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REVIEWS.

THE ETHICAL IMPORT OF DARWINISM. By J. G. Schurman, D. Sc., Sage Professor of Philosophy in Cornell University.

The author of "The Ethical Import of Darwinism" is an enthusiastic admirer of Darwin. Accepting his theory in the field of Natural Science unhesitatingly, his stern limitation of it to that field is therefore very different from the antagonism which is so commonly felt by those who see in it a system at variance with their religious faith. In the first chapter, which the general reader is advised to omit, Dr. Schurman gives his reasons for denying to Ethics the position of a true Science, to which she will only attain "when she has exorcised the spirit of speculation and enthroned the spirit of History." "Just as Philology was retarded for centuries by the dogma that Hebrew was the parent of all languages, so Ethical Science is now hampered by the assumption that its subject-matter can be found in the moral consciousness of the individual alone."

Whether the reader is convinced or not, he will probably feel no regret that he has not availed himself of the author's permission to skip this chapter, which is certainly worthy of the careful study of any one interested in what some may continue to call the *Science* of Ethics. The main object of the book is given in the concluding paragraph of this chapter:—"Assuming the truth of Darwinian Science, to make a dispassionate examination of its bearing upon morals, as well as to distinguish, in Darwin's own moral theory, what is fact or science from what is fancy or speculation."

Those who, having read *The Origin of*

Species many years ago, yet wish to have the Darwinian Theory as a whole put before them clearly and concisely, will welcome the second chapter which, though necessarily "but a hasty sketch," is written in a style as clear as it is interesting.

The Theory of Darwinism and its historical developments having been explained, we come to the real question of the book—What bearing has Darwinism on Morals? It is of course conceded that Science is right in refusing to recognize supernatural activity as an explanation of natural phenomena. While Darwin substituted a natural for a supernatural explanation of the development of life, he did not deny the creative agency of God. He has nothing to do with the *creation* of matter; he only traces "the process of Evolution of which natural selection was the proximate cause, be the ultimate cause what it may." But Natural Selection, as its name implies, can only select from something already in existence. How that which is selected came into being, is not explained by Darwinism, nor yet how the variations originate on which the selection depends. Dr. Schurman's quarrel with Darwinism begins when, leaving the domain of Natural Science, it attempts to intrude into that of Philosophy. It must be borne in mind that "Natural Selection is not a power, scarcely even a process, but the result of a process—namely, of that sifting of forms effected through the all-testing combat of life." "Much less is really explained by the theory than its advocates have been in the habit of supposing." One may still question whether the account given of the origin of species is not ultimately as supernatural as the dogma it displaces. The mystery has been moved

a little further back; that is all. Where did the organisms get the power to vary? Natural Science has no answer to give us. Species have been either formed at one time by a supernatural cause, or they have been gradually developed through the action of the same cause. While Darwinism asserts species to have been developed gradually, there is no denial of the supernatural cause behind this development. It would take too long to follow Dr. Schurman in the very interesting argument in which he shows the impossibility of that evolutionist theory which would deny any hyperphysical agency, that "juggling with causality as though in time everything could be got out of almost nothing, which is the besetting sin of Darwinists." The accidental character of the alliance of Darwinism with a materialistic metaphysics is pointed out and explained, leaving the ground clear for the discussion of the question—Does Darwinism entail any particular theory of Ethics? After a careful investigation of the system of Evolutionary Ethics, which regards moral rules as "the expression of those social adaptations which, on the whole, and after infinite gropings, proved most serviceable in the preservation of groups of human animals in their struggle for existence," the theory of "the fortuitous origin of morality through a process purely mechanical," is shown to be a conception which robs ethical questions of all meaning. Dr. Schurman holds that evolution can not explain all in man. His intellectual and moral nature was not generated through actions and reactions between an animal system and its physical or social environments. The sense of moral obligation, the firm rock-foundation of Kant's Ethics—"whence does it come if man have no moral fibre in his primitive constitution?" The evolutionists have tried in vain to explain our submission to the absolute *ought*. Though they have shown that moral rules are useful in the conflict of life, they have not shown that morality is nothing more than a utility. Natural Selection has no account to give of the essence and nature of things; that is quite outside her province.

Were morality nothing more than a set of rules useful to Society, Evolution might indeed

claim to have revolutionized our views on ethical questions; but, as is shown at length, the evolutionist does not hold that *physical* advantages are merely useful. The evolution of the eye being taken as an example, its function is compared with that of conscience; and we find that the intuition, injustice is wrong, is as valid as the perception, snow is white.

The conclusion arrived at after an argument of which this hasty and imperfect outline gives but a bald and altogether insufficient idea, is that "evolutionary science in general, natural selection in particular, does not necessitate or even indicate a new system of Ethics." Darwin's attempted derivation of the moral faculty is seen to have no connection with his Biology. When Darwin treats, as he does at great length, of the æsthetic faculty, he takes it as he finds it, ready-made; but when he comes to the faculty which discerns the good, he is not content till he has told us whence it came, and how it was made. In a detailed account of Darwin's genesis of conscience or the "moral sense" from the union of sociability, common to man and brutes, with a high intelligence peculiar to man, attention is drawn to the remarkable departure of the "cautious and fact-revering" Darwin from the scientific method of the *Origin of Species*. It is in this connection that Dr. Schurman makes use of metaphors, drawn from the description of Satan's "voyage" from Hell to Earth, which so shocked a writer in one of our daily papers, who, had he availed himself of the lectures on English Literature to which he refers, might have recognized Milton as the real offender.

The closing chapter gives the author's view of the relativity of some ethical ideas, such as the domestic virtues, and of the absolute character of others; and the book closes, as it began, with a plea for the historical study of Ethics.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON KINEMATICS AND DYNAMICS, by James Gordon MacGregor, M. A., D. Sc., (London, MacMillan & Co., 1887.)

Perhaps we cannot do better, in the endeavor to place before our readers an estimate of Dr. MacGregor's book, than transcribe, making some changes to suit our own point of view, a notice that has already appeared in one of our local papers:

"As of sermons, so of books in general. Nothing is easier than to write a book; nothing more difficult than to write a good one. And in these days when scientific, or would-be scientific

treatises for the enlightenment and comfort of science students so much abound, it needs that a new treatise be exceptionally good to enable us to hold the author of it excused for its publication. The present treatise, by Professor MacGregor, of this University, instead of having to apologize for its existence, rather claims our gratitude. As a whole it is not a book for beginners in physical science; it is above the range even of the ordinary college undergraduate. Needless to say that it is much beyond the reach of the "general reader," and is little likely to be in great demand at Mudie's in the coming winter.

The work is one of upwards of 500 pages, neatly got up, illustrated, as mathematical works must be, by numerous diagrams; and fortified, and its principles and methods at every important stage, set forth in the most admirable collections of examples or exercises that we have anywhere seen on the same subjects. Indeed, had the work no other merit than this, it was well worthy of publication. Its definitions are careful and exact, even to the point sometimes of being almost obscure—at least, at first presentation. And its methods of investigation and treatment evince such a command of philosophic generalization as to place Professor MacGregor high up in the ranks of scientific physicists, if any testimony were needed to his proper place there.

The work is divided into two parts. (1.) Kinematics, *the science of motion*, in which the motions of points and systems of points are considered in the abstract and without reference to the causes that produce the motions. (2.) Dynamics; or, *the science of force and matter*, in conjunction with their resultant, energy. The book might have, we think, been properly named, "Motion and Force," and it is in the second part of it that the writer is at his very best. This part of his treatise it would not be easy to overpraise.

A skilled workman can often do wonders with few and simple tools. Accordingly, Dr. MacGregor here, though he demands from us very little acquaintance with what is called Higher Mathematics, accomplishes by a severe and subtle geometry, many results which are usually reached by the methods of the Differential and Integral Calculus. To those who are to some extent indoctrinated in the Calculus and its physical applications, there will be a peculiar intellectual gratification in comparing the methods of treatment; in which case the geometrical will be found often to have the advantage.

Some may think that the author lays too much stress on the *units* of measurement, and

details the reader with formulæ on this subject to an unnecessary extent. His purpose is to attain scientific exactness. If the multiplication of formulæ on the subject be a fad of the scientists—the hardest thing that can be said of it—it is one which the writer, in order to keep in line with them, had also to adopt. But whatever may be thought of this and of other minor points, it remains that this treatise is a valuable rung in the ladder of demonstrative science. Something of a text-book in English was wanted to fill up the gap between the old ding-dong treatises on "statics" (absurdly so named) and "dynamics," and such tremendous treatises as that of Thomson and Tait on Natural Philosophy, which are all but impregnable except to the accomplished mathematician. Professor MacGregor is not the only one, but is the best volunteer, to fill this gap that we have seen. He has given us something in the nature of "the missing link." The intense mathematician in the pursuit of pure physical science, will of course go up higher; the fairly good one may, and probably will; here rest and be thankful. The mathematically incapable will struggle with this book in vain; the anti-mathematician, to whom exactitude of thought is an abhorrence, will despise it; and if to him as an undergraduate it should form part of his prescribed preparation for examination, will freely curse it. All the same Dr. MacGregor has done himself and this University an honour, and rendered valuable service to the student of physical science."

FOOTBALL TRIP OF THE COLLEGE TEAM.—
THREE MATCHES PLAYED.—NEW GLORY
WON AND NONE OF THE OLD LOST.

H ANABAZIS.

WE, that is most of us, are gathered again on the deck of the S. S. *St. Lawrence*. As the poet saith:

"There is no flock howsœ'er attended
But what one lamb is missing there."

So we are mourning the absence of one who has been pierced by an arrow from Cupid's bow, and has left us.

Some slighted Juno had implored Æolus to let loose the winds and he had done so. Those who were conscious of not having subsidized Neptune with liberal libations beheld with dismay from the safety of the harbour the war of the elements raging outside. Soon the pious and impious ones were dragged together into the struggle. A few angry waves had hardly beaten against the side of our staunch ship when the bosoms of some began to heave. Their pale

faces bore witness to the commotion going on within them. Some began to discuss with wonderful depth of feeling "what is this life we live;" but two of the sea-sick ones continued to laugh and joke,—and these are the two who, it is said, are applying to the Dominion Government for a share of the fish bounty, because they were so bountiful to the fishes. Our arrival at Pictou Landing put an end to all such troubles. But here a new difficulty met us. A mile of water lay between us and Pictou, the scene of our next battle, and the *Mayflower* is over at the other side. However a Charon is found, who for a small consideration and the promise of assistance from the nautical man of our party, agrees to put us across, and soon we are again merrily rolling over the deep blue sea. But we are now tried sailors and do not feel the worse of an experience which makes the Baptist members of our team undergo for the first time a sprinkling.

At length Pictou is safely reached. It is for us to say whether the match will be played before or after dinner. As the Greeks never treat of peace until they have breakfasted, so Dalhousians never fight until they have dined.

H MAXH.

The coin was flipped at 14.25—we consider ourselves professional travellers now—Pictou wins, and chooses the Eastern goal. Five minutes later the teams line out. The Dalhousie team was the same as that which had played the Abegweits, save that Crerar, Jr. and Graham of New Glasgow took the places of Stewart and Patterson. Grant, who in spite of injuries began the game, was obliged before many minutes had passed to retire in favor of Murray. Brown went in with thumb lashed to his hand; but whenever there was a man to be tackled he "got there all the same." Several others were more or less injured, but they played as if all was well with them. We have said the team was virtually the same as that which had held the Islanders in check, but it was another case of the sailor and his knife, which had first a new handle and then a new blade, but was still the same knife.

The Pictou team was composed of the following:—Johnson and Carroll, *Backs*; Mellish, Fraser, and Patterson, *Half do.*; Jacques and Primrose, *Quarter do.*; Stewart, (Capt.), Gammell, Davies, Crerar, (J. P.), Morrison, Williams, Banks, and Fraser, *Forwards*.

Morrison kicked off for Dalhousie. The ball went to Fraser who slipped in the soft mud in the act of returning, and before he could recover himself the Dalhousie forwards were on him. Then began a scrimmage directly in front of Pictou's goal. Hence the Pictonians, by a couple

of long kicks from Carroll and a series of short runs, carried the ball into Dalhousie's territory. There it found no resting place. It speedily wandered back to within Pictou's twenty-five yards line, where it remained until the first half was just over, when Jacques by a clever run carried it some distance past centrefield. In the second half the Dalhousie forwards settled down to better work, and despite Crerar, who was a tower of strength to their opponents, they carried nearly every scrimmage. The sphere soon revolved into dangerous proximity (no account of a football match would be complete without this phrase) to Pictou's goal. Twice it crossed their goal line. On one of these occasions Carroll got it, and, disdaining to touch down, started to run, but was finely tackled while still inside the line and the ball wrested from him. Pictou's umpire claimed that the ball (which had come out from the scrimmage on the side of the Dalhousie umpire) had been picked out, while the latter official, who was within three yards of the maul, maintained that it was not. Here (and not the first time) the want of a referee was felt. A dead-lock seemed likely to occur, but the game was resumed on condition that the try be considered a disputed one. Nothing more worthy of note occurred except that Mellish, in the closing moments of play, came into collision with one of his own men and barked his nose. A few old Pictou Academy students elected to remain over night in their old hunting grounds, but the majority made a rush to catch the evening train for New Glasgow. These were inspired by the sentiment of Ossian: "To-night we shall rest in sweet repose; to-morrow in fierce conflict."

APUD NOVEM GLASGONAM.

The final match of the trip was played at New Glasgow on the morning of the 19th ult. The Dalhousie team was the same as that which had met the Charlottetown boys, with the exception that Fraser of Pictou (an old Dalhousian), Murray and McLeod were filling the vacancies in our ranks caused by the ravages of love and war. The weary and travel-stained collegians are lined out for their final struggle. Tum Morrison:

"Per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum
Tendimus in Novem Glasgonam."

This change, I am aware, spoils the metre; but it makes the statement geographically correct.

'Revocate animos maestumque timorem mittite'
or words to that effect.

'Durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis'
—we have ordered a big dinner at the hotel.

'Once more into the mud, dear boys, once more,
Or close the goal up with Dalhousie stiffs.'
—the medical students will look after these latter.

'In class there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility,'
at least the professors say so;

'But when the College sends you out to play
Then imitate the action of the tiger.'
I consider this particularly appropriate.*

'Stiffen the sinews, and lace well your boots;
Now set the teeth, and keep your heads well down.'
—I mean in the scrimmage. Or, to resume my mother tongue:

'Forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit'
Forwards!

'I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips
Straining upon the kick. The game's afoot
Follow the ball: and upon this charge,
Cry one! two! three! *Upidee! DALHOUSIE!!*'

Talia voce refert; and so inspired were our men that victory was assured. Dalhousie kicked off. New Glasgow's back promptly returned the ball. Then commenced a series of short runs, till at last New Glasgow roused. Less than five minutes later the ball had travelled the whole length of the field and Dalhousie was obliged to follow the example of their opponents. A few scrimmages followed and time was called. Thus the first half decided nothing.

After five minutes rest the game was recommenced. The ball was soon carried near New Glasgow's goal. The scrimmages were stubbornly contested for fully ten minutes, and then when the umpires had succeeded in disentangling the confused heap of bodies that lay upon the line, Creighton was found in possession of the leather in New Glasgow territory. The ball, which was by this time as slippery as scrimmaging in muddy ground could make it, was kicked for goal, but did not cross the bar. This was the only advantage secured. The game was thus won by Dalhousie by one try to nothing.

The New Glasgow team played a strong individual game, but showed a lack of team play, which a little more practice will remove. It was composed of the following:—Johnson, Townsend (G.), *Backs*; Smith, Rice, McLeod, *Half do.*; Townsend (H.), Graham, *Quarter do.*; McKay, McKenzie (Capt.), Chisholm, Fraser (Jos.), Fraser (D.), Fraser (Jno.), Sutherland, Love, *Forwards*.

HOME AGAIN.

We returned to Halifax the same afternoon, all in good spirits, though wearied and many of us wounded from our various struggles. Still

* Capt. Morrison evidently had reference to the College colours, which are yellow and black.—Eos.

there was not a man in the team who did not sing with the greatest gusto:

"When e'er there's a call for a game of football,
I always am willing to play;
Though covered with mud and bespattered with blood,
I dote on the eye-blackening fray;
It don't make me sick if I get a sharp kick
Anywhere twixt my chin and my knee;
Though weltered in gore, I holler for more,
For it always agrees with me."*

* In our last we represented Mr. Martin as being one of the Toronto F. B. C. That gentleman desires us to say that this was inaccurate, and the chroniclers being above all things truthful, beg leave now to correct the statement.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

HERE is a new version of Mary's Little Lamb. The old one is so old.

A-CORN.

Mary had a little corn
Upon her little toe,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The corn was sure to go.

And to the cooling ocean's shore
It followed her one day;
But the little ache-corn was so sore,
She couldn't play croquet.

"What makes the corn hurt Mary so?"
The other players cried;
"Because she wears her boots so tight."
A looker-on replied.

"And you a little lump upon
Your toes can grow to suit,
By putting on a 'five' sized foot
A number two sized boot.

—Sel.

ONE dark night, not long ago, a burglar entered a private residence on Broadway. On ascending one flight of stairs he observed a light in a chamber, and while deliberating what to do, a large woman suddenly descended upon him, seized him by the throat, pushed him down through the hall, and forced him into the street before he had time to think. "Heroic Repulse of a Burglar by a Woman" was the way the story was told the next day. But when friends called and congratulated her upon her courage she exclaimed, "Good gracious! I didn't know it was a burglar! If I had, I should have been frightened to death. I thought it was my husband come home drunk and I was determined he shouldn't stay in the house in that condition."
—Sel.

A WORTHY friend thus wrote: "I expect to pass through this world but once; if, therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do to my fellow human beings, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect, for I shall not pass this way again.

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IN the present age when the surpassing value of education is universally recognized, it is of great importance that the best methods of educating the individual be taken. Young men with all the ardour of early years enter College, each striving to outrun his fellow student in the race for knowledge. While thus zealously employed, they are little apt to distinguish between those bits of information which may go to make up the learned man, and that solid knowledge which alone makes the educated man. To know an isolated fact gives no gratification; neither is the mental position of the learner made any stronger from knowing it. Increase the knowledge of these isolated facts indefinitely and you have a fruitful source of mental confusion. If knowledge is to serve any useful purpose it must be amassed, not as the Antiquarian gathers up a heap of odds and ends, but systematically,—as forming part of a certain

line of Thought. Except as the facts mastered by the student, assist in forming some chain of reasoning, or call up some inspiring or ennobling thoughts or images, it were far better that they remained unlearned. The man who learns a continued series of facts, to which can be traced great historical events or national development, experiences in the comparison of cause and effect a distinct satisfaction. He who has read the tragic death of Socrates, is affected with admiration and grief as often as memory recalls the story.

But take the case of the student of languages who ever studies with a view to examinations. He carefully notes down on the tablets of his memory the most insignificant along with the weightier facts. He is ever on the alert for interpretations, false accents; can spend hours memorizing alternative readings. What cares he for the musical flow of Homer, the simple majesty of Herodotus, the stern wisdom of Thucydides? A corrupt reading, and what a dozen different critics think of it, will attract his attention more than any grandeur of style. What cares he for the beauty and harmony of Grecian art, and that national taste which our modern world cannot understand? The man who delights in trifling facts can give you the minutest particulars in the life of the obscurest Latin poet, whom the world cares nothing about. But the grand simplicity of the Roman people as a nation he cannot appreciate. That Cato, when liberty seemed eternally lost to his country, and armed forces controlled her councils, threw himself on his naked sword, he regards as an interesting case of suicide. But he never thinks what dread courage (not the courage of a despairing soul with his hatred of life) that mind must have summoned up, thus to die "after the high Roman fashion." Yet, notwithstanding all his knowledge of fine points, such a student is ill-educated, dull in conversation and unfit for the struggle of life.

What then can be done to prevent the student from storing his mind with useless facts? To answer this question it seems necessary to invade the province of the examiner. The student should not expect a knowledge of unim-

portant and trifling facts to be required at Examinations. As long as professors will continue to set papers where the emphasis is laid on small points, points which may be interesting to read once and then forget; so long will the student lumber his memory with countless isolated facts and impair his mental vigor. To a mind thus crammed with trifling minutiae, original thought is impossible. The range of preception is narrowed, and the burdened mind, which, lively and free, ought to be able to sweep at will over the whole domain of consciousness but is now "cabbined, cribbed, confined," can only see things in a dim and uncertain light.

Be it understood, however, that what has been said applies not to the specialist, and him who is to make a subject his life study. Specialists, we admit are indispensable. What we so urgently insist on is that students who only seek an education, (no matter what may be the scene of their future labours), should not be compelled to cramp and crowd their minds with facts whose usefulness the course of a lifetime may fail to discover.

VERILY that trite, old saying, "of making books there is no end," is losing nothing of its meaning in these days. To the student, whether he be overworked or not, to the general reader, to the book collector, to the librarian, to all who give it a thought, does it appeal with startling and pregnant force. Contemplate the fact that thousands of new books are annually added to our already crowded catalogues!

There can here be no question about the doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." It is an absolute necessity. The reading world cannot retain useless books any more than language can retain superfluous words. What a huge and ever increasing heap of waste—of rubbish—there is being rolled up! Should not an author then, be careful to add to it as little as possible?

It is not merely the measure of truth that a book contains that will preserve it from oblivion. That truth must be clearly and originally presented. It must be one of the deep and well defined brooks that issue from the ever streaming fountain of Truth, and not one of the innumer-

able, shallow little rivulets that trickle from the same source, if it will insure individuality.

"When a man writes to the world," says Milton, "he summons up his reason and deliberation to assist him; he searches, meditates," and in the end "takes himself to be informed in what he writes as well as any that writ before him." A very good method, but seemingly a little too antiquated for modern use. Many authors seem possessed of a mania for rushing into print, not that the world has any need of what they have to say, but that it happens to suit them to say it.

When a field has been occupied, and well occupied, there is the less need, the less excuse for a new champion. When perfection, or comparative perfection has been attained, competition must cease. Art never reproduces the same forms. It must seek new ideals, new methods by which to exhibit them. Who would think of reproducing the Shakesperian Drama, or of telling anew the story of the wanderings of Ulysses? Those divine men of old have reached

"Each at one point

The outside verge that rounds our faculty;

And where they have reached, who can do more than reach?"

But there is perhaps little consolation in this for us. The tendency of the age does not seem to be toward perfection in any branch of literature. We must evidently labour over our ideals a long while yet before the "outside verge" will be reached.

SODALES.

(Spelt according to the twenty-four rules of the American and English Philological Associations.)

The re-organized "Sodales Debating Society" held its first meeting on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 1st. The officers, who were elected at the General Students meeting held at the beginning of the Session, are as follows:—

President—V. G. FRAZEE.

Vice-President—H. J. McCALLUM.

Secretary—EDW. FULTON.

Executive Committee—The above named officers, together with

D. K. GRANT, H. M. McKAY, and J. N. McLEAN.

The meeting of Dec. 1st opened with the song, "Three Jews." After a few remarks by the President, urging the importance, the necessity of a debating club, and the duty of every student, as

wel to himself as to the College, of suporting and taking part in the debates, as an exercize of the mental faculties of far more practical benefit than many of the regular subjects of the curriculum; the Secretary red over the Constitution; and after certain required changes had been made in it, the Society proceeded to the discussion of the subject for the evening, Comercial Union.

The opener, Mr. Edw. Fulton, opozed Comercial Union. He took it to mean the placing of the United States and Canada under one tarif law, with reciprocal free trade between the two countries. He said that Comercial Unionists, in praising the advantages we would gain in having free acces for our produce to the markets of the United States, should take into acount the tremendous competition from the great Western States. If the great markets of the United States ar wel suplied while we ar practicaly shut out from them, is it likely that, when we cum to hav acces to them, prezent prices wil remain the same? He thought not.

The advantages to our fishermen seemd to him to be overestimated by Comercial Unionists. The Americans hav a large fishing fleet, with plenty of capital to back it. They hav by far the best means of suplying the markets with fish.

Mr. Fulton found the greatest objection to Comercial Union in the undeniable fact that our manufacturers would suffer from it. Open our markets to American manufacturers and where would ours be? Our manufacturing interests ar too young to be able to compete with those of the Americans, either in our own cuntry or in theirs. They coud flud Canada with their goods and crush the Canadian manufacturer out of existence.

Again, supozing the trade of Upper Canada, much of which finds its way down the St. Lawrence to the Maritime Provinces, to flow towards the great centers of trade of the United States, which it would naturally tend to do; would not this injure our Provinces?

Having thus considered the theory of the question, he proceeded to show that, even supozing Comercial Union to be a good policy for Canada, there ar many practical difficulties

in the way which ar almost insurmountabl. We ar the weaker nation, and in making arrangements between the two cuntries, the United States coud make them to suit themselvs. When disputes arose, and they certainly would, who would setl them? Would we hav any chance? Nun at all.

He showd that Comercial Union was followd as a logical consequence by political union. Arguments for the one ar as good arguments for the uther. As an exampl he mentiond the case of the German Zollverein, to which Comercial Unionists point as an analogy. It resulted in its natural and logical consequence, political union.

He clozed his speech by showing that, as Comercial Union has for a consequence political union, so must both be followd by political dependence. Canada's glorious future must be one of independence.

The Respondent, Mr. Putnam, then roze. He regretted to say that the previous speaker had gon considerably wide of the subject. Because a thing is impracticabl says nothing against its utility. Comercial Union is but a new name for an old thing, namely, Free Trade. He wisht his hearers to lay aside all political prejudice in considering this question. Free Trade should not be made a platform for any political party. For, when the National Policy was foisted upon this country, what wer the objects which our great political leaders had in view? What wer the utterances of the great Conservativ himself, Sir Charles Tupper? He said that unrestricted Free Trade was the object of that policy. Thus even the Conservativs of this cuntry admit that Free trade is a good thing.

He thought that Free Trade or Comercial Union would be a benefit to traders, miners, fishermen and farmers alike. The farmers ar the backbone of the country. If you benefit the farmers, you benefit the comunity. Moreover our traders depend upon our farmers to a large extent, and whatever is of advantage to the latter is of advantage to the former.

He thought Mr. Fulton made light of one very important matter. The having acces to the great markets of New York and the uther

great cities of the United States, would be an imens advantage to us. These markets ar not wel suplied by the farmers around them. There is plenty of room for our produce.

Our fishermen ar shut out from American markets by the existing system of tariffs. It is not true that we could not compete with the Americans. We can almost do it now, in spite of the tarif. Take that away, and we wil be quite able to compete with them, and they wil hav opend to them sum of the best markets in the world.

Mr. Putnam found the great excelece of the policy of Comercial Union in the fact that it would place our farmers and fishermen on an equal footing with those of the United States.

After the opener had thus proved beyond all doubt that Comercial Union would be disastrous in the extreme to the interests of Canada, and would probably result in the entire swallowing up of the Canadian nation; and the Respondent had shown conclusivly that this same policy would prove the greatest blessing Canada would ever enjoy, and that it would in time render this glorious country of ours the greatest and most prosperous nation of the world; the other members of the Club proceeded to discus the arguments of the leaders and of each uther. The debate was carried on with vigor, the respectiv sides being pretty evenly suported, until it was time for the Opener to clinch his arguments, which he did. He was followed by the Respondent, who did the same for his side.

When the vote was taken, Comercial Union was found suported seven to five, giving a majority of two.

The discussion was conducted warmly but good-naturedly on both sides; and when the meeting had been adjurnd by "Michael Roy," the boys departed for home stil talking Comercial Union.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9TH.—Another meeting was held on the abuv date, the subject being, "Was the Expulsion of the Acadians Justifiabl?" The atendance was larger than on the first meeting, but the debate was not so spirited, owing to the fact that most of the speaking was dun on one side of the argument. The vote was thirteen to five that the expulsion was justifiabl.

Weekly meetings of the Club will be continued after Christmas, and we would like to see the students of all classes turn out in force to atend them. Students of the Medical College are specially invited to atend.

V. G. F.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

THE College Y. M. C. A. meetings on Saturday evenings are well attended. The Devotional Committee have selected the following subjects for the meetings throughout the Session:

| DATE. | SUBJECT. | REFERENCE. | CHAIRMAN. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Dec. 17 | Am I of the World or of God? | 1 John iv: 1-8, 15-16. | D. McD. Clarke. |
| Jan. 7 | Moses' Excuses and God's Answers. | Exod. iii and iv. | J. N. McLean. |
| " 14 | The Believer's Ground of Comfort. | 1 Thes. iv 13: 18 | D. D. Hugh. |
| " 21 | Half-heartedness & Whole heartedness. | 2 Chron. xxv: 2; Phil. iii | J. K. G. Fraser. |
| Feb. 28 | Be sure your sin will find you out. | 1 Sam. xv: 1-22. | J. S. Sutherland. |
| " 4 | The First Impulse of a New Convert. | 1 Acts ix 9: 6; xxii: 17-21. | E. J. Rattee. |
| " 11 | Indifference to needs of Others. | Matt. xxv: 45-46. | S. Fraser. |
| " 18 | Worldly Companionship Forbidden. | 2 Cor. vi: 14-18. | G. B. McLeod. |
| " 25 | Help for every Temptation. | 1 Cor. x: 11-13. | McL. Harvey. |
| Mar. 4 | A Message full of Joy. | 1 Jno. i: 4; ii: 1, 2; iv: 9. | J. A. McGlashen. |
| " 11 | Christ Seeking the Lost. | Luke xv: 3-7. | R. A. Finlayson. |
| " 18 | Christian Liberty not Liberty to Sin. | Gal. v: 13-17; 1 Pet. ii: 16. | H. Putnam. |
| " 25 | Worldly Success not always a Blessing. | Dan. iv: 28-37. | W. J. Mackenzie. |
| Apr. 1 | Union in Heaven. | John xiv: 1-3. | J. M. Fisher. |

Evangelist Meikle addressed the Dalhousie students on Wednesday the 7th inst., at 4 p. m., under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. The large class room in which the meeting was held, was packed with students representing the various classes in Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts.

The speaker at once won his way to the hearts of his hearers when, in his opening words, he told that of the 13 years of his Christian life, two were spent in a High School and seven in College, so that he could claim to be fairly well acquainted with the encouragements and discouragements of the boys in College. He referred in pleasing terms to the fact that nearly all the young men before him came from the midst of good influences, and though now beyond the immediate influences of home life, he

felt assured that parental prayers were ever ascending in their behalf. Here he sang with good effect a mother's advice to her boy, "Hold fast to the right."

His address was based on these two biblical questions, "What think ye of Christ?" and "What shall I do then with Jesus which is called Christ?" It was earnest, logical, and interesting; and was listened to with marked attention.

We only regret that no arrangements could be made for a series of such meetings. We believe much good would result.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Illustrated London News* for November 12th has for its special features vivid pictures of the "State of affairs in Ireland;" "The Police and Mob in London;" sketches from the Burlesque of the "Sultan of Mocha;" "A favorite Slave," by Seymour, and a great many other attractive features interspersed with high class literary matter.

THE November number of the *Knox College Monthly* creditably sustains the former high reputation of that journal. A very interesting sketch is given of George Müller, the distinguished philanthropist, so well known as the founder and supporter of the Orphanages at Ashley Down, Bristol. The article on "John Calvin" forms a very interesting narrative of that great reformer; and the "Student in College" contains some very practical truths.

THE *Vanderbilt Observer* contains a review of the poem "Enoch Arden," which is well worth reading; a spirited article on the "High Education of Women," in which the writer, whilst approving of a high and broader education for women, opposes co-education on the ground of physical inability to undergo the severe strain necessary to compete with men, naturally endowed with so much greater strength of system.

A WRITER in the *University Mirror* advocates the organization of an Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association with considerable force. He says:—"The Inter-Collegiate Prohibition Association aims to enlist in its ranks all college young men who have not yet pronounced the shibboleth of party and arm them in a cause that appeals for aid and sympathy in the name of suffering and fallen humanity. The young men are the hope of the nation. The coming power will be in the hands of these young men who are now being trained for life work. The greatest question in politics now is Prohibition,

and men need to be educated on this subject. From the college, as a centre, influence in favor of Prohibition should go forth."

WE are specially pleased with the *Portfolio*—the organ of the Ladies' College, Hamilton, Ont. What the Ladies undertake they do well, is quite manifest from this bright, well-filled sheet. The very first question discussed is that of Commercial union. It does seem that union of one kind or other is always foremost in a young lady's mind. It appears that the naughty boy of the *Niagara Index* has been criticising the fair editions of the *Port*, and this is the way they overwhelm him:—"His critical notices are of a highly edifying character, and illustrate a fine type of the "would-be-smart" college boy, who, in his own estimation at least, knows everything worth knowing; and like the *Publican*, he is so thankful that he is not like other men." Pray, though, dear young ladies, study your Bibles a little more closely.

The following Journals, etc., have come to hand too late for lengthy notice; *University Monthly*, *Pennsylvanian*, *Adelphian*, *Oberlin Review*, *Collegian*, *Unity*, etc.

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

H. MCN. ROBERTSON, LL.B., '86, is doing an active law business at Del Rapids, Dakota.

LYONS, HANRIGHT, THOMPSON, McDONALD, LANE, ROGERS and CLUNEY, LL. B's., '87, and GREGORY and T. S. ROGERS, generals of last year, were all duly and solemnly admitted as Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law on the 13th inst.

MOOT COURT.—On December 5th the case of *Gourley vs. Brown* was argued before Mr. W. B. Ross, of the firm of Sedgwick, Ross & Sedgwick. The defendant was sued on a Bill of Exchange, and it appeared in evidence that his signature was written on the back of the Bill after it was accepted by the drawee, but before the plaintiff, the drawer had signed, and that the Bill was accepted for a loan by the plaintiff to the drawee.

Evidence of a previous agreement made by the defendant to become surety for the drawee was rejected.

It was proved that the defendant took the Bill thus accepted with his own signature upon the back to the plaintiff, who discounted it and gave instructions to pay the amount to the drawee. The plaintiff then signed it. Judgment in the court below for the defendant was appealed from.

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.

"No," saith she, "I am going home with my brother!"

SOME of the Juniors, who have a taste for English Literature, are going through life lopsided. They lost their canes about a week ago.

THREE Juniors called out, "Present!" when the "sweetly smiling" Junior was named in last issue.

THE students who were up before the Faculty report in the language of Cineas, that "the Senate was an assembly of kings."

SOME of the boys are bent on the abolition of the *Senate*. They consider it a public nuisance.

THE big Soph is about taking his trunk out across the Common. He will keep on taking his meals at 94 Birmingham.

THAT Junior who answers to this description, tall and slender, with dark hair and a sparse mustache, did a mean trick in disappointing that young lady a few Sunday evenings ago.

THE "natu minimum" is out again. He thinks that he could study much better if he were settled down in life. Whose example does he wish to copy this time?

THE awe-inspiring Soph. got so many introductions to the young ladies at the Fancy Sale, that he left for home early in the evening afraid—seriously afraid—that he would get entangled in the meshes of female enchantment and thus transgress monastic regulations.

"I HAVE a wife whom I protest I love," read the pale-faced Soph. in the English class. If he has, we can't see why he should loose his senses after that pretty girl in the corner book store, and the rosy-cheeked damsel who sings in Starr Street church.

A CLERGYMAN hailed a Soph. on the street the other day with the query, "Why don't you attend my church, now?" To whom the "canny" Soph. retorted, Scotchman like, by asking, "Do you read the GAZETTE? If you did you would have known that I have become a Salvation Army soldier."

Prof.: "All true reasoning proceeds from generalization."

Student: "Then does it follow that a man who can't generalize is a fool?"

Prof. (who heard only the last words): "Keep quiet, sir: Surely, gentlemen, we are dealing with rational beings."

The appellants claimed that the defendant was liable as a new drawer, citing the leading cases of *Mathews v. Bloxham* and *Gwinell v. Herbert*, and also cited cases to shew that the evidence offered was wrongly rejected.

The respondents argued that the case was not distinguishable from *Steel v. McKinlay*, which, under the circumstances, exempted the defendant from all liability. Judgment was given dismissing the appeal. Cummings and Ross appeared for the appellant, and Lovett and Dennison for the respondent.

ON the 9th, the cause of the *Queen vs. Perkins* was argued, and more than usual interest was manifested in its discussion, as the matter in litigation was one of the burning questions of the day. The defendant in this case was a stoker on board of one of the Dartmouth ferry boats, and was convicted by the Stipendiary of Halifax city for performing servile labor on the Lord's day. The conviction was removed to the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, and it now came up on a motion to quash the conviction. Armstrong and Tobin counsel for the motion, and Jones and Forsythe contra.

Strong arguments were advanced on both sides for and against the contention, that it was a work of "necessity or mercy," and all the English, and many of the leading American cases were cited and reviewed. At the close judgment was given by Mr. Geo. Ritchie, Barrister-at-Law, who presided.

Mr. Ritchie's judgment was a clear and able exposition of the law on the subject. He ruled that the conviction ought to be quashed, maintaining that the term servile labor was used as a generic term, to indicate in a general way manual labor as opposed to professional labor, and that the prohibition intended by the statute did not imply that there was any more sin in the one than in the other on the Sabbath day, but was intended to prohibit manual, as more likely to disturb the peace and quiet of the community and the outward observance of the Sabbath, which was the only thing that the Legislature could have regard to. He held that such labor came within the category of "servile labor," but that in the case of the ferry boat the labor could be excused under the exception contained in the statutes as to work of necessity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Subscribers please take notice whether their payments are acknowledged, and notify us in case of omission.

George Munro, \$5. Arch. McColl, John A. Falconer, \$2. Alvin F. McDonald, George Grierson, J. A. Grierson, Miss E. Ritchie, Miss Ethel Muir, \$1 each.

At Chalmers Fancy Sale a rather youthful looking Soph. walked pensively up to a fancy table and priced a pair of baby slippers. We fear "Archie" had mischief in his eye.

THE New Glasgow semi-Sophomore was seen buying a costly Xmas. card the other day, on which were these words:

"'Tis true that I love you,
And love you right hard;
Or why should I trouble
To send you this card."

He is a Junior, just blooming;
Eager, impetuous, a trifle assuming;
Not a whit is he daunted by numbers:
Right gallantly onward he blunders—
Ye stars! is he left?

At that sale a Soph. and young lady were overheard discussing Pope's "Rape of the lock." The lady, to give point to her remarks, produced a lock of hair belonging to a lady friend and compared it with the brilliant tresses of her companion. The guardian sylph, whose own the lock was, on seeing the disparity in colour and fearing a conflagration, flew to the rescue, saved the lock and spoilt what might have been another poet's theme.

PERSONALS.

JAMES KENNEDY, Sophomore of last year, is at his home, River Philip, Cumberland Co.

VICTOR COFFIN, B. A., was in town last week on business. He looks blooming.

WE are sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. Archibald, B. A. '77, has been obliged on account of ill health to resign his congregational charge at St. Thomas, Ontario, and go to Southern California.

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