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Dalhousie Gazette.

Era et labora.



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*** The Passiosie Gazette. ***

"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL. XXI.

HALIFAX, N. S., NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

No. 2.

DREAMS UNREALIZED.

WE are still children of the night. We have none of us entirely conformed to St. Paul's inspired injunction, "Let us cast off the works of Darkness, and let us put on the armour of Light." As Punch and the modern evangelical exclaim, "How bad the best of us!" Ay, and how smirched and jaded with ignoble sottish dreams! There is in the grovelling, sleepy minds of most of us high, pretentious and cynic pedagogues, as well as cowering and bickering rank-hunting students, a gloomy building of sinister things, a mournful groping towards the worm, a craven fondling of ignoble shadows. Happy for civilization and its credit many of these monstrous longings expire in embryo, or skulk as bloodless spectres through our brains, or are happily satisfied with the baseless fabric of a sinful vision for architecture. They are in a word dreams unrealized. But while happy in this salutary failure of our wayward purposes civilization suffers grievous famine from the dearth of *real* harvest in our dream of good. It is of this aspect of our bankruptcy, our sad acceptance of the commonplace in being and achievement, our readiness to be thwarted in heroic effort for the Right; in surprises and assaults of men with kindness; in stout endurance of hardness, like good christian soldiers; in meekness and patience, of watchful struggle with the waywardness of darkling man,—it is on THIS side of our unrealized dreaming I should like to dwell.

And first, there is the unrealized dream of christian justice. It is not even a dream in many so-called christian lands. There is indeed a lying

semblance of it with wig and pagan toga called Human Law, but the divine Astraea herself has not yet been moved back to us. The gospel of the modern newspaper and Christ's good old gospel are at variance on this as on many other topics. For instance, christianity tells us that the "World" is our enemy and satanic to the core; the *Chronicle* of the other day, however, thinks not so. It advised the preacher of righteousness, who denounced from the pulpit certain wordly occupations and pastimes, to curtail his annoying diatribes. Christ, on the other hand, tells us that His followers were "not of the world, that our life was more than meat, our body than raiment, that the "mighty dollar" was not everything, that avarice and the modern political economy doctrine of covetousness and competition would make havoc in our souls, that lawyers who lade men with burdens too grievous to be borne, and hypocrites and formal goody persons, Scribes and Pharisees, were all accursed. He forbade us litigation, but taught self-sacrifice; forbade competition, but taught helpful combination; forbade cruelty, taught pure mercy; did away the old law of social murder, substituted forgiveness and instruction. And what have we said to all these plain commands? Simply snatched greedily, every one of us, at the offer of mercy now and future for our own debauched carcasses, and left our brothers *here* the crumbs and sores, and doggish company and gallows-death; *there* God's mercy, if he chooses, and a doubtful paradise of comfort!

Again, this dream of Justice, besides being criminally unrealized in the world at large, is but

haltingly and darkly groped after in our colleges, those pretended nurseries of Light.

Often-times, it is true, they make good their sublime pretence, but still there is much sham and false light that offends the stern but honest eye of comely justice. Among other things she protests, that literary murder of "open your mouth and I'll stuff it down;" against the hell-born envy and wretched strife and poignant greed for place and prize, and scornful triumph among students; and loudly against the iron airs of professors, and the contemptibly suspicious freaks of senates.

Secondly, there is the unrealized dream of Charity. It needs no words of mine to prove that this hasn't been most remotely realized. Let any GAZETTE reader open his eyes on the desolation of many streets in Halifax, and the heaped luxury of others, and perhaps he may not condemn the writer of this article as hopelessly pessimistic.

And lastly, there is the unfulfilled aspiration of every heart, that God-born hunger for the Beautiful; the beautiful in man and woman, in form and conduct, in thought and word, in God and Nature. That intense yearning which is the main-spring of religion and the social fabric; yearning for God, "the Profound Sigh" within, around, beyond us, and for a lovely kindred beside us,—this surely we have all felt! And as yet I think I may warrantably say, our wishes have not had full fruition. There is always an Infinite Glory we (if our hearts be true) may hope to see; for Moses was permitted to see the hinder parts of it. And where is the man that perfectly realizes his dream of comely comfort. Both these yearnings are in the deepest sense merely dreamy hopes. The effect of both, however, on man's life is of immeasurable value. Who would dare to measure the moment of the dream Religion? and the dream of human Love. O, brother, is not it the Dream of Human Life.

We are requested to say that K. G. Webster studied at Milton High School, Yarmouth, previous to coming to Dalhousie, and not at Yarmouth Academy, as stated in the list of winners of Junior exhibitions published in the last GAZETTE.

VOLAPUK.

THE convenience of a common means of intercourse between the peoples of this earth has been appreciated ever since the confusion of tongues put an end to the construction of the Tower of Babel. It would be apart from the object of this paper to speculate upon the effect of that extraordinary philological disruption. History does not show what attempts were made to repair the breaches then made in the speech of mankind. At all events no Schleyer appeared, and no *volapuk* was devised, in order that the great work so effectually checked could be continued.

Musicians claim that their science affords a common channel for the interchange of sentiment. Their contention is undoubtedly true; but the science of music being difficult of acquisition, and extremely liable to mistaken interpretation, may be struck out of the list of practical solutions of the problem. In the middle ages, a knowledge of Latin enabled a man to make himself understood in the polite circles of any country in Europe. In our own day the language of diplomacy is French; but even yet the commercial world is without any common system of interchange of ideas. As the people of the Anglo-Saxon race have outgrown all competitors both in numbers and in business enterprise and consequent wealth, so has their language developed. If the spread of the English language in the past two hundred years, affords any guide to speculation upon what it may become in the future, the question of a universal speech will, ere long, be of very little importance to English speaking people. Two hundred years ago, English was spoken only in the Islands of Great Britain. To-day, the people of almost the whole of two continents acknowledge English to be their mother tongue; and in portions of two other continents the English, being the governing and the trading people, their language is the only one that is of importance to the commercial world. Even in the present day, the question of a universal speech, for obvious reasons, is not of great moment to Englishmen or Americans. But to the people of Central Europe, we can understand what a boon a universal speech would be, naturally enough, in

that quarter the present attempt at a universal language had its origin. I speak of the present attempt,—for the idea of Mr. Schleyer is by no means a new one. Since the year 1700, nearly fifty distinct efforts have been made to frame a universal speech. These all, however they may have differed in merit, have been consigned to a common oblivion,—their memory and their name is gone.

Joahn Martin Schleyer, a priest of Constance, in Baden, who has made a study of twenty languages, after many years of study, has lately produced a form of universal speech which, in its own terminology, is *Volapuk*. His scheme consists in taking words from existing languages, in numbers according to the relative commercial importance of those languages, with slight variations in spelling and pronunciation. It is estimated that about one thousand words are common to English, French, Spanish and Italian, and these form the groundwork of the universal language vocabulary. Twenty-seven letters are employed,—eight vowels and nineteen consonants. There are no silent letters or diphthongs. Irregularities in the formation of the cases, moods or tenses are more than anything else avoided. It is impossible to even outline here the whole scheme, but it must appear that it is, at the best, merely an ingenious and well studied system of connecting any known language, by given formulas, into certain signs which can become intelligible by the use of a dictionary. It is merely a cipher code, the key to which is adopted for the use of all mankind. There is not nor ever can be anything literary about it. It is a mere piece of machinery. No one will ever study it for its own sake, or with the expectation of deriving pleasure or acquiring knowledge from it on any obtruse subject. Its whole vocabulary consists in certain signs which Mr. Schleyer, with the approval of a Congress of Savants, has declared shall represent certain ideas. It is incompatible of *growth*, but can be added to by the Congress that has undertaken to superintend and repair it. By their resolution new symbols may be incorporated into its bulk which, after they have been duly certified and transmitted and their meaning signified to the public, may come into use.

The contrivance of a Congress of Savants to act as sort of Legislative body as well as a Court of Appeal, is ingenious and necessary to the success of the scheme. The first Congress was held at Friedrickbaren, on the Lake of Constance, in 1886. Another Congress was held at Munich, in the same year. An International Congress, it is said, will be held in Paris in 1889.

But after all these congresses of linguists have met and passed their resolutions, *Volapuk* will still be far from being a living language. A congress, authorized to remedy some of the glaring defects in their own language, would be of much more interest to English-speaking people than any number of congresses to foster new modes of speech. Commercial men, for whose benefit the new language is assuredly framed, will find any such system, no matter what care may be taken to render it as simple as possible, too cumbersome for practical work. The use of such a language by a German, for instance, in corresponding with an American will depend upon the American's knowledge of the same system,—that is, both parties must be acquainted with a language foreign to them. While the same parties could carry on a correspondence in either English or German if either of them was acquainted with both languages. With the facilities that are in these days available for the study of modern languages, it would involve very little more trouble, putting the matter on that very low consideration, for either an Englishman or a German to learn the language of the other passably, than for both to study this agreed upon code of signals. When, in addition, all the varied inducements for studying a living language are considered, it must appear more profitable to acquire a knowledge of some language from which knowledge, refinement and enjoyment can be derived as well as a mere means of interchange of ideas. The promoters of *Volapuk* say, however, that it can be learned with very little study. But people cannot expect to get anything worth having for nothing or next to nothing. And this is as true as regards learning as it is in the every-day transactions of life. Either the statements in the prospectus must be taken with a very large grain of salt, or the system needs development.

Undoubtedly considerable interest has been taken in *Volapuk*; many people have begun a kind of spasmodic study of it. Some books have been written on it, and some periodical publications appear in it; but all that proves nothing more than that the people seek after some new thing, and that of making of many books there is no end.

FOOTBALL

On Thursday afternoon Lectures and Lecturers were "at a discount" with the Dalhousie boys; for they were looking forward with keen interest to the annual football match between the Pride of Dalhousie, and the Wanderers. Probably never before has a football match created so much excitement among the students and studentesses (if we may use the term) of Dalhousie. Every student especially those of the female persuasion sported the black and yellow. It was amusing to observe with what self conceit, the verdant freshman walked the turf, ever and anon gazing on the colors which adorned his vest-front.

It must have inspired our gallant boys with greater zeal for the struggle, to see so many of the fair sex present to cheer them on. We are of the opinion indeed, from what we heard and personally saw, that it would not be departing from the truth to say that the ladies were as much excited as their gentlemen friends. We would judge from the large number present, in addition to the students and their fair friends, that the match excited more than ordinary interest. There was a prevailing opinion among all lovers of this noble game, that it was on the decline; this may be true with regard to the *game* of football, but assuredly not as regards the stuff of which footballists are made. The day was rather warm for the comfort of the players; this however is no cause of complaint, for we should rather congratulate ourselves that we had even fine weather in this forlorn part of the universe. The field, on which the game took place was in a very fair condition, perhaps a little rough, but this can be easily remedied. The team, which was to uphold the honor of the University, was composed of the following students:

Backs.—Johnson, E. D.; Laird, A. G.

Half Backs.—Patterson, G.; MacKinnon, J. A.; Mellish, H.

Quarter Backs.—Fraser, J. G.; Thompson, W.

Forwards.—Millar, G.; Logan, J. D.; Fulton, E.; McLeod, F. J.; Campbell, D. F.; Graham, R. N.; Sutherland, J. A.; Thompson, W. E.

At 4.25 p. m., the respective teams lined out on the field. The Wanderers won the toss and accordingly had the "kick off." After a few minutes, during which the opposing teams glared fiercely at one another, and each man sized up his opponent, Henry, the Captain of the Wanderers,

kicked off the ball. It was immediately returned by Dalhousie's back and fell in touch. The ball being thrown in, there followed a succession of fierce scrimmages in which Dalhousie had decidedly the advantage. At length the ball was passed to one of the Wanderers' half-backs, who made a brilliant run, but was finely tackled by Mellish, one of Dalhousie's half-backs. Gradually the ball found its way back to within about twenty-five yards of the Wanderers' goal. At this juncture one of Dalhousie's forwards found the ball with his pedal extremity and it fell behind the goal line. It was claimed that it was kicked "off side." Dalhousie gave in and scrimmages too numerous to mention followed in quick succession. Then the Wanderer's quarter seized the much coveted leather, and by a vigorous use of his lower limbs deposited it in close proximity to Dalhousie's goal. But "Mashie," who is always on hand, quickly seized it, and made a capital run, passing in his wild career, all the Wanderer's backs. The ball was recalled, on the ground that it was taken "off side." Just as both sides were on the point of engaging in another scrimmage "time" was called. After a short rest, during which a multitudinous number of lemons was consumed, the opposing teams were again drawn out in "battle array." It was Dalhousie's turn to kick off the ball. Accordingly, at 4.55 p. m., McKinnon elevated the much abused covering of the "unclean animal," and it fell into Henry's hands, who immediately returned it. Then followed "*scrimmaging*," (according to one authority,) running, quarrelling, especially on the part of the Quarters, and frequent shouts of "off side," thrown forward, etc., etc., till at last the ball found its way behind Dalhousie's goal, thereby compelling the College boys to rouge. Once again they were forced to rouge by the Wanderers. It was kicked off, and another scrimmage was formed; but just at this point the umpire called "time."

Dalhousie's forwards proved themselves too strong for their opponents in the first half; but they evidently lacked staying power, for they gave way altogether in the second. This shows want of practice, not in football, but in training. All the members of the team played well, and it would be difficult to name those specially worthy of mention. We noticed among other *things*, that the Freshmen seemed to enjoy their *first game* "hugely." In fact at times they vociferously applauded the opposite team. We ascribe this to their ignorance, and have no doubt it will wear off with experience.

The Dalhousie Gazette.

Halifax, N. S., November 8th, 1888.

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DURING the last Session, several articles appeared in the GAZETTE, suggesting improvements in the College curriculum. Some of these suggestions have been favourably noticed, and even adopted by the authorities. We need scarcely say the reference is to the new English class for third and fourth year students. The need of such a change had long been felt, and we are confident that we voice the sentiments of the students in general when we tender our heartiest thanks to the members of the faculty who have brought it about. But we would not have them

think we are satisfied yet. No, this is a progressive age, and Dalhousie is bound to keep right up with the times. It is in order, then, to renew a former proposal. The time is ripe for change with regard to Classics in the third and fourth years. Of late, it has been very noticeable that many of the students, taking these classes from necessity and not from inclination, and consequently aiming merely at a pass, derive very little benefit therefrom. Why should such things be? Has either Latin or Greek a better claim to be forced upon us, than Metaphysics, German or French? True education has for its aim the drawing out and developing of one's powers. Are Classics more likely to do this than the subjects mentioned? Surely no one will compare Classics with Metaphysics in developing a thoughtful and inquiring mind; and yet with us they are hoisted to a position of preeminence. Clearly it is an error of antiquity and one that this more enlightened age ought to, and eventually must, correct. Moreover, is it fair to the students that their time should be squandered on subjects for which they may have no taste whatever?

Perhaps it may be said that French or German give no better mental training than Classics. This we believe to be quite true, but the former are much more likely to be of use in after life simply because they are living languages. But it may be objected that the English language is dependent on Latin and Greek for a large proportion of its vocabulary, and to know it we must know Classics. One must assent to this statement, and if life were to last for a century and a half, we should, without hesitation, take both Latin and Greek throughout the Arts course, whether optional subjects or not. Statistics, however, are far from warranting any such protracted sojourn, and we are led to the simple but necessary conclusion that the ordinary College man has not the time to spend on them. It is an undeniable fact that we can get just as good a training by a more useful and, perhaps, more agreeable line of study, and we see no sufficient reason for not being allowed to do so. To the majority of us it is going to make little difference—after

examinations are over, of course—whether we know the little peculiarity in the declension of *jagerum* or not. There is, to be sure, no great objection to a knowledge of such things only the labour of learning them must prove exceedingly “unproductive.” The time might have been spent on subjects that are useful either in practical life or in developing thoughtfulness, as in the case of History, Political Economy and countless others.

But we do not wish to be misunderstood. To some, a good knowledge of Classics is invaluable. One making a special study of language must be expert in them, and so, we believe, should the thorough English student. To meet the requirements of such, Classics must not, of course, be altogether neglected. All we desire is to see them in their proper place, and that is among the optional subjects, no longer claiming or, what is more important, retaining their present prominent position in our College curriculum. We think our faculty must see the justice in this request. May they act accordingly.

In speaking of changes, we cannot pass over one that has lately been made. We refer to the five subjects for third and fourth year students. Why such a change was deemed necessary we cannot yet understand. Light may, however, dawn upon us in the near future, and in that case we shall retract our statement.

IT is much to be regretted that so few of our students are taking the class in Elocution, so ably presided over by Mr. Waddell. The need of such instruction as is there afforded is daily manifested by many of us in the mournful monotone of the class room, and the sing-song recitation of the debating club. While in other colleges the subject of elocution is given a foremost place, here our graduates go out from us year after year without having paid the least attention to an accomplishment which is almost inseparable with true culture, and which covers a multitude of defects. A few months spent in improving the articulation and the enunciation, in developing the voice, and mastering the principles of emphasis, will have an effect on the student which no one will fail to notice, and which will be highly

gratifying to himself. That such a subject should be made compulsory is the opinion of not a few; at any rate both professors and students should give Mr. Waddell a little more of that practical encouragement which his subject, his ability and his painstaking efforts deserve.

DURING the period between April and November, while the GAZETTE was in a torpid state, much has happened to our sister colleges in these Provinces by the sea that calls for a word from us. The venerable University at Windsor, dear to the hearts of many of the best and brightest of Nova Scotians, has passed through a stormy season. Charges by the score have been hurled at it in gatherings of its friends, but there were not lacking valiant defenders. What the ultimate outcome of the strife that has raged around it will be, we do not venture to predict. Meantime the Governors have taken steps which will go far towards removing a part of the reproach laid against the institution. The opening of a Professorship of Modern Languages has supplied a want that has been felt at Kings' for years. The appointment of Herbert Jones, a distinguished alumnus of Kings' and the happy possessor of a doctor's degree from Heidelberg, was an excellent one, and one that is bound to strengthen the ancient college. To the Chair of Divinity Rev. F. Vroom, M. A., has been elected. Of his attainments and fitness for the position we are assured and believe there can be no doubt. In the year of grace, 1889, Kings' will celebrate its centenary and the proceedings on the occasion will be of such magnificent a character as has never yet been attempted in Nova Scotia. Likely, too, the centenary will be ushered in with the announcement of other and greater changes than those we have mentioned. Whether the guardians of the destiny of Kings' shall determine that she shall cast in her lot with Dalhousie and consummate a marriage which would be attended with infinite advantage to the higher education of our people, we know not. This we do know, that the hearts of all of us are full of love to “old Kings'”; for her we have no unkindly

thought, but, on the contrary, we say in all sincerity, God bless her.

In June last Acadia College celebrated its Jubilee. For days the newspapers teemed with accounts of the reunions and merry makings that were taking place on the classic hills of Horton. Acadia has ever been strong in the affections of her alumni and these rallied round her on the occasion of her Jubilee and made the celebration a success in every particular. One old man there was loved by all Acadians, who must have watched the proceedings with feelings none can describe, as he thought of the days of '38, when cruelly disappointed at not receiving a chair in Dalhousie he started on the crusade, which ended in the founding of Acadia. Once only did the weakness of his ninety years permit him to address the great gathering. Since that time the voice that thrilled every heart in the audience has been stilled in death. Dr. Crawley is dead, and in him Acadia mourns the loss of her founder—her earliest and best friend. So far as we know there have been no changes in the *personnel* of the Faculty at Acadia. Mr. Tufts has resigned the Principalship of the Academy on account of ill health, we understand, but he is still able to lecture in the college. We trust that with less onerous duties his health may be fully restored. Among other Jubilee honors, Dr. Sawyer, the President, was given the degree of L.L.D. by the Senate of the University, over which he presides. We should have preferred that another college should have recognized Dr. Sawyer's ability and bestowed on him a degree he well deserves. All the same, we sincerely congratulate the learned President on his newly acquired honor, and hope he may long live to enjoy it.

The writer has not seen as yet the initial number of the *Argosy*, and cannot speak with certainty of any changes that have been taking place in Mount Allison College and University. We believe that Rev. Mr. Borden, Principal of the Academy, has been added to the staff as Professor of Political Science. If we are correct, then the authorities of Mt. Allison have again shown how alive they are to the best interest of their college. Since Dalhousie, in 1883, (first in Canada) established

a Chair in Political Science, and called to it a distinguished scholar, Dr. Weldon, the other universities have been wakening to the fact that such a chair was necessary. Toronto was the first to profit by Dalhousie's example. Queen's College, Kingston, is moving for funds to endow such a chair, while Mt. Allison has been able at once to place herself even with Dalhousie and Toronto. The task of delivering the opening address was this year assigned to Prof. Tweedy. The address, which subsequently appeared in the St. John papers, was a master piece, worthy him whose whole life has been one series of scholastic successes.

St. Francis Xavier College at Antigonish has moved into larger and more commodious quarters, finished during the vacation. In these it will be able to do better work and continue to be the educational centre for the Catholics of the diocese of Antigonish. The kindred institution in New Brunswick, St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, for the first time last summer made use of the University powers conferred upon it many years ago.

Of the University of New Brunswick we purpose giving a short account in a later issue. Meantime to it, as to all of our sister colleges, we wish continued prosperity, and shall be pleased at any time to note the changes that give evidence of their increased usefulness.

WE beg to welcome to the Faculty of Law the Hon. Mr. Justice Townshend, as lecturer in Equity. Of Judge Townshend's eminent fitness for the position we do not presume to speak—his distinguished career at the Bar, and his success upon the Bench, are a sufficient guarantee that in his hands that important subject will be well and truly taught. Judge Townshend is a Bachelor of Arts from Kings' College and a Bachelor of Civil Law from the same institution. He sat in the House of Assembly, as member for Cumberland, from 1878 to 1882, and in the House of Commons from 1883 to 1887, when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court for this Province. The successes

of his Parliamentary career gave promise of the brilliant future which he is now realizing. The students who sit at his feet are to be congratulated on having the opportunity of learning Equity from one of his ripe experience and scholarly attainments.

The following explains itself:—

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF SENATE,

Dalhousie College, 29th Oct., 1888.

A Petition having been read from a general meeting of Students, asking that Arts Students be required to wear the Academic gown, or else that the use of gowns at Convocation be abolished.

Resolved, that it does not appear to the Senate that the petitioners show sufficient reason for taking up this matter at present.

GEORGE LAWSON,
Secretary of Senate.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE P. PARLEE, a freshman of 1887-8, died during the Summer vacation. He was in camp with the volunteers at Chatham when he caught a cold which brought on inflammation and death. George was one of the favourites in his class, and bade fair to be one of our most promising students. He is particularly missed at our College gatherings and societies. We tender to his widowed mother our heartfelt condolence.

Y. M. C. A. AT HOME.

We see by the city papers that the Y. M. C. Association are again to show their good will to the students of the various colleges in the city, by giving them an At Home, which will take place on Friday, Nov. 9. The whole building is to be thrown open to the guests, and a pleasant time may be expected. We are not yet in a position to give particulars, but an account of the gathering will appear in our next issue. We hope Dalhousie will be well represented.

Over two hundred students from Episcopal Theological Seminaries in the United States left the country during the past year to labor on foreign missions.

College Societies.

ATHLETIC MEETING.—The Fall meeting of the Athletic Club was held in President Forrest's room, on the 3rd inst. Owing to unfavourable weather the meeting was poorly attended, but enough were present to go on with the regular business. Gymnasium, Ground and Entertainment Committees were appointed, the former with the gentle hint not to follow in wake of their predecessors. The Gymnasium Committee was empowered to confer with Pres. Forrest in regard to expenditures, and also to get a statement of what is paid into the fund by the Law School.

We have had to submit to some inconvenience in securing grounds, in consequence of which the team has lost much valuable practice. Cases like this should stir the college authorities to action in the direction of fitting up a suitable ground.

One annoying matter was settled, it is hoped for all time, namely, "that the team furnish their own jerseys." It has always proved difficult, if not impossible, to get them all returned; and it has long been felt an injustice to the club to be called upon to furnish new outfits each year.

After some discussion it was decided not to hold the *Annual Sports*, but as the meeting was not large, should a majority of the boys be desirous of holding them, a special meeting can be called to re-consider the matter.

Owing to the heavy expenses of last year the Treasurer reported a balance on the wrong side. So to prevent this all should pay their dues promptly. If this is done there is nothing to prevent our raising a field fund.

It goes without saying that every student in the University, whether in Arts, Law or Medicine, should become a *paying member* of the club; and in order to bring about this desirable end all interested should become enthusiastic canvassers.

NOTES ON "SODALES DEBATING SOCIETY."

In our last issue we announced the re-organization of that very important factor in the sum of Dalhousie's privileges, the "Sodales Debating Society." Although but ten years old it has

quite a checkered history, (to quote from the minutes):

On January 17th, 1879, "from certain reasons in connection with the interests of the students of the college a meeting, of the students of all the years, was called for the purpose of organizing a Debating Society independent of all other Societies in connection with the college." The result of this meeting was that the "Sodales" was organized, with R. R. J. Emmerson as President, and W. H. Spencer as Secretary. For six years through storm and shine it floated along, but for two years, 1885 and '86, it disappeared beneath the waves—at least thus saith the minute book. On December 1st, 1887, however, it "bobs up serenely" with V. G. Frazee as President and E. Fulton, Secretary. Then followed what some would term a noble struggle for existence, but partly owing to the non-appreciation of the students for such a Society it had to submit to the same fate as in 1885. Some point out as a cause for past failures the fact that the "Sodales" was practically and perhaps absolutely "run" by Juniors and Seniors, students of the first two years, especially the first, being too much ignored. The outcome of this sentiment was that, when the "Sodales" expired in January, 1887, the Freshmen organized a Society for themselves which flourished for the remainder of the session. This movement had the effect of forming the conviction in those who wished to see the old "Sodales" resurrected, that, in order to have one flourishing Debating Society in college, we must, in the meetings at least, drop the petty distinction between the several years. Accordingly at the "General Students'" meeting September 28th, 1888, the matter was discussed in this light and the "Sodales" was re-organized with the expressed determination to forget class distinctions and enter heartily and unanimously into an effort to make the Society a success. So far these meetings have been held with increasing interest and attendance. At the first meeting, the question was considered, "Has the Scott Act proved a failure?" Although it was decided by 5 of a majority that it had proved a failure, the impression must have been left on thoughtful minds, judging by the quality and quantity of the speeches that the *Sodales* were certainly not going

to follow the example of the "Scott Act" in the respect of failure. The vote stood 17 affirmative, 12 negative, several not voting. Opener, G. R. Rowling. Respondent, D. Martin. At the second meeting, the question as to the effect of retaliation on Canada, was discussed. Here, too, it could be plainly seen that Dalhousie means to send into the field of politics, as well as that of temperance, her quota of competent men who shall in time to come make the hustings, and parliament chambers of our Dominion ring with their eloquence. Opener, J. Montgomery. Respondent, G. A. Cogswell. The vote stood 22 in favor of good effect; 7 against.

Mr. E. Fulton prepared and read an admirable criticism, handling, without gloves, the postures, style and arguments of the orators of the evening.

But the last was the climax of three of the most successful meetings ever held by the "Sodales." In response to an invitation extended to them, the meeting was graced by the presence of about a dozen lady students. Fears that the presence of the fair sex would paralyze the tongues of budding orators were scattered to the winds. Judging by the "critic" of the evening the opposite effect was produced. It is hoped and confidently expected that this new element in the Sodales will have a salutary effect on the order in the meetings, the style of address, and in fact on the entire society. The debate for this evening was, strange to say, "Is life worth living." The opener in the negative, Mr. C. Moore, contended that the subject should be discussed from a non-religious standpoint. His contention was sustained, and the respondent, Mr. A. Laird,—to use a slang expression—"sailed into" him vigorously. Nine spoke in support of Mr. Moore, and seven in favour of Mr. Laird's views. When the time for voting came, however, the meeting decided most emphatically that life was worth living. The vote stood, 31 affirmative; 10 negative. Need it be said that the ladies—who by the way are eligible for membership—voted, we were going to say, "to a man" with the majority.

The meeting was gracefully and wittily ended by Mr. D. C. Mackintosh reading his "criticism." Those who know his ability in that direction need not be told that it was beyond praise.

The meetings hereafter will be held at 7 o'clock, and, as usual, in the classical atmosphere of Prof. Johnson's room, where the shades of the dead but ever living Virgil, Cicero, Horace and Homer are want to hover, inspiring us to be

"Up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labour and to wait."

J. A. McGLASHEN,
Sec'y.

MOOT COURT.

BEFORE DEAN WELDON AND PROFESSOR RUSSELL.

The first question which came on for argument this term was, as to the constitutionality of Sections 10 and 56 of the N. S. Liquor License Act, 1886.

Lovett appeared against the Act. In an able speech of considerable length, which bore every indication of deep study and close attention, he attacked the constitutionality of these Sections, calling to his aid and applying with energy the analogies presented by the N. B. Act and the Crooks Act. Our space allows us to notice only a few of the most important points. He contended that these Sections can only be valid as a police regulation in municipalities (B. N. A. Act, S. 92, sub-sec 8.) If within S. 92, s. 8, the said Sections are unconstitutional as they reasonably contemplate prohibition, Russell vs. the Queen, L. R. 7, App. Ca. Hodge vs. the Queen, 9 App. Ca. The Judges were unanimous in *Severn vs. the Queen*, 2 Sup. Ct. Canada 70, that the power to grant wholesale licenses could only be held by the Provincial Legislature under B. N. A. Act, S. 92, s. 9, whereas Sec. 10 of the N. S. Act, can only be constitutional under Sec. 92, s. 8. (See Judgments of Ritchie and Strong, J. J.)

Ross in reply strongly supported the Sections. He contended that Sec. 47 of the McCarthy Act has closer restrictions than Sec. 10 of the N. S. Act, and inasmuch as the Privy Council has decided Sec. 47 to be *ultra vires* the Dominion Parliament, the inevitable conclusion is that it was *intra vires* the Local Legislature, citing the Official Minutes of the debate on the McCarthy Act

before the Privy Council. There is no difference between wholesale and retail trades. The Lord Chancellor and Sir Montague Smith, in the debate above referred to, said that wholesale business was only retail in an extended form. He claimed that both were on the same basis and that no distinction was to be found in the books.

The Court decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Act, but we have been unable to obtain a report of the Judgment.

McALLISTER VS. FORSYTH.

Before Ross, J.

The Privy Council, having in this case allowed an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, the case now came on for argument.

The facts will be found in the 12 Sup. Ct. Canada 1.

Tobin for the Appellants, argued that the goods in this case were sufficiently identified to be the subject of a bill in Equity for specific performance. He cited *Holroyd vs. Marshall*, 10 H. L. C. 191; *Brown vs. Bateman*, L. R. 2 C. P. 272.

Campbell and Forsyth for the Respondents, urged that the goods were not sufficiently specific, *Belding vs. Read*, 3 H. and C., 955; and *Wilson vs. Carr*, 17 U. C., Q. B. Even if they were so ear-marked, that would only give the Appellants an equitable title, while the Respondent being a purchaser for valuable consideration, (they cited *Harland vs. Binks*, 15, A. B., 713; *Joseph vs. Lyons*, 1, Q. Bal.) without notice, had both the equitable and legal title. Supposing that the Respondent were not a purchaser for value without notice, still the agreement between Davidson and the Appellants, by which the existence of the bill of sale was kept secret, was a fraud on subsequent creditors, and a Court of Equity would not allow them to retain any benefit thus obtained.

Cummings in reply. The Respondent was not a purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, as no creditor had signed the deed at the time he had actual notice of the bill of sale, citing—

The Appellants were guilty of no fraud in agreeing not to file the bill of sale, citing *Weatherbe, J's dicta* in 5 R. and G., 171.

CUR. AD VULT.

WEBB VS. HILL.

Before Borden, J.

The Plaintiff sold goods to a third person. The buyer became insolvent before their arrival. The plaintiff stopped them *in transitu*. The defendant, the carrier's warehouseman, was summoned to show what effects of the insolvent he had in his hands or under his control. The plaintiff demanded the goods from the defendant, who refused delivery on the ground that he was accountable to the court. Judgment was given for the plaintiff. The defendant attacked it on the ground that he had a lien on the goods for warehouse charges and the plaintiff could not maintain trover.

Frame, for defendant contended that the carrier had a lien on the goods for all charges. Such lien was paramount to the seller's right of payment for them.

Campbell and Howay, argued for the plaintiff, that the defendant had no lien owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, *Robertson vs. Baker*, 5 Cush., and 40 Am. Dec. 1. Even if he had such lien, he waived it by not setting it up as a reason for refusal when the demand was made, *Dinks vs. Richards*, 4 M. and G.; 1 Camp. 400, 12, Gray, 265. The stoppage *in transitu* vested the property, *Litt. vs. Cowley*, 7 Taunt. Even if it did not, it vested the right to possession, which, in this case, is sufficient to maintain trover. *Armory vs. Delamirie*, 1 Strange; *Gordon vs. Harper*, 7 T. R.; and *Buckley vs. Goss*, 3 B. and S.

Patterson, in reply, distinguished the above cases from the present one, and claimed that the defendant's lien could not be lost without an express waiver.

The learned Judge, after taking time to consider filed a Judgment in the plaintiff's favor with costs.

October 26th, 1888.

LISTON VS. WILSON.

Before Prof. Weldon.

Wilson, a domiciled Nova Scotian, married in England his deceased wife's sister, also a domiciled Nova Scotian, having previously made his will. The matrimonial domicile was in N. S. After his death, his brother took out letters of administra-

tion. *Liston*, who was named as executor in the will, brought this action to recall the letters of administration and obtain probate of the will.

J. A. Sinclair, for the plaintiff, contended that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is prohibited by English Statutes, 27 and 32; Henry vii, and 5 and 6 William iv. Contracts are governed by the *lex loci*. *Mall vs. Roberts*, 3, Esp.; *Scrimshire vs. Scrimshire*, 2 Hagg, and *Middleton vs. Javerin*, 2 Hagg.

W. J. Bowser and C. H. Oxley, for the defendant, said that marriage invalidates a will, R. S., N. S., C. 89, Sec. 15. A marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal in Canada, Can. Stat. 45, Vic. 42. The *lex loci* governs the rules and solemnities of marriage and *lex domicilii* the contractual capacity of the parties. *Brook vs. Brook*, *Mette vs. Mette*.

C. F. Hamilton in reply. Marriage is contract and governed by *lex loci*. *Bishop on marriage*, (see 390); *Foote International Law*, 523; *Warrender vs. Warrender*. Admitting that our local courts refuse the relief asked for, there is an appeal to the English Courts which will administer English law. *Foote International Law*, 54.

The Dean delivered a verbal Judgment in favor of defendant.

LAW SCHOOL WHISPERS.

Ontario has an Upper House.—*Selah*.

All papers in connection with the Fishery Treaty are in great demand.

The *fair freshy* considers three ladies better company than one. He knows it's leap year.

"Coruscations of eloquence and scintillations of wit," are still visible in the speeches of the member from Richmond.

A Webster's unabridged dictionary is required to understand some of the speeches in the Mock Parliament.

For some mysterious reason, the third-year men do not honor the Mock Parliament with their presence.

The law student's last visit to the Ladies' College was unwished for, but he could not see it. "A wink is a good as a nod, etc."

Among the Colleges.

OUR TABLE.

Nearly all the College Journals of 1888-9 are now before us, and under their enlightened counsel the world will once again be peaceably and orderly governed.

We have to acknowledge in this issue the receipt of the *Sackville Argosy*, the *New York Chironian*, the *Dartmouth*, the *Ottawa Owl*, the *McGill University Gazette*, the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Knox College Monthly*, and the *Phi Sigma Monthly*. To each and all the Exchange Editor extends a cordial greeting, trusting that their efforts during the collegiate year will tend to the advancement of the several institutions which they represent, and that they will prove more than ever a terror to faculties and other evil doers.

The *Argosy* comes out in a new dress, or rather with new sails this year. She is quite a tidy craft, and the editors promise when their voyage is over to leave her in port laden with treasure from the sea of knowledge.

The *McGill University Gazette* promises its readers many interesting articles and poems during the year, from the pens of such men as Prof. Roberts, Mr. John Reade, F. R. S. C., and other literary lights. In this respect the *Gazette* appears to be departing from the sphere of college journalism, and to have given up the motto, "Work by students for students." The volume, however, cannot fail to be interesting, and we wish it every success. The *Gazette* has been owned by a joint stock company, and a movement is now on foot among the students to bring themselves into more intimate relations with their College Organ.

PERSONALS.

St. Andrew's University, Aberdeen, Scotland, has conferred the degree of L.L. D. on Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario.

The University of Bologna, at its recent anniversary, conferred degrees on Gladstone, Spencer, Huxley, Lowell, Max Muller, David Dudley Field, Prof. Agassiz and other celebrities.

The *Educational Review* of May last contains a very good likeness and a short sketch of the life of our honored President, Rev. Dr. Forrest. The *Review* said:—As a lecturer, Dr. Forrest's fluency and vigor of expression give him special power in the treatment of historical and political subjects. And the enthusiasm which characterizes him in all

his work passes as an inspiration of energy into the minds of his students, in each of whom he appears to have time enough to manifest a personal interest. Under a genius so well fitted to push the interests of the University, and with a *Senatus academicus* containing some of the ablest scholars, in their special departments, of which Canada can boast, and with a building so thoroughly adapted to the requirements of modern demands, the University of Dalhousie promises to give the city of Halifax, both at home and abroad, a reputation and prestige which all its other great natural advantages have never, and could never obtain for it.

FRESHMEN YELLS.

According to the *New York Herald*, the yells adopted by the Classes of '92 at the various American institutions are as follows:—

Yale.—"Bric-a-kex-kex, coax, coax, bric-a-kex-kex, coax, coax, whoop, whoop, parabaloo—'92."

Harvard.—"John's gun is up the flue, rushed up by '92! ('91's cry is "Johnny get your gun, '91.")"

Cornell.—"Nine-ty-two, Oh! Nine-ty-two; We are the stuff; We ARE the stuff!—Scat!"

Columbia.—"Rah-rah-rah! C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A!—'92."

Amherst.—"Hal-lab-aloo, hal-lab-aloo, Amherst, '92."

Dartmouth.—"Wah-hoo-wah! Wah-hoo-wah! Da-da-da-Dartmouth! Ninety-two! T-i-g-e-r-r-r!"

Lafayette.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Duo et non-aginta! Laf-ay-ette!"

Syracuse.—"What, who—ninety-two—ne plus ultra, ninety-two."

Union.—"Ra! ra! ra! Ra! ra! ra! Boom-a-ling, boom-a-ling, Ninety-two."

Brown.—"Hicky-Hicky-How-Ri-Ninety-two!"

Williams.—"Hi-O-Ki-O-Ya-Ya-Ya-Duo-Kai-euenaouta!"

Trinity.—"Trin-I-tee! Trin-I-tee! How are you? We're all right. We're '92."

Rutgers.—"Wish-la-ha! Wish-la-hoo! Eighteen-Hundred-and-Ninety-two!"

Bowdoin.—"Rah! Rah! Rah! Hullabaloo, Bowdoin, Bowdoin, ninety-two."

Dickinson.—"Hoo-rah-roo-1892-'92-rah-rah-roo-'92-Dick-in-son!"

Stevens.—"Rah, Rah, Gray! Rah, Rah, Blue! Boom, Rah, Stevens! Ninety-two."

Wesleyan.—"Kola, Kata, Wesleyana, '92. '92. Rah, Rah, Rah!"

EVENTS AND COMMENTS.

McGill is overcrowded this year.

Yale is to have a new recitation building. It will be of granite.

And still another. Columbia College students are now obliged to wear the cap and gown.

Yale's Freshman Class this year is larger than ever before. It numbers 337, with 212 in the Academic.

Cornell has established a Chair of Journalism, and the growing importance of that profession should induce other universities to follow the good example.

At Harvard a long composition is required every two weeks, and a short one every day, from each student attending the English class. Wherefore comfort one another with these words, oh gentle Freshmen of Dalhousie.

Harvard spent \$25,000 on its various Athletic organizations last year. The bill for improvements to our "gym" has not been placed before us yet, but we presume it will be under that figure.

Harvard Athletes have to pass a physical examination before they are allowed to compete at sports. At John Hopkins University the candidates must pass an examination in athletics before they are allowed to graduate.

A youth being brought to Oxford, after he had paid the Tutor and the several College and University fees, was told he must *subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles*. "With all my heart," said the freshman; "pray, how much is it?" *Exch.*

Every recipient of a scholarship at Amherst College (U.S.) must sign a document saying that he has not entered a billiard room, except in the college gymnasium, during the term, nor used tobacco, nor drunk liquor as a beverage, nor paid any money as tuition for dancing, and must also send in a signed account of his expenses for the year.

Cornell University has about 1,200 students this year. The increase was largest in the Arts course, which is now very strong. In spite of its vast material equipment the University is cramped for room, and the following new buildings are now being erected:—A fire-proof Library, costing \$250,000; a Chemical Laboratory, costing \$80,000; a Civil Engineering building, costing \$70,000; Barnes Hall, costing \$55,000; and an Entomological Laboratory, costing about \$30,000.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Y. M. C. A. met and organized on Oct. 13. Pres. Miller in the chair. After devotional exercises, subjects for the session were chosen, and chairmen were appointed. It was decided to have a slip printed with a list of the subjects and chairmen. On motion, the membership fee was raised to 50c.

ON Oct. 20th the Y. M. C. A. met at 7 p. m. This will be the hour of meeting throughout the Session. A. J. Mackintosh presided. After devotional exercises, and consideration of the subject, Acts I, 8, the study of the Book of Job was taken up at 7.30 p. m. Prof. Seth introduced the subject and made it interesting to all.

Y. M. C. A. met Oct. 27th, with J. B. MacLean as chairman. The attendance was large, 50 being present. The attendance has been increasing, and we hope will continue to increase. After devotional exercises and consideration of the subject, 1 Pet. 2-12, the study of Job was continued under the direction of Prof. Alexander. All students, whether members of the Y. M. C. A. or not, are invited to this class, which begins at 7.30 p. m., and is specially interesting.

THE CLUB ROOM.

BEFORE the session of Parliament, on the evening of the 27th Oct., Mr. Bowser desired to present a verbal report of the committee, consisting of Messrs. George Patterson, H. J. Logan and himself, which had been to manage the decorations of the club room, and obtain ways and means for so doing. He said the committee had succeeded in collecting about \$9.00 from the Law Students, to be expended in adorning the walls with pictures, etc. The committee were using every effort to obtain a photograph of each graduating class of the Law School, and would be glad of any assistance in obtaining the same. The committee would be very thankful to any of the graduates for donations of any kind which would aid them in their efforts. They would like to see the room always in good condition, and earnestly requested the members to abstain from injuring or defacing the furniture in any way. In conclusion he moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Howay, and carried unanimously:—

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Mock Parliament of Dalhousie College be tendered to the Senate of the University for the trouble and expense they have incurred in fitting up, furnishing, and placing at the disposal of the Law Students, a suitable and convenient room in which to hold the Mock Parliament and other meetings connected with the Law Department.

THE WADDELL PRIZE.

THE thanks of students and all interested in the GAZETTE are due to Prof. John Waddell, Ph. D., D. Sc., who graduated from Dalhousie in 1877, and who is now engaged in Queen's College, Kingston, for the practical encouragement he has given our paper. As he has done in the past two or three years, he again offers a prize of \$10 for the best article published in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE during the session 1888-9. The prize will be subject to the following conditions:—

1.—All Alumni and Registered Students of the University (whether in Arts, Law or Medicine), for the session of 1888-9, shall be entitled to compete.

2.—Articles must be written in prose; may be on any subject, and must not take up more than five columns of the GAZETTE. All articles intended for competition, of which there must be at least three, must be in the hands of the Editors of the GAZETTE before the last day of February, 1889.

4.—Articles intended for competition shall become the property of the Editors of the GAZETTE.

5.—Should any student, who has contributed papers, desire to withdraw a paper from the list of competing articles, he may do so by writing the Editors on or before April 1st, 1889.

Dr. Alexander, Professor of English Literature in this University, has consented, as in former years, to act as examiner.

We strongly advise those who think of competing for this prize to hand in their contributions as early in the session as possible, so as to obviate crowding in the last two issues. Now is the time when we especially need contributions; and indeed if many are handed in late we may be unable to publish all.

The presentation of this prize will take place along with that of other medals and prizes, on Convocation Day next April.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post-free 3d. Address Dr. Nicholson, 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

Literary Notes.

The *Nineteenth Century* is one of the best and most popular of the English Magazines. Its contributors include representative writers in all departments of thought: Such men as Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Argyle, Walter Besant, Prof. Huxley, Prof. Max Müller, R. L. Stevenson, Herbert Spencer, A. C. Swinburne. The October number contains, among other articles, "The Chautauqua Reading Circle," by J. G. Fitch; "The Industrial Village of the Future," "John Marston," by A. C. Swinburne; "Sins of Belief and Sins of Unbelief," by St. George Mivart; "The Future of English Tobacco," by Edwin Arnold; "Mr. Forster and his Colleagues," by T. Wemyss Reid. Published by Leonard Scott Pub. Co., 501 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Shakespeariana is a little monthly, published by the Leonard Scott Pub. Co. It is devoted to Shakespearian Literature, Study, News and Dramatic Criticism; and should be especially interesting to Shakespeare students. The October number contains, "How did you become a Shakespeare Student?"; "A Bibliography of *The Tuning of the Shrew*"; "Accounts of Shakespeare Societies;" and other interesting matter.

Outing for November has just arrived, finely illustrated as usual. It contains the first of a series of articles entitled: *Outdoor Life of the President*; in which the author gives an interesting account of George Washington's sporting; *Progress of Athletism*, with four illustrations from instantaneous photographs; a canoe adventure, entitled: *A Damp Journey on a Down Grade*; *The Rifle in the Sacramentas*; *The Haunted Wheel*; *A Cycling Story*; *To the Pacific through Canada*; *The N. Y. Yacht Club Cruise of '88*; *The Australian Base-ball Tour*; besides *Poems, Amenities, etc.*

Dallusiensia.

Returned.—The *Natu Maximus*.

The *Grand Duke* says he likes to waltz to the music of *Hadyn*.

Query:—Where did the *Genitive* hide the balls?

"If I had known there were so many ladies at debate, I would have been here long ago."—F. J.

Soph. to Math. Prof.—"The *Janitor* gave us that exercise yesterday, sir."

A half Soph. but whole freshie is of the opinion that *spiritual liquors* are injurious.

The old *natu minimum* has lost all right to his distinguished title.

Those who listened to his speech last Friday night, will admit that it is no easy matter to get over *Jordan*.

We can't see why the life of a certain student should be so unhappy. It ought to be a perpetual *Saint's Rest* to him.

Donec virenti canities abest morosa. The sentimental Soph. translated it thus: As long as peevish old age is absent from a freshman.

Prof. in Physics.—"We must exert forces on all bodies with which we come in contact." The Sophs. and Freshies will please take a note of this.

A speaker at debate, the other night, while discussing the subject, "Is Life worth Living?" said that the *liver* could not be treated from a religious point of view.

A word of comfort to the Juniors.—Shakespeare was evidently plucked in Physics, for he once remarked,—"Throw Physics to the dogs, I'll none of it."

Prof. in Botany.—"Do you know what carbohydrates are?"

Stud.—"No sir."

Prof.—"What do you put in your coffee every morning?"

Stud.—"Molasses, sir."

It is rumoured that a certain semi-theologue, canvassed some young ladies to vote for him on a *living* question.

We learn that one of the Freshmen has expended the first instalment of his Bursary money in a cane. *This is most reprehensible conduct.*

Soph.—"What has most impressed you since you came to Dalhousie?"

Freshie.—"The expertness of the profs. in collecting class fees."

And now the Sophs. musn't look the way of a lady in the halls. They must turn their faces to the wall and assume the attitude of Jewish mourners as the fair ones sweep by. *Another world conquered!*

Prof. in History.—"Who was the means of putting Crispus, the son of Constantine to death?"

Student.—"His mother-in-law," (326 A. D.) Class seem to think that the mother-in-law is still formidable.

Our black eyed amorous little Soph. was hauled up before the Senate the other day, for disorderly conduct. He told that august body that he considered it the duty of the Sophs. to take some of the green off the Freshies. Correct.

Second year verdant.—"How much is this cane, sir?"

Clerk.—"Twenty-five cents."

Verdant.—"What's your reduction to students?"

Clerk.—"You had better go *West*, young man."

A clerical looking Soph. standing on Citadel Hill, during the sham bombardment, said to a Junior, "It must be their great expectations that attract so many people," "If it is not '*great expectations*,' I don't know what in the *Dickens* it is," was the reply.

We see him stalking up the street,
His eye nor turns to left nor right;
For whom is Charlie on the watch
So very anxiously to night?

We heartily welcome you to Dalhousie, dear freshmen, and your improvement shall always be one of the great aims of this column. With this view, we undertake to give you a little instruction in this issue. First of all, we direct you to commit to memory the rules lately posted on the College board, and published for your special benefit in the *Echo* of the 25th Sept. These, of course, must be carefully observed, as they shall certainly be rigorously enforced. For the fashion-

ing of your general conduct, we recommend you to watch the noble bearing of the Juniors. To their salutary influence is due that limited degree of refinement which the more discerning among your number may have noticed in the Sophs. We would fain have told you to imitate the Seniors, but, alas, through natural uncouthness and the deficiency of their training, when freshmen, they are far from what might have been hoped for. The Juniors, on the other hand, had a natural inclination to what is great and noble. Early in their College career the editor of one of the Halifax papers discovered this; and, in writing of them, the poet has said with equal truth and justice that "e'en their failings lean to virtue's side." In conclusion, then, we say, revere the Seniors, imitate the Juniors and beware of those wicked Sophs.

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