

# THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Ora et Labora.



## Dalhousie College and University.

SESSION, 1890-91.

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# The Dalhousie Gazette.

ORA ET LABORA.

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Editors:  
J. W. BREHAUT, '91, Editor-in-Chief.  
A. O. MACRAE, '91. J. A. MCKINNON, B. A. (Law), '92.  
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Managers:  
H. B. STAIRS, '91. G. R. ROWLINGS, B. A. (Law), '93.

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### THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

THE withdrawal of the Gilchrist Scholarship, founded by Dr. Gilchrist of Edinburgh, has been a serious loss to Canadian students.

Dr. Gilchrist, having amassed a large fortune through a Hindustanee appointment, placed a large sum of money in the hands of trustees to devote to educational purposes, requesting that a portion should be used for the benefit of the colonies. Accordingly a scholarship of £100 a year, tenable for three years, was allotted for competition among Canadian students, the object being to stimulate the High Schools and Academies to greater thoroughness.

The successful competitor in this examination, which by the way was the same as that set for matriculation into London University, was required to study at London or Edinburgh, in either of the four courses—Arts, Medicine, Science or Law. The trustees, finding that on account of want of efficiency in our High Schools, the competition was confined to the Universities and Colleges, decided to withdraw the scholarship.

Although it was not doing that for which it was originally intended, still it was doing a really excellent work in providing fellowships for our post graduates, and so on this plea Dalhousie and University of New Brunswick sent in a petition for the renewal of the scholarship.

The Universities in the Upper Provinces, having made no move in the matter, the trustees decided to renew the Gilchrist Scholarship to the Maritime Provinces alone, the competition to take place every three years; but unfortunately this also was withdrawn in 1887, when the last competition took place.

This scholarship furnished students with the means of pursuing their studies at two of the



foremost universities in the world and a stepping stone to Germany, the acme of student ambition.

The Faculties of Dalhousie, University of New Brunswick, and Sackville have five representatives to prove the benefit derived from this scholarship. Canada wants Canadian students educated to fill the positions in her universities, since they understand the students, know exactly where our educational systems are defective, and naturally are more interested in their native country.

Since the munificence of Dr. Gilchrist has aided our students so very materially and its loss will be so keenly felt, would it not be possible for the Maritime Provinces to unite in founding a similar scholarship? A moderate sum, voted annually by each government, would easily meet the requirements, which being roughly estimated, according to population would be as follows: Nova Scotia, \$250.00; New Brunswick, \$185.00; Prince Edward Island, \$65.00.

Prince Edward Island and Trinidad took a step in this direction, when they generously supplemented the scholarship of their successful competitors. If Trinidad and Prince Edward Island can do this for their students, surely the larger and wealthier provinces of New Brunswick will not allow themselves to be outdone.

It is our earnest hope that the different governments will take steps in this matter during the coming sessions. If they do they will not, we feel sure, confine themselves to one paltry grant of five hundred dollars a year.

#### THE MUNRO CELEBRATION.

[N our issue of November 5th, we modestly advocated a change in the manner of celebrating "George Munro Day." The success of the Y. M. C. A. reception to Freshmen seemed to us to point the way to a similar method of honoring our chief benefactor. The students at their first meeting almost unanimously decided on making the change, and the result was the very successful "At Home" in the College building on January 13th, an account of which from impartial sources is given in another

column. Judging from these accounts we are safe in saying that, as predicted by us when we first made the recommendation, the efforts of the Committee of Management were crowned with success. It is worth while to compare the new way with the old. Formerly a comparatively small number of students gathered round a table at a leading hotel, and after satisfying their appetites on as good a repast as they could expect for the money paid, they indulged in the time-honoured after dinner speeches, and late at night found their way to their homes. Very few people, besides those who were immediately interested, knew anything of it beforehand, and a short paragraph in the morning papers was the last heard of what should have been a University Celebration, and which should have compelled the notice of the public. This year the "At Home" was talked over weeks before the appointed date. Reference after reference was made to it in the city papers. Everybody was eagerly looking forward to the event, and when it came, we are but reiterating the universal opinion when we say that all who were present were more than pleased with the reception. Long and very favourable accounts were given in the morning and evening papers, and the usual correspondents of the Saturday evening papers made reference to it. Thus the students of the College were brought into contact with many of the very best citizens of Halifax, and the University with all its advantages and wants was brought to the notice not only of the citizens of Halifax but of the people of the Maritime Provinces. The good influence, we believe, will be felt long after its most ardent promoters have left the walls of their *Alma Mater*, and if the students decide, as we believe they will, to make it an annual event, not only they but the University as a whole will be greatly benefitted thereby.

LETTERS OPENED.—Letters still continue to be opened before they reach the hands of the students to whom they are addressed. Recent events make us almost certain that no student has anything to do with it. We await further developments.

#### OUR ARTS COURSE.

G RADUALLY Dalhousie has been throwing off her share of our heritage from the dark ages, and has been adopting new ideas and methods of instruction; but still she clings persistently to some which, in our humble opinion, might be advantageously abolished. We refer particularly to the large number of subjects laid down in our curriculum as constituting a college course in Dalhousie. Here to be eligible for the degree of B. A. we are compelled to dabble in some twenty subjects and pass upwards of twenty-five examinations, and he who has undergone those ordeals in our university knoweth well that they are no mockery. To be sure the pass mark is very low, too low in fact, but would it not be far better to reduce the number of subjects and raise the minimum mark. This is the plan on which the University of Edinburgh is conducted.

Compared with our existence here, we imagine Edinburgh must be *the* students' Paradise. Seven subjects in all constitute an arts course. With regard to these seven the laws are as those of the Medes and Persians, but there is at present a commission sitting in Edinburgh with a view to revising the existing rules regarding compulsory subjects, and so they will soon enjoy all the advantages of an elective system. The pass mark at Edinburgh is, we believe, sixty.

Now take a glance at *our* Arts course. In this we are compelled to take thirteen rigidly assigned subjects and seven electives, twenty in all, being nearly three times the number required by the university after which history asserts Dalhousie was modelled. Here the students' course is a jumbled mass of the most diverse subjects; during the greater part of his college career he is compelled to dip into mathematics, classics, science and philosophy, his mind is distracted with the infinite variety of pabulum which it is called upon to digest, and in due time he comes out from the mills of the gods a B.A. with a smattering of knowledge but without an education.

We admit that our lot has fallen in pleasant places compared with that of our predecessors,

but we are the more desirous that our successors should enjoy still greater advantages, and that at no distant date we may be able to point to our Alma Mater as having a more advanced and enlightened system of education than any University in the Maritime Provinces.

We hope that the Senate will take this into consideration—reduce the number of subjects, raise the standard.

#### NOVE RES.

[N most parts of the English-speaking world, the term "college" conveys to the mind a certain distinct and well defined meaning. Here in the Maritime Provinces, however, where there are such *extraordinary* minds, it is a word of very wide significance indeed, including as it does almost every shade of meaning from that of a common High school to that of a really first class University. In the Maritime Provinces there are seven colleges having degree conferring powers, whose systems of collegiate instruction vary from that of a High school training to that of a true college education. What a field for advocates of College Federation! What unrivalled educational advantages are offered to the youth of these provinces! Within a few years at the present rate of increase it will be a difficult matter for him to decide which of the numerous seats of learning he will patronize, whether that academy in his native place or the much-lauded (?) college in the town near by.

It is not, however, our intention in this article to pose as devotees or advocates of College Federation, nor yet to point out the defects in this or that college.

We wish to say a word in regard to the way in which degrees are granted in these lower provinces. Each college has a curriculum peculiarly its own—each has its own system of examinations and board of examiners. Notwithstanding they differ so much in their methods, they agree in this, that after four years they grant the degree of B. A. to all such as have come up to their respective standards and attended the requisite number of lectures.

We are not desirous of entering upon a dis-



cussion of the relative merits of the different systems of college training, only this, that we think it high time that the different universities and colleges in these provinces had adopted a common examination system for the degree of B. A.

When a student graduates he naturally asks himself if graduates of other seats of learning have the same right to sign B. A. after their names as he himself. He is desirous to know whether they have been subjected to tests equally as rigid and severe as those of his Alma Mater; whether their course of study is on a par with that one which he lately pursued; whether in fine they are as fairly entitled to a degree as the graduates of the university with which he was so lately connected.

We have frequently heard students discoursing on the respective merits of the different colleges in these provinces. Such expressions as,—“that institution deludes a young man with the idea that he has an education,” and “I did not go to that college because they do not give a man an education there,” clearly prove that these matters are exciting the attention of the collegiate world. It may be that such sentiments are unjustifiable and uncalled for, but that is but more reason why the matter should be thoroughly ventilated, that such hallucinations and delusions (if such they be) may be dispelled.

We would suggest as a possible and probable solution that delegates from the different colleges in both provinces hold a conference and discuss this matter on its merits. Several important as well as beneficial results might follow from such a course—a better college feeling and greater unanimity—a scheme of college federation, or, at any rate, steps in that direction, and last, which would probably be first, a common basis of collegiate training, one board of examiners and one set of examination papers. It would be necessary in such a case to adopt the same course of study in each institution—do not however understand us as saying that the students should be required to take certain subjects in certain years, nor a certain number in each year, but simply that the list of subjects from which the student chooses shall be the

same, as well as the whole number that he shall be required to study during his course.

Such a state of affairs would beget in addition, a healthy competition among students and a pardonable spirit of rivalry among professors. It would serve in some small measure to indicate where the best work was being done. Apart, however, from these minor considerations the spirit of the times demands some such arrangement. While *each* college may be all that a college should be, one may prescribe a more severe course of study than another. A college calendar is no criterion from which to judge what work is being done nor how it is done. In Edinburgh a student is only required to take seven subjects in four years, and yet no one would pretend to say that they do not give a man an education, because *they* do not require a student to take fourteen instead of seven subjects.

This is the first time we have written on this matter although we have been considering the advisability of such a step for some little time. We have merely given an outline or prospectus of this proposal, in order to draw the attention of our contemporaries to it. We invite the college journals in these provinces to voice their sentiments on this point, since we are confident that some benefit at least would flow from the adoption of some such scheme as we have outlined.

#### THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATURE— POETRY.

THE poetry which dealt specially and separately with nature and all its parts, with the emotions it kindled and the thoughts it stirred, took clear form for the first time in the “Task” of Cowper (1785), the “Village,” of Crabbe (1783), and the earliest poems of Burns (1786). It reached its full growth under Wordsworth.

The Critical School of Pope, Prior and Philips, gave but little attention to nature. She was surveyed through the thick veil of conventionalism. The coffee-house was their haunt, the drawing-room their Paradise. Their knowledge of nature seemed for the most part to be drawn from the scenery of the theatres. It is true they sometimes babbled about green fields, and sung in perfectly correct strains of flowers

and trees, and stars. But their flowers were artificial roses, emitting no life-like odours and were painted in unnatural hues; their trees never shook and rustled in the full, fresh winds of heaven; and their stars were only glow worms transported to the nightly sky. No rill or river flowed that did not trickle from the weeping urn of a Naiad, and forests only existed as lurking places for hideous satyrs and amorous wood nymphs. Well merited was the indignant rebuke of Keats: “Beauty was awake,—why were ye not awake?”

The poetry of this age was the reflex of its life. It was merely a polished piece of mechanism to please the sight, or a tinkling cymbal to soothe the ear and sing the soul to sleep. It was, in fact, what we would expect a frilled and powdered fop to write, who, after taking his forenoon’s stroll in the park and whiling away some hours in the coffee-house, thought it the height of human happiness to set within eye shot of a painted dowager in the theatre, or to conclude the evening in the company of some coquettish Clarinda. The very names that besprinkle the pages of the “Idler” and the “Tatler,” testify to the artificial tastes and tendencies of the times. No poem was perfect that did not sing the loves of Palemon and Lavinia, or praise the beauties of Chloë and Cecilia, or at least contain the musical names of Belinda and Musidora.

As we peruse these, many questions arise within our breasts. Was the mighty heart of London beating as loudly then as now? Did not the ring of the anvil, the hoarse voice of labour, shrieks from the dens of crime, and wailings from the low dwellings of poverty, mingle with the loud laugh of revelry and the music of the dance? Did not the graves open and shut, the young and beautiful disappear and the disconsolate mourners go about the streets? Did the thunder shake the earth, and the birds sing welcome to the spring, or did the infinite heavens stand over all, and the stars look down night after night on a hushed and dreaming world?

Before nature was presentable she had to receive the polish necessary for a mover in the fashionable circles of society. Wild nature was considered as bad as wild poetry. Pope’s “Windsor Forest,” illustrates at once this elaborate carefulness, and the absence of that fresh glow of thought and feeling, which, bursting from the roused heart, made the lips quiver, and the eyes glow with an ethereal fire. It would have been the highest species of boredom for Pope with Belinda and her court to stand side by side with Wordsworth.

“When from the naked top  
Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun  
Rise up and bathe the world in light!”

Pope looked upon nature as an *ordered* universe, a cosmos that appealed to the intellect, rather than a storehouse of pleasures that satisfied the cravings of the heart.

With the publication of Thomson’s “Winter” in 1726,—nearly twenty years before the death of Pope—the change began. The “recollected love” that Thomson embodied in his descriptions, was utterly alien to the spirit of the Critical School. Though in several respects the artificial taint is seen lingering in his poetry, one easily discovers that he often paints directly from the scene, and even his turgid style is forgotten in the pleasure we feel in looking upon nature herself. Still, we are as yet only on the threshold of the new world. The difference between Thomson and Wordsworth, or Shelley, is greater than that between him and Pope. He wants that intense quiet of enjoyment that broods over Wordsworth’s soul as he treads lightly in the woody nooks lest he should disturb their living spirits; and that emotion for nature which trembles with its own excitement in Shelley. Compare Thomson’s description of an autumn noon—

“For now the day  
O’er heaven and earth diffused, grows warm and high,  
Infinite splendour! wide investing all, etc.”

with Shelley’s—

“Noon descends around me now;  
’Tis the noon of Autumn’s glow, etc.”

and the difference will be at once apparent. While Thomson stands back and apostrophises nature, Shelley is absorbed into nature, and we hear him speak through her.

The migration of poets from the town to the country next began. While Thomson took men to the moors and placed them in the woods, Gray led them to the village church yard. The carefulness with which the latter weighed every word, established a demand for perfection, which made it impossible to go back to the careless profusion of epithets and the hazarded meanings of the Elizabethan writers. In these lines, for example, every word tells—

“There pipes the wood lark and the song thrush there  
Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air.”

The same exquisite choice and care appear in Collins as he takes us to the hill top in the evening with him to view—

“Wilds and swelling floods,  
And hamlets brown, and dim discovered spires;  
And hear their simple bell; and mark o’er all  
The dewy fingers draw  
The gradual dusky veil.”

When these poets stand in the midst of natural scenery they speak of man, not of themselves. Warton and Logan, on the other hand, see in



nature only the reflections of their own transitory moods. If walking by a brook, they love to compare it with the sorrows and solitude of their own hearts. How different from Wordsworth, who hears no echo of himself or of human passion in the full, free life around him!

"Up the brook  
I roamed, in the confusion of my heart,  
Alive to all things, and forgetting all."

When we reach Goldsmith we get pure descriptions of natural scenery, untroubled by the morbid influence of moralizing thought. His landscapes are wholly uncoloured by emotion. This applies specially to "The Traveller," for his views on "progress and poverty" lend a certain animus to the description in the "Deserted Village."

A great leap carries us to Crabbe, Cowper and Burns. Far removed from Drury Lane and the drawing-rooms of fashionable life, these three brought us back to nature and the hearts of men. On the coast of Suffolk, Crabbe bent down over the salt lavenders and pale flowers of the dreary sea side marsh, or listened in the parish poor house to the dull beating of the dying heart. A botanist and a mineralogist, his occupation led him to look closely into all things. The very blade of grass on the common and the trail of the shell-fish on the sand, he describes with minute faithfulness. This is the beginning of that delight in little things that led Coleridge to paint the dancing of the sand at the bottom of a tiny spring; and Wordsworth, the daisy's shadow on the naked stone; and Shelley, the almost invisible globules sucked by the sun from the forest pool.

Deep among the avenues and alcoves of Olney, Cowper composed those poems in which he speaks of the love of nature as an inextinguishable thirst in man, infused into his soul by God at the creation. Burns, in Mossiel and Ellisland, lived in such deep communion with nature that he could reproduce all her voices and her wildest and softest scenes, and the words which issued from his eloquent lips made the heaviest ears tingle and the hardest bosom thrill. The death knell of the dandy literature—if, in fact, it ever possessed more than the galvanic semblance of life—was tolled by the passion stirred tones that "rang out the old, and rang in the new."

We have now got for the first time in English poetry, these three things,—nature studied as a whole, nature loved for her own sake, and nature conceived as a distinct subject for poetical treatment. There still remained another step to take. In answer to the question "Whence the source of this charm in nature?"

Poets were led, as it were, behind nature. Though Cowper considered it as "dull matter," yet it was matter subject to laws which God had ordained. Under poetic inspiration, however, he rose to a higher ideal, bringing God into direct contact with His universe. How else could matter seem as if it were alive

"unless impelled  
To ceaseless service by a ceaseless force,  
And under pressure of some conscious cause?  
The Lord of all, Himself through all diffused,  
Sustains and is the life of all that lives.  
Nature is but the name of an effect  
Whose cause is God."

So near does he get to the poetic conception of nature as living, that unconsciously he is betrayed into the use of phrases expressing that idea.

"There lives and works," he says,  
"A soul in all things, and that soul is God."

What we here see beginning to tremble into being, sprang into full life in Wordsworth. Coleridge marks the transition stage, and in Wordsworth himself this point was only reached by successive steps, which it would make this paper too long to deal with now.

#### SOME TYPES OF UNIVERSITY MEN.

FOR some time I have searched for a heading at once appropriate and unambiguous. But my friend tells me it has been in vain.

Perhaps the first idea suggested is types of men within a university. This is not the burden of this sketch. What I wish to do is to depict the typical man which a particular university sends out. Each university has some peculiarity in its training; each leaves a different impress on its students. It is this peculiar mark I wish to decipher. Our typical man, then, is not the average man, but the representative man. Though our attention is absorbed in one particular, we must bear in mind that students the world over have much in common, yet each section of the student world has its dialect, its local character, its national traits. As we find these prominent differences among the inhabitants of the student world, so we find each distinction reproduced in miniature within each province of this great world. Each university holds within its walls almost every variety of student.

Men think but little of that influence of the university which is exhausted only at death. Less do they attend to the work which the university does. Many universities think solely

of enlisting recruits, others pride themselves on the wealth acquired by their graduates, some boast of their learning, others proclaim their ancient lineage, some haughtily point to their distinguished connection, others think themselves glorified in the teaching of peculiar dogmas and beliefs; few are catholic, few are liberal, few make men of their devotees.

Let us try and decipher the peculiar marks of the representative men of two or three universities.

Oxford, with its ancient lineage, its storied halls, its calm and tranquil beauty, its veiled seclusion, appeals to what is poetic, to the imaginative, to the aesthetic in man. Its lovers are apostles of sweetness and light. Culture is its aim; refinement is its glory; literæ humaniores is its all absorbing delight. It cherishes feeling, it develops sentiment, it honors the imagination. The muse, Euterpe, smiles on it with loving look.

By the Cam, her sister Urania, watches o'er men of sterner stuff. Exact, precise is their mould. No delicate feeling, shrouding and embracing all, spreads its soft refining influence over all who worship at its shrine. Severe, formal, bare, but exact and perfect in its minuteness, Cambridge makes perfect in exact and critical scholarship. The shade of Euclid haunts its halls. It loves clearness, sureness and accuracy of vision. No partial grasping of the truth, no vague and impalpable groping for reality, no no sighing for truth and light satisfy its devotees. Firmness, boldness, certainty and completeness is their glory. The mild influence of feeling pervades the banks of the Isis, definiteness, mathematical accuracy dominate the regions of the Cam. The former attracts and allures with all the fulness and freshness of youthful beauty, the latter repels the sensitive by its lack of color, its bareness, its uncompromising exactitude. In Oxford the goddess of English poetry resides; Cambridge voices the practical and severely intellectual character of the nation. The work of Oxford is the artist's picture; Cambridge presents the mathematical outline. One is full and sensuous; the other bald and bare, but exact and definite.

The Scot, to the unsympathetic observer, is rough, repellent and cold, a child of mountain flood and storm. Strong deep impetuous feeling, weird and lonely surroundings, caution, restraint, self-reliance and self-sufficiency do not readily reveal the tenderness, the loyalty and the kindness of the genuine Scot. Much he thinks, wide is his vision, shrewd is his discernment, but few are his words. An ideal social chat is to sit by a crony, wreathed in smoke, with "chair drawn unto the fire," and gaze in silence into the

unfathomable infinite. Your friend is *felt*, not heard. Life, for such as they, is not in the meanness of human affairs, but in the great beyond, the domain of Jehovah. Such men know great things, such men do mighty and noble deeds. Men such as these are more than men. Their universities are Scottish in every sense of the term. They make *men think*; their aim is Ethical. They strive to make *men*, not marvellously informed automata. The Southern is learned, the Northern is a thinker. Scotland is steeped in metaphysics and theology. Its glory is its grandeur and depth of thought. Its leaders are deep and thoughtful, powerful and manly men.

Oxford nourishes its young in literature, Mathematics supports the dweller by the Cam. In philosophy the Scot moves and has his being. The life on the Isis is aesthetic, by the Cam men are scientific; in Scotland the air is philosophic. Those who throng to the Isis *feel*, those at the Cam demonstrate, in Edna they see with the inner vision.

Leave the sea girt isle, cross the stormy North German ocean, and you tread on omniscient ground. The thinking German's interest is purely intellectual. To know everything about something is his aim. Acquire, classify, specialize, are his working principles. Profundity of research, accuracy and completeness of knowledge of detail is his ideal. The omniscient German is the wonder and the butt of the student world. His range of vision is limited, his sympathies narrow, and yet he is the ideal scientist. He collects every available fact, he arranges them, he rejects none, he amasses a wealth of detail. One thing he knows and that thoroughly.

The Oxford ideal is aesthetic, the Scottish Ethical, the Cambridge and the German ideals are intellectual, but the former aims more at intellectual training or discipline, the latter at instruction or information. The Oxford man is cultured and refined, the Edinburgian is a thinking man, the Cambridge man is learned, the German is a knowing man—a cyclopædia.

One characteristic only from each type has been selected, and it is to be hoped that is the most prominent. If you were to meet the four types together I think you would remark these differences. There are many sides of each type equally interesting and instructive. I have given you but the first rude sketch with no development of detail. It almost conforms to the Cambridge ideal in boldness and rigidity. Let your imagination give it the fullness and freshness of life. Make it captivating to the Oxford man. With Edinburgh eyes see its deeper meaning and moral bearing.



## THE "AT HOME."

If the GAZETTE should give its own account of the "At Home" in honor of George Munro on January 13th, it would perhaps be looked upon by some as not altogether impartial. We therefore prefer to give merely the programme, and for the rest we will make quotations from city papers which gave a very full account of the event. The following is the programme:—

*Part 1.*—Chorus, Students; Song, Miss Burns; Flute Solo, Mr. Huggins; Recitation, Miss Ina Hogg; Song, Dr. Slayter; Song, Miss McKenzie.

*Part 2.*—Chorus, Students; Song, Mrs. Campbell; Song, Mr. Crawford; Piano Solo, Mr. Congdon; Song, Mrs. Taylor; Recitation, Miss Waddell.

*West Riding Band.*—March—"The Merry Student," (Kolar); Overture—"La Diademe," (Hartman); Valse—"El Dorado," (Royle); Selection—"The Gondoliers," (Sullivan); Gavotte—"Pizzicato," (Watson); Polka—"Hannah," (Kuhner); Selection—"Dorothy," (Cellier); Valse—"Golden Myethrn," (Fakrbach).

The whole building is open for inspection. Museum, third floor. Experiments will be conducted by Professor Lawson and students in the Chemical Laboratory, (3rd floor, south); and by Professor MacGregor in the Physical Laboratory and Class Room, (2nd floor, south). Refreshments in the Arts Library, (1st floor, south), from 9 to 11.

The "At Home" given by the Students of Dalhousie in honor of George Munro, on Tuesday evening, was a pronounced success. Between seven and eight hundred guests were present, and as the whole building was thrown open there was no crowding. The decorations were artistic and reflect credit upon the designers. The colors of the University Athletic Club, black and yellow, were extensively employed, and nothing could have been more effective. Evergreens, palms and other ornamental plants, Chinese lanterns, flags and bunting, were not spared. The result was charming, and contributed largely towards the pleasure of the evening. The arrangements throughout were of the most satisfactory character. On entering the building, which presented a brilliant appearance from outside, ladies and gentlemen were directed by members of the committee to their respective dressing rooms, and after emerging from these, guests were presented at the foot of the stairs with artistic programmes of the evening's entertainment. At the head of the stairs a few more of the hosts were stationed, who took the names of their friends as they arrived, and announced them to President and Mrs. Forrest and Dr. and Mrs. Reid, who were receiving in the Assembly Hall. This room was the *piece de resistance* in point of decoration. Opposite the entrance door hung the portrait of George Munro, and underneath it in gold letters upon white the following

lines, by one of the lady students, were inscribed:—

All hail to thee our generous benefactor!  
A new star in thy crown to-day we set;  
The gold that once thy generous hand has scattered,  
For intellect exchanged, shall praise thee yet.  
May heaven's richest blessing rest upon thee;  
No noble deed is e'er performed in vain.  
Tho' some may scorn as loss thy generous action,  
Dalhousie students prove it is thy gain.

Passing from this room guests distributed themselves all over the building. In the law library a concert, in which well known musicians and elocutionists took part was given, and those who were fortunate enough to be near enjoyed it exceedingly. Dr. Lawson and Dr. MacGregor conducted experiments in their respective laboratories, and many people found these extremely interesting. Delicious refreshments were served in the arts library during the evening, and these, as may well be supposed, received their due share of attention. The music by the West Riding Band was highly appreciated, the more so because there will not likely be many more opportunities of hearing it. Many prominent men were present, and the clergy were well represented. The temperature of the building was just right, neither too hot nor too cold, but as for the office of the *Gazette*, it looked altogether too comfortable to work in. The change from a dinner to an "At Home," as a means of celebrating George Munro Day at the College is highly endorsed by all who were fortunate enough to enjoy the hospitality of the students.—*Critic, January 16th.*

The Students of Dalhousie College celebrated "George Munro Day" by a brilliant "At Home" in the College on Tuesday evening. The building was handsomely decorated, and was exceedingly comfortable. All the arrangements reflected the highest credit on the young gentlemen who managed the affair. Much regret was felt at the absence of Sir Adams Archibald on account of illness. Lieut.-Governor Daly and most of our leading citizens were present. The guests numbered about 700, and all seemed to enjoy the evening thoroughly.—*Pres. Witness, Jan. 17th.*

The Reception given at Dalhousie University last evening by the students of that institution was a splendid tribute to the benefactor in whose honor it was given and deeply significant of the esteem in which he is held, not only by the students, but by all classes of our citizens. George Munro's generous gifts have been donated during his own life time, and the great work which they in part sustain has been carried on under his own supervision. The results which have been achieved, especially in the Law School,

which he assisted in founding, are certainly far beyond any reasonable expectations that could have been formed at the outset. His example should stimulate other wealthy Nova Scotians with a desire to go and do likewise.—*Editorial in Evening Mail, January 14th.*

Such are the opinions expressed by the press. It is needless to add any further remarks by way of description or comment. The success was not attained without hard work on the part of the committee and a number of the students who willingly gave their assistance. The ladies of the committee deserve special mention for their invaluable aid, and next year the first step taken in appointing a committee for a similar purpose should be to appoint all the lady students in the College.

The thanks of the committee are due to the ladies who so kindly helped in different ways, and to a number of citizens who so generously lent, pictures, flags, bunting, and lanterns. Without particularizing, the committee asks them to accept this as formal thanks. In our next number we hope to be able to refer to some other matters which space forbids in this issue.

## Dallusiensia.

SMALL are the wants of the financial editors.

The smoker loves a good cigar,  
The dude a four inch collar;  
These gives us little joy, compared  
To that from o'er due dollar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for year Oct., '90—May, '91, are now due.

THE freshmen class have advanced from "Egyptian" into "Chaotic darkness."

STEPS are being taken towards furnishing the arts students' room. A meeting will be called in a short time.

THE senior class hope to sell many of their group, as they have induced the professors to allow themselves to be placed in the centre.

THE gymnasium classes have opened. The attendance on the first day was as large as usual. It is to be hoped that it will continue so.

A LARGE number of students took advantage of A. H. MacKay's lecture on electricity. The Pictou boys are not likely to forget him for some time.

TOMMY finds it hard to account for G. L.'s violent fancy for him "on such a very slight acquaintance." Go in, Toby, faint heart never won fair lady, you know.

OVERHEARD AT THE "AT HOME."—*McN—n* (to fair companion).—"Nevertheless, however, but — (the rest was lost by the band striking in.)

ALTOGETHER UNINTENTIONAL.

*The Doctor* :—"Now, where does the iron shoe of protection pinch the most?"

*Student* :—"On the corn, sir!"

SCENE—NORTH ST. DEPOT: TIME, NEAR XMAS.

*D-k-s-n.*—"Ticket for Truro! quick!"

*Ticket Agent.*—"What class?"

*D-k-s-n.*—"Freshman Class."

SCENE—EXAMINATION HALL: TIME, XMAS. EXAMS.

*Student* (meekly).—"Please give me some paper, please."

*Prof.* (witheringly).—"Ask a tutor."

MACG-SH-N is said to be in doubt now, whether the carnival on the 19th inst., was under the patronage of the subscribers to the private afternoon parties, or not.

PROF. MACMECHAN is to lecture in Orpheus Hall, on Tuesday, February 10th, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. His subject "A Young Man's Influence," ought to attract a large number of students.

WE hear that a student from the "west country," who spent Christmas eve on the water, has written a parody on the "wreck of the Hesperus;" but can't be coaxed to publish it. The GAZETTE columns are always open to immortalize the efforts of genius. Let's have it.

FEMININE LOGIC.—*English Prof.* :—"Here we have an instance of feminine logic,—Portia appeals to a Christian prayer which would have no force in the mind of a Jew." *Miss P.* :—"But the men didn't notice it, did they?" (looks of triumph from the front seats.)

SOME of the city papers stated that the GAZETTE room was evidently furnished for the "At Home." Nothing could be further from the truth. It was put in its present condition early in the session. Subsequent boards of editors are expected to still further improve it.

THE man of long enduring patience, and another verdant specimen from our "numerically large" class, were lately seen in company with two of the city fair, wending their way towards the residence of the clergyman who has them under his care. We extend our most hearty congratulations.

DURING Xmas vacation we had the extreme pleasure of seeing one of Dalhousie's students, Mr. R. McNeil, amongst us. The only query is—"Will he no come back again?"—*Mt. Thom correspondent of Pictou News.*

Judging by the number of postage stamps used since his return, he will.

FRESHMAN (entering a private residence on the Arm).—"Good day, can I have your telephone? I'm a gentleman of the first year in Dalhousie. I'm not much in classics, but a holy terror in mathematics, why I made 90 in algebra at the "B" Exam. Quick, I'm



in a hurry, the "At Home," is on to-night. Hello, laundry, please send out that collar and boiled shirt. Thank you, ma'am, good day."

We have been persecuted lately by the famous *rosy-faced* senior. The burden of his song has been: "I have a good gag on C-x; he's never been on a committee or in the Dallusiensia. Won't you put him in?" Then with great difficulty and hesitation John would read the following witty production:—

"There is a man named C-x over there,  
And I keep him in a box over there—"

At this point we always rang up the janitor, and had the rosy-faced bard ejected.

**THE STORY OF HOW THEY GOT LEFT.**—A junior, a freshman and a mercantile citizen, all endeavored to induce a ladies' college habitant to allow them to accompany her on the homeward journey. She listened to their respective suits, all pressed by them in the short time of *five minutes*, and then went home in a coach.

As the medicos were filing out from the hospital grounds the other day, we chanced to overhear the remarks of some ladies who happened to be passing. One thought from their appearance that they must be discharged patients, another remarked that there was an entrance to the poor house from that side, while a third was convinced that they were the men of all work about the hospital. Ah there, medicals.

To encourage investigation and original research among the medicals, we have decided to offer prizes for the best answers to the following questions. The first prize is a miniature tin donkey on wheels; the second a skull and cross bones in black cardboard.

The questions are—(1.) Name and classify the bones in the *lobe* of the ear. (2.) It has been asserted that the ordinary man has ten fingers and ten toes. Explain. (3.) How many feet has a horse? (4.) Locate the spine.

**YESTERDAY MORNING**, as the *Journal* staff was breakfasting in their spacious and "altogether lovely" apartments, the door was burst open and a stranger entered. He began immediately: "I am from Dalhousie. I know a lot. I am very young. I have preached. I took forty lectures in elocution. I stood first in Philosophy. I—" (The remainder is unavoidably crowded out of this issue.)—*Queens' College Journal*.

E. J. Rattee, from Clacton-on-Sea,  
Renowned for Greek and Philosophy;  
His auburn hair and moustache fair—  
Broke many a heart in Dalhousie.

Tune—"Old Hundred."

#### IT IS SAID

That Tattrie's programme for the "At Home," was very full;

That he managed, however, to fulfil all his engagements;

That his medical friend helped him through.

That McNair and Grant rather overdid it;

That it is getting to be quite the usual thing;

That their case is urgent and demands immediate attention;

That the negligence of the Sophs has been most reprehensible.

That Cameron, the law freshie, was there too;

That the "dead shepherd's saw" proved to be "of might," in his case;

That every thing went lovely, and he enjoyed himself immensely;

That he finished up in the usual way and took a very affectionate farewell;

That some one blundered, however, and so it all came out.

### Personals.

For some time past we have been considering the advisability of sketching briefly the careers of our graduates since the year 1866, the first occasion on which degrees were granted after the re-organization of this university.

Hoping that it will interest every graduate to learn of the *where* and the *what* of his fellow graduates, we have decided to outline, as far as lieth in our power, with the materials at our hand, the biographies of past generations. It will be our aim to relate their past experiences, their present status, and their future possibilities. If, then, the graduates of the different years would give us the benefit of their information *in re* their classmates, they would very materially assist a good work, which we are confident will prove interesting and valuable.

1866.

**J. HENRY CHASE**, the only other graduate of '66, is a native of Canard, Cornwallis. Like many of our early graduates, he was desirous of the degree of M. A., which he obtained in 1869. He studied theology at Gerrish Street Hall in this city, and subsequently went to Edinburgh, where he completed his theological course. He was ordained in 1870, and accepted a call to Onslow, Col. Co., where he has remained ever since.

**ROBERT SHAW**, born in New Perth, P. E. I., was one of our first graduates and one of our most brilliant. He took his degree in 1866, he and J. H. Chase forming our first graduating class. "His course at college was honorable and brilliant, but its lustre wanes when brought into comparison with his subsequent career. A barrister in '70, in a few years was at the head of his profession. In '78 elected M. P. P. for the third district of Queen's County. He soon distinguished himself by his aptness for legislative duties and singular talent for speaking. But not for long. In April, 1882, while the House was in session, the hand of death removed him in the very prime of his life and usefulness."

1867.

We first notice **JOSHUA C. BURGESS**. He was born in Canard, Cornwallis, and before entering Dalhousie,

he studied for a year at King's College, Windsor. After graduating in arts he studied theology, first at Gerrish Street Hall and afterwards at Edinburgh. He was ordained in 1870 and inducted into the charge of Carleton, N. B. Here he remained until 1884, in the mean time having married Miss Noble of the same place. In 1884 he received a call to the first Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, whether he removed. After remaining in that city for a year or two, he accepted a call to Danville, Cal. He invested in an orange grove, and there he still lives and prospers.

**J. J. CAMERON**, of the class of '67, was one of the leaders of his year. He was an editor of the *GAZETTE* in the days of its infancy, and took a leading part in all the college societies. After passing unscathed through the ordeal of examinations and victoriously carrying off his sheepskin, he took a position as principal of the Digby County Academy. Here he met his fate in the shape of a blooming widow, and he has the honor of being the first of our graduates who fell beneath the sway of Hymen. We copy the notice of his marriage: "In Trinity Church, Digby, on the 25th December, 1870, by Rev. J. Ambrose, J. J. Cameron, B. A., Principal of Digby Academy, to Susannah, relict of the late Capt. Wright.

In 1871 he obtained the degree of M. A., from his *Alma Mater*. The next we hear of him is in the winter of 1873, where he is studying theology at Queen's University. After graduating in theology, he was ordained in the year 1874, and became a minister of the gospel. His first pastoral charge was Shakspeare, Ontario, and from thence he was called to St. Matthew's Church, Osnabruk. If any of his chums wish to correspond with him, his present P. O. address is Woodlands, Ontario.

**AUBREY LIPPINCOTT**, born in New Glasgow, also of the class of '67, is one of our graduates who has been very successful in the battle of life. After leaving Dalhousie he studied medicine in Philadelphia. For a year and a half he enjoyed a vacation in Kansas as assistant surgeon to a body of U. S. cavalry, chasing Indians and killing buffaloes. In the spring of 1872 he took the degree of M. D., and for some time occupied the position of house surgeon of an hospital in the Quaker city. He afterwards devoted himself to diseases of the eye and removed to Pittsburg. There he remained, and is now well known as one of the best ophthalmists in America.

**JOHN H. McDONALD**, '67, after receiving his B. A., taught for a time in Shelburne. Later he studied law in Kentville, and after being admitted to the bar he returned to practice in Shelburne, where he died. We have not been able to ascertain the exact date of his death, we are sorry to say.

**SAMUEL McNAUGHTON** is one of our most successful graduates. After receiving his degree he became Principal of Guysboro' County Academy. While there he still kept up his interest in his *Alma Mater*, and we find him contributing a series of brief articles to the *GAZETTE* on the "Sublime and Beautiful." In 1870

he obtained the degree of M. A., and in the following year he resigned his position in Guysboro', to pursue his studies at the Theological Hall in this city. He afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he completed his theological studies in the spring of 1874. In 1877 he assumed the duties of pastor in Preston, England, where he has been very successful, one hundred and five members having been added to his congregation in eighteen months. Although he has received several calls he has never left his charge. His name is still familiar to Dalhousians as the donor of the McNaughton prize. He is the author of several small books which have been very well received in the old country. One of them, "Joy in Jesus," having run through as many as four or five editions. May he live long and prosper.

**ALEX. ROSS**, after graduating, taught for some time in Annapolis. He next went to Dalhousie, N. B., where he held the position of principal of the Grammar School until 1884. He then resigned the position, but was reappointed about a year ago, and so still teaches the young idea of Dalhousie how to shoot. He takes a great interest in mechanics, and he is expected soon to astonish the world with some invention.

**GEORGE MURRAY**, who frequented the halls of New Dalhousie in the session '88-9, has joined the ranks of the medicos and became a freshman of that craft last November.

**W. R. FRASER**, a member of the illustrious '82 class, won a scholarship in Greek at Johns Hopkins University a short time ago. We extend him our hearty congratulations as well for his own success as for the glory he has brought to his *Alma Mater*.

**ALLAN SMITHERS**, B. A., '89, labors to deliver the land from error's chain in Waterford, King's County, New Brunswick. We saw him during the summer, when he appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, despite the fact that he bore the responsibility of the orders of the Established Church of England.

**D. K. GRANT**, of the class of '88, and until last November, principal of the Academy in North Sydney, C. B., now officiates as vice-principal in the New Glasgow High School. There are three Dalhousians, viz., Eben MacKay, '86; F. H. Coops, '87; and D. K. Grant, '88, in that institution, which seems to bid fair to dispute first place with old Pictou Academy.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Prof. Seth, \$3; Hedley Ross, C. S. Bruce, \$2 each; C. F. Hamilton, J. K. Henry, E. I. Bethune, W. C. Morrison, R. S. Campbell, Miss Antionette Forbes, A. I. McDonald, Geo. D. MacDougald, Hugh Fraser, F. Simpson, —Tattrie, G. A. Cogswell, J. F. McCurdy, Melville Grant, D. D. Hugh, John Mackintosh, F. A. McMillan, C. J. Milligan, A. F. McDonald, Miss S. E. Archibald, Geo. Ross, E. Brehaut, T. C. McKay, Miss Kellogg, Miss Murray, Miss Hebb, Miss McKenzie, A. B. Morine, A. I. MacDonald, M. N. Doyle, R. G. Murray, C. M. Woodworth, G. S. Shaw, J. C. Shaw, R. Sedgewick, q.c., W. S. Gray, A. J. McDonald, \$1 each; Prof. J. G. Schurman, \$3.00; H. C. Shaw, \$2.00.



## Medicine.

R. J. MACDONALD, B. A. . . . . Editor.

A STEP in the right direction was taken this year by the Medical Students joining in cordially with the Arts and Law men in the celebration of Geo. Munro Day. Our students, it is true, have not the same grounds for gratitude to the man who has done so much for Dalhousie, as those of the Arts and Law faculties; nor indeed, if the intrinsic reasons were sought out, would we be able to discover them, yet at the same time, we can rejoice in the better fortune that has fallen to the lot of our brothers and recognize the generosity and benevolence of the man who did so much for them. We can hope and patiently wait—if it be not too long—for some liberal minded "Geo. Munro" to do for our School what has been done for the Arts and Law Schools. We promise to canonize him as a saint in our college records, and to celebrate his magnanimity with as much heartiness and unanimity as our friends of the Arts and Law Faculties have just reason for doing.

### KOCH'S LYMPH AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

THE first trial of the celebrated "Consumption Cure" in Nova Scotia, was made at the V. G. Hospital on Saturday morning, Jan. 18th, by Dr. D. A. Campbell.

Three patients with well marked symptoms of phthisis were injected with the lymph which was administered in doses of .001 C. C. =  $\frac{1}{3}$  minim. Since then five or six phthisical patients have been placed under treatment. The short time that has elapsed since commencement of the treatment, has been insufficient to justify any statement of its curative results. In most cases, however, the reactions were typical and were marked with increase of temperature, pulse, and respiration; generally slight chills occurred after injection was given, and patient complained of headache, nausea with flushed face and pain

in limbs. In some cases cough and expectoration were somewhat increased. The day following, temperature was usually about normal, patient felt weak, but not worse otherwise.

The lymph is continued in .001 C. C. doses till no reaction follows, and is then increased by 1000th or 2000th C. C. The treatment then consists in giving injections with interruptions of one or more days until the symptoms of the disease have disappeared. We can do no better at present than give the history of one or two typical cases:

A., female, servant, unmarried, aged 18, with decided phthisical history—mother, uncle and several aunts having died of phthisis. Admitted to Hospital Jan. 7th., complained of cough with expectoration, intermittent pain in left side; weak, pale, anaemic; dullness over left infra-clavicular region, broncho-vesicular breathing with prolonged respiration. The following table gives the temperature, pulse and respiration before and after injections:

		Temp.	Pulse.	Resp.
Jan. 22nd	6 A. M.	97½	104	27
	9 "	98	90	24
	12 "	99	103	25
	3 P. M.	99½	95	25
	6 "	100	96	30
	9 "	104	125	33
	12 "	105	125	34
Jan. 23rd	3 A. M.	104½	132	35
	6 "	104½	138	36
	9 "	102	110	28

Patient had chills with flushed face, was restless, and slept little the night following the injection; vomited. The day following felt weak, otherwise fairly well.

Another typical case may be quoted:

B., male, aged 25, laborer, admitted Jan. 16th, family gives decided history of consumption. Father, three brothers and two sisters died of phthisis; dates illness from an attack of measles 9 months ago; has dry cough with expectoration, weight reduced from 155 to 130 lbs., complains of weakness with shortness of breath. Temperature on admission 99½, pulse 60, Respiration 24.

Was injected with the lymph at 9.26 a. m., Jan. 17th, temperature rose slightly, fell to 98 by 3 p. m., then rose rapidly to 102½ by 9 p. m.; when patient suffered from nausea and vomiting with chilly sensations. Pulse reached its maximum, 96, at 6 p. m. Temperature then fell to 99½ by 3 a. m., Jan. 18, when profuse perspiration

appeared. At 12.45, Jan 19, the second injection was given, when temperature rose from 98 to 101 by 9 p. m., then gradually fell to 98. Third injection Jan 20th, temperature again rose to 101; during the night patient slept well, complained of slight headache on awakening. Pulse meantime kept varying from 60 to 90. On Jan. 22nd, 4th injection was given, when temperature rose to 102 by 3 a. m., with pulse about 90; respiration 25. Patient was feverish with increased cough and expectoration.

A remarkable thing in connection with patients treated at Belle-Vue Hospital, was the increase in weight, but of course, it has been too short a time in use at the Victoria Hospital to note this yet.

### Medical Briefs.

CHIEF of the Halifax Dispensary—*Georgie*.

THE latest in Histology—High stools for writing tablets.

IT is stated on good authority that *quinsy* has been epidemic at the V. G. H.

A GOLD ring on the nose—*Chisholm*—on the Levator Labii Superioris Aleque Nasi.

SCENE—CORNER OF SUMMER AND COLLEGE ST.'S: TIME, 10 P. M.—"Good night Mr. Be—"

Moral:—"Make hay, &c."

A RISING under I—, assisted by a Scotch Scout from G. R., was suppressed by Colonel C. with commendable promptness.

THE scene presented around the ladies' cloak room by the freshmen at the "At Home," bore a striking resemblance to that of the cabmen at N. S. depot on the arrival of a train.

IF our "most potent, grave and reverend seniors," wish to pass their examination first spring, they had better spend less time "poulticing the nigger" at the V. G. H.

WHISPERED that one of the fair attendants at the V. G. H., has expressed an earnest wish that the blue-eyed senior from Victoria Co. should be made a clinical clerk at the V. G. H.

WHISKERED freshman to lady friend:—"Very much indeed, but I am apt to put too much time on favorite subjects" And the same gent was seen at the N. S. depot a few evenings later with a *favorite subject* on each arm!

SHORT FRESHY, clad principally in rubber boots and big muffler, rushing down stairs at 5 a. m.: "Say, is that you, Anthony?"

VOICE, outside:—"Naw, its the milkman." (Little Med. retiring in disgust): "Mrs. M— says the milk should not come for about twenty-four hours."

THE freshman who escorted two fair damsels to the "At Home," wrathfully upbraided a brother freshman next morning for not coming to his assistance.

EDGAR D. JOHNSON, one of our first year medical undergraduates in the session '88-9, and remembered by all the boys as full back on the foot-ball team of that year, is attending the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACK PITBLADO, his room-mate and chum is with him. They claim that this institution has better methods of teaching and greater advantages for practical work than the larger institution in the City of New York.

"SAY boys, have you read 'Baddeck and that sort of thing?' If not, don't buy it, for our kind editor will tell you all about it and the *Belle* that's there."

[We have consented to act as referee for Mr. C. in the above case.—EDITOR.]

"AT HOME IN THE MUSEUM.—*Freshie*, with short-sighted lady friend, approaches coil of rope.—"Now, this is a nice specimen from Central Africa."

Young lady:—"O! O, O!! I always look upon such reptiles with perfect horror!"

(Don't do it again, Mr. C.)

"Look out for the lady!"

PRINCIPAL MACKAY, of the Halifax Academy, delivered an excellent address on Electricity, in Orpheus Hall, last Tuesday evening. The lecture, while scientific in its character, was yet of so popular a nature as to be easily understood and enjoyed by the average mind. Many interesting experiments served to illustrate and enhance Principal Mackay's discourse, which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The Principal, we may observe, takes Practical Anatomy at our College this winter.

#### DEBATING SOCIETY.

The debating society in connection with the medical college is in a flourishing condition this winter. Several very interesting questions were discussed since vacation, in which all participated. The benefit to be derived from such a society is too frequently underrated, especially so when work is pressing, but is nevertheless, of paramount importance. Students are too apt, as a rule, to limit their reading and studies to those subjects bearing upon their own particular calling, and this can only result in a cramped illiberal education which will be wanting in many of the qualifications which go to make up a well balanced mind. Beside this, facility and grace of expression, logical acumen and sequence of argument are best learned in the debating school.



## Law Department.

EDITORS:

ALEXANDER McNEIL, B.A. '91. J. A. MACKINNON, B.A. '92.  
G. A. R. ROWLINGS, B.A. '93, Manager.

### THE LAW STUDENT.

(The Student—Edinburgh University.)

THE student of Divinity affects (in the earliest part of his course) a loudness of attire and a bouyancy of demeanour which contrast forcibly with the black coated staidness of his after years; the average medical, in all his ways and habits, shows such a reckless disregard of the most elementary laws of health, that he seems as likely to become a chronic patient as an active physician; but your true law student is nothing if not legal. He shaves clean, or sports a professional side whisker, and studies carefully the style of collar which most obtains at the Scots Bar. He joins one of the Debating Societies, and in due time aspires to the Representative Council, where his business training may stand him in good stead. He early acquires, from his class-room and office experience, a smattering of professional phrases and legal quibbles, which he has a way of using in conversation and debate, without any suspicion of talking shop; while his stock of quasi-legal anecdotes and jokes is generally large and varied.

In addressing the chairman, he "would respectfully submit, sir," and "would point out to the House that no evidence has been adduced which would stand the test of cross-examination or searching inquiry." In taking up a debate, he does so as if it were a brief from a client, gives you the idea that he is merely a special pleader, and frequently espouses a cause against his own principles, under the impression that he is intrusted with the prosecution, or retained for the defence.

And with what delight our law man interests himself—professionally—in the scrapes of some fellow-student, who has been unlucky enough to get "run in," or hauled up as witness in a street row; with what sagacity he advises him to "plead guilty, or you'll land yourself in a — of a mess;" or scornfully interrogates, "Whyever didn't you take his number, and cross-question him till he got mixed?"

He already sees himself, in imagination, addressing some local Sheriff, or even their august "ludships" of the High Court itself; and, with much self-satisfaction, he thinks out a sup-

posititious case, and composes a most eloquent appeal to the jury, which cannot fail to result in a verdict of acquittal for his depraved and guilty client, and in all manner of honour for himself.

The law man generally combines a deep veneration for Queen and Constitution, with a preference for the wine of the country, an honest disbelief in the honesty of the world in general, and a profound admiration for himself in particular. Yet, with all his little idiosyncrasies, the Edinburgh University law student is as a rule, a thoroughly good sort of fellow, and a credit to his *Alma Mater*.

### LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE lectures in Marine Insurance have been suspended for this year.

THOMAS F. TOBIN, '89, has opened an office in the Peoples' Bank building.

McKENNA has gone to Bermuda. He has the hearty wishes of all for a speedy recovery.

CONGDON, of the first year, has not returned since vacation. He lost his clothes and books in the Globe Hotel fire.

THE Real Property Class has provided a cab for the conveyance of Judge Shannon to the College on lecture days.

THE class picture is to be taken this year at Kelly's. Don't know what it is to be like, but the boys say it won't be a bee-hive anyhow.

THE examination in Conflict of Laws is to be held on the 30th. Susan Ash gave the boys a bad scare in this subject once. Wonder who it will be this time.

THE Dean is desirous of preserving, in a book to be kept for the purpose, a brief professional and personal account of all graduates of the Law School. It is comparatively easy to obtain the desired information about Alumni established in this province. But those who have gone to the other provinces or to the United States, though by no means forgotten, are not so easily kept sight of. Perhaps the latter would not deem it a burden to supply the necessary information themselves.

### CHAMBERS DECISIONS.

NOTE.—It is not intended to confine this column solely to Chambers Decisions, any judgment, not likely to be reported elsewhere, if of sufficient importance, will be noted here. The members of the profession throughout the Province will confer a favor by sending to the Editor a statement of any case either at nisi prius or Chambers that comes under their attention.

SMITH v. FERGUSON.

Nov., 1890. Before MEAGHER J., at Chambers.

Library Stamp—Acts 1879, Chapter 86—Summons for Agent.

An application was made on behalf of a party, on whom a summons for agent, under Order 46 of the Judicature Act, had been served, to set the summons aside on the ground that no library stamp had been affixed to it. In answer to the application, the validity of the Act 1879, Ch. 86, was attacked, and it was also contended that the Act was repealed by section 6 of the Act consolidating the Statutes, that a summons to bring in an agent was not such a summons as contemplated by the Act, and further, that only the defendant to the action, and not the agent, could attack the summons on the ground of the absence of a library stamp.

Without deciding the other points, it was held that a summons to bring in an agent was not a summons requiring a library stamp.

An appeal was taken from the order dismissing the application, but was subsequently abandoned.

KAULBACK v. MADER.

Execution—Levy on land—Arrest of defendant subsequently on same execution—Reference to Court—Equal division of Court.

Plaintiff on the 5th April, 1890, issued an execution in the usual form, on a judgment against defendant, indorsed as follows: "Please levy on the real and personal property of the within-named defendant for the sum of \$1738.48 with interest on \$1611.71, from date of execution till final satisfaction, at 6 per centum and your own fees, and if no property take his body."

On the 23rd May, 1890, certain land of the defendant was levied upon and subsequently sold under the execution, the sale realizing \$500, less \$29.60, the expenses of sale.

No return of the writ was made, but under it the sheriff, on the 17th November, 1890, arrested the defendant.

On the 21st November an order requiring the sheriff to return the cause of the taking and detention of the defendant was obtained from MEAGHER J., to which order the sheriff returned a copy of the execution, and that he arrested and detained the defendant thereunder.

It was thereupon contended on behalf of the defendant that when a levy had once been made under the writ, it should have been returned, and that the defendant could not be arrested, except on a new writ issued after return of the first. Mr. Justice MEAGHER referred the matter to the Court *in banco*.

The Court raised the preliminary objection that a reference in such a case could not be made by the learned Judge to the Court. As both parties had consented to the reference, the Court permitted it to be treated as an original application for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

In support of the defendant's main contention, the following cases were cited:—*Queen v. Harding*, 2 D. & R.,

803; *Primrose v. Gibson*, 2 D. & R., 193; *Miller v. Parnell*, 6 Taunt., 370; *Smith v. Johnson*, 4 Dowl., 208; *Lewis v. Morris*, 2 C. & M., 712; *Smith v. Eggington*, 7 A. & E., 167; *Andrews v. Saunders*, 1 H. & N., 725; *Fennell v. Delapsey*, 1 Ir. Jur., 64; *Gaul v. Saunders*, (N. S., unreported); *Campbell v. McDonald*, (N. S., unreported.) Also the following Nova Scotia Statutes relating to execution:—4 Vic., c. 49; 5 Vic., c. 22, s. 22, and c. 33, s. 10; 9 Vic., c. 46; 10 Vic., c. 2, s. 8; 10 Vic., c. 4, s. 2; 1st R. S., c. 134, ss. 96 & 97; 2nd R. S., c. 134, ss. 120 & 121; 3rd R. S., c. 134, ss. 122 & 124; 4th R. S., c. 94, ss. 264 & 265; 5th R. S., c. 104, O. XL., R. 16 and O. XLI, R. 1.

The Court was equally divided; McDONALD, C. J., WEATHERBE and RITCHIE, JJ., holding the arrest legal, TOWNSHEND, GRAHAM and MEAGHER, JJ., holding that the prisoner should be discharged.

Subsequently an application was made for a fresh order to MEAGHER J., upon the return of which, after argument, his lordship ordered the discharge of the prisoner. The plaintiff thereupon moved the Court *in banco* to rescind the order of MEAGHER J., on the ground that the matter was *res adjudicata*, the equal division of the Court being, as was contended, equivalent to, and in effect, a decision adverse to defendant. It was also contended that the old practice under which, in matters of *habeas corpus*, an application could be made to one judge after another, until the prisoner found a judge willing to grant him his discharge, had been exploded in the Bell Cex case, and that the English practice only enabled a party to make successive applications to the different Courts, and not to different judges of the same Court. In answer to this the expression of WEATHERBE J., in *Re A. L. McKenzie*, 2 R. C., 481 was cited, and the constant practice for years in this Province. It was further urged, that in the case of an original application to the Court, the effect of an equal division was to leave the matter, as though no application whatever had been made. The ground was also taken, that a motion to rescind could only be made to the Court after an application for that purpose to the judge who granted the order, and further, that motion to rescind was not the proper course, but the remedy should be sought by appeal. C. A. V.

*In re* HALIFAX ELECTION PETITION.

Before McDONALD C. J.

Extension of time—Service of petition, but not of order extending time.

The petition was presented at the office of the Prothonotary, at Halifax, on the 30th June, 1890. Security was deposited on the 3rd July, 1890. One of the three respondents was served on the same day. Service was not effected on either of the other two respondents, within five days after presentation of the petition.

On the 5th July an order was obtained, extending the time for service upon these two respondents till the 12th July. On the 8th July, R., one of the said two respondents, was served with the petition and notice of presentation &c., but not with the order extending time for service.

On the evening of the 12th, which was Saturday, the agent of the third respondent, P., was served with the petition and notice of presentation, &c., but the order was not served upon the agent. On the same day, the solicitor of the petitioner obtained an order extending the time for service upon P. until the 19th July, and ordering substituted service. Before this last date, P. was personally served, and the parties who were to be served as substitutes for him, were also served with the petition, but neither the



order of the 5th July, nor that of the 12th July, was served on P., or on the said parties.

Held, that the service on R. and P. must be set aside. An order not served within a reasonable time is deemed to have been abandoned. The orders in this case, must be held to be abandoned, and there was, therefore, no authority under which the petition could be served after the statutable period of five days.

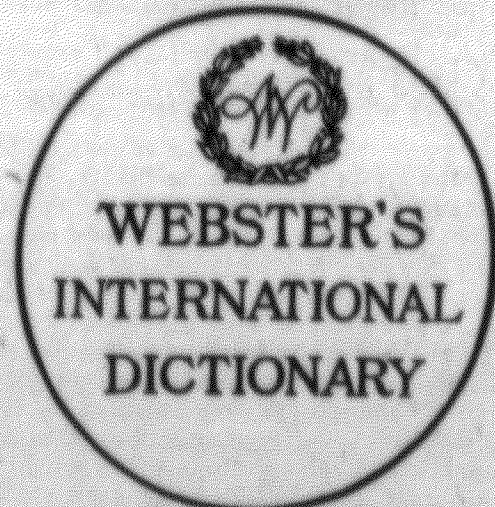
### LITERARY NOTES.

**THE INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.**—Old Noah Webster would not know his old dictionary in its new dress, and probably he would be disgusted at the disuse of some of his darling orthography and pronunciation. The world grows, however, and dictionaries with it, so an old "Webster" is now worth about as little as an old almanac. The new book contains about a hundred pages more than its predecessor; its size is further increased by lengthening each column six lines, which alone makes an aggregate of 35,000 lines—the equivalent in space of half a dozen ordinary duodecimo volumes. The changes and improvements. The changes and improvements can be discovered only by searching the pages from beginning to end. It is easy however to test the quantity and quality of the improvements by opening almost at random and noting the changes and amplification of definition which custom has compelled. Accuracy of definition, which always was a distinctive feature of Webster's dictionary, has been the subject of much painstaking endeavor, many old and apparently satisfactory definitions being bettered. As a whole the new dictionary is greatly superior in all respects to the old.—*New York Herald.*

**A NOVEL OFFER.**—We note that the publishers of *The Dominion Illustrated* have originated a plan by which over \$3,000 worth of prizes are to be distributed among the subscribers to that paper, subject to their correctly answering simple questions on the current contents of each number. We learn that the first prize will be \$750 in gold, the second a Heintzman piano worth \$600 and that the rest of the many prizes in the competition will be of an unusually costly and valuable nature. They are also offering a second series of prizes for the best specimen of type-writing, open to typewriters all over the world. We have very much pleasure in noting such liberal offers from our leading illustrated journal,

and hope that all our readers will take advantage of them. We understand that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps *The Dominion Illustrated* (Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co., Montreal) will send a sample copy of that journal with full particulars of the plan.

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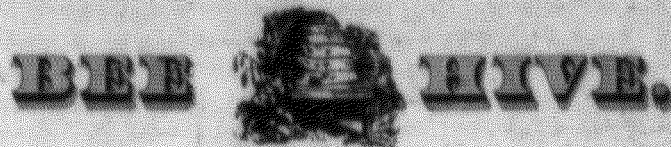
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