in class, but his later days at Dalhousie were so absorbed in an unnatural attention to the errors of his class-mates that he had little time for his proper duties. Clarke's efforts on behalf of John Carey are still remembered. He is but one of a many: his way is not our way, and time alone can judge the right. Hal is in Trinidad amongst the coolies, and will not return to Pine Hill until next year.

D. G. Cock left Truro Academy with many hopes upon his head—hopes which might have been realized, for Dan had ability of the best. But that which Pythagoras says is best learned late our friend learned too soon, and we cannot overlook the fact that his efforts to affiliate spoiled what should have been a solid Arts course. He was a willing worker on some lines, and would write scores of papers for Y. M. C. A. and Philomatic. Perhaps he is early seeking to qualify for the Manse, for, like many of his class-mates, he will soon need a home to call his own. Farewell, Dan, for we will soon forget you.

ROBERT LOUIS COFFIN's name is not calculated to attract people, yet he was one of the best liked in his class. He was the sole representative of "the Island" in this noble band. The third brother of a scholarly family to pass through our halls, much was expected of him. His record

was good, and had he not fallen a victim to that bane of student life, "affiliation," would no doubt have been brilliant. He was an independent sort of a fellow, and when he took up a position which he believed to be the right one, he was not easily moved. His affairs of the heart were so numerous and so short lived that many thought him perfectly free from all such entanglements. During the summer he preached Butler's sermons to the good folk of Economy. He continues his theological studies during the winter.

ALBERT EDWIN CROCKETT came from Pictou county. Large numbers of our best men do. He graduated with B. L. simply because it suited his drifting tendencies better than a B. A. course. Probably, excepting J. T. Murray, he wrote the purest English of any man in college. Ed. played foot-ball and had some trifling love affair about a foot-ball match, a parasol, or something, but we just forget the circumstances. Amongst the boys he had a wit that stung—half truth always hurts. His forte is Journalism. He has done good work already, and if he corrects both his opinion of himself and of others will be a successful writer.

MELVILLE CUMMING has had little opportunity, but when occasion has come his way he has always proved himself an able man. His course, though many of us would like to call it ours, should have terminated with high honours in philosophy, but we trust that his swinging gait and lanky body will yet carry him to some post graduate course across the line.

EDWARD CUMMINGS is a Haligonian by birth and a loafer by profession. Among the students he was known as a man of retiring disposition. His opinion on a question was well worth having, but it was with the utmost difficulty that he could be prevailed upon to express it. He seldom spoke in public, preferring a back seat where no one could see or hear him; but when he did venture to say anything, it was always done in the most finished style, and in a way which promised great things if he could only overcome his bashfulness. Such was his aversion to being seen by others, that it was useless to ask him to work with others; give him a free hand, and no one could be more energetic, but under or with others he would not act. Probably no man in his year possessed better abilities than Cummings; certain it is that no one was blessed with such powers of memory. His future is uncertain. Probably the Normal school will benefit by his presence during the winter.

WILLIAM DAKIN (Billy Whiskers as he loved to be called) was a man whose attitude to a college course we could never understand. Adopting the course and condemning, in practice, the work. Billy was a West End Mission man and calmed the turbulency of those precocious youngsters by his knowledge of the fistic art. Of his acquirements in that line his class-mates (and teachers) at Truro Academy can testify. Dakin played foot-ball and had the ability to play well, but he invariably begged pardon of the man he tackled, and wore a cap that he might lift it to the player who threw him the pig-skin. He is at present doing Mission work at Fifteen Mile Stream, assisted by J. C. and Billy S.

Nothing more common place than a lyric is worthy of that "sweet singer of Israel," ALEXANDER HUGH DENOON. Did his favorite song

admit of translation, nothing could be more appropriate in these pages. Denoon was found in the coal mines at Westville, washed, and sent to Dalhousie. He came to us with many vices and little piety; he left us with few vices and much piety. Behold! ye parents, the benefit of sending your bad boys to Dalhousie. Denoon never aimed high in exams., being content with a respectable pass. Many considered that there was too much "gush" about Denoon, but those of us who knew him best found that "his heart was really true." He was a useful man and we shall miss him as much as any member of his class. After spending the summer in applying Pictou methods in teaching the catechism to the people of Bras d'Or, Denoon returns to the school of the prophets.

EBENEZER FAULKNER (we believe he had a secondary name Ross) followed the calling of Cincinnati at Folly. Feeling that his talents were being buried in that occupation, he came to Dalhousie. Faulkner was a right good fellow, and liked by everyone, even by those who did not always approve of what he did. A man of good ability, his record was fair, but might easily have been better. Unlike the most of his class, Ross shunned the company of the fair sex; his horror of parties being proverbial. He returns to do missionary work among the medical men during the winter.

ARTHUR FISHER came to college weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. His notable bout with Reid will be mentioned further on. We all know of his success as a Hebraist, because he has told us all about it; but there is one thing that Fisher did that no one else has ever done. Even Nicholson or A. L. Mackay have flirted; all have yearned that way in some silly hour, but Fisher, he alone has leapt the direful chasm and gained the unwished for vantage ground. Freshmen will list with bated breath to the tale of Fisher's career, and solemnly repeat Burke's famous lines, "Never do to-day what you can defer till to-morrow."

WILLIAM FORBES passed his early years at Little Harbour, Pictou Co. He was rather a decent sort of a chap, and never did anything for which we feel called upon to reprimand him. He was remarkably free from gross faults. He never took a very high place in his classes, whether from device or necessity it is not for us to say. He escaped the heat of summer by sailing along the cool shores of Labrador as teacher and preacher for the Students' Missionary Society. We were glad to see him with us at Convocation. He will form one of the band at the Arm during the winter.

ROBERT HATTIE, had he worn his hair long, could have with ease written poetry. He did show a proclivity for English, but his descriptions were, to use a Miltonic phrase, "long drawn out." Quantity not quality is his strong point. Hattie led in advanced Poly Con. We record this fact because he will be glad we have mentioned it. He is now to be found in the atmosphere of law and journalism, and could he but come to use the cuspidors, would make a ready lawyer.

A. L. MACKAY came from Balmoral Hills; at least the College Calendar says so. He never told us that or anything else. A. L. was a good man on our second foot-ball team, and supplemented his

work in that line with an affiliated course at Pine Hill. He has come and gone; the college halls will not soon forget him, for the memory of his figure died before he left.

IRA MCKAY was not the most popular man in his year, but this did not bother him in the least. As his name implies, he was a Presbyterian from Pictou. During his last year, however, he had Methodist leanings. His two out-standing qualities were independence and originality. McKay was a thinker, a "philosopher," and his course in Dalhousie was brilliant. He was a hard worker, and was rewarded by high honours in Philosophy. McKay's manner was against him: except to his own intimate friends he was very distant. He was rather dogmatic and not apt to treat with much respect an opinion which happened to disagree with his own. Ira spent the early summer, tutoring in the city, and performing other important duties; later he was tutor to a family in Louisburg. His future is uncertain but full of promise. For the present he returns to take an M. A.

LAUCHLIN A. McLEAN was a man known only to few, but the name and fame of "Lockie" was in every mouth. Marshy Hope, Pictou Co., was his birth-place. Lockie came to Dalhousie, not to gain classes, but to gain touchdowns, and in this he was eminently successful. His name is recorded high among Dalhousie's foot-ball giants. Lockie also took high rank as a singer. As a dancer of the clog, he was easily first among his class-mates. His many accomplishments and his noble appearance made him irresistible among the fair sex, but the less said on this question the better. Lockie had his faults, as we all have, and chief among these was a tendency to magnify himself and his work and undervalue everything else. He spent the summer at Arichat, and returns to Pine Hill for the winter.

S. C. MACLEAN was a Pictou man, but his mind reflected too strongly the colour of the country meadows around his native village in June. As a quarter-back his first three years were splendid, but in his last year he was very unfairly pitted against too heavy men. High honours in Mathematics and Mathematical Physics attest his ability as a student, and yet he was no student, and consumed but little of that peculiar liquid known as midnight oil. He looks, after a year's teaching, to a post graduate course at Harvard, and his success is already assured.

DONALD McODRUM was a man of weight, physically, intellectually, morally. Mira, C. B., has the honour of giving to the world this great man. McOdrum was the most useful man of his year. For three years he served the GAZETTE faithfully and well; he was a good friend of the Philomatic society, and in the Y. M. C. A. his labors were abundant and successful. But he was not perfect—few are. He possessed a poetic soul which finally led him astray. Boy's if you would avoid Mac's fate, spend your Xmas at home. Our desire for our friend's welfare prompts us to say more, but our desire for articles for the GAZETTE warns us that we have said enough. Leitch's Creek was the scene of his summer's work. His ponderous form will grace the halls of Pine Hill during the winter.

(Concluded in our next.)

Dalhousiensia.

DUTCHY AND-RS-N sports a cane, silver mounted, and by its engraving purporting to have been presented by the D. N. These initials we find, after careful inquiry, to mean "dirty nine."

PROF. OF ENGLISH.—Blake was very successful in taming hares.
J. H. A. An-r-s-n (Sighing deeply and fiercely pulling at his upper lip).—Would that he had lived to teach me!

PROF. M.—Mr. B—d, what is the construction of *contendae*?
Cupid.—Governed in the genitive by *cūpido* (*cūpido*).
Prof.—I don't see that word there Mr. B.

P-T-R L-W-S-N is going into journalism, and by his own method argues that if "there is room at the top" there ought to be "a top in the room." Anyway he spent three cents at our provincial exhibition for a "string and whizzer."

FRESHIE (in the museum).—These things are all very pretty, but I came to see the elephant.

Bishop (who is kindly showing him around).—We have no elephant.

Freshie.—Why, I heard the boys talking about Dalhousie's baby elephant.

Bishop is overcome.

C. A. T-PS-N (translating).—"I have got a key."

Prof. M.—A very good thing to have Mr. T-ps-n.

This is a very bad confession for an honour's man to have to make, but we submit that the comment of our Classical Prof. is much worse. Surely he should be up "before the Faculty." And if fined, we shall gladly "chip in" so that he may avoid the fate of the reading room table.

M-SS-N-G-R (at North Street Station to gentleman leaving train).—Excuse me, but are you . . . ah, . . . a first year student looking for a boarding place.

Gent. (Lecturer at McGill).—Thank you sir, I am looking for a place to stop.

M.—Well I know of a good room near the College where you can room with freshman C-rr, and be handy for the Matric.

Gent.—I don't think I'll take the Matric. this year.

M.—Oh "B." I suppose?

Gent.—No, I graduated about ten years ago, and I have decided to visit Dalhousie without a formal exam.

Then the Junior's collar wilted,

Then the lecturer laughed in pity,

And M-ss-n-g-r's fast retiring heels,

Will close this direful ditty.

OUR responsibility at the exhibition, in keeping our Freshmen, who were not with their mothers, out of harms way, was so great that these notes are necessarily defective. The students, generally speaking, acted very well, but we are forced to note the idiosyncrasies of a few. In the first place *Cordiner* spent all his money on chocolates at the gate and it was only by borrowing seven cents from *Ritchie* and eight from *M-ich-I* that he passed himself off as under fifteen. Then *A-c-A-d* slyly extracting, at intervals, home made bread and molasses from his pockets, looked a little childish. *Spencer* is well built, but really a man of his dignity might have avoided the lifting machine. Of course *Nicholson* (high honours in English) did "hit the nigger," and got a cigar, but unfortunately the weed was of that kind known as "two for five." However he is now well enough to again tend to his duties in the library. *F-r-b-s'* efforts to get a ticket for the evening per-

formance were unavailing, but McQu-n showed him how a small visiting card could admit one in a rush. McAskill was really apprehended for feloniously removing an apple, but Miss — guaranteed his future good behaviour and he escaped with a caution. M-kin-t-sh endeavoured vainly to eschew his country acquaintances, but he succumbed to the blandishments of smiles and peanuts and tickets for four spoilt his evening's pleasure. However the day has passed and we feel relieved, but really in future all Freshmen, not accompanying their mothers, ought at places of public entertainment, be under guardians, we recommend, from amongst third or fourth year ladies.

Law Department.

THE Law School opened this year at a time when the very atmosphere was surcharged with legal odour. The Canadian Barristers' Association was holding its second annual meeting in Halifax, and during three of our opening days the Law Library room was at the disposal of this distinguished body. Then the Behring Sea Commission was also sitting in the Legislative Council Chamber of this city, engaged in matters of international import. Under such unique circumstances the bar and bench loomed unusually large in the public eye, and we poor law students could not but feel that we ourselves had some remote reasons for taking pride in the situation.

But in spite of this flaring advertisement of what it was to be a lawyer we had no abnormal influx of new faces to our Law School. Indeed, the Freshman class is slightly smaller than it was a year ago. To those who practice law this fact will not give rise to complaint, for as matters stand the legal profession in this and the adjoining provinces is admittedly over-crowded. The maxim that there is room at the top affords little enough comfort to the ordinary individual when it is known that the ladder by which he would climb contains as many rounds as the one which Jacob saw only in a vision.

As well-wishers of the law school, however, we are bound to hope for a large attendance each year. As prospective lawyers, in quest of honestly earned bread and butter, we confess that this may not be a consummation so devoutly to be wished. But our communistic principles meanwhile prevail, and we extend the right hand of welcome to everyone having the good desire in his heart to avail himself of the educational advantages that are to be found at Dalhousie's Law School.

WE regret very much to have to record the death of William Malcolm Bent, the news of which sad event reached us just when we were reassembled from our summer vacation to resume work and enjoy reunion at the Law School. Mr. Bent was ill only about two weeks, being overtaken by appendicitis. He fully intended to have been with us this term, and the gap is a very sad and noticeable one in the third year class. He graduated A. B. from Mount Allison in '96, having there taken the affiliated course which gave him a second year standing in our Law School when he came to join us a year ago. He died at the early age of 22 years. The GAZETTE sincerely sympathizes with his sorrow-stricken relatives in the loss of one so young, promising and deservedly popular. Mr. Bent was of a quiet, unobtrusive disposition, and had excellent ability.

Correspondence.

To the Editors of the Gazette:—

A MOVEMENT having recently been made for a change in the time table of Law classes, the writer was surprised to quite an extent to find a few of the students put forward some whimsical objections. The object of the postponement was a singularly reasonable one, its promoters having in view an arrangement by which regular football practice might be brought about. It is a difficulty to see how one could be so devoid of the ordinary duty he owes to his *Alma Mater*, as to be unwilling to make some slight sacrifice. But a few such unwilling ones were not long in signifying their opposition.

When approached by the ministers of such public good, the dissentients had more than one ground for their resistance. The first was in the habit of going to social events and did not care to come to the college in the evening, and alleged that such change would necessitate his coming at that time. Another living at a distance did not care to spend an extra fare. Another could not see why the football men could not afford to miss a lecture now and then, all presenting reasons like those given by the men when invited to a wedding feast.

As a matter of fact, the affair has been well arranged, for the executive were not in a mood to be turned aside by objections of this sort. But after all, the writer thought that such a spirit can be made no worse by being brought before the notice of the students, so that when in years to come our successors desire to make like change it may be done without resort to tap and shower bath.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

ON the evening of September 11th, the first session of the Mock Parliament was called to order by Speaker Robertson. The government of the day was composed of:—

C. F. JAMIESON.....Premier.
N. M. MILLS.....Minister of Justice.
A. E. LAMB.....Minister of Trade and Commerce.
R. H. BUTTS.....Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

In the absence of the members of the government, except the Hon. member of M. and F., the resolution was introduced by F. A. McEachren; it was a motion to introduce for Dominion use, the various Provincial Electoral lists. In a few well-chosen words the mover expressed his views of the change; it was much needed, as the present government found some difficulty in working the lists which have been under the control of the other party for the past eighteen years.

Mr. Butt seconded the resolution, saying that frequently the Dominion elections are run on lists that are at least two years old, while the local sheets are revised each year. There is also considerable chance for fraud now, but he refrained from charging either party with corrupt practice.

I. Oakes condemned the resolution in so much that the local lists had been arranged to suit Provincial exigencies; he cited for example, the case of Prince Edward Island, where the Franchise Act had been changed to further the interests of the predominant party.

J. C. O'Mullin said that the local acts embraced different classes, so the members of the House would be representing different interests. The resolution savored somewhat of political discrimination and displayed a lack of faith.

The resolution was strongly supported by the absence of Messrs. Jamieson and Mills, members of the government, who consented to accept office and then left to the junior members all the work and responsibility.

Other members who took part in the debate, were W. F. O'Connor, R. E. Finn, H. Irwin and G. H. Seeley. On the vote the resolution was lost, 13—11.

ON the evening of September 25th, in the absence of the Speaker, Mr. Killeen was appointed Deputy Speaker, and called the House to order.

HON. C. H. SEKLEY.....Premier and Minister of Justice
HON. W. F. O'CONNOR.....Minister of Trade and Commerce
HON. F. MACDONALD.....Minister Public Works.
HON. J. W. RICHARDSON.....Minister Finance.

The following was moved by the Premier:—

Resolved, "That when the government of Great Britain, or of any British possession, imposes a customs duty of not less than 15% against

non-British countries, on articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada and the British possessions; and admits articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain and all British possessions free of duty, this government will extend to such country absolute freedom of trade, so long as such duty of 15% is maintained against all countries outside the British Empire."

In supporting his resolution the Premier contrasted the policies of the two parties on this question, maintaining that the record of the Conservative was for closer trade relations within the British Empire, and the fostering of Canadian industries. He referred to the Intercolonial conference of 1894, and the resolutions passed on that occasion. Contrasted with this was the vari-colored policy of the opposition; the Ottawa Convention of 1893 was severely criticised, at which gathering free trade with the mother country was but slightly mentioned. In closing, he condemned the preferential clause, which gave advantages to only one British possession outside of the British Isles, while many foreign countries obtained the benefits presumably meant for the British Empire.

J. J. McKay, in seconding the resolution, remarked that he had not deserted the opposition but that he had been deserted by the party. He accused his old party of trying to borrow the policy so ably supported by this resolution.

Mr. H. Irwin contended that by granting this 15% duty England would swamp our industries, the protection of which has been the fundamental principle of the national policy.

W. J. Leahy supported the resolution, dealing with the trade between Canada and England, and the adverse attitude formerly taken by some leading statesmen.

Mr. H. Putnam followed in his usual clear manner. He claimed glory for the recent denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties. He praised the opposition for their loyalty, who, unlike the government of the day, put their ideas into practice at the first opportunity.

The time having arrived for adjourning, the Speaker left the chair.

THE CLASS OF '97.

AITKEN, TRAVEN DONALDSON, came to us from the U. N. B. and became a member of the Arts class of '94. The advantage of taking law classes was the attraction in main, but we would not care to say that there were no others. When he first became known to us in the north wing, we liked "The General," and are not unmindful of him yet. He was Marshal, Songster and almost Vagabond of the Law School. The latter term is used only in the sense in which it implies a dislike for labor, which Aitken possessed in an abnormal degree. Still, when looking over pass lists, we find him not always at the bottom, and not unfrequently out-ranking those who, in his language, were "ill-advised enough to grind." More surprising than all, he had a predilection for the weaker and fairer sex, and was a minister's son. Traven is at present in a law office in Newcastle, N. B., and we trust that his well-merited success will not, by any chance, be denied him.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM McMILLAN, hails from the quiet village of Earltown. He is of Scotch descent, and inherits the characteristics of his race. "Fergie" always carried a twinkle in his eye, and was ready for mischief in season and out of season. He was a comparatively close and successful student in spite of his excessive fondness for tobacco. He is at present in the law office of Hugh McKenzie, Esq., of Truro. We would he were with some one who could consistently advise him to keep away from the girls, for during his last year amongst us "Fergie" developed symptoms which require that such advice be quietly and quickly tendered.

GUNN, ALEXANDER DONALD, in addition to graduating from our law school, received his B. L. degree here. He has turned his talents and instruction to journalistic account, and is at present the vigorous editor of the *Bras d'Or Gazette*, which is doing service for the Liberal-Conservative party in Cape Breton. In politics, while amongst us, Gunn was perhaps the most pronounced Liberal in the whole university. But we have no quarrel with any man for a change of conviction. He never was a plugger, but pulled through all right, and we have no fears for his success.

KNIGHT, JAMES ARMINIUS, would strike one at first as being a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, for his appearance was most sombre. He began to study law rather late in life, but was never adverse to approving of the pranks of the younger boys. Some of us never learned to know him intimately, but those of us who did will not regret this episode of our college life. Knight led the class in Sales in his last year, and his general success was by no means restricted. At present he is in the office of F. W. Hanright, and will shortly be admitted to the bar. He will doubtless practice in Halifax.

MCKAY, JOHN WILLIAM, was the prince of pluggers. He was bo n companion and bed-fellow of Fergie. Johnnie was happiest when hid behind a wall of musty law books preparing his moot court case. He was somewhat reserved in manner until you knew him well. His proficiency in the art of minding his own business was perfection itself. He never stood in any danger of being hung for an undue share of college spirit. He is toiling on in a law office in Pictou, and will doubtless become an object lesson in the worth of perseverance.

MCKENZIE, ALEXANDER GEORGE, came from Amherst and was often twitted as being the right hand man of W. T. Pipes, Q. C. He came here to work and carried out his intention well. While not remarkably brilliant, he possessed a great deal of mental solidity, and was an able man in controversy. Some of the boys called him the Honorable Alexander McKenzie, and most of us found him as agreeable to ourselves as his more distinguished namesake was to our fathers. McKenzie is still studying with W. T. Pipes, Q. C., in Amherst, and paving his way to professional reputation.

MCKINNON, JOHN LAUCLIN, came to Dalhousie after graduating B.A. at St. Francis Xavier. Jack was genuinely popular. As assistant, and subsequently as chief librarian, he often had to stand sponsor between the professors and the boys on account of the slight disturbances caused by the freaks committed by the latter in and about the library. He admirably discharged the duties of his difficult position, and was never known to compromise the rights and privileges of the students. Jack was a good foot-ballist. Though not a plugger, he did honest work and always got an excellent and sometimes a leading place in the examinations. He is at present with Messrs. Ross, Mellish & Mathers of this city.

McPHIE, STUART, was a grave, spectacled, sophisticated man. He was a native of Cape Breton and possessed the characteristic energy of its natives. Everybody liked McPhie, and one could not help being quite charmed with his droll wit. He is an exceptionally intelligent fellow. A

successful student, he will doubtless be equally successful as a practitioner. In some manner we have lost his path since his college days, but have heard that he will be in Halifax shortly to be admitted to the bar of this province. We will all be glad to greet him anew.

MORRISON, FREDERICK A., the never-varying fellow of our school-boy days, was one of our New Brunswick immigrants. He was a good worker and a clever man, and we feel that we cannot give him enough credit for his many sacrifices for Dalhousie's good. During his last year he was one of the editors of the Law Department of the GAZETTE. Fred was always willing to give a fellow-student any deserved aid. One of his greatest attractions was his conversational powers, and he certainly could keenly enjoy a joke. We understood at one time that he was about to return and take a course in Arts, but the decision has been revoked. He is at present at St. Stephen, N. B., continuing his studies, and when he comes among us again Dalhousie will be glad to welcome him as one of her most promising graduates.

MORRISON, J. S. METZLER, was a native of St. Peter's C. B. Metz. was jolly and light-hearted. He could laugh an examination to scorn, and although his college spirit was never doubted, he could wear a cheery aspect even when our foot-ball team was defeated. He was a regular attendant at Mock Parliament, and had the reputation of being eloquent, but he always exhibited that silence which is golden, and no doubt laughed in his sleeve over the foibles of those of us who used to try to keep up the debate. Another, and even more cruel explanation is that he could not open his mouth politically without violating his previous record. He has been admitted to the bar, and we are sorry to learn that he intends leaving shortly to practice his profession in far away British Columbia. Success, Metz.!

MOSELEY, EDGAR WILLIAM, was noted for his small stature and general affability. He was a difficult man to become acquainted with, but to know him was to pronounce him true blue. His course in the Law School could hardly be called a successful one, but we were pleased with his society and sorry when he left. He will shortly be admitted to the bar, and will share his father's very lucrative practice in Sydney, C. B.

O'DONAGHUE, RICHARD, is a B. A. of St. Francis Xavier, and a credit to his Alma Mater. Dick is simply a splendid fellow. He exhibited a cautious reserve in making new acquaintances, particularly toward freshmen, but his friendship when formed was something to be prized. Probably no man of his class possessed better all-around ability. He was a brilliant student, a witty conversationalist, a first-rate platform speaker and a gentleman on every occasion. Dick has been admitted to the bar and is the law partner of C. E. Gregory in Sherbrooke, N. S.

PHALEN, ROBERT FRANCIS, though not yet admitted to the bar, is still working away with his accustomed regularity. He used to have the name of being "gay" in his young days, but he certainly had put away childish things before coming amongst us. A conscientious student, he consequently met with reasonable success. His marks were good at the examinations. His most striking feature was his unbounded college spirit. To-day he may be found in North Sydney. Some day he will probably prove his professional value to be equal to his worth in private life.

VERNON, GILBERT HUGH, is a Truro boy. At the Law School he led a remarkably quiet and inoffensive life. He was never a leader in any of the bad schemes inaugurated by law students, but we could generally count upon him as a follower. Like many another fine fellow, whose road to success seemed as straight as an arrow, he fell a victim during his last year amongst us to the charms of femininity, and therefore his future has become involved in hopeless mystery.

Facetiae.

THE Oaks is slowly convalescing.

THE Parson's whiskers are doing well.

THE lamb still bleats as of yore.

KILL-HAM will in time become a good speaker.

FR-N-Y enjoyed his visit to Antigonish

B-YD has sent home for his "bike and sweater."

THAT Mad-n has gone and done it.

THAT Neil speaks French quite fluently now.

THAT the successor to 'Don Ah Hu is first, but nit.

THAT Phinny and the wandering jew make a good team, and hope soon to make a corner in the laundry business.

THAT Jimmy D-n says he does not need coal now, that Billy has his job.

THAT Pur-dy says Faw-ett must let his hair grow if he wants to be captain

THAT McAinish came, saw and conquered, at least so McAgan and Phinny swear He knew a good snap when he saw it.

THAT Mark-ills latest fad is the silent steed. He no longer plays tennis.

THAT Laurie no longer loves the ladies, at least those who take cab drives.

THAT O'Con-- declares it is not true that the "Faculty wants him o deliver a course of lectures on Procedure."

THAT Fin-lay is coaching Inverness Longfellow in O'Connell's eulogy. He will do it well but he must take exercise.

THAT Air will take the three years' course of lectures this term. He is pressed for time, the confederate party of Newfoundland need his services as leader.

FAW-ET will undoubtedly get a place on football team, he says his biceps have wonderfully developed.

TIME, 1 p. m. : Mark-ills, Laurier, Tarte, Fresh Oxly, Loa-hn, Kill-ham, were looking up at Court House, Spring Garden Road, when two lady students from the Ladies' College passing, one asked the other : "What are those 'Freshies' looking at?" who replies, "Oh, just looking at the place where they hope soon to lie."

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