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Matriculation Examination (Prav, Meed) begins Thursday, Aug. 30, 1900. Lectures begin Tuesday, September 4th, 1900.

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## Ghe Dalhousie Gazette.

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Lherrary Comanaications to Editers of Dedi Mhanchil Editer, Box ith, Hailax

T the last class meetings the third and second years After a carcful weighing of college costume next session. Only renched whill weighing of pros and cons was a decision reached which was almost unanimous in both years. We have heard no new arguments on either side,-merely a reassertion of the old ones. No one yet has argued us, from the stand taken in the January Editorial. We still think that the custom has advantages outweighing its supposed inconveniences, and that any college would do well to adopt it.

The keynote of the cons was necessily. It is not necessary to buy a gown nor to wear a gown. This argument can as well be urged against the thousand and one conventionalities of life. Try to fancy the ordinary costume of our countrymen after it had been curtailed to meet the necessity idea. We see what this principle has done for Halifax architecture. The ordinary dwelling house has about as much grace as a packing box. It seems that the architect of our present college had thoroughly applied the "necessity" principle-so effectively has he abbreviated the ornamental. Where would Oxford and Cambridge have been, if necessity principles had been applied? Where Westminster Abbey and the other It may scem .Where the beautiful in nature? altogether disproportionate are taking a view of the question ciples underlying thonate; but we are looking at the prinalone the question can beder at issue, in the light of which prejudice. A collere be decided intelligently and without asthetic as well Both are essential the intellectual side of his nature developed. the man, we are sorry to see anyone applying For the sake of
question at issue. Necessity has its applications, it is a useful check on extravagance, but it is not relevant in this case. We are sorry for the man, because he is going into life with such a criterion. To him life will be a commercial transaction, a question of existence. It is that to all, but to some it is more. Life loses none of its purpose or intensity by having its rigidities soltened by the beautiful-a melodious poem instead of unmeasured prose.

For this reason we are pleased to see that there are those in the college who have a view of college life not bounded by necessity, who realize that man's nature has an esthetic as well as an intellectual side. Their action is commendable in that their effort is to supply the esthetic, for only as contributing to this side of college life have we advocated gowns. We are convinced that the costume will do much for our college atmosphere. We are a Scottish university. We are glad. But we want only the good of it-the firmness, candor and vigor of the Scottish character and not its severity and illiberality-and this necessity argument smacks much of the Scotsman.

We love old Dathousie. She is a true Alma Mater on the intellectual side, and it is not her fault that the esthetic is wanting in her buildings and corridors. Some day there may be a donation of paintings or statuary, and the dustbegrimed "John Lacke" who frowns down at the Philosophic table from his lonely perch on the classic press may yet have company. Until then we students can do our share to relieve the dulness of those cold grey corridors.

$\prod$THE curtain, too, has fallen on the Medical College. There is no longer the ratling of bones or the whetting of the scalpel to worry the spirits that are thought to be hovering about its dark corners and mysterious rooms. The session just closed has been a successful one. Some important changes went into effect this year. New men have been placed on the teaching staff with a view of giving more practical work. This is well. We believe that any great measure of success in the future can only be attained by laying much stress on the importance of practical work. There have been changes also regarding the work done by the students at the Hospital and Dispensary. These we believe have been satisfactory. However grateful we may feel for the improvements that the last few years have brought forth we are not satisfied, and we trust that when the curtain rises in the coming autumn that we will be surprised by further improvements.


DR HacdRECOR HONOURED.
A recent number of The Times says Dr. MacGregor has been recommended by the Councl of the Royal Society for election to the Fellgwship of that Society.

Admission to the Royal Society is caretully guarded by the Council. Every candidate, so Chamber's Cyclopedia tells us, must be proposed by at least six Fellows. There are usually between fifty and sixty candidates. From these the Council selects not more than fifteen. The Council carefully examines the qualifications of each candidate, appoints committees to read his contributions to science and only recommends when fully satisfied. The Society accepts the recommendations of the Council and elects.

A Fellowship in the Royal Society is one of the honours held in highest esteem by scientists. There are in all about soo Fellows, including so forcign members. The Royal Society is the oldest scientific society in Great Britian, and one of the oldest in Europe. The usual date given for its foundation is 1660 . Two of the earliest members were Sir Christopher Wren and Beyle. With very few exceptions, the Royal Society has included all of Great and Greater Britain's eminent scientists. For several years its President was Lord Kelvin. His successor is Lord Lister.

Dr. MacGregor is the first Canadian selected for honour, because of contributions to scientific knowledge in the department of Physics. Prof. Callender, who filled the Professorship of Physics in McGill for two years, was a

Fellow when he came to Canada. The other Fellows in Canada are geologists ; Dr. Selwyn the late Director, Dr. Dawson the present Director, and Dr. Bell the Assistant Director of the Geological Survey are Fellows. Dr. Selwyn had the honour when he came to Canada. Sir Wm. Dawson was also a Fellow. Curiously of the four Fellows who are "native born," three are Nova Scotians. The Dawsons, father and son, were born in Pictou. Fate dealt harshly with Pictou when she decreed that Halifax should be Dr. MacGregor's birthplace.

From Dalhousic, Dr, MacGregor graduated ir 1871. That year he won the Gilchrist Scholarship. After five years of study at London, Edinburgh, and Leipzig, he received the D. Sc. from London University-a great honour: His scientific papers have appeared in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Canada, and in Britain's most eminent scientific periodical, the Philosophucal Magazine, edited by Lord Kelvin. He has also published a well-known text-book on Kinematics and Dynamics.

Dr. MacGregor's work, as every Dalhousian knows, has been carried on under the most discouraging conditions. The laboratory and library at his disposal are equipped for but the most elementary work. It is a disgrace that when a Canadian is capable of doing work that the highest scientific authorities in the Empire deem worthy of honour, he has not at his disposal all the apparatus and books that he needs.

For several years Dr. MacGregor has been a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Royal Society of Canada. He is one of the original members of the latter. As a member ot the N. S. Institute of Science he has done much for science. Each volume of its Proceedings and Transactions contains papers from him or his students ; and its important library of publications of scientific societies has been accumulated principally through him.

Dalhousie has always been very proud of Dr. MacGregor. He was one of her most brilliant students-her first Gilchrist scholar, the first Alumnus appointed to her staff, her most energetic and most widely known professor. She believes that his reputation brought the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship to her, and she knows that the success of the winners of that scholarship is largely due to him. And in him she has the only University Professor in Canada deemed worthy of admission to the Fellowship of the Royal Society.

The Gazexte most heartily congratulates Prof. MacGregor on the high honour that Britain's greatest scientists have conferred upon him.

## the U. N. B. Centennial celebration.

In a young country like ours a century seems a long time even in the history of an educational institution; and the University of New Brunswick having passed the hundredth milestone, it is fiting that she should celebrate the cvent.

What has developed into the present U. N, B., was founded by Provincial charter and endowed by the Crown in the year 1800. It was called the College of New Brunswick. In 1828 it was incorporated by Royal Charter under the name of King's College, Fredericton, and was given the status of a University. Sir Howard Douglas, who was Lieut-Governor at the time, was the first Chancellor. In 1859, in accordance with recomendations made by a commission appointed to enquire into the workings of the College, and in agreement with the draft of a Bill prepared by a Committee selected by the College Council, an Act was passed by the N. B. Legislature establishing the University of New Brunswick and transferring to it the lands, rights, endowment and other propenty of the College. These are the chief events in the political history of the University; some idea of its work and its worth is got by a glance at its list of graduates. Here we find such names as C. G. D. Roberts, Bliss Carman, George R. Parkin, J. A. Van Wart, George E. Foster, and many others of eminence in the various departments of human activity. The U. N. B. has given professors to Acadia, Kings, McMaster, Toronto, and we are not forgetting that she is the Alma Mater of our own Professor of Philosophy.

At the celebration, which will extend over several days, there will be present delegates from the leading Educational institutions of the country and abroad. Among the latter will be Principal Geddes of Andrews University, Scotland, who will deliver an address at the Encenia on May 28th. President Forrest will represent the Faculty of Dathousie, and will receive the degree of LL. D. Mr. F. A. Morrison will be present on behalf of our students. Wednesday, May 3oth, has been set apart as Undergraduates Day, the features of which will be Athletic sports, orations, and a Glee Club Concert. The celebrations will close on Thursday with the laying of the corner-stone of the new Engineering building, and a conversazione in the evening.

The Gazetre extends its most hearty congratulations to our sister University and trusts that there are in store for her yet more centuries of honour and prosperity.

AGRADUATE writes to complain of the pancity of items in the "Personals" column. He says that this column is, or should be, one of the most interesting features of the paper. We freely admit the truth of his statements, and we are glad to see that he appreciates the difficulties in the way of keeping this department of the Gazerte up to a high standard. For instance, an editor of to-day can hardly be expected to keep track of all the graduates, and especially of those who went forth into the busy world before his college days began. Our correspondent suggests that one graduate should be retained on the editorial staff, and if he happened to be engaged in journalistic work, so much the better, for he would then meet with more press items concerning Dal housians than could an ordinary reader. Perhaps this scheme would work very well. Another plan would be to have each graduating class select some one member to report the doings of the others. The matter is well worth thinking about.

## CONVOCATION THROUGH A Graduates eyes.

For four years we had studied, and at length the end had come; the last class had been attended, the last examination passed, and now the course was finished. Only one more scene, and the play would be done and the curtain fall for the last time. With our gowns and hoods held tightly under our arms, we walked to the Academy of Music Tuesday afternoon, April 24th. Half triumphant and half sad we ascended the long and steep path which led from the lower regions up to that platform where we would receive our reward. We had done what we wished, it is true; that afternoon would make us "Baccalaureatus in Artibus," but that atternoon would make us men and women. The careless, happy college days would then be over.

Behind the scenes we put on our gowns, loudly deploring the lack of mirrors and other paraphernalia of self-adjustment. Then we silently, and with the proper dignity, took our places in the long line and found our seats on the platform.

In front of us were the students, so near that we could recognize every face. But between them and us was a great gulf: They were students ; we had been, and we recognized our superiority over them. In a few minutes we were to be B. A's. Magic letters ! what would they not overcome for us in the world? With them what could we not do? The struggle of life people called it, did they? Well, we were ready. We felt strong to fight and to win. In our self-
confdence we felt able for anything. And again we looked
at ouraudience, at the people who at our audience, at the people who had come to sce wr. Here and there in the main body of the building were faces that we knew. Our friends and relatives had come to be present at our (would you call it cappation?) ceremony. Truly it was a great thing to be a graduate. We were far superior to those laughing students in the balcony with their fog horn and fire cracker, and that ridiculous stuffed figure. Once we would
have thought such things jokes, but now we were far above them : we were done with all things of that kind, Ah ! yes, but all the joy and pride was gone now. We were done -done with fog horns-with fre crackers-with Krugerswith classes-with oh! with everything that made life interesting and happy. Never again would we be the same. All was changed, and all at once. We did not want to be superior to those laughing students-we did not want to be graduates. We wanted to go back, and our whole hearts were filled with a passionate longing to be Dalhousians again. Never again to wander through the halls, never to study (?) in the library, never to sit in the class rooms and listen to the lectures, never again in the examination hall to struggle with fate and the professors! Oh, for even an examination in old Dalhousie. Would the professors on the platform be our professors no more? Had we despised that crowd looking down on us? Rather had we envied them without knowing it. They little realized what a privilege was theirs. We thought with a sigh what it was to be a freshman that day with three years to spend in Dalhousie.

But the ceremonies were beginning. Dr. Forrest was praying. We felt that we were at a funeral. And then we rose. One by one as in a dream we went up. Dimly we realized that that day was a memorable one in our lives. One after another we went back to our seats. Then Archie came forward, and we listened first because he was one of the professors whom we were leaving behind us, and then as we realized what he was saying, the mist rolled away and the sun shone.

So it was only now that we were Dalhousians. We were not leaving the College, only joining the ranks of her followers ! Men and women of the world, we would be but in that world, we would remember Dalhousie. Only now was she our Alma Mater. To us it was given to stand up for her and remember her.

When the professor sat down, somehow we all felt better able to seek our place in the world, and better able to fill it
when found

Then after the other degrees had been awarded and Professor Johnson had been made a Dalhousian, we listened to Dr. Pollok's views on the great women's rights question. Then we went out feeling better, stronger, men and women for the words that had been said to us that day.

And now, Dathousie, we join the long line of those who are glad to call thee "Alma Mater," and in that line are many great ones. What our future may be we know not, for we may not look into the future, but this we know : thou hast been indeed to us a loving parent, thou hast cherished in us a love for all that is good and true and just, and hast taught us to hate all that is wrong, false, and unjust.

Sadly we say farewell. May the coming years bring thee prosperity, and may we prove always failhful to thee.

## CLOSING OF THE TERM OF 1899-1900.

(Academy of Mrusic April eul.)

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Opening Prayer.
Remerks by the President.
Announcement of Undergraduate Prizes and Scholarships.
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## Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

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Mary Arnold Kont, Murdoch Etowart Macdonala.
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Peter Duncan Machintorh.


Graeet Merbert Kermay.
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Arthur Gorion Spuicor.
Charer Augandior Thomeon.
Joseph Williar Weldon:
Fengranan Joha Worley.

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Presentation of Diplomas of Ceneral Distinction.

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(1)-by keamuation in Temaynon.

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Addross by Rev, Allan Pollok, D. D, (Glasg), Principal of the Halifax Theological College.

GOD GAVR THE OUREN:
Preeldent Forrest in his opening remarke briefly reviewod the work of the college year, and spoke of the gaps made by death among the frienth of Dalhousic. Reference was made to the part our Uni-
versity was taking, through her sons in the versity was taking, through her sons, in the South African campaign.

Profeseor MacMechan in his addreas to the graduates, spoke of the ubiguity and ability of Dalhousins: They were filing positions of eminence and honour throughour the leagth and lreadth of our land.

Professor MacGregor proposed John Johnson, M. A, Emeritus Profemar of Clasics for the degree of Lh. Dr, giving an appreciative aketch of his life and work in connection with Dallousie The degree was conferred in absentia, Profeseor Johnson being nablle to attme.

Following this came the impromptu specches of lwo of Prof John son's former students J. IV Logan, A. A. and George Pattarson, B. A., who in happy terna proposed and seconded the following resolution:

That this Convention expresy lts great pleasure fa seelay that the scholayly athainmenta and tha great influence of Protesor Johnon upon elasticat education in Canmia have been recognized by the confer: rigg upon hifn of the Degret of Dootor of Lawn by the University which he served so long and so well.

The closing alliress was delivered by Principal Pollok of the Halifax Theological Colleges who has been a life long friend of Dallousie and who had much to do with its re organization in "63. Dr. Pollok referred to the early history of the Callege and to to those who had been inetru: mental in placing it ypon a working banis. He spoke of the great natural resources, and particularly of the great mineral wealh, of our Province, and of the urgent need of a technical training for out young men. We should be able to develop our own resnurces without looking to others. The speaker made in eirnest appeal to our men of wealth for their support in so equipping Dalhouste that the would be able to fit our youth for the work which the lrovince demanded of them. Dr. Pallak's remarks were interspersel with his wonted Anshes of wit, and were much apprechaled

Judging from opinions expressed, the Convocation scems to have pleased everyboly-a condilion not always fully realized in functions of this kind.

## UNIVERSITY CLASS LISTS. Laxt:

Thisbi Clase I-Thomson, C. A. ; Msedonall, w, S., Kent, H. A. I Beet,
 F. II) Clour II-Miler, Li, J, Mackle, I: C; Pased Caminghan, A. K,
 Rankise, J ; Parker, E. R; Nicholen, W , Raggles, V, U, Lawan, D. A.; Porrest, Jean E. ; (Chisholm, Maad; Stuart, Mary E. \& Morrinon, J. W. d. Paned the Spring Examination-Kennedy, J., H.

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 Robertson, Sara; Stavert, R1. II. ; Myors, A. J. Tr. I Camphell, Jeailo Beil Mingay, J. U. ; Morrison, F: A. , Kulton, T: T. Pased the Chrimmat Emami
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 Davis, D. G. ; Macqueen, M. A. ; Young, A. M, Johaston, May ; MCLaed
 T. R.; Uphum, H. M. (MoDonald, R. A. Sameders, Grioe M. ) (Locke, E. C. : Loughead, G. W. 3) (Mwintosh, C. K.; Sinith, D. M. y) (Burbidge, Amile 'W. ; Proudicot, J. K.)

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Sumali, Kennely, J, Hobrecker, Hodwig Powet, Wood, T. O., Shirs, Spcovy: Claes, I. M , Forrest, Cath M.






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8. il Mooly, Margaret H.; Linday, M. A. , Wood, B, J.

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## Reociat.

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Trung; Chaes /-Forrest, Jean F., Miller, L. J. Chus If-Gordon, Jean A. M. ; Lechti, Mirna; Wihams, Winifeed Pawed-Bhechwood, Eleanor F: (Mallan, W, x.; Hobrecter, Hedwit) (Chiaholm, Mand ; Moody; Margaret ;)

Johnson, A. C.; Bingay, J. H. Myern A. J gewick, G. C.; Sedgowick, G. H. ;

 Fulton, J. J.; (Bentley, Regina A.; McKen, W. W. G. P Morriton, E. A.;

Christie, O. V., Nbholkos, D. J. ; (Skever, R. If , Thomas, Lonise L. i) Christle, Q. A. ; Morison, Berthí L. IGmphall, J, A. Shaw, K. M. Kobertuon, Sara i Mead, Wiltred , Garraway, Cynehia M.

 Pazel Johastone, May M. ; Mwotean, D. istairs, G. S M Lindany, Prancis J:; (Macdonald R. A., Maloolm, J. i) Upham, H. M.; Mekay, D. Li. I Elion,



 D. Mi; MoNati, Mora B. ; Barbilge, Asnie W.

## Bintosk.

Sexion : Clan I-Kont, H. A. ; (Myers, C. A.; Ramasy, E. H.) Olan II-

 MoDomald, E:

Jumos: Claws I-Lawnon, D. A. , Porrest, Jeanie ; Miller, L. 8. Claw IIstart, Mary E.; Willim's, Winnifred B, Harvey, E. K. Pawed-Cordon, Jean ; Laytan, R, Parker, E R. ; Chitholm, Maud; Main, C. O. ; MePhersos, 4. J. Kconedy J H. i Bradloy, J. A. M Mobanald, W, \& Fargahareon, W, O.: (Mackis, 1, C, MoDougall, A Li, Ros, D. E, MoKay, W. A. Rom, J. S; Ruggles, V. D. , MoKean, J. i.

Pournexh Booxowy.
Clas /-Ramsay E. H. Myers, C. A, W eldon, J. W. Claw II-Worelby, P. W., Manlutosh, P, D, Simpron, Kuth Posed-Douglas, E, Mewming, Eihal; MeDonald, Wi, Fullerton, A. W. Cuningbam, A. R'; (Matr, Catheribe : Menkioe, John ; Ross, D. E, , MoKenale, I. B., Farguharson, W, O. Fwher, J. : Mek ky, Nora i Bradley, d. A. ; Mackio, I. ©.

Auyaxomb; Clan I-Boalley, J. \&. Clas II-Morrison, J, W, O.

## Priunaray.

Anvaxczo Payed-MoKionon, D. H.
Monah: Clas /-Myers, Charles A.; Madoneld, M. Stewart; Ramsay, E. B.; Harvey, E. K. Claw II- Kent, B. A., Mactintoeh, X. D. ; Fullerton, A. W. ! Main, C. O. Pamed-MeKinaon, D. H. I Simpon, Rath; Fiemming Wehel A: : Mair, Catherine E. ; Hallam, W. T.; Spencer, A. G. ; Roses, J. G.: Morisen, J. W, G. N Nicholeon, W.; (Medonald, E. \& Mobonald, W. Spreciat Exam; MaoPherbon, M. J.
Sevton: Cloei I-(Macdonald, M. Stewart; Myers, O. A. ;) Inaryey, E. K.;

 M. J., Rose, D. E., Farguhareo, W. O, Simpeon, Kuth; Douglan, Ejgar: McDonald, W.; Ruggies, V. D. i) Hobremker, Undwig; Gordon, Jean ManKear, J. A.; Nicholan, W.) Bralley, J. A.; (Layton, R. B. Mactonald, K:
Joxnos : Clas I-Mingay, J. II., Cofth, E. W, ; Selgorick, 0. M.; Johsean, A. O., Cans, Jennetto A.; Howatt, 1. B.; Myers, A. J. W., Ohes II-MacKenzie, K. Y, ; Fleming, E. M. ; McKoen, W. G. ; Chrietie, Clarence V. : Thomas, Louike L, f Fulton, T. I. Pased-Chriatie, Cto, A. ; Sedgewich, Q. ©, , orkien, Mary A., Rinlly, J. V., Parker, E. B. ; (Nicholeon, D. J.; Campbell, Jeste B. ;) (Lindey, Mi. A. : Morrison, F. A. y Bentley. Regina Wond, B. J. ; Stavert, R. H. , Robertion, Sarral!; Rasd, Winfred; MacKonzie, W. R., Shaw, R. M. Sprial Emanination-Saunders, Grace H.

In Loxic only-Nichalens, W.
In Parcrotouy only-MaKee, Mabel.

## Enveatios.

Olass II-Marshall, Q. R. ; Memming, Ehhel A. Pased-Miaker, J. A. Wood, B. J. ; Mair, Citherine F., MacKensie, L. B. ; Morrison, J. W. ©.

## Mithenanes

Aovinore : Clase II-Grant, W, M. + Boehner, K. S.













 J. L. ; Campleil, Mise J. B. ; Robertwon, Mise 8 ; Stavert, R, if

## Puxurs.

 Goest D. M , Main, O. 0. Pased-Barguharean, W, O., MacKay Wi it
 Wicholsonaent, J. H.; Lawon, D. A. i) Mnopherron, M. J.; Morriaon, F. A. Nicholson, W,: Moody, Margaret H. , Stuirt, Mary E ; Layton, R. A.

nam, Jis.
 Cuninghan, A. R, Gould, W. M, Mankenxie, D. WY.) Pased Rond
 Stowart, W. K i Stowart, Elizabeth H.
Joxion Pucrroit: Ohem I-Gonld, W. M. ; OMrien, Mary A. Claw IIRoehwer, R. S. Prawd-Wood, B.J.

## Carnistry.

 Olas 11 -Nowe: Powed-Douglas, E, i Spencer, A 0.
Juxion: Clay I-Blackwood, Florence Clas II-Falton, H. H. : Arenburg 3. R. Fant, Matelle! (McCloave, A.; Melean, D. i) Read, $\mathrm{G} . \mathrm{L}$, , Carruthers, Milish J H-Looke, N O. Johnson, TU R. ; EMiot, 1. B. ; Maxter, N. M.

 Smith, D. M. : (Davi, A. E. , Samders, Grace) : May, Jean ; Johnaton, May; Abvayoen Pesericat A. © Banders, Grace.)
Abvakoro Pracrical; Clas f Goulh, W, M. ; Wood, B. J. Clas II-
pancer, A. G. Pawnd-stewart, W. K.

Jemion Priomous: Paued-Wond, T. C.
Claw II-8towart, W. E.

## Minkratoay.

Clasi I-Gould, W. M.
Afrimo Mrenayics.
Civi Reorseraino.
Clas I-Camphell, D. MeD.

## Hybeatua Examezziva.

Clas I-Camphell, D. McD.
Mentaral Esomezzuso.
Otas I-Camplell, D. Meb.
Clast I-Camphall, D. MoD, Clase II-Camphell, J. A.

Clane I-Stewart, W. ER

## Junion Seayeyina

## Sopmlearetiany Examinations

 Second litin. Bradley, 3! A
Firntilireek (Xmas) Xichonald. XYm:

Geand Reglinh (B) Machatiah, Y. D.

## Zoolciey.

Owing to Dr, Halliky's eheeroe from Nova Stotia, the realte of the Exami nationa will nut he fally declared, (nor will the Prize be awarded,) for sempe weeks. The following are the resulte la lie case of nembert of the clase, who are malercraduate of the Fourth year.

THE MEDICAL PASS LIST.
Prinary M. D, O, M, Resaminalione, Scel. "A "-Yiral Year.
Not yet complete.
Seclion "B" Second Year

R I. Blackndar, L. E. Borden, C P P. Canerong I, L. Cock, W.
 Wiliam Mokay, W. E. Mokinsons J. lcas Nillar, G. Y. Nurphy: M. A. OBrien Mia MI. A. L. Vhilp. W. \&. Pbinney i D. T, C. JIneon.

## Final M, D. C. Y. Bxaminulions <br> Section " $A$ " Third Year.

W, N. Cochran; L. M. Crasby, O M. Dickman: M. A. OBrlen! Misa F. M. ODonnelli, E B. Roach; W: H. Robbine! Lewis Thomas M. J. Wardrope.

$$
\text { Snction " } A^{*} \text { "Fourll Year. }
$$

Misa W, B. Braine \% W. A. Dymond; Miss Y. 8. Erast; A, B. Forbes ; L. J. Gionamet! 'J, W, Pexnington! Nelnon Pratt; James Xeynolde; J, A. C. Rodgerton i N. W. Taylor.

Clas8 LISTS, (Order of Merit.)
Jemion Anatosit.
(Willam A. Zawson! K, A, MoKenale ; J. Ross Millaz;) Baniel Murray: Mis B, M. Manroe ; Misa M. M, Austen! Gester Brehaut; IH, L. Burvis; G. N. Whiman!) J, I, Potier; A, C, MeLeod! (Franklin Fikies; K. A MeCuish j)
 3. Mackenales T. R. Ford! A, A, King : F. V, Woodhary : U. D. Hawholat! (M. W. MeAulay ; W. J. M. McK (nnon.)

Supplementary-F, G. Zwicker ; F. L. Frasery H. 1., II. Chipman.

## Histozony.

Daniel Marnay ; K. A. MoKenzie; Mian M, M. Austen; Lester Brehant; W. A. Lawson; (Miss B. M. Munro J J. L. Potter ;) (J. J. MacKenale ; J. Rose

 Crawford; Franklin Eisher ; Misa Grace Ef: H. Eice.)
Supplementay - F. L. Fraser; Misi M. A. L. Mhilp; O. C. Arehlbald; W. C. Harria; W. F. MoKinnon; P. J. Kiallace.

Jemion Chemistay.
K. A. MeKenzle ; Misa B. M. Munro; Dantel Murray W. A. Lawson; J. C. Morrison ; (K. A. MeCulah; 0. N. Whitman ;) Miss M. M. Austen; J.
 MacKenaie; I. V. Woodbury ')

Skpplementary-S. Nicholeon.
Speciel: Proctical only-A, C. McLeod; Pranklin Fisher.

Pixmestariy Brozoay,

## Resulte not yel announced.

Sevion Aximouy.



 Micholsan: WY, C. Harrí:


## Piryetolocx.





Supyltrientary C. C. Archibald, 0. R. Weolland.
Special. (Orul only) I, Ross Millar
Sentor Chemistax.


 Phinney: II T. C. Wition.

## Mirenif Memiea any Trinarmemcs.

(B. B, Roaeh; Lewis Thomet yl Mis F M OBonnell, M J, Wardrope M. A. O'Bríen; L. M. Crosby; C. H. Diekson, W. X. Cochran, WY. H. Robbina Pitholoay ino Mictemiolinay,
E, B. Renchy W, 4 Roblins y L. M Croohy, Mres I. M. O्Doanell, M, I Wierdrope I C, M. Dickeon, Lewis Thomas, WV, N. Cochran ; M. A. OB̈rlen.

## Mepical Jumismeqoisoe inti Mrouese.

5. 11 Roash, Lewla Phomay: M. J, Wardrope; (1, M. Croaby: C, 4. Dikkon; M A. OBrien! W, A. Robbine y W. N. Chohran Mís E. M. O Downell.

## Seronrif:

J. A. C. Redgereon, Janea Keymohla, W, P, Reynolda, Nelson Irat!, A,
 Braine! W. A. Dymond; L J, Ciovanyelli.

## Climionl Stranky


 1. W, Braine: A, R. Forbiss ; Jamea Reyoolde; V. W, Taylor.

## Mebietiz.

Nelson Pratt; J: W, Peanington; Misa Y, 4, Erast; J, A. C. Rodgerson! E. W. Taylor, A. R. Forbea! Janes Reynolde: Mias W. B. Braine; W. J. Dymond; Lis J. Ciovanneti.

## Cuntcal Mebiomr.

J. A. C. Roilgerson; Mis: W, B. Mraine; Nohon Pratt; A. E. Forbes; E.
 Olovamettil: W, A. Dymond.

Ongretrics any Diseares of Womey iny Cutioners,
Nelson Mratl ; J, A. C. Rodgeraony Mise W. B. Brahe ; J, W, Pemifugton; Jamea Reymohls; Mise Y, \&. Ernat; E. W. Taylor; W. A: Dymond; (A. E. Forbes ; La J. Gíovounetili)

The prize offered to fourth yeir studenta for papers on Obstetrics was won by W, P. Reynolis. M. R. Fanlknes, B. A., won the third year prize in the same subject.

## professon jayes seth's address to the oraduates of EDINBUROH UNIVERSITY, APRIL 14TH, 1900.

Fellow-graduates, it is my pleasant duty, in the name of the Senatus, to offer you their hearty congratulations upon the new dignity to which you have just been promoted, upon the successful completion, which your graduation implies, of the course of study in which you have been engaged since you entered the University, and upon the happy auspices under which you to-day set out on the new and untried future. With the joyful satisfaction of accomplishment and the bright hope of the future there cannot but mingle, both on your side and on ours, something of the sadness of farewell. There are, it is true, some aspects of University life which you cannot be sorry to leave behind. To-day's ceremony indicates that you have come safely through the prolonged and trying ordeal of class and degree examinations; and to have done with these it were not human to regret. But there are other, and more essential, aspects of University life-one aspect, in particular, perhaps less prominent, but no less really present, in our Scottish Universities than elsewhere-I mean the social aspect. There is no society just like that of the University, none quite so generous, so enthusiastic, so unworldly, so intellectual, so friendly. I know that the friendships you have formed here will continue, many of them, to the end of life; it is needless to urge you to cherish them among the best fruits of your residence here. But the social atmosphere of the University itself can hardly be reproduced outside its walls ; and one could wish that the beautiful and touching custom which obtains at the American Universities, of an annual or occasional reunion of old students, returning to their Alma Mater on what they finely call her Commencement Day, and joining in the graduation procession, as I have seen them, from the grave and reverend seniors whose graduation is a memory, never allowed to grow dim, of thirty or forty or fifty years, down to the young graduates of yesterday and of to-day-one could wish, for the sake of the University and for the sake of its graduates, that some such custom obtained among ourselves. (Applause.) But whether you come back or not, I would remind you that you are, from this day, members in the fullest sense of the University of Edinburgh, and it is my privilege, in the name of the University, to welcome you to its full membership. It is also my duty to remind you of the new responsibilities
implied in such membership. The real life of the University is distributed throughout the Empire and beyond. Wherever a graduate of the University is found, there is the University. We, your teachers here, your fellow-graduates, and your fellow-countrymen, will look to you to maintain the honour and the prestige of the University in all your future work. As you go forth to that work, what is it that you carry with you as the permanent gain of your college life? A University exists for the discovery and diffusion of truth. As far as its teaching is concerned, however, it is not so much the communication of a certain amount of knowledge as the formation of a certain habit of mind, of a certain type of intellectual character, that constitutes the chief duty of the University to its students, It is this habit of mind, this intellectual character, that you ought to carry with you, and to see that you do not lose. Forget, if you like, the details of the knowledge you have acquired here-you will not be examined on them again-but preserve the habit of mind. Life itself is the examiner here, and none can escape its keen scrutiny. Within the University almost everything makes for the upbuilding and maintenance of this habit ; outside almost everything makes against it. What is the academic habit of mind, in the best sense of the term? is it not the love of truth for its own sake, unselfish and uncalculating loyalty to it, strict and unyielding conscientiousness aboutit? Is it not the intellectual virtue of veracity and sincerity, which stand for ever opposed to the intellectual vice of temporising, of compromise, and of insincerity? To the unacademic ear it sounds strange to speak of intellectual virtues and vices, or of an intellectual conscience. It is the fashion of speech of the antique, and therefore, we are apt to think, antiquated, world. But one of the best lessons of academic study is the lesson of reverence for the wisdom of the past, and of insight into other points of view than our own. And it is not the least of the lessons which we owe to the ancient Greeks, that the intellectual life has virtues and vices of its own, that thought, no less than conduct, is the sphere of human duty. It is Plato who tells us of "the lie in the soul," which is hated equally of gods and men, of the fatal sin of disloyalty to truth, and who traces, with a skill all his own, the degeneration and corruption of the philosophic or truthloving spirit by reason of its own lack of strength and purity of purpose, on the one hand, and temptations of the world on the other. The people, he tells us, are the great Sophists : it is their censure and applause that corrupts the virtue of their leaders, and the corruption of the best is the worst.

But the roots of the evil lie deeper, and are found in the soul itself. It is our own fault, after all, if we allow the people to sophisticate us. There are souls that cannot be corrupted, that no bribe will tempt from their loyalty to truth, that no censure save the censure of the truth itself can move. For each of us the choice lies between love of applause, of popularity, of honour, of gain, on the one hand, and love of truth, with all the sacrifice such love implies on the other. It is casier, and more profitable, to speak to the popular car, to say what you are expected to say, what people want to hear. than to be taithful to the truth as you yourself have learned to see it. It is easier to lower your standard, and to hold that "truth is that which is agreed on at the time of the agreement, and as long as the agreement lasts ;" and "this is the philosophy," as Plato reminds us, "of many who do not altogether go along with Protagoras," of many who would repudiate with indignation the epithet of sceptic. Yet such a time-serving, accommodating acceptance of public opinion in place of true knowledge is the most real and the worst of scepticisms. The modern practical and utilitarian spirit has invaded the intellectual life, and, while it has corrected some of the evils of Greek intellectualism, has produced new dangers and laid new snares for the spirit of loyalty to truth. It has led to the application of the practical and political criterion to the decision of questions which are not primarily practical or political, to the adoption of what a distinguished member of the House of Commons, who is at the same time a distinguished writer and thinker, has called "the House of Commons view of human life-a view excellent in its place, but most blighting and dwarfing out of it.". We are too apt to ask ourselves and others, "Is such a belief safe? or is it likely to prevail?" rather than "is it true?" We are too apt to consider the consequences, rather than the duty, of its acceptance or rejection. And the temptation always is to ask, "Is it safe for ourselves? What will be the consequence to us !" The primary virtue of the intellectual life, as it may be said to be the primary virtue of our entire life, is disinterestedness, unselfishness, disregard of the consequences, to ourselves at any rate, of doing our duty. Let no promise of reward, however subtile or however great, tempt you from that generous and uncalculating loyalty to truth which holds that any sacrifice made on its altar is worth making, that nothing which is purchased at the cost of truth is worth the price. If you are called to the office of a teacher or preacher of truthand what vocation can be higher?-see that it is the truth and that it is your truth, the truth as you yourself have learned
to see it, and nothing else than truth, nothing short of truth and not somebody else's truth, that you give your fellows, The great secret of success in the communication of truth, as it is the secret of all true success in life, is to be yourself, as the secret of failure, both here and elsewhere, is concealment and repression of one's own best selfhood, the effort to seem to be what one is not, and ought to be. The life of imitation is, as Plato said, the life of evil. The good life, the true life, is always original. Such fidelity to truth you will find to be its own reward, as untruthfulness is its own penalty. To sell the truth is to arrest the movement of your own intellectual life, to kill the faculty of further insight. To cherish the truth you know is to keep the eyes of your mind open to the larger vision of truth which the future has in store for you, to remain a student, a seeker, and, therefore, a finder of truth in all the days to come. The courage which I have counselled is not the courage of dogmatism, of stereotyped, which is the same as dead, thought. It is the courage, indeed of conviction, but it is also the courage of sincerity, and, therefore, of openmindedness. There is no finality in the intellectual life, and you stand to-day at the starting-point rather than at the goal. But many of those whom I am now addressing doubtless look forward to a practical rather than to an intellectual career, and all of you will have to meet the claims of the practical life, and to answer for yourselves questions of a social and political as well as of a more spiritual character. What is your duty to truth in its practical, its social and political aspects? Here, at least, it may be said, we must be governed by the principle of expediency, of utility, of practical possibility. Here, at least, is the sphere of compromise. Here, the upholder of abstract principles and of uncompromising ideals stands condemned as a Utopian dreamer, a mere fanatic, a stupid "doctrinaire." Has not Plato himself admitted the necessity of the political lie? Yet Plato also insists that the State must be founded on truth, on absolute, spiritual truth ; and if there is such a thing as truth at all, it must have a practical and social, and not a merely intellectual and social significance. There are principles of social and political well-being, and on no other foundation can that well-being be built. The life of practical and political activity precents opportunities of disinterested service, of faithfulness to insight. and of that deeper wisdom which is the direct result of such faithfulness, no less than opportunities of selfish bidding for power and popularity, of temporizing and compromise. And here, as in the intellectual life itself, the grand virtues are disinterestedness and courage. There is, of course, such a
thing as practical wisdom-the wisdom that knows the time to speak and the time to keep silence, that discovers its opportunity, and does not waste its energy in futile effort, that understands the gradual and accumulative nature of human progress, and does not seek to accomplish at a blow what can only be consummated in the long process of time, that recognizes the limitations of practical possibility, and does not attempt the impossible. And I might have counselled you to see that you despise not this wisdom. But perhaps it is hardly necessary that I should. This is one of the things that no university can teach; it is the great lesson of life itself. It is more important that I warn you of the danger which awaits you, of setting up the limits of practical possibility short of the real and inevitable limits of the temptation which the years and the world bring to all of us, of giving up, as impossible and Utopian, that which is certainly difticult, but which only the failure, after prolonged and strenuous effort, to attain it, can prove to be impossible. And even though we fail, our failure may be only a step, and a necessary step, in the progress of the nation, of the race, towards a later attainment. For, once more, it is not success for ourselves that we ought to seek. The interests at stake are too large to be measured by the narrow span of the individual and even of the generation. We must be content to sow for harvests which we shall never reap. But progress is impossible without experiment, without risk, without self. sacrifice. Let no blind reverence for the "status quo," let no pusillanimous dread of the consequences of disturbing the existing order of things, restrain you from the effort to realize your ideals of social and political well-being. It is the duty of the educated man, and, above all, of the man to whom there has come any special practical insight, to educate and form public opinion, not merely to follow it. Mankind needs leaders, and the true leader is always the teacher. The true escape from popular sophistication is only found in the educstion of the people. Be loyal to your own convictions at whatever cost ; beware of disloyalty to truth, remembering the words of one who has proved himself a leader of men, as well as a wise thinker on such topics, that "the law of things is that they who tamper with veracity, from whatever motive, are tampering with the vital force of human progress." The sum of the counsel, which, taking courage from the duty to which 1 have been called, I have ventured to offer you, my fellow-graduates, is that you carry into the serious business of life the idealistic temper which is proper to youth and to the University. Be faithful to your ideals, and never dismiss
them as the empty and impracticable dreams of youth. Youth is apt to be wiser than age in its prophetic insight, in its sublime faith in its own possibilities, in its splendid visions of the future for itself and for the world. Lose that faith and hope, let those visions "fade into the lightof common day," your lives from commonplace ifm; and nothing will redeem yourself, believe in your fellows, believe worse. Believe in shall set the limit to the pollitities of your God; and who one of the great seers of possibilities of your lives? It was visions of his youth cleat and presing century, who kept the a venerable age, who, standing onent into the far reaches of life, thus spoke to those he left behind, of the "Gleam" of the ideal that had hovered always over his life, like that of his own Merlin, and lit up its pathway to the last:-

> "There on the horder
> Of boundless Ocean,
> Ard all but in Heaven
> Hovers the Gleam.

Not of the sumlight
Not of the moonlight,
Not of the starlight!
Doungy Marinery,
Down to the havern
Call your cormpanions,
Launch your vesgel.
And crowd your carvas,
And ere it vamishes
Afrer it, follow it:
Follow the Glean."

## (Loud applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor, at the conclusion of the address, speaking to the graduates, said that in going forth to the world he trusted they would have every success God could grant them, and that both ladies and gentlemen going forth they had had ilife would carry with them all the associations prosper them in all their work. God be with them, and God mendations which they wadk. He trusted that the recomwhich Professor Seth had given thin the admirable address with them in their future life and they would carry away moral but a higher life. (Applause)

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Andeed rew years ago it was a common remark that very few no less than ten of the's students came from the city. This year and Medicine, were former pupils of the Halifax Academy.

## LUBRARY NOTES

Dulan d desorun eat Dallusiae dare Mecan. Op. Min. MCM.
The Cliss or 1900.-The memory of this class is very fragrant. They have left behind them a memorial that even those who knew them not will prize. On graduation day, the Secretary handed the Librarian \$121.50 to be expended on books for the Arts Library. Proud is Alma Mater when her children show such gratitude.

Tue Class of 1809 . -The Memorial Fund of this class is growing. According to resolution, another dollar has been subscribed by each of the following:-The Misses Burris, Mobrecker, Lawlor, MacKay, and Moody, Messrs Anderson, C. W., Anderson, J. H. A., Baird, Barnes, Cumming, Davis, Hebb, Keith, Murray, O'Brien, O. F., and Ross, Theo. The Fund now amounts to \$206.50.

The Senate decided to expend it on the purchase of the New English Dictionary, (ro vols, at $\mathrm{C} 2-12-6$ per vol.) and of books of general interest. The Clarendon Press, the publishers of the Dictionary, in view of the fact that the last volume will not appear before 1909, offered subscribers a large reduction if paid in full before Dec. 31st, 1899. The Class Fund enabled the College to take advantage of the offer. Over hall of the Fund was expended on collections of books on political science, on history, on science, and on English, such as Bryce's American Commonwealth, Lecky's Democracy and Liberty, Mahan's Life of Nelson, Goldwin Smith's United States and United Kingdom ; Romanes' Essays on Darwinism, Haeckel's, Fiske's, LeConte's, and Clifford's Essays ; Swift's Works, James Austen's Novels, Mathew Arnold's Essays, and some of Froude's Essays. In all over go volumes have been purchased and the Fund has not been exhausted.

Class Memorials. - It may not be out of place to recall what other classes have done. "94 began in a modest way and gave the Library the very valuable set of Smith's Classical Dictionaries of Antiquity, Biography and Geography also the last edition of Liddell \& Scott, and Harper's Latin Dictionary. '95 presented the Library with Jebb's Edition of Sophocles' Plays, Spedding \& Elis' Edition of Bacon's Works. '96 subscribed for the Jesuits Relations, ( 60 vols). This is the most costly of all the gifts. '97 presented the Saintsbury, Scott Edition of Dryden's Works and a collection of books on Economics. ' 98 gave a valuable collection of standard editions of Greek and Latin authors, principally Plato, and Aristotle.

In brief, the seven classes since '94 have given and promised the Library about \$750-an average of over \$100 a class. Two classes have gone over the \$aco mark. Each class represents not more than 30 contributors. Such generosity is beyond praise. I think it would be difficult to find a parallel in Canada.

The Yeak's Girts,-No session for several ycars has passed without valuable gifts from Mr. A. H. R. Fraser, once Law Librarian of Dalhousic, now of Cornell, and from Miss Eliza Ritchic, of Wellesley. This year Mr. Fraser has given the Library ten volumes of the English Hisionical Review. Thanks to him, the Library now has complete sets Amd is receiving current numbers of both the English and American Hislorical Reviens. Miss Ritchie has added to herce tutor gift of Stevensoniana. Dr. Geo. M. Campbell, Higher tutor in mathematics, has given some thirty volumes on collection of Phatics. The Edwin P. Robins memorial So has of Philosophical Books has already been noticed. So has the gift from the estate of the late John Doull, chairman of the Board of Governors. The former collection of over seventy volumes, contains a complete set of Hegel in German and several recent works on Metaphysical Logic ; the latter collection, of one hundred and thirty-seven volumes, contains a set of the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Hume's \& Macaulay's, England, Cibbon's Rome, Allison's Europe, Nelson's Dispatches and Irving's Works. From the $\$ 300$ Fund came a set of Heine and another of Uhland. The following graduates presented copies of their publications during the last year. Drs. Waddell, Magee, D. A. Murray, Logan, MacGregor, E. Mackay and Messrs. Barnes and

Stitistics.-About 600 volumes and 150 pamphlets, calendars, etc., were presented to the Library during the past year. About 3500 books were taken out during the ing examination a census taken in November, before impendthe total number seriously affected the appetite for books, a day. When stock wing in the Library averaged nearly 60 were found to have was taken late in October, 43 volumes taking. Of these, 26 have been recovered previous stockreported missing in earlier years. 4 have been recovered, making a net loss for the year of 13 . Last year the net loss was 7.

In May '93. 4272 books were entered in the catalogue ; this May there are 6561. Since the previous date, $17{ }^{1}$ volumes have been removed from the catalogue. The
increase for the seven years is thus 2460. In May '94, 96 volumes were reported missing i in May 1900, 118. If we add the number of lost books removed from catalogue or replaced, we find the total loss for six years to be 49.

A careful estimate of the uncatalogued books, including the Lawson, Morrow, McCulloch and Ronne collections in the annex, gave a total of 1800 books and 800 pamphlets. In addition there were 700 magazines and 700 reports of scientific societies, government departments, etc., besides 1 a00 pamphiets. The total is thus 6561 catalogued and $3^{200}$ uncatalogued books and a000 pamphlets,-making in all 11.761.

Of the 6561 catalogued books 1720 are classified as English, 1313 as Science, voil as History and Political Science, 1000 as Foreign Languages, 714 as Philosophy and Education, 503 as Miscellaneous, 300 as Works for Reference.

Honesty and Generosity,- Consider what these numbersmean. Since 18go the Library has been entirely dependent upon the generosity of its friends. Since 1893 its friends have give it 2460 volumes now catalogued and nearly all the uncatalogued, or more exactly, fully 2500 uncatalgued books and 1800 pamphlets-a total of nearly 5000 volumes and 1800 pamphlets.

Again look at the loss. In six years only 49 volumes were lost. During this time the Library shelves were open to any student wishing to consult the books on them. The only restriction placed upon the borrowers was the request that a youcher be always handed in when a book was taken out. Yet under this perfectly free system in a university of between 300 and 360 students, but 49 volumes were lost in six years. Of these 49, one is justified in expecting the recovery of 9 or :o. This waste of 8 a year occurs where an average of about 2800 volumes have been taken out every year-a waste of 2 out of every 700 .

To offset this waste there are the voluntary contributions from students, within the same period, of $\$ 758.94$ and over 80 volumes.

Personalia.-The chair at the Librarian's desk has been filled at different times by three very capable assistants. Mr. Theodore Ross elucidated the mysteries of the card catalogue during the first part of the session ; during the latter Miss Simpson and Miss Gordon divided the work between them. Every user of the Library is under deep obligations to them for kind attention.

The users have been very ready to assist in making the

Library efficient. Once in a while some ambitious student amasses a small library of college books and retains them longer than is good lor his reading class mates. Sometimes, when examinations loom large and terrible, the reserved books forget to reach the Librarian's desk next morning early: Too frequencly the conversationalist forgets his reading neighbour in the excitement of a longish story about a foot ball match or a class joke or some equally momentous matter. But these are the faules of thoughilessness; not of intentional disregard. Nothing could be better than the spirit of appreciation and helpfulness manifested by all the students.

## the alunni association.

The Annual Meeting of the Dalhousie Alumni Association was held in the English Room of the College on the evening of April a3rd. The President's address referred briefly to some of the business transacted during the year, more particularly to the organization of a branch of the Association for the City and County of Halifax. A copy of the report of the Executive Committee embodying the report of the Dean of the Science Faculty upon the expenditure of the amount given by the Association will be printed and sent to all the members.

Messrs, Geo. Patterson and R. M. MacGregor were present and reported progress in connection with the New Glasgow branch of the Alumni.

The Treasurer's report showed the financial condition of the Association to be as follows :-
Malance on hand, April 24 th, 1809 Receiprs.
Subscriptions for the current year ....................................... $\$ \$ 85$

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\text { Expenditure. }=\frac{1}{\$ 15783}
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Paid to Science Faculty (amnual grant for scientific books and
Aaid for postage prining \&c, .......................................... . $\$ 126$ o6 Balance on hand April a 3 rd, $1000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. Balance on hand April asrd, ıgco........................................ 492

## $51577^{83}$

The following officers were elected for the coming year:
D.President, J. W. Logan, B, A. ; 1st Vice-President, E. D. Farrell, M. D. ; and Vice-President, J. H. Trefry, B. A.; Secretary, A. H. S. Murray, B. A. ; Trearurer, S. A. Morton, M. A. 1 Other Members of the Execulive, E . Mackay, Ph. D., G. M. Campbell, M. D., W. J. Leahy, LL. B., J. Gordon MacGregor, D.Sc., C. H. Cahan, B. A., LL. B.; Auditors, R. T. Macllreith, Li. B., W. A. Lyons, LL. B.

## Class reunions.

Class or '95.-At ten o'clock on the morning of April $24^{\text {th, the Class of ' } 95 \text { met in the Munro Room. Eight }}$ members were present, and letters were read from several others who were unable to attend. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. S. Layton occupied the chair. Officers were elected for the next term as follows:

President. .........Jis, S. Layton.
Vice-Prexidenis. ...Jennik Ross and Adams Archibilo.
Sec'y-Treasurer. ., Blanche Macdonald.
The officers with J. H. Trefry and T. Lawson form the Executive.

The important question before the meeting was "What shall we do to help the Library?" It was decided to ask each member of the class to pay a fee of one dollar per year for the next five years, the money to be kept in the bank till 1905: when it will be given to the Library.

The first break in our class was made by the death of $\mathbf{E}$. P. Robins, one of the most brilliant and most highly esteemed men in the class. The meeting desired that a resolution of regret for the loss of our classmate be incorporated in the minutes.

The class letter, that has roamed among us since our meeting in '96, gathering wisdom as it roamed, was read, and afforded quite a bit of amusement. Another letter is to be started by the Presidentat once. The class letter, properly conducted, is to be recommended as a means of keeping the members of a class in touch with one another. After a very pleasant hour the meeting adjourned, to meet again in 'os. unless called sooner by the Executive.

## B, Macdonald, Secrelay.

Reunion or Class or 1896. -The Class of '96, Arts, Science and Letters, held its first Reunion in the Philosophy Class-room on the morning of Convocation Day. Twelve of the members were present, interesting letters were read from a number of others, while the rest were reported for verbally by some of those present.

This Class numbered thirty-two, and is as yet unbroken by death. Twelve of the members have the title "Rev." before their names while four have added LL. B. to theirs, and a fith is dow studying law. The Medical profession has claimed three, one of whom has completed his course at the Halifax Medical College, while the others are students at McGill and Harvard. Three are engaged in business pursuits; four are teaching ; one is pursuing the higher Mathematics at Harvard ; another is "far ben" in the mysteries
of Chemistry in New York. Another is an engineer, still another is the mistress of a house, and by no means least, "the Class Wit " is studying mining at Kingston.

It was resolved to read letters expressive of the kindly feelings of the Class to the Secretary of the Faculty of Arts, and to Professor Johnson, upon whom the Senate was to confer the degree of LL. D.

It was also resolved to send the hearty congratulations of the Class to Mr. Douglas Mclntosh, whose scientific work was so exceptionally good as to secure to him the renewal of the 1851 Exhibition Sclence Scholarship for the third year, and to Mr. McRae the best wishes for his success in his distant missionary field in Korea.

The felicitations of the Class were ordered to be sent to the married members, Rev: A. P, and Mrs. Stirling, and Rev, J. R. Douglas.

The Class President, R. M. McGregor, was heartly thanked for his efforts in regard to the Class Memorial Fund, and unanimously re-elected to office. Miss McKay was elected Vice-Pres., and Miss Cumming Sec.

This Class is presenting to the Arts Library "The Jesuit Relations, "a very valuable historical work, published in a hundred editions of sixty volumes.

This Reunion was considered so successful that it was decided to hold another next year at the Spring Convocation.

Bessie Cumung, Secrelay.

## Govrespondence.

Tue [We are not repponible for opinions of corropponiental oblivious Medical student often seems to be indifferent and ful for and of his surroundings. There is much to be thankful for and of which he can be proud, but there is also ground the success of graduates, the increase of attendance and various things tell quite a flattering tale of the institution, but how are its faults from the students' standpoint to be brought to the notice of the powers that be? Complaints are necessary for improvement, and with such an object in view, the following are made.

In the first place, who is responsible for the seating of our principal lecture room? Whose advice has preserved these primitive seats? The rack and other means of slow torture are supposed to belong to past ages, but alas! it is not so. Where it is necessary to take so many notes, would it not be more humane to provide seats and tables at which one might write in comfort rather than in pain ? As need of improvement in this respect is very evident, and as all who
have used these benches will readily testify that it is a longfell want, it should not be necessary to say more to secure it.

Why was the scheme for keeping the library open given up? Every student is ready with an answer except, perhaps, the lady student, who in surprise asks, "Has the Medical College a library?" The answers heard are, "The place is too dark to read in." "The books I need are not in the library," "Students are too busy to take charge of the library, besides the place is not frequented." If these answers are to the point, do they not suggest a remedy? I have been told that the faculty are considering the idea of converting the library and waiting room into a larger waiting room, and of opening the front room on the ground foor of the new wing as a library. This room is well lighted and is accessible. The idea is good-carry it into effect by all means. Open for a library a room into which the daylight can find its way and the student will soon follow. A frequented library creates a demand for books, and a demand is almost invariably followed by a supply. Then a permanent librarian should be appointed. A student for two might share the duties) could be found to take charge for small remuneration for time and trouble. The Arts and Law libraries are good examples of how well this can be done.

The teaching staff is criticised favorably and harshly in private, and why not here? Is it not the student's right, and further, should not the staff be glad to hear it? No one calls into question anyone's professional standing, but the best practitioners may make the poorest teachers. It is not sufficient for a man to be able to pour a steady stream of facts before a class, or to fascinate his class with beautiful writing or fine language and perfect expression, or entertain with nice ( $)$ anecdotes. Rather, men are wanted who can quote authorities and are able to throw the influence of their own opinion on points that arise, who can inveigle their classes into acquiring knowledge, and who especially can awaken in each one the desire to verify or acquire by experiment. Is it of importance to be able to take a pulse or respiratory tracing? If these and other experiments are of little value to the student, why are his text-books crowded with them? Are classes in practical chemistry, histology, pathology, anatomy, necessary? then why not in physiology, phatmacology, etc.? With accommodation as good as the college affords why is there not more practical work done?

What about the methods of teaching in the college? If we regard them trom the standpoint of results, surely we cannot be considered presumptuous on the part of the student
to pass judgment. Take for instance a subject on which there are good text-books prescribed. A mere rehearsal of facts by the lecturer, either spoken or written is a waste of time -unless, as is possible in some cases, it takes the form of an object lesson or determination. Even then to teach by question is better. What good is derived from lectures prepared or copied from ayailable text-books and read before a class year after year. The skillful teacher imparts knowledge by question, demonstration, explanation, and clinches it by his own opinion and by authority. To justify this criticism some results under the present system might be given. It is a known fact that as each succeeding class reaches the threshold of the third year, it bewails a woeful lack of knowledge in Materia Medica. The exams, show the subject to be a stumbling-block although the lectures extend over two years (if Therapeutics be included), and one of the prescribed books contain less than 600 pages. And this book is regarded as concise, comprehensive and authorative. Again, how many second year students start at the beginning of the session to acquire a thorough knowledge of physiology? How many simply plug up their notes at the last minute for the exams? Is this the way to get a good ground-work of any subject on which to build by reading and experience the superstructure of true knowledge?

As intimated above, a Medical student at Dalhousie has much to be thankful for, and he has no doubt that the faculty has his best interests and welfare at heart. He feels that a patient ear will be given to these complaints that they may be remedied. For the unstinted attention that he receives at the hours of lectures he must needs be grateful. This gratitude should give rise to a keen interest in whatever tends to improve the condition of affairs in the college, it should foster true college spirit, and solicit the student's mite and the graduate's more substantial donation for the better equipment of his Alma Mater.

Medical. Student.

## college notes.

The professors and students of the Medical School contributed about fify dollars to the Famine Fund.

Tris year a precedent was established in giving the students charge of the Convocation. The boys took the responsibility of everything except the "stage management" off the shoulders of the Faculty. There was little or no clash between the "official" and the "students" programmes. It is likely that the new arrangement will be continued in succeeding years.

## gexhanges.

Many of our exchanges have noticed the discussion regarding gowns in our correspondence column, and all have commented favorably upon the adoption of college costume.

The Prince of Wales College Observer is a breezy little monthly from The Island. It has a good editorial and one or two good contributions. The article "Should Athletics be encouraged," discloses a state of affairs rather surprising to an ousider; but this sturdy appeal to P. W. C. men should do much to restore athletics to the place demanded by their influence and benefit on college life.

The Centennial number of the U. N. B. Monthy is by far the best issue of that journal during the closing session. The number opens with short sketches of the various Chancellors and Presidents of the college. A part of the first address to graduates by Dr. Somervile is quoted, and even that alone is a sufficient indication of the character of the first President whom U. N. B. men hold in such high esteem. "The University in its Relation to Christian Life and Thought "and "The Student of To-day " are two excellent articles from old graduates. There is an interesting account of the last celebrations of Caius College, Cambridge, by Rev, John de Soyres, and a chatty reminiscence of U. N, B. life twenty-five years ago by a '76 graduate.

## Eersonals

Rey. F. H. Mackintosh, M. A., is to be called to Onslow, so it is reportd.

Ira McKay, whotook his B. A. degree in 1807, with high honors in phitosophy, has been elected to a fellowship in philosophy, of a value of \$soo at Cornell University.

E, R. Fauıknkr, 13. A.'97, зrd year student in Melicine, was prevented by illness from taking his Spring examinations: "F'er" was a general favourite, and we hope to see him back again and restored to health next Fall.
C. F. Linosay, B. A. 99, who is taking a post-graduate course in Chemistry at J H. U., is ably sustaining his reputation, and that of his A lma Mufer. That is what was expected of Charlie.

Pror, MacMrcran recenily delivered a lectore on Alice in Wowilerland in St. John's Church, St. John City. The Prolessor has been visining for some weeks in Boston.

Dr, Hallioay, lecturer in Zoology, was appointed sargeon on one of the troop-ships going to Jamaica. The complete list of results of the exams in his subject had to be held over until his return.
E. P. Romins, II. A. '95, H. H. Yhilos and Univ. Medal, whose lamented death occorred last year, had handed in a thesis for the degree of Ph. D., to Comell university. Upon it, had he lived, he would have recelved his degree. It was a very excellent piece of work, of which the Cornell faculy thought so much that they are publishing it.

1. W, G, Mormison is doing journallstic work in Sydney.
D. MCD. CAMpuriL is engaged in engineering work in Cape Breton.

Rey. T. F. West, (1. A., '91) is resigning his charge at Ship Harbon N. s.
W. I. A. O'HEakn, who graduated in law this spriug, has been admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotin.

Mr. A. L. Mackiv. B. A, (99) who recently graduated from Pine Hill,
hss heen called to Riverside congregation.
Rey. A. M. HicL (G6) received the degree of B. D. from Halifax Theo logical College at the recent convocation.

Rev, W. A. Ross (R. A. 'b8) has gone to St. John's, Newfoundland, to assist the Rev: Andrew Robertson:

Miss Erari Fumming is teaching at the Ladies' College in place of Miss Tatley, who was called to Montreal by the death of her brother.
4. Rev, G. A. Sutubsland, M. A. (88) J. G. Colguhoum, BA. (98 and D.
M. Reid B. A. (9y) are going to sertle in Britsh Columbia and the North: West Territories. We believe that Mr. R. F. Murray is also going to the
North.West.

News of the death of Wilham Aiton, (Gold Medallist, high honors in Classics, 85 has recently reached us. After graduation Mr. Atton went to Edinburgh and spent some years there in study. At the time of his death he wai preparing for holy orders in the Church of England.

Rev. Gro. F. Jousson, B. A. (ga) has been studying Theology at Oxford, Halle, and Edinburgh. He is now at Derlin, where he purposes attending the summer session. Mr. Johnson's university experiences have been rich and varied. Aher graduation he took his B . A from Harvard belore studying theology.

Turovar the kindness of Professor MacGregor, the Gaxertw is enabled to priat the address delivered by Professor Seth to the Edinburgh Univer. sity graduates of 'oa. The article will have an interest for us students, both Seth is a "Dalhousiansic merit and because we are mindful that Professor Seth is a "Dalhousian."

## Eallustensta,

A zevnuro scared several house-maids and broke up a church meet Ing at Fort Massey, but he got his extra German exams,
Ir's a pity that Wallace's happiness was so short-lived. She lett him for a handeomer man, so they say.
Some of the North Briush men had dimiculty in proving Scoteh dencont, but Allan C, proved that he possessed "mang azur" by producing his family Bible' in which these records were writlen:-
MacAdam-Eve

sarah-Noah Johnson
Allan 0 .
Wondering MFelicat, with Y, W, C. A. report in hand: "How on earth did Milton Addison OBrien get to be the Scretary of the Y. W. C. A.

Blierly Gent, rushing into North End P. O.f "Has the mall been-er-have you closed the mails yet f:

Reggie: "I am not one of the regular officials, but FII nak B-ss-"

## Notrick.

To All Whoma Il May Concern-
[The Incoming Ireshwen, particularly.]
There will he scrimmed an the flrit day of the Qatamenso of Tak Orins and in the lower hall. (the freshmen's usual stamping Ground a Genuive Oun Fasmionko Sokim. The net proceedu are to be dewted to the paying of fines, dc., de, incurred on dial oncawion. ef Cone Eamly ano Enouy the Rush, ta

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& \text { Committee. }
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## Bushess Items.

TEs mumitat of the Cizerme ary lisued erery year by the studenta of Dalhonele Collese and Uniternity

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ert The Hinagment earnenty requesh that biestndents patronise chelr alver nimert

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Aili. the Graduates of tooo are requested to send their addresses to the Cizetix as early as possible. The Gazcitefor lgoo-ol ought to be of more interest than ever to you $\qquad$ .
Tre Ciaptik managers take this opportunity to thank all who bave cheerfilly subscribed to the Cazeris funds during the year:. We are glad to know that Dathousians retain such a strong interest in their Alma Mater No stronger eyidence of this can be had than cheerfully paying towards the maintenance of your College paper. We thank you hearily for the support you have given us, and in refurn we wish you unbounded success in whatever sphere you are engaged.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Prof Howard Murray, F.J.A. MeKiturick, \$s,co each; Yrof. E. McKay, \$jooi Rev. C. Muawo, \$2,00; Miss Mabel Spencer, S. N. Robertson, Miss Corham, Mise McNutt, Miss McKee, (5oc): Miss Jean Forrest, Sami Nickerson, W, 5. McDonald, B A, H. A: Kent, B. A. Miss XIma Baker, H. A. W. E. Outhit, B. A., Adams D. Archibald, D. A. Miss Winnie Burbidge, Clarence Fulton, B. A, H. M. Clerke, B. A. J. W. C. Morrison, \$rion each.

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