

Prof Macdonald

THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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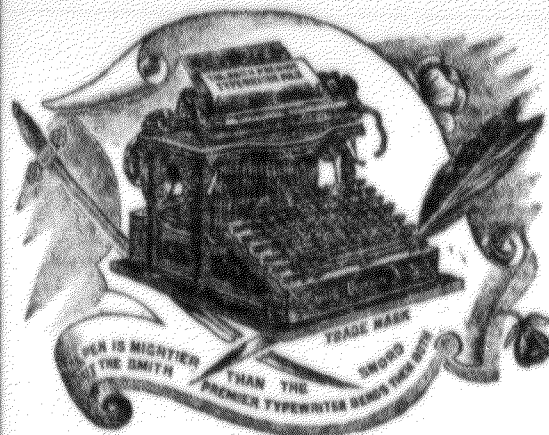
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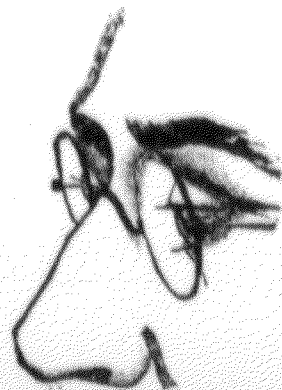
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"ORA ET LABORA"

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Literary Communications to Editors of Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S.

THE present subject was suggested by the recent meeting of the Delta Gamma Society. The interesting nature of the meeting and its great superiority to the others held in college, caused us to reflect on the state of things in the University, and the cause of such a state.

First, there is the case of the Philomathic Society, once truthfully called the premier society of the University. Organized in the session of '90-'91, it for some time was very active, and most interesting meetings were held. The zenith of its popularity was reached in '95-'96, and from that time it steadily declined, until last session, its death was formally recognized by the Sodales Society taking over part of its work.

The Sodales is now the one Society of everything like a literary nature, which is open to all the students of the University. Even this is very poorly supported and seems to be fast following in the steps of the Philomathic. Who of us, who were in college in the sessions of '96-'97 and '97-'98, cannot see deplorable signs of decline? At that time the debates were most interesting, and were well attended by students from all the faculties. There was generally present, too, a goodly number of lady students, who, of course, were

an inspiration and an incentive to a greater effort on the part of the budding orators.

How different is the state of things this year! It is now considered quite the proper thing for the men who have been appointed to conduct the debates to erase their names from the notice, giving as their reason that they "can't be bothered," or "have too much work," or some such excuse. The meetings are poorly attended, and a general lack of interest is noticeable through the college.

Now what is the reason for this? Cannot a University, with an attendance of nearly four hundred students, successfully maintain one or two societies? There is no doubt that the trouble does not lie in the number of students, but in their attitude toward the societies. To those of us who are drawing near the end of our course, and thus can look back over several years of college life, there seems to have been a steady decline in college spirit. The sole aim of the more clever students, the class which naturally should be the most help to the societies, seems now to be, to do as much studying as possible whether societies live or die. The effects of this selfish spirit are felt not only by the societies, but by the GAZETTE, which claims to be the students' paper, but which as a matter of fact, receives no assistance whatever, in the way of contributions, from the great body of the students.

We believe that the time is ripe for a change. Many of the students are beginning to realize as never before that the condition of the societies is a disgrace to the college, and to wish for improvement. Let us remember that we are under an obligation to our college and fellow students, and give some of our time and energy for the good of all, and not spend them all on ourselves. Let us see to it that the Sodales be not allowed to die from lack of support.

Good as are the aims of the Sodales Society, and necessary as is the training it gives, or ought to give, it by no means takes up the whole ground. The work which the Philomathic was intended to do, viz., to foster independent study along different lines, and the presentation of the results of that study, is a most important one, and is not being

done. Why can we not have a revival of the Philomathic? Without doubt, there is plenty of material for a society that would be interesting and instructive to its members and a credit to the University. As every year the Philomathic remains dead will make its revival all the harder, we would suggest that immediate steps be taken to resurrect the Society, so that it may be ready for work next session. The Presidents of the General Students, we beg pardon, the Students Council, might call a meeting for reorganization and the election of officers. Whatever method be chosen, let something be done in the matter to remove from us the reproach of deadness and lack of spirit which we now deserve.

WITH deep thankfulness and much rejoicing, the news of the recent South African successes was received through the Empire. After so long a period of forced inactivity and actual reverses, the brilliant achievements of Lords Roberts and Kitchener, and Buller's persistent and successful fighting, have come as an intense relief. The endurance of the garrison of Ladysmith for four long months, under the worst possible conditions, adds another page to the grand record of the British soldiers for bravery and patient courage, and it is no wonder that sober minded Britons went temporarily wild at the news of their relief.

For us, in Canada, the late victories have more than the usual interest, owing to the part our boys have taken in them. The actions at Modder River and Paardeburg were the first real battles in which the Canadians fought, and they acquitted themselves grandly. A soldier could have no higher praise than that which a correspondent of a London daily paper gives the Canadians: "They behaved splendidly, and combined steady gallantry to implicit obedience to orders."

WE have received several contributions lately without the name of the sender. This is contrary to all journalistic rule, and we now ask contributors to send their names with their contributions for the information of the Editors.

Re "MEDICAL ACT OF CANADA."

At a meeting of the Kingston Medical and Surgical Society Ont., held on February 5th. last, a bill now before Parliament entitled "The Medical Act of Canada", was read and discussed. The purpose of the 'Bill' is to incorporate "The Medical Council of Canada," which shall have power to prescribe a course of studies, appoint and conduct examinations, and grant licenses to practice medicine in any part of the Dominion under certain conditions.

The members of the aboved named Society unanimously approved of the general principles of the 'Bill', yet protested against certain provisions contained therein, suggesting several amendments, and the GAZETTE having been favoured by the Society with a copy of these amendments, we here publish them *in toto* for the consideration of those interested.

"*First*: By section 6 of the 'Bill', it is proposed that the council shall consist of twenty-four members, three representatives from each of the seven provinces and three from the territories. To us this seems unfair. Ontario and Quebec with an approximate population of four millions, have only six representatives, and the remainder of the Dominion with an approximate population of one and one-half millions have eighteen representatives. We do not ask for representation by population in its entirety, but we are of the opinion that population should receive some consideration in arriving at the representation in the council. We would suggest that the precedent adopted by those having in charge the claims of the "British North America Act" dealing with the composition of our Senate, should be followed in this case. As the Dominion for that purpose was arranged in three divisions, and an equal number of representatives was allotted to each division, we would suggest that the Dominion be now arranged in four divisions, viz., Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, and that six representatives be allotted to each division. Thus the four millions of Ontario and Quebec would have twelve representatives and the remaining one and one-half millions would also have twelve representatives."

"*Secondly*: No provision is made in the 'Bill' for University representation on the council. We believe this is unwise. As the proposed council will have to prescribe the course of study, appoint examiners, and conduct examination of intending licentiates, we are of the opinion that those who are engaged in the teaching of medicine are by

training and experience peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the duties of members of the proposed council. We would, therefore, suggest that the precedent established in the formation of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Medical Council of Ontario, should be followed in the formation of the proposed Dominion Medical Council. In accordance with the precedent we would, therefore, recommend that to each University in Canada having a Medical Faculty actually engaged in teaching, there should be allotted one representative.

"*Thirdly*: Sub-section 2 of section 13 reads as follows:— "All practical and clinical examinations shall, until otherwise decided by the council, be held in the cities of Montreal and Toronto alternately." As will be seen no provision is here made for written examinations. This provision for practical and clinical examinations is, in our opinion, legislation in favor of particular institutions as against other similar institutions. We must, therefore, protest against this clause. As an amendment we would propose the following: "All written examinations shall be held simultaneously at all centres at which there are Medical schools, and that all practical and clinical examinations shall be held in succession at the same centres. Thus, justice would be done to all and injustice to none, and no Medical school would be prejudicially legislated against. We ask for ourselves nothing which we are not willing to grant to all others, but we strenuously object to advantages being granted to others which are denied us."

Signed on behalf of the Society.

Committee { JOHN HERALD, M. A., M. D., *Pres.*
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JAS. THIRD, M. D.

THE HISTORY OF ASTRONOMY.

(Read before the Delta-Gamma Society).

In the council of the Sciences, Astronomy is the Queen. She stood proud and alone at the beginning of human knowledge, and as each powerful science rose, she claimed its service. Has not she required of mathematics her most splendid achievements, extended her empire by means of chemistry, and said to physics "I have need of thee"?

Yet more beyond her realm her power is owned. Literature, philosophy, and art pay tribute at her court, for inspired

by her "the first-made anthem rang", and without her protection no mariner dare spread his sail.

Would we see the rise of the kingdom of astronomy we must imagine primeval man, whether patriarch, cliff man, or cave dweller, when he first beheld the sun go down and found himself in darkness. Did he fear lest the gracious light had forever departed, and in terror lie down on his rude couch? With what joyful wonder he would see the moon and stars appear, as he lay wakeful and trembling! Wonders of the field and forest paled into insignificance before these strange phenomena. When daylight again gladdened his heart, he watched the great orb's progress in the sky, and as day succeeded day he recorded their number perhaps by notches cut in a tree, and so the first FACTS, on which the science of astronomy is based, were recorded. Nightly he saw the moon in her varied phases and learned the time of her greatest glory. So by the position of the moon he regulated his travels.

These and many related facts, the untutored men of early times perceived. Now in the natural progress of science, when facts are observed, recorded and arranged, the next step is to look about for an explanation. Some man early began to inquire about the heavens, but he was yet a child in knowledge, and we need not marvel that in awe he cried to the heavenly orbs as gods.

Among the civilized races of ancient times, much attention was given to astronomy. The clear sky and broad plains of Chaldea were especially adapted for observing the heavens. Their pastoral mode of life also afforded good opportunity. Nor did they observe without system, for though the theory on which they worked was utterly without foundation, we yet owe much to their labors. In the belief that the stars and other heavenly bodies influenced the affairs of men, the Chaldean priests passed long nights in their lonely watch-towers, vainly desiring to fortell the future. Their theory long clung to the minds of men. Enlightened Greeks and Romans saw in eclipses omens of disaster. And indeed, we need not go beyond our own practical Anglo-Saxon race to find the people who sow their cucumber seed according to the time of moon, and the poor unfortunates we call "moonstruck."

But Greece was the home of giants of science, of whom the greatest was Hipparchus. Of his varied labors, we can mention only his catalogue of the fixed stars. He was led to this work by the temporary blaze of a new star and the same

occurrence led Ptolemy of Alexandria to make his catalogue, which is still used. His theory of the solar system made the earth the centre around which the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn revolved. This view so flattering to the inhabitants of earth was generally adopted, though Pythagoras imagined a central fire around which as the "high altar of the universe", ten heavenly bodies revolved.

During the middle ages, the Saracens carried on investigations in Astronomy. Then in the 15th century appeared Copernicus with his startling theory of the universe. According to it, the sun was the centre of the Solar system, and around it the planets with their satellites revolved. Now the people of his day made no pretention to being broad-minded. They regarded it as their chief religious duty to "hold fast the traditions received from their fathers", and to put down all innovations. Accordingly Copernicus was denounced, abused, and opposed. Had he not said that the sun stood still, when every christian knew that only once since time began, at the command of Joshua, the sun and moon stood still. Even the great astronomer, Tycho Brahe, at the beginning of the 16th century, insisted that the earth was the immovable centre of everything.

Yet superstition and prejudice must yield to truth. The great genius of Kepler, after a life of laborious research, determined the laws which the planets obey in their motions. Then Newton saw the apple and perhaps it struck him, but it had more influence on the world than such an accident usually has. He was the founder of physical astronomy, whose "whole elaborate structure is reared according to the dictates of a single law, simple in itself, but the tangled web of whose consequences can be unravelled only by the subtle agency of the calculus."

The age succeeding Newton had for its task to prove the truth and trace the results of the law of gravitation. Its accomplishment occupied just one hundred years. Laplace and Lagrange brought the theory to completion, showing the solar system to be as a "machine perfect in all its parts and intelligible in all its motions."

Meanwhile in England, very different work was being done. The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, is one of the few useful institutions which date to the reign of Charles II, and for a century and a half it was without a rival. Its work was, however, considered by the older astronomers a childish form of study. They looked with contempt on observers

who spent days and nights looking at the faces of the planets and spots on the sun.

The progress of the work has, however, been wonderful. Our time will not suffice for the mere mention of the discoveries made by the telescope, aided by the camera and the spectroscope. The way in which their discoveries verified the calculations of the older school of astronomers, did much to raise in dignity this branch of astronomy.

Their agreement in the case of Halley's comet was most striking. Comets had been observed for ages with admiration and awe, and Newton had dared to say they obeyed the law of gravitation. Yet were they stray objects which paid one visit to the sun, and then disappeared to wander forever from star to star? The comet Halley saw, did not appear to be in such a hurry. It seemed to pursue a regular course, which Halley computed was an ellipse having a period of seventy-six years. How he must have longed that he might live to look for this visitor, and who will say that he did not see it and know more of its nature than we on earth can conceive? However, on Christmas day of the seventy-sixth year the comet appeared.

The wonder this excited, was increased by Herschel's discovery of Uranus. This was an utter novelty. Since men had become acquainted with the company of planets, no addition had been made to their number. It also formed the turning point of Herschel's career. From a star gazing musician, he became an eminent astronomer. Indeed he is the greatest of modern astronomers, and his epitaph says "he burst the barriers of heaven."

Still the mathematicians were not satisfied, and the observers scanned the heaven, for a body between Jupiter and Mars, all undaunted by the disdain of philosophers who declared that the perfect number of the planets was seven, and scorned the men who were looking for another planet just to fill up a gap.

But their labors were rewarded, and the year 1846 marks the great triumph of modern astronomy when they of the calculus and quadrant wrote to those who used the telescope saying, "Look where we tell you," and they looked as they were bidden and saw the planet Neptune. Since then the Science has become popular. It has been taken up by amateurs in England, by government institutions in Germany, and by colleges which rich men have endowed in the United States. Still there is a wide field for research. "That which we know," said Laplace, "is little, that which we know not is immense."

HORACE, ODE XXI, BOOK I.

Gentle maidens, sing Diana ;
Youths, the unshorn Cynthian sing,
And Latona well-beloved
In the heart of Jove the king.

Sing her, haunting streams and leafy
Groves on cool Mount Algidus seen,
Or black-wooded Erymanthus,
Or the steep of Cragus green.

Laud, my men, with equal praises
Tempe, and the native land
Of Apollo, with his quiver
And his brother's lyre, grand.

Mournful war, drear want and sickness,
Moved by prayer, away he'll send
From our folk and princely Caesar,
To the earth's remotest end.

K. M. K.

A FIRST-OF-THE-CENTURY CONFLICT, AND SOME RESULTS.

(From *Blockwood's Magazine for March, 1960*.)

"Yes, said the Old Major, "war is a great teacher. He drums his lessons into the national pate willy-nilly, and with heavy hand. Many have doubts about the utility of his teachings, and object to his philosophy ; but his school still keeps. Now in our last struggle with the Bo—— Thank you, yes ; that last one had the peculiar Hispanic which I have missed in Havanas since the Dons closed shop on this side. As I was saying, in our last war with the Borers, we picked up some ideas, and incidentally, had a few cobwebs brushed away. Of course you know the story ; but there are some things about wars that do not get into history books."

"I must admit," said I, "that I am innocent, or, rather, guilty, as concerns the text-books ; for I had my share in the great strike of 1919 when, as you doubtless remember thousands of school youngsters rose in rebellion, and declared that the then late bulky additions to Bulljohn &

Co.'s 'Universal History' were a burden too great to be borne.

Soldiers' reminiscences? yes, I have heard lots of them; but they are mostly confined to small circles about a big I. You, I hear, give 'ego' the go-by, and deal with the march of events." "You are kind to say so," said the Major, "but I don't pretend to give a connected story. I had the honor of serving in the Bretio-Borer campaign; being then a bugler in the First Rangers; and I fancy I caught a few points of the game.

You see, the Bretians had, as usual, viewed the enemy through reversed glasses. The War Office was furious at having to deal with what it thought was a mere police court case. It did not appear, at first, to see the difference between a genuine Home Rule agitation among the Borers, and a political picnic in Corruk. Our authorities had long known that the Dootchburkers were storing up powder, but supposed it was to be used in making fire-crackers for the amusement of the natives, or in blasting out mines for the benefit of the Outstanders. But there came a day when the Borers refused to shake hands with us. Indeed, they could not see eye to eye with us except along a gun barrel. They ordered us to pack traps and trek, or get blown into the salt water.

Fight? Nothing else for it; but even then, there were some people who blamed 'that man Chambers' for bringing on the war just for the sport of the thing, and thus being the means, as they said, of giving the millennium 'the ten years' hoist.' Worth smiling at now, isn't it?

Well, the first results of the fighting were disappointing, disheartening, starch-melting to our forces both military and strategic. The troops which were expected to subdue half a continent were fired upon, and otherwise treated with scant courtesy. It was soon evident that the Borers were out for blood. Their splendid obstinacy had its effect even on our mules, who on one occasion bolted, with broken hearts and drooping countenances, from the field of action and temporarily clouded a brave general's reputation.

Bad developed into worse. We sent more and more doleful news from the front, but how could we help it? Then the War Office suddenly awoke to the fact that it had been asleep. A frenzied populace was banging at its doors and demanding why in the name of thunder it had allowed our troops to be out-armed, outnumbered, and let me say it softly, out-led. Day by day the papers maddened their readers by publishing installments of a grotesque and sensational story entitled 'REVERSED,' by P. K.

At the front we took things more calmly, but it really was provoking not to be allowed to make a continuous trip to Fontoria—under Bretian auspices. The government saw that something must be done. So they gave us more men; and, as a *dernier ressort*, sent out General Bulliver, giving him full permission to settle the affair at once and forever. Of his historic crossings of the Rubela, his relief of Ladylove, who had long been suffering from grip, and his remonstrances with the Borer commander, Jujube, for attempting to visit some relatives on a doubtful pass, we all know something. And while Bulliver was getting his sleeves rolled up, Baron Muthven had got into trouble on the other side of the field. The Hon. Colloss-Cecil, better known as the King of Diamonds, was being flooded with most pressing invitations to spend a season at the capital of The Transitory Republic; but not being a society man, he curtly refused them all, and told the messengers to be off home. This the beggars flatly refused to do. Now Muthven was under orders to remove the annoyance, and also to warn the young Borers off Col. Scontin-Baden's shooting range, lest they should get hurt. But there are some things far less simple than they seem, and the gallant lord, instead of releasing two birds with one stone, as he had intended, was soon in a position which, too, called for relief. This hitch in the campaign was largely due to the stubbornness of the Borer commander, Kroonjtgy, whom, because of his trenching instincts, our boys had dubbed the 'Knaves of Spades,' and who later was to learn that the rule of firmness could work both ways.

Ah, yes; those were sad and unsatisfactory days, but the Empire drew itself together and began in earnest to work up a muscle. Then as a post '*dernier ressort*' the great Lord Bert was given control; and with him came Lord Machine-Cookem. It was evident from this vigorous action that our authorities had learned something about perspective. The boys at the front were delighted, and the camp bards broke out in strains something like this:

'Oh, 'ere comes Bert of Candybar,
(Oomp, what d'ye think o' that?)
We've just been lookin' for a star,
To show us where we're at.'

And this:

'So for failures, funks, and fizzles
Our Cookem 'as no use;
'E'll dish the bloomin' Borers like
'E cooked the Mad Eye's goose.'

We now began to fight on something like even terms,

and, as the books would say, 'the war took on a new phase.' In fact, the story of the latter part of the campaign is so fine that I shall reserve it for another time. It makes a good Bretian tale by itself."

"There was a great loss of life during the later operations," I ventured. "I suppose there was," said the Major, "but a soldier has nothing to do with slaughter after it is done. You can't hope to move a mountain without some loss through friction, you know. But there was one incident, and a sad one, which I may as well relate:—The war office becoming impressed with the amount of wisdom and fighting ability which still remained bottled up at home, organized the 'Arm-chair and Ink Brigade,' and sent it out with no other instructions save that it was to spare at least six of the longest bearded Borers as specimens. Now it would have evinced weakness in the Brigade had it been content with one line of action; so it divided itself into companies of five, each man being also a field marshal. Things went well for the first two days, but on the third, through some bungling on the part of the fates, these gallant fighters all met in the same trap and perished to a man. Generals Gatland, Muthven, Bulliver and others, collaborated in writing a graphic and touching account of the disaster. But, continued the major, "as I have taken passage on the air liner Cormorant for Cape City this afternoon, I must hurry on. I have just time to tell you about some of the tricks we learned in this war.

Among the first things that struck us forcibly were the bullets of the enemy who, disdainful of our sword practice, used to shoot at us from ditches or from any position in which they were not exposed. To make matters more even, we resorted to shields. These were made of steel, corrugated so as to prevent the bullets from glancing off, and when properly managed were as effective as the 'tortoise' of the old Romans. This suggestion came, I think, from the colonials—a name, by the way, now obsolete, but of which more later. The army adopted a special kind of transport wagon, the box of which consisted of steel plates. When we had to face the fire of small arms, the rear axles were detached, and the plates were fastened to them, by means of braces, crosswise in front of the wheels. Then six or eight men would clasp their rifle barrels to the axles of each of these "go at 'em carts" and push them forward, thus protecting our bayoneteers till they got within working distance. An outgrowth of this device was the famous 'fighting hood'

which we have used in later wars. It consists, as you know, of a low-set truck, propelled by electricity tapped from the earth, and covered by a heavy plate of armour which slopes to the ground in front. By means of mirrors attached to their rifle sights, the men are enabled to take aim through small loop-holes without showing themselves. It was but a step from this to the modern dome-shaped automobile forts, whose tough walls defy any but the heaviest of projectiles.

When we could not use our shields, as often happened, we relied on our shells to drive the enemy from his trenches. Near the close of the war someone devised a missile which proved very effective for this purpose. It was an adaptation of an old idea, and was known as the 'smellinite shell.' It was simply a case surrounding a bursting charge and a number of smaller plugged shot, each of which contained powdered iron sulphide and a capsule of acid. The explosion of the charge sent the shot scattering in all directions, the shock at the same time breaking the capsule, and loosening the plugs. These shells had a most demoralizing effect on the occupants of the trenches. We used them plentifully during the final assault upon Fontoria, in the summer of 1900, and I well remember how on the last day of the siege, President Oomp Owl came out through the battered ramparts, holding his nose in one hand, and a white sunshade as a means of protection, in the other. Then it was that a happy thought struck our General. He ordered the old gentleman to be seized, sent home to Bretia, and recommended for a life appointment to the post of Keeper of the Royal Umbrellas. To return to the shells, we used all kinds from Lydynamite 'lifters' to 'crook-sight clams.' The latter were so called, because they made no noise on landing, and emitted fumes which made the air so refractive to light, that the enemy could not get our range. We, of course, had special gun sights to correct for the refraction. But while we were allowed to use all kinds of explosives freely, we were prohibited from using any but the most tender-hearted rifle-bullets. This inconsistency culminated in the use of rubber vacuum-tipped missiles which simply stuck where they struck, and finally loaded the enemy down so that he could neither fight nor get away. It was magnificent practice, but it was not war. We soon returned to the use of more business-like bullets.

"But all this was but war teaching us the art of war. The greatest results of that old bit of bloodshed were those which made for peace." "Yes," said the Major, "and apart

from the re-assertion of the right of a man to assert his rights, the great outcome was the better understanding of each other by the different parts of the Empire. This old spheroid was never circled by such patriotic thrills before. If the war proved anything, it demonstrated that neither place of birth nor climatic conditions can much affect the essential Bretian character; and that if 'colonial' meant anything else for us than Bretian pure and simple, it was a rank misnomer. The much mooted and oft mistrusted 'Imp. Fed. Fad' was more than realized before the fighting was over; only the details remained to be arranged; and in the year 1901 a great host of Bretian delegates from all parts of the world assembled in Londopolis for this purpose. It was at this conference that the great 'colonial' divisions of the empire were given their present appellations.

The continent and isles lying under the Southern Cross were henceforth to be called SOUTH BRETIA, and their inhabitants, in a general sense, South Bretians; the mighty territories of the orient, EAST BRETIA; and the plains and islands toward the setting sun, WEST BRETIA.

One of the home delegates cannily suggested, perhaps thinking of some slight redress for past slights, that the parent Isles should be known as NORTH BRETIA; but as there were prospects of territorial developments in the Arctic regions it was decided that the name should remain as BRETIA or MID BRETIA. Ah! there is the glaucis clock clanging twelve; I must leave you for the present. Good-day." And the old Major had taken the elevator to the aerial dock.

A DALHOUSIAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO ETHICS.

Miss Ethel Muir, the first Dalhousian to take the degree of M. L., took a course in the Cornell School of Philosophy. The thesis, which she presented for the degree of Ph. D., has recently been published. Dr. Muir is now Professor of Philosophy at Mount Holyoke, and is doing excellent work.

Miss Muir's thesis was on the "The Ethical System of Adam Smith." The name, Adam Smith, suggests the *Wealth of Nations* rather than the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. *The Wealth of Nations* occupies in the development of Political Economy a position as important as that of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* in the history of Modern Philosophy. Though the *Moral Sentiments* has been thrust into the background by the *Wealth of Nations*, it is too important both

for the complete interpretation of the companion volume and for the development of Ethical Philosophy to be neglected.

We may divide Ethical Systems into two classes according as they make reason or feeling the ultimate basis of morality. The Intuitionists are typical Rationalists. For them, conscience is not a moral sense, but the voice of reason. Adam Smith is usually regarded as the last of the moral sense philosophers, because of the prominence given to sympathy in his Ethical System. An examination, however, of his discussion of conscience reveals an important rationalistic factor.

We cannot do better than give, in her own words, the conclusion, which Miss Muir reaches, after a careful discussion of Adam Smith's relation to his predecessors and an exhaustive examination of the *Moral Sentiments*. "The *Theory*, then, is neither a purely rational nor yet a purely moral sense system of Ethics. Both reason and sense are indispensable to the formation of any moral judgment. . . . Can the one in any sense be said to be more truly ultimate than the other? . . . We shall have to conclude that Adam Smith regards reason as supreme and sympathy as occupying a subordinate position." Miss Muir's essay is a very careful piece of work, and her conclusion has every appearance of being just.

THE TEST.

All the great house sat hushed and listening
 Beneath the music's spell—
 Laughter and tears in bright eyes were glistening
 When the painted curtain fell.
 Thunderous applause uprose to greet—
 I was their darling then!
 Lavish homage at my feet
 They poured, those women and men.
 Think you then that my heart was flattered?
 Dream I was satisfied?
 Praise or censure but little mattered
 When I glanced aside,
 Saw, in the shadow across my right,
 The Artist, old and gray,
 Never a motion made he that night
 To approve or applaud my play.

Silent sat he while the house was cheering—
 Bitter that hour to me!
 What cared I for the fickle veering
 Of fancy's wind! It was he,
 He, the master, I strove to please—
 Naught had my hope availed!
 The grim old veteran of victories
 Was silent—I had failed!

L. M. MONTGOMERY.

SOME RAMBLING THOUGHTS ON METAPHYSICS.

It is my misfortune to be of a sort of ruminating nature, and to find great delight, when I meet dogma or theories of any kind, in working my way down step by step to the farthest consequences which logically flow from them. I have found this a very inconvenient habit, as in the middle of my study I will often unconsciously stop reading and, taking the last sentence read as a foundation, sit for hours building up in my mind lofty and wonderful fairy-castles upon it. In this way I meet some perplexing results. Many students, I have no doubt, will have met most of them also, and I should like to hear their opinions on, or solutions of, a few questions I asked myself lately.

I have been troubled by a little difficulty which struck me in reflecting over a theory in Metaphysics. Suppose it were taken for granted that reality is one, (it concerns us not for the present whether it be matter or spirit) how can that reality, being the same everywhere, manifest itself differently or have different qualities of the same class, or in fact any more than one quality at all? Take a concrete example. How can one molecule be red and another blue, since the reality which composes them is the same stuff? How can things possibly differ in colour?

Also let us grant that space has objective existence and is not a conception of the mind. It must then be a part of reality and as such be composed of the same material or the rest. In that case how can one object be harder or softer than another? The way we explain the variation in density of objects is that it is due to the molecules composing the body having different degrees of proximity. Thus there is always space between the molecules. This space is composed of the same material as its neighbouring molecule is. When you carry back the conception as far as possible you

see how impossible it can be for the quality of density to exist. If reality is one and uniform, how can it vary in any quality?

Does not the doctrine of the subjectivity of space destroy both materialism and idealism at the same blow? It is clearly impossible for a materialist to agree to this doctrine for his matter must have extent or it would not exist. But an idealism which agrees with the doctrine leads to a most startling conclusion. We may infer that we can compress our whole universe, mere spirit, into a space smaller than the point of a needle. In fact it will have no space at all and won't exist any more than the matter of the materialist can. This may seem dreadfully silly to some, but I should be delighted for them to point a way out of the difficulty. Can any more experienced student help me in this matter?

LIBRARY NOTES.

"If we think of it, all that a University, or final highest School can do for us, is still but what the first School began doing—teach us to reap."
 CARLYLE.

DALHOUSIE'S PRIDE.—Like the *Shannon*, Dalhousie has "always been an unassuming ship," but there is one thing she has a right to be proud of, the record of her students. Dalhousians man about half the secondary schools of this province, they fill high teaching positions in Ontario and other provinces, two Honours graduates direct the educational systems of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Across the border, it is the same story. They are always to be found at Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, taking graduate courses; they get their share of fellowships and scholarships; and there are twenty colleges in a dozen states at which they hold or have held positions of importance. Apparently the college exists to furnish teachers and preachers, pastors and masters for the continent.

HER BLUE RIBBON.—But the brightest jewel in Dalhousie's crown is the recognition of the value of her teaching in Natural Science by the commission of the 1851 Exhibition. The right to nominate to a travelling scholarship worth £300 is not given lavishly. Only four Canadian colleges have the right; the other three are Toronto, McGill and Queens; so Dalhousie is in good company. There can be no doubt that the general value of our degrees comes next to Toronto's in the opinion of the big graduate schools south of the Line. We may claim our place then among the first four Canadian

Universities, and, reckoning the general solidity of training, ours is not the lowest position.

OUR DEFECT.—In comparison with the other three, Dalhousie is lucky in her general financial condition and her freedom from 'problems'; but in one respect, she is immeasurably below them—in library equipment. Both Toronto and McGill have separate library buildings, built according to modern requirements, not compromises between old and new ideas as at Harvard and Yale; both have librarians with trained assistants and a handsome income; both collections are growing rapidly, as might be expected. In the case of McGill's building especially, everything that money, taste and modern librarianship could do, has been done to make a perfect home for books. It is significant that the stack is to be enlarged by five miles of new shelving. Queen's is not quite so fortunate as her right and left hand neighbors; but she still has a respectable income for the purchase of books. Dalhousie alone of the four, has no building and no income. "*Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*" and my pocket handkerchief is full of them.

COLLEGE NOTES.

CLASS meetings are the order of the day. Of course there is much excitement among the aspirants for office.

THERE are just two opinions about the Delta Gamma open evening. One is that it was a great success; the other, that one such event per term is by far too few.

SERGT. MAJOR LONG'S gymnasium classes have begun. Perhaps it would be almost as well to put them off now until after exams., as the students would have more leisure to attend them.

How doth the busy photographer improve each shining hour! As the time of parting draweth near, the senior taketh a liking for the "likeness" of his or her classmate, and refuseth to be happy till he or she getteth it.

HOCKEY has been in the air for some time past. Each year the Arts faculty has put a team into the field, and a series of games has been played, in which the seniors have come out first. On Thursday, Feb. 22nd., a team picked from the whole University played a match with the Truro team. The game resulted in a draw, each team scoring twice.

ON Tuesday evening, March 6th, Mrs. Chas. Archibald gave an At Home to the students of the University. A most pleasant evening was spent by those who were able to be present.

THE species "plugger" is beginning to be much in evidence. The shadow of the sessional exams. is looming very large before the eyes of the average man, to the exclusion of nearly everything else.

THE graduating class in Law have had their photographs taken at the Notman Studio. The Arts Graduates have decided to patronize Messers. Gauvin & Gentzel, who have done the work for some years past.

SINCE our last issue, the Law students have departed. Over the north end of the building hangs a deadly stillness, unbroken by those "blood-curdling yells." The publication of the examination results is all that is yet to come of the Law session of '99-'00.

ON Thursday evening, March 1st., in order to celebrate the relief of Ladysmith, the students, in a body, witnessed the performance of "Frederick the Great" in the Academy of Music. The boys enlivened matters somewhat between the acts, and after the play was over, called on the General and the Lieutenant Governor.

WE notice with regret how small a number of the students wear the University pin. The pin was chosen in the session of '96-'97 by a committee appointed for that purpose from the different years. The committee congratulated itself that its choice was a good one, and we think, no one can say that it was not. Yet very few of the men coming in from year to year have bought a pin. This is not as it should be, and we hope there will be an improvement along this line.

THE GAZETTE learns with great satisfaction that the authorities are about to furnish a reading room for the sole use of the students. Such an institution will "fill a long felt want," and cannot but enhance both the pleasure and the profit of our college course. Once upon a time, we believe, the students were allowed a room to themselves, but for some reason or other, the privilege was withdrawn. When restored, it will be, perhaps, the better appreciated, and we are confident that this time it will become a permanency.

LATIN.

All the people dead who wrote it,
All the people dead who spoke it,
All the people die who learn it,
Blessed death, they surely earn it.—U. N. B.

Correspondence.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, *March 1st, 1900.*

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—The correspondence elicited by your editorial on "College Gowns" has been very interesting to me—both as a Dalhousian and a university student. But I thought it rather unfortunate that "Antigown" should attempt to bring ridicule on the question by such trifling treatment. His only objection was personal inconvenience. It is not to be supposed that the only way to manipulate a gown is to gather its ample folds under either arm, and walk through the halls, looking very much like an old lady in distress on a muddy crossing. During the short time—one or more centuries—in which students have been wearing gowns, there has been no case of insanity induced from anxiety on account of additional drapery. Of course it might feel strange to "Antigown" at first—but then, in time he got used to his coat tails. Nor would the toga dampen our "college spirit." It would not be at all inconsistent with our innocent frolics in the halls. It might, perchance, draw a plainer line between rowdyism and college spirit, which no Dalhousian would regret, for as students, we can countenance only the latter. As to the expense—a respectable gown can be purchased for \$3.50. Most men would be able to pay 87c. a year. Nor would it be necessary to wear college gowns on the streets—as Antigown supposes—for we are not a residential college. Every purpose would be fulfilled by wearing them while in or about the college buildings.

But personal inconvenience seems to me a very narrow and small-minded way of regarding the question. In reality it is a university question, to be decided from a university student's standpoint.

It is a significant fact that Victoria, McGill, Queens and other colleges require that academic dress shall be worn while in or about the college buildings. All the Maritime Universities except Dalhousie make the same requirement. Dalhousie stands alone. She deliberately ignores the university badge. "Students are entitled to academic costume"—perchance we might have thought so, even without a decree of the Senate. Notice "are entitled", not "are required", nor even are "requested", as we find in the regulations of other universities.

But we Dalhousians cannot afford to pass thus lightly over the matter. By not wearing gowns, we fail to recognize our Alma Mater as a university—not that gowns are the only

indication of such status, but they are one, and a very conspicuous one. To say the least, we would show our respect for the status of our college, by such a scheme—and it is to our benefit that that status should be impressed.

Undoubtedly it would have its influence both inside and outside the college—for we humans, after all, are very susceptible to appearances. Dalhousians would see one another as university students—but not a whit less Dalhousians, for all that. Some of the staff too, might be assisted in discriminating between professorial and constabulary duties.

Then too the Haligonians, whose dulness in perceiving what is in their midst we are always bewailing, might be reminded, whenever they visit our halls, that Dalhousie is a university. Every Dalhousian's duty is to adopt all measures which may indicate the true standing of our college.

But to suggest something practicable. In about six weeks, the Seniors of Dalhousie University will be beseiging the barristers' offices of the city, for the loan of a gown—sounds rather incongruous—a Senior out borrowing. I wish it could be denied. Could not the class of '00 purchase their gowns now, and wear them for the remainder of the term. They would not be alone. Other classes would follow. Then this class would put a stop to the borrowing system, which must be a shock to any sensitive collegian; and inaugurate the costume which Dalhousians ought to wear.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the valued liberty of your columns in speaking of University interests.

Yours, etc., PROTOGA.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It seems as if Dalhousians were at last awakening out of the lethargy into which they have fallen, and have determined to bestir themselves, and bring about several much needed reforms. The agitation for gowns has created considerable interest, and judging from the letters in the last issue of the GAZETTE, the question is a live one, and will need not a little discussion before it is solved.

As for myself, I am in favour of the revival of wearing gowns in college and in classes. Without doubt, it is the proper thing for the students of a university like Dalhousie to do. In all other large universities, the students are compelled to don their caps and gowns; and why should Dalhousie be the exception? Certainly the words of Pro Abolla in the last issue of the GAZETTE, "Without gowns Dalhousie is merely a high school to the outer world; with gowns

Dalhousie would be a university," are very significant. Anti-Gown must *really* have been asleep when he thought of the subject matter of his letter. His principal reasons for the continuance of the present state of affairs are,—Gowns are an unnecessary expense, an impediment in walking, and inconvenient in scrims. But I think a little forethought would have convinced Anti-Gown that he was laboring under a mistake, for the student, when graduating, will have to go to the expense of getting a gown sooner or later. There certainly would be some expense, but it would not be unnecessary, as one would realize on graduation day. Then presumably, the undergraduates would find them no more hindrance in walking, than the professors who wear them every day, and who do not seem to be in the least hampered in their movements by them. As regards the inconvenience in scrims, this argument might have held last year, but is of no value this term, as we never have a scrim. But even if it should happen that the Sophomores suspended operations in the library for a few moments, and plucked up courage enough to face the freshmen—and the President—what would there be to hinder them girding up their loins and going into it with might and main?

By all means let us have caps and gowns again, and let them be worn in college. There is no need of perambulating around the city with them on, as the wearers would no doubt be rendered rather conspicuous by them, and would in all probability, be subjected to the taunts of the much-evidence small boy. It will do a great deal to keep up the dignity and prestige of the University, and besides helping to keep sacred all the traditions of the University, will tend to bind the students more firmly together and develop a good college spirit.

PRO-GOWN.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have been much pleased to see the response your appeal for opinions on the Gown question has met with. I may also add that I was somewhat surprised, for, judging by the interest the students seem to take in the GAZETTE, I hardly expected to see any letters. This response to your request goes to show how live a matter the wearing of gowns is in the College.

It is very much to be feared, however, that the matter may end in talk now, as it did the last time it was discussed. To the end that it may not do so, I would like to make a practical suggestion. The Senate granted the request of the petition of four years ago, at least to some extent, and it is

hardly likely that that body can be induced to do anything further in the matter. They have given their consent to the wearing of gowns, and I would suggest that their consent be taken advantage of. Let all the students who are in favour of the reform buy gowns and wear them, and thus introduce them into the College, and the others would soon follow suit. Once introduced, I believe the new order of things would become so popular that the present obnoxious regulation in the Calendar would soon be amended to the proper form; "are required to wear etc."

"ARTS."

DEAR MR. EDITOR :—Have you ever noticed how beautifully the hollow way from the college door to Morris St. illustrates the principles of erosion? If not, wait till the next thaw or rainy day. The road instead of being conventionally ridged and drained, is lower than the surrounding country, and, on a wet day becomes the valley of a stately meandering Mississippi with several voluminous Missouriis, to say nothing of a hundred other confluents. The consequence is that if you wish to get to lecture dry-shod, you walk anywhere but in the road. To get across to Morris St. is almost as hard as for Buller to cross the Tugela. Will you kindly begin an agitation to have the authorities furnish us with stilts? We need them more than gowns.

Yours truly,

NEPTUNE.

No. 3, Marine Arcade.

College Societies.

IN response to the kind invitation of Mrs. Archibald, the Delta-Gamma Society held its regular meeting at her residence, Inglis St., on February 17th. After a short business meeting, the subject for debate was announced, Resolved that a small college gives a better general training than a large one. The motion was supported by Misses Gordon and Forrest, while the part of the large college was upheld by Misses Flemming and Best. After some discussion, the vote was taken, which resulted in the motion being carried. Miss Winnie Read then read a very witty and impartial critique. After moving a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Archibald for her kindness to the Society, the meeting adjourned.

SODALES :—A special meeting of Sodales was held on February 20th, in the Munro room. In the absence of the President, Mr. J. H. A. Anderson was chosen to occupy the

chair for the evening. The Executive reported that by mutual consent of Athenaeum and Sodales Societies, the inter-collegiate debate would not take place this year.

The subject of the evening was, *Resolved*: "That Imperial Federation would be in the best interests of Canada." A. W. Fullerton was appointed critic.

Mr. Hallam, in moving the adoption of the resolution, declared that the greatness and importance of Canada entitled her to a representative voice in determining her relations with the rest of the world. Three alternatives offered themselves to Canada, viz., independence, annexation, and imperial federation. Of these the only feasible one was imperial federation. By such a federation, the army and navy would be supported by a taxation imposed on all, and regulated by an Imperial parliament.

G. H. Sedgwick held that necessity required no change in Canada's relations with the mother country. Canada in a parliament of the Empire would have very little influence. Moreover the expense of government being greatly increased, could not be borne by colonial men.

Mr. King reviewed the history of government in Nova Scotia, shewing the progress consequent upon her incorporation into the Dominion of Canada, and pointed out that similarly marked progress would result to Canada from a closer union with the various portions of the Empire.

F. A. Morrison held that the bonds of the Empire should be strengthened, but that such a result would not be effected by imperial federation, the whole scheme of which was utterly unworkable. He further pointed out that the fiscal policies of the various portions of the Empire were irreconcilable, and preferential trade an impossible thing.

Mr. Layton proposed that Canada should increase the tax on foreign, and lower that on English goods. By such an arrangement, the culture of Canadian wheat, for example, would be so encouraged as in a few years to supply England's demand for bread. English capital and population would flow into this country, instead of being diverted to the republic south of us.

Mr. Coffin said that the idea of imperial federation was first mooted by Foster in 1884, and it had been shown that his proposal, if adopted, would be an element of disintegration. A customs union was impossible because of the different fiscal policies prevailing in different parts of the Empire.

Mr. Kent said that the colonies were under every obligation, now that they were able, to support the mother country in return for defence and support during all the years of

their growth and development; that the colonies should contribute proportionally to their wealth and development to the defence of the Empire. At the present time, as the colonies are separated, out of every pound sterling spent on imperial defence the mother country pays nineteen shillings five pence, while the colonies contribute the remaining seven pence. Messrs. Sedgwick and Hallam, in able speeches, closed the debate. On a vote being taken the resolution was carried, and the meeting closed after a humorous and suggestive critique from Mr. Fullerton.

Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday, Feb. 25., PRESIDENT TROTTER of our Wolfville sister, lectured in the Munro Room on "The Oxford Movement, or The Undoing of the Reformation in England." He traced the history of the movement from its inception at Oxford under a group of young churchmen of rare intellectual abilities and gifts who, believing that the doctrines of their faith were being broken in upon by the literalism which was creeping into the Church, and by the spirit of romanticism which was making itself felt in religious circles as well as literary, and feeling that the Church, as it was, was inadequate to meet the new conditions which were arising, began a movement toward ritualism and ceremony which has become widely known and felt as the Oxford Movement, and which to-day threatens the disruption of the Church of England. Keble, Newman, and Pusey are the three great names associated with this remarkable movement; all of them conspicuous for their intellectual power, purity of life, and earnestness of purpose. The aim of all three was the same; to hedge in the Church from the innovation of the evangelicals within her own gates and of the dissenting bodies without; and such a defence they found in ritual and ceremony which has led them inevitably toward the Church of Rome. Newman, finding his position in the Church of England untenable, threw himself openly into the arms of Rome and became a cardinal in that Church. And in the same direction does ritualism tend to-day; the struggle between the Anglo-Catholic or ritualistic party and the anti-ritualists, far greater in numbers, is being hotly waged at the present day, and bids fair to carry over a section of the Anglican communion to the Roman Church.

The lecture was one of the most interesting and instructive of the excellent course we have had this session and we hope for the pleasure of again listening to Dr. Trotter at no far distant date.

Miss Lehigh very kindly favoured the students with a solo, which delighted us all.

ON Sunday, March 4th., REV. WM. DOBSON was welcomed by the students with their old-time appreciation of him. He spoke on "Truth, and the Philosophy of Truth." Truth said Mr. Dobson, is reality, it is the essential nature of things, eternal, immutable, the same for all men, for all ages, under all conditions, not limited by space or time. Facts occur within these limits of space and time: not so Truth; *Facts are everlasting. Truth is eternal.* But if there be but one Truth for all men, why do individuals differ in their views of it? With identically the same church history as a ground from which to reason, why does one individual decide that to be in accordance with the Truth he must be a Roman Catholic, and another after equally honest and faithful reasoning, range himself on the side of Protestantism? It is not because the truth is not the same for both: it is their philosophy of truth that differs. Because of the influence of heredity, of environment, and of his own constitution was Calvin a Necessitarian, and for the same reason was Wesley an Arminian. Both looked honestly and carefully into the truth and they came to different conclusions because their philosophy of truth was not the same. Every man's philosophy is his own and no man may thrust his own arbitrarily on another, but may only shew forth the truth and leave his neighbour to his own opinions concerning it; and only so will man cease to be intolerant toward his brother who believes differently from him.

Exchanges.

THE Manitoba College *Journal* has an editorial, very much to the point as regards Dalhousie, on "College Gowns." It brings forward the usual arguments in favor of academic costume. It concludes by saying that the gown is a badge uniting us with the great spirit of the past. It is a memorial of the labors and sacrifices of men in past ages to gain liberty of thought and freedom of knowledge, to whom the student owes a debt which never can be paid.

THE St. Francis Xavier's *Excelsior* has a good article, interesting to all students at least, on "University Development." Many curious facts are given. "The first evidence of a university was in 500 B. C., when men came from all parts of the world to study at Athens. The actual university is undoubtedly of monastic origin. It has developed from schools at first intended to prepare students for priesthood; but as a result of increasing demand for instruction in

law and medicine, the Universities of Salerno and Bologna in Italy, and of Paris in France were founded. Bologna first in 1216 A. D. had the "nations"—that is students from neighboring countries assembled together electing their own proctor, and delegate to the University faculties, and making their own laws. The first degree, M. A. *licentia docendi*, was conferred in 1255 at the monastery of St. Geneviere." The article closes with Cardinal Newman's eloquent tribute to the university. "The university is a place when inquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries are verified and errors exposed by the collision of mind with mind and knowledge with knowledge. It is the place where the catechist makes good his ground as he goes, treading in the truth, day by day, into the ready memory, and wedging and tightening it into the expanding reason. It is the seat of wisdom, a light of the world, a minister of faith, an Alma Mater of the rising generations."

WE are pleased to acknowledge the following Exchanges for February;—*Student, Edinburgh, Ottawa Review, Queen's Journal, Vanderbilt Observer, Niagara Index, McGill Outlook.*

THE MUSES.

(From Callimachus).

CALLIOPE the deeds of heroes sings;
Great CLIQ sweeps to history the strings;
EUTERPE teaches mimes their silent show;
MELPOMENE presides o'er scenes of woe;
TERPSICHORE the flute's soft power displays;
And ERATO gives hymns the gods to praise;
POLYMNIA'S skill inspires melodious strains;
URANIA, wise, the starry course explains,
And gay THALIA'S glass points out where folly reigns.—McG.

SAID Atom unto Molly Cule,
"Will you unite with me?"
And Molly Cule did quick retort,
"There's no affinity."

Beneath the electric light plant's shade
Poor Atom hoped to meet her,
But she eloped with a rascal Base
And now her name's Salt Petre.—M. C. J.

HE asked a miss, what is a kiss,
Grammatically defined;
"It's a conjunction, sir," she said,
"And hence, can't be declined."

Business Items.

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Prof. C. Macdonald \$4.00; F. J. McLeod, M. A., Pres. J. G. Schurman, \$3.00 each; H. H. Hamilton, B. A., Rev. J. D. McKay, B. A., G. H. Vernon, LL. B., W. R. Cunningham, Miss Ellen McKenzie, B. A., \$2.00 each; Rev. A. F. Robb, B. A., Rev. A. M. Hill, B. A., R. H. Stavert, L. O. Fuller, W. C. Harris, J. R. Millar, M. A., Rev. R. G. Strathie, M. A., H. E. H. Chipman, G. S. Stairs, F. V. Woodbury, G. C. Reid, G. H. Gordon, C. A. Cordiner, B. Sc., J. W. Logan, M. A., Dr. W. H. Ross, Miss B. M. Logan, B. A., G. K. Butler, M. A., Dr. H. E. McEwen, W. G. McKeen, C. A. Thompson, J. A. McKean, G. G. Sedgewick, N. M. Baxter, A. G. Spencer, D. L. McKay, Rev. A. H. Denoon, B. A., Miss C. Garroway, Miss A. Currie, Miss W. B. Williams, A. R. Arenburg, D. M. Smith, M. A. McAulay, G. H. Sedgewick, Nelson Pratt, B. J. Wood, H. D. Hawboldt, D. M. Crawford, E. E. Jordan, M. A., C. H. Livingston, Mont. S. Johnson, Mr. Justice Henry, V. N. McKay, R. F. Morton, B. A., M. A. McQueen, Miss L. G. Best, Miss Sadie Robertson, Miss J. A. Cann, Miss Maud Chisholm, E. A. McLeod, J. W. Pennington, L. J. Giovanetti, H. R. Shinner, B. A., T. R. Ford, R. Landall, B. A., \$1.00 each.

Personals.

HENRY MUNRO, B. A., '99, was successful in getting an "A" license at the Normal School, and is now teaching in Pictou Academy.

MISS CHASE of the same year, also captured an "A" and has taken a position in North Sydney, C. B.

MISSES MACKAY and Lawlor also were successful in their course.

ON Wednesday, March 7th, Rev. D. MacOdrum, B. A., '97, was married to Miss Minnie Maxwell of Halifax. The GAZETTE extends congratulations.

We have received notice of another contribution to educational literature by a Dalhousian, *The Arithmetic of Chemistry*, by Dr. John

Waddell, B. A. '77. Dr. Waddell's book has already been prescribed in Yale and Queen's Universities, and has been very highly spoken of by its reviewers.

Dalhousienia.

THE Delta Gamma is the only society in college this year.

WHY didn't some one play a march for Y—g on Tuesday night at the Debate?

It is reported on high authority that Bingo is developing a style like Pendennis.

LATEST Library Fund regulations:—"All persons standing in the halls are liable to a fine of two dollars."

THERE was consternation at the Ladies' College after the storm. The telephone was found to be useless.

COCK, flinging his arms wildly about while on the defensive at the door of the third year lecture room, was startled by a feminine voice: "Go away you horrid thing."

HARRIS and McKenzie (J. J.) were having a heated discussion as to whether medical students made good missionaries. Jack, who stoutly claimed they did, was silenced by Harris with, "Miss Ph-lp was to lead a prayer meeting yesterday and forgot all about it."

MISTAH MILLAH (R.) has made known the terms on which he will salute Collegians. Graduates may address him (politely) without obeisance; Seniors must bow, Juniors lift their hats, and Sophomores do both. Freshman ———!

ON a little white stone in a churchyard green,
This mournful inscription will soon be seen,—
"Here lies Chester, Leander's son;
His plugging is over, his college work done."

Lecturer Met. Med.: "Sometimes this wood (Quassia Lignum) can be seen about the wharves."

Miller: "Yes, there is some on Furness Withy Co's wharf now."

Lecturer: "Some things have lately been stolen from that wharf, so strangers are not admitted."

THE members of the Junior Physics class have become so interested as a result of the lectures on sound, that they have resolved to start a band. The most enthusiastic have already decided on their instruments. R-ss will manipulate the chemical harmonium, H-rv-y has chosen the tuning fork, and R-ggl-s will juggle with the rubber string. The first practice will take place next week at Dutch Village.

THE President of the class of '03 has for some time past been consulting with the faculty of Pine Hill concerning his affiliation with that body. At last, arrangements have been made, whereby he may take a few subjects at our Theological Seminary this year. Knowing this we were not surprised to see him coming from the Library yesterday, carrying Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, four volumes of Fox's Book of Martyrs, and the revised version of the book of Job.

FIRST Year Mathematics Class.—Professor writing the following Determinant on the board:—

$$\begin{vmatrix} ma & a & c \\ ma_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ ma_{11} & a_{11} & c_{11} \end{vmatrix}$$

D-v-s, (sadly)—"Say M-ll-sh, doesn't that first constituent make you feel lonely?"

MESSRS. GAUVIN & GENTZEL informed us that never before have they been put to so much expense, in the way of fractured lenses, as this year.

We know that the Sophs are so peaceful that the Freshmen might naturally suppose that they have left college, but that does not excuse Freshie St-h-n running into lady students in the halls.

GEMS from "Dalhousie of the present":—

Those horrid boys.

The Juniors are on the broad way that leadeth to Pine Hill.

The Freshmen are of every nationality from Dutch to Cape Bretonian. They make up in quantity what they lack in quality.

The Law men make themselves known by the blood-curdling yells which come from the north end.

We don't know the Meds very well, but their loss is our gain.

THE TWA DOGS.

'Twas in the city by the sea
Where stands the College Dalhousie
Upon a day in naughty-naught
When 'gan the sun to wax sair hot,
Ane dog that was na thrang at hame
Wi' the Professor to College came.
His master show'd his braw, brass collar
An' ca'd him a freshman an' a scholar;
Among his classmates a' the day
He frolick'd an' play'd—as wise as they.
Then after "English" was a' complete
He gang wi' his master down the street.
The tither was a neighbour's collie—
To think him guid was mickle folly.
A nuisance he was to a' around,
For his bark had a growling, piercing sound.
Our worthy Prof. was his deadliest foe,
Who vowed to end his life wi' a blow
If his terrible barking did not cease.
A few nights ago, at his Library desk
This Prof. sat studying o' the Grotesque,
When, o' a sudden, a heartless yell,
Harsh an' shrill, broke the midnight spell.
Up got the Professor, wi' angry brow,
Muttering low his long-planned vow,
To kill the dog is his intent,
And to the yard his steps he bent.
He found a rock, 'twas heavy and hard,
An' aim'd at the dog, but his aim was marr'd—
For the neighbour's windows broke wi' a crash,
An', to pay the expenses o' that night's smash,
Our Prof. has since been saving his cash.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THINGS.

We came to college quiet,
And quiet we remained;
But we taught the Juniors manners,
—All that they've ever gained.

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