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**\* The Dalhousie Gazette. \***

"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL. XXI. HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 2, 1889. No. 10.

**TWO SONNETS.**

**DR. CLAUDIUS.**

Not until thirty years had passed him by  
Knew he the taste of Love. Then the strange wine  
Seized on his blood, working a rage divine  
Within him. Now life's roseate streams, long dry,  
Burst into flow; the earth, the sea, the sky  
Grew beauty-haunted; a new sun did shine:  
For on his heart had risen the visible sign  
Of holy womanhood's high mystery.

Love-haloed went the happy days. The strength  
Of ten was in his arm; a courser's fire  
Fretted his limbs. All tasks were fairy-light.  
Even absence found, spanning its weary length,  
A bridge swung 'twixt two towers: this, rising higher,  
Was Hope; that, Memory,—sinking to sight.

**ART.**

The Soul's true heritage is Beauty. She  
Doth ever know her own. The mystic fire  
Of Love she carries wakes to warm desire  
When Beauty beckons. Though the melody  
Be over, some sweet cadence lingeringly  
Will haunt her chambers, as some hidden choir  
Had seized it, nor would let the strain expire  
Till they were tuned for rarer songs to be.

The Soul's life-stay is Beauty. Beauty calms  
The Soul distraught with craving of new bliss.  
Her godlike hunger-pains alone with this  
Are soothed, as festered wounds with bath of balsm.  
She greets her dower of visitants with a kiss:  
They rouse within the cadences of psalms.

T. A. LePAGE.

**THE QUAIN AND OLD.**

I like things quaint and old,—  
Old things that have the ring of solid worth,  
That will not fade nor mould,  
Nor lose their lustre by the dews of earth;  
But brighter, stronger grow  
As hurriedly the years go sweeping by,  
Casting a purer glow,  
With each new day on both the mind and eye.

And so I like old books  
That tell me in a quaint and curious way,—  
Fresh as the song of brooks,—  
The loves and passions of a bygone day.

And ancient towns—to walk  
Amid the scenes of a glorious age,  
And loiter long, and talk  
Of those who lightly tripped across the stage.

And so I like the old  
Old friends,—the royal hearted, true and tried:  
More precious they than gold,  
Nearer my heart than all the world beside.

J. T. BURGESS.

**CONVOCAION.**

The annual Convocation of Dalhousie College took place in the Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon, April 25th. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the closing ceremonies of the session '88-'89. The number of students present compared with former years, was small, as many had gone home during the long interval between the close of Examinations and Convocation; nevertheless those remaining exerted

themselves in making their part of the programme as interesting as possible. As full accounts have already appeared in the daily newspapers we shall refrain from making lengthy comments on the proceedings. The following is the programme:—

Opening Prayer by the President.  
President's Introductory Address.  
Degrees to be conferred, viz:—

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Allison, Edmund Powell,	Halifax, N. S.
Brown, Ernest Nicholson,	Lower Newcastle, N. B.
Burkitt, Robert James,	Athenry, Ireland.
Davison, James McGregor,	Halifax, N. S.
Fraser, Alexander,	West Riv. Pictou Co., N. S.
Fraser, John Keir Geddie,	Alberton, P. E. I.
Frazer, Victor Gladstone,	Dartmouth, N. S.
Fulton, Edward,	Lower Stewiacka, N. S.
Harvey McLeod,	Newport, N. S.
Henry, Joseph Kaye,	Shubenacadie, N. S.
Laird, Arthur Gordon,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MacDonald, Robert James,	Hopewell, N. S.
Paton, Vincent,	Halifax, N. S.
Putnam, Homer,	Lower Onslow, N. S.
Smithers, Allan,	Halifax, N. S.
Stewart, Frank Ingram ( <i>in absentia</i> ),	Charlottetown, P. E. I.

## BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Campbell, Alexander,	Sydney, C. B.
Campbell, John A.	Truro.
Cummings, Selden Wm.,	"
Forsyth, George Ormond,	Greenwich.
Lovett, Henry Almon,	Kentville.
McNeill, Albert Howard,	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Patterson, George,	New Glasgow.
Ross, Henry Taylor,	Halifax,
Tobin, Thomas Finlayson,	"
Whitford, Joseph Arthur,	Bridgewater, N. S.

President's Address to Graduates.  
Presentation of Honors:

*Classics*—1st Rank, A. G. Laird.  
*Mathematics and Physics*—2nd Rank, R. J. Burkitt.  
*Mental and Moral Philosophy*—1st Rank, A. Fraser.  
2nd Rank, E. N. Brown.  
*English and English History*—1st Rank, Edward Fulton.

Medals to be presented:

Governor-General's Gold Medal, to A. G. Laird.  
DeMill Gold Medal, to Edward-Fulton, (to be presented by President of Alumni Association).

Certificate of Short Course in Arts: To Miss Elizabeth H. Stewart.

Special Prizes:

The Waverly Prize—C. L. Moore.  
The Avery Prize.—J. K. Henry.  
The Early English Text Society's Prize.—Edward Fulton.  
The New Shakspeare Society's Prize.—Miss E. H. Stewart.

Valedictory Address for Graduating Class in Arts:  
By Victor G. Frazer, B. A.

Valedictory Address for Graduating Class in Laws:  
By George G. Patterson, LL. B.

Address by His Honor the Administrator of the Government.  
Address by Rev. D. Macrae, D.D., St. John.  
Address by Mr. Justice Townshend.

Benediction.

President Forrest in his opening address, expressed his belief that the lengthened session had proved a success. He urged upon the citizens of Halifax the needs of the college in the way of financial support. Large donations had been made to the College by two or three large-hearted gentlemen but these donations had been of a specific nature, they were for special purposes, and in no way contributed to the general working expenses which were very considerable. From \$50,000 to \$100,000 was urgently needed at the present time to put the College in a first class condition, and he hoped the time had come when Halifax would do its duty.

The valedictories both of which we give in full, were well delivered and elicited much applause.

Chief Justice MacDonald, whose name was down on the programme for an address was unavoidably absent, as he was engaged in professional duties. Judge Townshend gave a very practical address to the graduates urging upon them the importance of forming habits essential to success—among which were fixity of purpose, systematic application and thoroughness.

The Rev. Dr. Macrae of St. John, delivered an excellent address in which he referred to the excellence of the schools and educational institutions in the Maritime Provinces: he thought them equal to any in the world, and he strongly urged on the graduates the necessity of love to their *alma mater*. He was listened to with the greatest attention and was loudly applauded when he sat down.

The proceedings of the afternoon were then closed by the president offering benediction.

WE again give notice to our subscribers that they may through us obtain that best of American Magazines, the *Forum*, for one year for 4/5 of the publisher's price, that is, for \$4.00. The *GAZETTE* and the *Forum* for \$5.00. Subscriptions may begin at any time, though the six month's volume begins with the March number.

Write to Victor Frazer, Dartmouth, or after July, to R. Grierson, Box 114, Halifax.

## ARTS VALEDICTORY.

[BY VICTOR FRAZER.]

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

It first smiled upon this world a little over 22 years ago. Its childhood's days have never been chronicled, and indeed are wrapped in such obscurity that I have deemed it best to trust to your imaginations to fill them in. No doubt it grew and thrived as *common* youngsters do. After 16 or 17 years of uneventful life below the surface it bobbed up serenely in our county academies, and, under the careful nursing of Principals Gilpin, McKay, and Anderson, approached the great event of its life, matriculation. It first came to complete self-consciousness in the fall of '87, when it began its Junior year, pruned and clipped by the knife and shears of sessional exams and "impecuniosity," patched and grafted with the fallen limbs of predecessors. It was photographed within a few months at Notman's, where you may examine it more closely at your leisure.

The wounds of knife and shears are healed; the grafts are assimilated; and the class of '89 stands before you, a united, symmetrical whole, a body of 15 members; its soul, the common loving and respectful memory of the good old institution which has fostered the most critical period of its life.

But the crowning event which is the confirmation of our growth to unity is also, alas, the signal of approaching dissolution. Our soul, the memory of Dalhousie, will live on, but the body is about to go the way of all bodies. And before we part we wish to say a word or two to those we leave behind.

CITIZENS OF HALIFAX:—

You have in your midst an institution which deserves not only your sympathy and interest, but your support and patronage. For long years you seemed utterly oblivious of its existence. At the end of the old parade, where swiftly and as if by magic has arisen a stately City Hall, there stood for many years an ancient brown-stone structure with a sad and melancholy mien. It was the home of Dalhousie College. Its single hall resounded with the yell of the untutored savage from the

wilds of Pictou and Cape Breton. Its stone flagging received many a cruel knock from the hard head of the Soph and Freshman scrimmager. There, down below the surface of the earth, were buried the sacred treasures of a magnificent museum—in nucleus. There the ambitious youth of Nova Scotia were initiated into the mysteries of the Logarithmic Tables and Carey's Theory of Rent. And you, the people of Halifax, plodded along, with about as much interest in Dalhousie College as if it had been an infant's home in one of the South Sea Islands, instead of a university in the city of Halifax for the education and enlightenment of the youth of the Maritime Provinces.

The Class of '89 has seen a pleasing change. The first half of its University career was passed amid strange signs and rumors of impending revolution in college affairs. The people of Halifax were awakening from their indifference. Gradually it was beginning to dawn upon them that a university with a large and able staff of professors and lecturers was a thing not to be despised. Halifax had already begun to send her boys and girls to Dalhousie, and during the last few years in the old building large numbers of Halifax students attended its classes. But it was plain that the old free-stone prison-house was quite out of proportion to the requirements of a modern university. By the liberality of one of your most honored citizens, one of the warmest friends of Dalhousie and of higher education in general, the late Sir William Young, a fund was started, the citizens of Halifax were appealed to, a new building was erected, and Dalhousie was born again.

The repeated appeals that have been made to the people of Halifax on behalf of the college have not been in vain. They have begun to recognize it as their own. Possibly some day they may begin to brag about it as they now do, justly, of their public gardens and their park. This year's graduating class stands witness to the adoption by the people of Halifax of the institution so long ignored and despised by them. One-third of us are Halifaxians.

But do not stroke yourselves with self-complacency over your munificence and far-sightedness.

We are grateful to you for the favors we have received at your hands. But when you go home just sit down and think how little after all you have done; how little of the benefit you derive from the possession of a good university is due to your own efforts. Consider that by far the greatest factor in the growth of Dalhousie College has been, not the support of the City it has for its home, but the liberality of a gentleman, who, though a Nova-Scotian by birth, and not a Halifaxian either, long ago became a citizen of a foreign country. He saw that he could not better advance the interests of his native province than by devoting a part of his wealth to the building up of its most promising university, and if this gentleman, a native of another county, saw that a university in the city of Halifax must be a great boon to the whole province, and logically backed up his seeing by giving generously to its support, how much more ought you, who have it at your doors, to show your appreciation of its benefits to the province and especially to your city, by lightening the burden of your pocket on its behalf.

If it had not been for the private beneficence of Mr. Munro, the late Mr. McLeod, and the late Sir William Young, Dalhousie might still have been what it was a few years ago, instead of a well-known university increasing in influence every year, a small, almost unknown, miserably equipped college with but three or four professors and a score or two of students, buried under the ancient pile of brown stone that has at last ceased to be an eyesore to the city; and you might have been sending your sons abroad for a college education.

I am not chiding you for what you have done or left undone. I merely want to impress upon you that you ought to make this university more and more your own. Its position is now assured. It stands upon a firm foundation. Its reputation is higher to-day than it has ever been. Its attendance has steadily increased till this session it has reached 200. Of the 151 students in Arts this year Halifax County send 51, and the majority of these are from the City. Dalhousie is already yours to enjoy. And when it is known

that in spite of the liberal endowment of her chairs, her museum is yet in a crude state; her library is growing but very slowly; her laboratories are still poorly equipped; her grounds are yet obnoxious even to the conscience of a football; she has no general fund for the meeting of current expenses; that for these and many other similar reasons, her governors are growing prematurely gray; is it not plainly your interest and duty to make her yours in a sense more mutually beneficial?

Before leaving you I must, on behalf of the students in general, heartily thank the people of Halifax for their increased kindness and hospitality. Dalhousie boys and girls are year by year getting to feel more and more at home in Halifax; and the regret which in us graduates is mingled with the joy of reaching a goal long aspired to, and beginning a new and wider life, is in great measure due to our pleasant and profitable intercourse with many of the sociable people of Halifax.

#### MR. PRESIDENT AND PROFESSORS:—

Our message to you is contained in the words, "Thanks and Goodbye." We came to you fresh and green, yet withal self-important and conscious of an immense superiority over all ordinary mortals. You have humbled us. You have, each in your own department, given us a glimpse of vast fields of knowledge upon whose borders only we can hope to tread. You have opened our eyes to the possibilities of human life, and yet at the same time shown us how little we have achieved, and how precious are the moments if we would make the most and the best of life. By training and steadying our intellects, broadening and deepening our view, you have helped us build a foundation, and given us a start, which will make our lives doubly valuable to ourselves and others.

You have been faithful in your work—more faithful to us sometimes than we have been to ourselves and to you. You have been patient—patient oftentimes where impatience would have been excusable. Your demeanor toward us has always been generous and forbearing, even where severity might have seemed more just.

For our part, we know we have not always been as thoughtful and respectful toward you as you deserved. Yet you must know that much of our apparent thoughtlessness and disrespect was the mere lightheartedness and skittishness of youth, such as, possibly, if you try very hard, you may be able to recall as an element in your own college days.

For all you have been to us and done for us you have our heartiest thanks. Next to the boys themselves you are the most important part of this university; and next to them you will have the longest and best place in our remembrance and regard.

To Professor Alexander, who has given his last lecture to Dalhousie boys, we wish the success he so thoroughly deserves. We congratulate him on his promotion to a larger University and a wider field of usefulness. But still more do we congratulate Toronto University on her new and valuable accession. We are sorry for Dalhousie's loss, but we must learn to bear with such losses, for they are inevitable. We did hope that the speech Professor Alexander didn't give to the Sophomore class on the last day of lectures would cheer our hearts to-day; but since he has been called away we must graciously pardon him and be content to send our congratulations after him. As for our next Professor of English Literature, I would only say, he must do well indeed, to fill satisfactorily the position vacated by Dr. Alexander.

#### FELLOW STUDENTS:—

It is you who have made life worth living for us during the past few years. We have worked with you and played with you; we have sung your songs and blown your horns; we have met you in the hall-scrimmage, on the foot-ball field, with the gloves and foils, in the debate; you and we have been chums with common interests, common loves, and common indignations. And every encounter, every rivalry, every common feeling has drawn a circle round us all, and made to-day's parting harder.

We can't shed tears to-day. Joy and sadness are having an equal quarrel over us, and we can surrender ourselves completely to neither. Be-

sides, on this occasion, it is necessary for us to preserve a certain dignity. But to-night, and then again next September, when the time comes round for beginning the year's work at College, imagine us in the privacy of our own apartments, where the heartless, chilling gaze of the crowd cannot penetrate, imagine us, I say, thinking of you, and realizing that we have left your little world forever; that the life we lived with you is going on as before, but without us; will not the echo of the Convocation horns be ringing in our ears, bidding us weep that Father Time should ever have bundled us out from among you? Go on imagining, and see what you will come to. I must draw veil on the pitiful scene, and leave you to your imaginations, for to picture it to you would surely dissolve you all in tears and leave no audience for the rest of to-day's proceedings.

There are two or three pieces of advice which I wish earnestly to urge upon you students. One is, organize a Glee Club next year. We had one in our Sophomore year, and it made that year the most vigorous, healthy-toned one of our college course.

The second point is, think over Mr. Mellish's plan with regard to dramatic work next session, and be ready to have a good discussion over it at your next general meeting.

Thirdly, and most important of all, interest yourselves in the Alumni of the College. Join the Association as soon as you can, attend its meetings, give your vote and voice in its resolutions and discussions, and take a part in its work.

I had the pleasure of attending last night the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, and I am almost ashamed to tell it, but you ought to know, myself and my fellow-valedictorian, Mr. Patterson, were the only representatives present of the two dozen students graduating in Arts and Law to-day. Besides us how many recent graduates do you suppose were present. From the last six years' graduates in Arts, about eighty in number, two; from the last four years graduates in Law, forty of them, only one. The rest were graduates of older standing.

Now, this as not is it should be. As we go

through College, we make speeches and sing songs full of love and loyalty to Alma Mater. We hold indignation meetings to protest against any move of the college authorities, which seems to us in our wisdom contrary to the best interests of the college. We sneer at the Alumni Association for their inactivity and insignificance in the government and support of the college. The class valedictorian grows eloquent with grief at parting from the college and its associations, and assures those left behind of the fast and lasting loyalty of himself and fellows to their dear old Alma Mater. While within her walls we seem all attachment and enthusiasm for her. And yet when we are turned loose from her we put the sincerity of our vows to the proof by attending the annual meeting of her Alumni Association at the rate of five out of one hundred and twenty, when five times as many might be present if they only would.

How can the Alumni Association be expected to do much for Dalhousie while this condition of affairs lasts? And yet, all honor to the energetic men who do take part in its active work, they have begun to do something, and will, I feel sure from what I heard last night, do more, much more, in the next few years. The time seems to have come, and they are conscious of it, when the Alumni Association can and must take a more active part in assisting and furthering the interests of the college. But they must have your help and sympathy as you graduate. You must become part of them. I wish all of you had been present at the meeting last night. You would have profited by it and would have felt a bigger respect for the Alumni Association than ever before.

Do not follow in the footsteps of your predecessors in this respect. When you reach the end of your third year, join the Association, attend its meetings, and you will certainly find yourself able and glad to help your Alma Mater through and as a member of the association, in many little ways, and probably soon, in some big ways. Those who, after graduating, cannot be near enough to attend all its meetings, can at least swell the income of the Association by paying the small annual fee, and, by keeping themselves

posted in the work, may be able to help it along, though living a long distance from the college.

And now to close. Boys, behave yourselves as well as did the stately fifteen you see before you. Profit by our mistakes, and by our example. Juniors, take the Seniors, who follow us, as your guiding stars. Sophs, if you would be worthy to take their places, do as the Juniors and Seniors do except where they forbid you. And when you see next year's Freshmen, tell them, we didn't do it, but after long experience our earnest admonition to them is, obey the Sophs, keep a respectable distance from the Juniors, and worship the Seniors. Thus they will immortalize themselves as Freshmen.

People of Halifax, be friends to Dalhousie, for she is one of your best friends.

Dalhousie, Professors and Fellow Students, the class of '89 wish you heartily Farewell.

#### VALEDICTORY ADDRESS FOR GRADUATES IN LAW.

[GEORGE PATTERSON, M. A.]

Ladies, Mr. President, Professors and Lecturers, Fellow Students, and Gentlemen:—

It is always dangerous for lawyers and law-students to be original—they must in all cases follow precedents. The lawyer who seeks to be original is the one who opposes the taxation of costs; the student, the one who so dislikes notoriety that his name does not appear on the pass lists. For this reason, tho' strongly tempted to write a valedictory not of the orthodox type—to depart from the strait and narrow way that my predecessors have trod—I am constrained by my lawyerlike instincts to follow in the lines they have laid down. I shall use the old divisions—you shall not hear from me any new thing—but unless you spend your time like the Athenians of old, you will not be disappointed. Upon the history of our class I intend to touch but briefly; because I am sure, that if the valedictorian of next year wishes to get credit for good taste, he will imitate the practice of the French Academy and devote his time to a eulogy of us. It will be sufficient for me to say that nearly three years

ago we made our appearance above the College horizon. Many who started with us, have by reason of various misfortunes dropped entirely from the race or have been distanced. It would not be unbecoming here to weave a chaplet of rosemary—"that's for remembrance"—in kindly recollection of these unfortunates, but time forbids. The increase of our reputation brought others to fill the places of some of our former classmates. Students by a year our Seniors missed a session that they might join us; others hurried thro' their Arts course to take positions in our ranks; while another, so far was our fame noised abroad, left the Law-School of the Michigan State University to swell our numbers. The survivors of this three years struggle between diminution and accretion are now before you with a *morituri salutamus* upon their lips. We are ten. Our experiences differ but little from those of former classes. Not with us

"Restless burnt the fever of renown,  
Caught from the strong contagion of the gown."

probably because we were not obliged by that manysided somewhat called the Senate to clothe ourselves with lustre. On the contrary we took our part in the fun, frolic and football natural to College life. Unlike Othello we have little that would be thrilling to tell of "most disastrous chances" or "moving accidents;" nor have we had any "hairbreadth scapes" after the breach of some College regulation; our class was nothing if not lawabiding. In consequence of this, our willing submission to discipline, the Senate and ourselves never became very intimate. We had a mere bowing acquaintance with it—that, we could not well decline since it insisted. Tho' I write thus, let me not be understood as saying that in our opinion the Senate is not a useful body. It is an indispensable institution for looking after the janitor and the Arts Students.

One of the greatest of modern statesmen has given to the world a pamphlet which he calls, "The History of an Idea." Practising upon him the sincerest kind of flattery, I propose sketching the history of the idea that was in a large measure realized in the establishment of the Dalhousie Law School. When Lord Dalhousie decided to

appropriate the surplus of the Castine fund to the founding of a college "open to all occupations and sects of religion" he wrote to the Principal of Edinburgh University for an outline of the *modus operandi* adopted at that great seat of learning. The gruff old soldier Governor knew much of "the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war"—much of "battle's magnificently stern array"—but little of University customs and methods. The Principal, in conjunction with the celebrated Dr. Brown, returned an elaborate reply in which these words appear:—"By attaching the institution to the Capital, you secure, in addition to all other objects the exclusive advantage of calling forth, as soon as the demands of the country may require it, a band of volunteer laborers in three of the learned professions, whose desire of usefulness and distinction will be sufficient to engage them in preparing a course of public instruction in some branch of science connected, either with their own immediate pursuits, or their favorite private studies." Amid the various changes thro' which our Alma Mater passed, this idea of calling out bands of volunteers to form faculties other than Arts was lost sight of. It was revived at the first Convocation under the new order of things that Howe and Tupper, during a temporary truce, united to establish. On that occasion, so says the report in the *Nova Scotian*, the late revered Principal Ross "suggested that an arrangement might be made between the Governors of the College and the Law Society to establish a chair of Law."

A score of years passed before this suggestion was carried out. Not that we are to suppose that during all this period our lawyers were less patriotic, less public spirited, less willing to obey Bacon's dictum that they ought of duty to endeavor to be a help and ornament to their profession,—less ready to acknowledge, putting the same thought in the words of one whose name we are sorry to miss from our Faculty, that "Every man owes as a duty to his profession that he use his best exertions to leave it better than he found it." Instead they seem always to have been willing to do their part. In 1874, a number of them were incorporated as the Halifax Law

School, but the Act of Incorporation supplied no means of support. No undertaking can be carried on without money—I charge nothing extra for this information—and the Halifax Law School never commenced operations. Finally in 1882, a whole-souled Nova Scotian, with whose name for love of it Dalhousians might conjure, handed to the Governors of Dalhousie the necessary funds for endowing a chair in Constitutional and International Law. Upon this foundation or around this pillar has grown the Dalhousie Law School, far and away the best Law School in Canada. For six years the School has been at work, and it must have already exceeded the expectations of its founder. From its staff it has furnished a Minister and Deputy Minister of Justice to Canada; from its graduates it has given to leading firms their junior partners, to the Exchequer Court its Registrar, to an important county its Solicitor, and to a rising provincial town its Recorder. Such a showing is sufficient to stop all cavilling, even if we admit that the Dalhousie Law School, like a new book, had to offer an apology for its existence. When we observe the success that has attended it, but especially when we consider the amount of knowledge a law student is expected to acquire, we are amazed that the School was not sooner started. Verily the lot has fallen to us in pleasant places—ours is a goodly heritage as compared with that of the student who has had no other training than the drill of a lawyer's office. That the bench and bar of Nova Scotia have maintained so high a standard, while their members labored under the disadvantage of a defective legal education, is most creditable to our forerunners in the legal profession—I was about to say to our fathers-in-law. Now that better opportunities are afforded is it too much to hope that Nova Scotia will soon, in legal matters, become the Massachusetts of Canada? That state owes her splendid, undisputed, supremacy to the Law School at Harvard, and surely we are not over confident in believing that the Law School at Dalhousie is destined to produce a like effect in Nova Scotia.

*Ladies and Gentlemen :—*

For many kindnesses received at your hands during our term of probation we extend to you our heartiest thanks. Your presence here to-day betokens an interest in Dalhousie, or Dalhousians which is clearly on the increase. We trust the day is soon coming when the people of Halifax will more fully realize the benefits of living in a University town. What makes Edinburgh the modern Athens? Its University. What makes Boston the most cultured city in America? Harvard. Halifax and Dalhousie must become more closely identified as they should be, in order that Dalhousie may exert a similar influence to that of its kindred institutions in Edinburgh and Cambridge. Who that hears of Leipzig thinks of its mighty manufactures or famous fairs? No one; all think of its University. And thus, tho' in the harbour of your good city we hope to see in time a forest of masts—this metaphor is borrowed—and hear throughout its streets the busy hum of giant manufacturing industries, we do most ardently desire that ere long the proudest claim of Halifax to distinction will be that it is the seat of a great University.

*Professors and Lecturers :—*

Knowing that you must feel very badly at parting with us, we hasten to offer you our sincerest sympathy. Under your judicious guidance we have made some progress in the study of law—some beams of "the gladsome light of jurisprudence" have fallen upon us. Had we displayed the ability and energy in learning that you did in teaching, our progress would have been more rapid and the number of beams aforesaid greater. It is not your fault if we do not carry away with us "self-knowledge, accuracy of mind, and habits of strong mental exertion" which Macaulay said was a greater gain than the honor of having been senior wrangler. It is true that occasionally "the burden you laid upon us seemed greater than we could bear;" undeniable that at times some of you at least

"Went on refining  
And thought of convincing while we thought of dining;"

indisputable that on examination days you oft expected us to do a day's work in three hours—yet in the sorrow with which we leave you these things are forgotten—

"A spring of love wells from our hearts  
And we bless you unawares."

May we so profit by your example, that if in the future any of us should be called upon to sacrifice our personal benefit for the public good, to undertake labors to which we are averse for the advantage of our profession and country, we shall with equal readiness, if not with equal ability, follow in your footsteps, casting as you have done private feelings and self-interest aside.

*Fellow Students :—*

You for whom we have done so much by precept and example—you who have enjoyed our society—you the *ter que quater que beati* who have sat with us at the feet of legal Gammaliels list to a parting word of advice. It is probably the last advice we shall give for nothing. You need have no hesitation in accepting it, for it would be received in any Court as evidence—being a dying declaration on a matter of public or general interest. That estimable old lady of the *Parcæ* trio who, with a snap of her scissors terminates a student's life, has severed our cords and we are students no longer. So moved by the solemnities of the occasion we beg to advise you to be not discouraged—not to regard the exalted position we have reached as "the heroic for earth too hard, the high that proves too high." With diligent application and careful study of our career, in time you may occupy seats on this platform, be the cynosures of all eyes, the observed of all observers, the objects of the jeers and pranks of the students. We warn you that eminence such as we have attained is not an unmixed pleasure. You will find, as we are finding, that the days or rather the nights spent at College are fraught with more true pleasure than any other period of life. Therefore without neglecting the sterner duties, "Gather the flowers while you may." We specially commend to you the College societies. We ask you to interest yourselves in the working and meetings of the

Mock Parliament. If you do, then should it happen that any of you innocents should eventually drift into Parliament, you will be familiar with Parliamentary methods. Besides we have it on the best of authority that "conference maketh a ready man" and readiness in a lawyer is almost as valuable as being on the right side of the case. The GAZETTE too demands a share of your attention. Cultivate the muse—by which I mean your literary talents—on a little oatmeal or on anything else you like except rye. Remember that you should not only aspire to be good lawyers but good citizens. Therefore lose no opportunity of profiting by the extra-collegiate means of education of which the city affords so many. "Law is" said the late loved Chief Justice of Nova Scotia quoting Coke and Story, "a jealous mistress." As such it demands your love, but it permits even intimate friendships with other subjects. No one is the worse a lawyer because he devotes the time that would be spent in idleness or in pleasure to some favorite literary or scientific pursuit. He was a lawyer—a Lord Chancellor—of whom Addison said that he had the "sound, distinct, and comprehensive knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embellishments of Cicero;" he was a lawyer—a judge of the Queen's Bench Division—who invented Grove's battery, most useful of electrical appliances. In our own Province it was a lawyer—a judge of the Supreme Court—who has made us familiar with Sam Slick; it was a lawyer—a Queen's Counsel—who wrote the most valuable history of Nova Scotia yet published. To these men we point as instances of what a lawyer may do in studies apart from his more immediate work, and their examples we urge you to imitate. One word more and then a truce to sermonizing. Nowadays you may have noticed that our profession is made the butt of many jibes and jokes whose age and infirmities alone make them respectable. It is unfortunately true that some weak-minded lawyers have yielded to temptations to chicanery and injustice, making these reproaches hurled at our profession appear in a slight degree reasonable. Do your part to make these reproaches wholly unreasonable.

Perhaps the reduction of forty per cent in the costs may aid you, in following this our charge to you. "I was once of Clement's Inn" says Mr. Justice Shallow, proudly, in King Henry the Fourth, but his pride in his Alma Mater was not of that proper kind which exercises so strongly deterring an influence. Fellow Students, educated as you have been at Dalhousie, let your pride in your Alma Mater and your regard for her spotless name, preserve you in your practice from even the appearance of evil. It is impossible that we shall all be together again, but in the coming years when two or three of us meet and are exchanging confidences and performing those little social amenities generally considered necessary for the sake of "auld lang syne," let us meet as honest men should, our lives unsullied by one act which we should blush to see revealed.

*Fellow Classmates:—*

We have fought the fight, we have finished our course. Until to-day we have been by the tents polishing our armor and sharpening our weapons. Tomorrow we go forth into the battle of life and we must quit ourselves like men, lest we be sent to the rear "with the baggage and the women." I suppose we have all looked forward to this day—*hoc erat in votis*—but did we fully realize how sad a task it was to snap the ties that have been forming during a three year's intercourse marred by never a disagreement? As we stand on the threshold between the old and new with the door ajar, before the recollections of this period of happy memory grow dim, let us, Comrades, anew pledge amity to one another and fidelity to our Alma Mater. And inspired by the thought that friendly classmates' eyes are upon us, let us so live, that when the gathering shadows warn us night is come and we be retired from active work, or be passed to the great majority, men will not contemptuously say of any of us where be "his quiddits, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks" but rather, "Behold he has instructed many, and he has strengthened the weak hands; his words have upholden him that was falling, and he has strengthened the feeble knee."

**JOHN S. MACLEAN.**

It is our sad duty on this occasion to chronicle the death of JOHN S. MACLEAN, one of the governors of Dalhousie College, and one of her tried and most faithful friends. Mr. Maclean was one of the leading business men of Halifax city for the past twenty or thirty years. For a long time he has filled the office of President of the Bank of Nova Scotia and until a year ago was President of the city Y. M. C. Association.

With all the Christian, charitable, and philanthropic institutions of the city his name has been long identified and has become as familiar as a household word. He was born at Richibucto, N. B., in the year 1828; he came to Halifax from Pictou Co. a young man of thirty, and entered into business in partnership with the late John B. Campbell, as wholesale grocers. For the past few years he was the owner of the Jerusalem warehouse and carried on business on his own account. In his death, Halifax, and indeed the whole province, loses one of its best examples of true christian manhood—a man possessed of broad sympathies, unswerving integrity and large heartedness united to practical shrewdness and business energy, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

The Board of Governors of Dalhousie College has sustained in his death the loss of one of its shrewdest counsellors; and the students, one of their best friends. The kind, genial countenance that has just passed away will be long remembered by them, and the many kind words of advice and sympathy he gave will not easily be forgotten. His life may be fittingly taken as an example for imitation. To his many sorrowing friends and bereaved family, we on behalf of the students of Dalhousie College, extend our deepest sympathies in this the hour of their severe affliction.

**The Dalhousie Gazette.**

Halifax, N. S., May 2nd, 1889.

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WE have in our Arts Library this year the latest and completest edition of Webster's Unabridged. The volume itself is handsomely bound and conveniently supplied with a patent index.

It is profusely illustrated, and its special departments are brought to a perfection never before attained. Its Gazetteer of the world containing 25,000 titles with location and description and other valuable information, is a Geography in itself. We heartily recommend the book to every man, woman and child who reads. No household is complete without one.

A NOTICEABLE feature of Convocation this year was the relatively small number of students present; and this was due to the unusually long period intervening between the close of Examinations and Convocation. Many were through examinations upwards of two weeks prior to the 25th, and it is not to be supposed that to remain around the city for that period doing nothing is a very desirable thing. There is no reason, so far as we can see, why the students should not have the benefit of these two weeks at their examinations. By extending the examinations over this longer period the examiner would still have as much time for his work as this year, and it would be a great deal more satisfactory to those examined. We hope the Senate will so arrange the time-table next year as to avoid this long delay.

Would it not be well, now that we have a full eight months term, to have mid-sessional examinations? All other colleges we are aware of with a term of the length of ours, have examinations before or after Christmas vacation. The difficulty of keeping the work of so many months reviewed and fresh in memory, is a very considerable one. Besides, in most subjects a division of the work into two parts could be very easily made, if it does not actually occur. Thus, in classics in the second, third, and fourth years, one author is usually completed before vacation: So also with English, Modern languages, &c. If this plan were adopted, we think it would be found satisfactory in every way. There is an almost general disposition at present to defer hard work until after the holidays. The result is the student is over-worked during the latter part of the term. With examinations prior to or after vacation, the work would be necessarily attended to; and the student would re-enter upon his work afresh, his memory unburdened and his interest in his work unabated.

We respectfully call the attention of the Senate to this matter and beg their careful consideration.

THE WADDELL PRIZE offered by Dr. Waddell for the best prose article written for the GAZETTE was not awarded this year, only one article having been entered for competition.

ONCE more the Manager of the GAZETTE has to thank its subscribers and patrons for their hearty support in his department during the past session. He is pleased to announce a financially successful year, which means, of course, not a profitable year, but, one in which the GAZETTE has paid for itself. We have given our subscribers in the first nine numbers as many pages of reading matter as were ever issued in twelve numbers before. But we are disappointed in one hope. We hoped to have a sufficient balance left over this year to supply our Reading Room with magazines and newspapers at the beginning of next session. If our delinquent subscribers would send in their dollars we should yet be able to do this; and we cordially invite them to avail themselves at once of this excellent opportunity of endowing an institution valuable to Dalhousie boys, by merely paying their just debts. In bidding adieu to the business management of the GAZETTE, the retiring Manager simply again thanks subscribers and advertizing patrons for their support, and earnestly solicits its continuance for his successor.

After July please address all business communications to R. Grierson, Box 114, Halifax. Until then, as before to Victor Frazee, Dartmouth.

MESSRS. Murray and Mackenzie, who have been tutors in Dalhousie College for the last two sessions, retire this spring, deservedly carrying with them the highest esteem, and the best wishes of all the students. Two more popular instructors—and two who conducted their respective classes more efficiently and satisfactorily, have never occupied the tutorial chairs in Dalhousie College.

We are pleased to know that J. C. Shaw, B.A., with first rank honors in Classics, and A. M. Morrison, B. A., with the same rank in Mathematics, have been announced as the tutors for next session. Both of these appointments, we feel confident, will give general satisfaction. Mr. Shaw is at present classical teacher in Picton Academy.

THE GAZETTE, working in the interests of Dalhousie, endeavors to give to every society connected with the College a place in its columns. The doings of the Y. M. C. A., the Sodales, the Athletic Association, and the Moot Court have been laid before our readers at intervals during the term; but somehow and for some reason no mention has been made of the Mock Parliament—one of our most useful College institutions. The cases in the Moot Court of the Law School have

been fully reported, giving the public an idea of the way in which law is administered amongst us. The debates and discussions of the Mock Parliament have, on the other hand, been kept locked within the bosom of its members so that very few are aware of the progressive legislation which has characterized the session just closed. Among the many subjects which were before the House, the following measures which have become law indicate the views of its members:—the abolition of all the Legislative Councils at present existing in the different Provinces except that of Prince Edward Island, the admission of a prisoner's evidence in his own behalf, the abolition of jury trial, and the exclusion of the "heathen Chinese."

Looking at the various legislative bodies at present in session, their quarrels and wranglings, we are glad to be able to assure the public that their representatives in the Mock Parliament have been exceptionally free from any personal attacks on each other. The debates have been at all times carried on in a very kind spirit among those who have happened to differ in opinions. The members have not been strict party men at all, but have voted for or against a measure as their consciences have dictated, and not at the beck and call of a party leader.

There is one matter of regret we have to express in this connection and that is the lack of interest exhibited by some of the students in the work of the Parliament. Such conduct is the more regrettable in the present state of the College curriculum, as the Elocution class under the able instruction of Mr. Waddell, is not part of the compulsory course. The Parliament aims at filling this deficiency by offering to the Law Students a grand opportunity for acquiring the faculty of fluent public speaking and also a knowledge of the rules of debate and of Parliamentary practice. It is not a class institution designed for the improvement of the Freshmen and Juniors alone, but is a Law School society in which every Law Student should endeavor to take a prominent part. We hope that all students who take classes in the Law School during the session of '89-90 will see the benefits to be derived from this association and combine to make that session of the Parliament "a burning and a shining light" to all who come after.

In view of the clean record all concerned with the Parliament have made this year and the salutary measures which are the result of their deliberations, each member may go fearlessly back to his constituency prepared to defend all his acts and with great confidence ask for re-election and return at the head of the polls.

#### ANNEXATION AND THAT SORT OF THING.

The great work of college journalism is in the field of college literature, interests and thought. Its mission is never the propagation of the creed of any political party. It wisely abstains from taking part in the discussion of those subjects which are an unfailing spring of thought for a host who write for the public press. This abstinence is largely a necessity, because of the heterogeneity both of the editorial staff where are often represented ardent devotees of every political party and of its readers who are frequently the great leaders in the opposing ranks.

But political questions are not necessarily party questions. The former is a higher generalization and include topics which do not bear the impress of party footsteps. There are occasions when politicians rise above the clouds of smoke and dust incidental to party warfare, and "see eye to eye" on some great questions affecting the nation's integrity and entirety. To discuss such questions is, I believe, proper and legitimate for even a college journal, inasmuch as they affect every institution in the state.

"Annexation" of which we hear so much, is not, I am glad to know a party question. It has not been adopted as a plank in any party platform. There is no fear, therefore, of the GAZETTE being charged with throwing down the gauntlet for political warfare, if, in this short article, I try to point out what I conceive to be at least one of the causes for a spreading sentiment in favor of political union with the United States, and to suggest, what seems to me, the best counter-action.

That there is a growing sentiment, in the lower provinces, in favour of "annexation" cannot be denied. Its public advocates are yet happily very few. But the fact that there are men who, in their representative capacity, openly and fearlessly avow themselves in favor of a severance of British connection and an assimilation with the great republic to the South of us, argues that, since public men generally voice the views of private citizens, there is among the people whether definitely stated or not, a feeling favourable to the views thus publicly expressed. It is not necessary, however, to pin our belief in the existence of annexational ideas in these provinces on this truth. We know they do exist. And while we are apt to delude ourselves with the hope that the few public exponents of these views are the only political recalitrants in the country, we must look

at things as they are, not as we wish they were. The fact is that the yeast of "annexation" is permeating a considerable minority of the people. Such being the case, it is simply unreasonable, and must eventually prove unavailing, to attempt, as has been done, to sneer down the spokesman of even this minority. The cause of the trouble must be sought out and removed; and unless this is done, no amount of journalistic billingsgate will accomplish what surely is the desire of every patriotic heart—the plucking up by the roots of the noxious weed.

This cause is not far to seek. According to the figures of an eminent statistician, which so far as I can learn have not been contradicted, and are used by Prof. Shurman in his article on Canada in the *Forum*, there are about one million Canadian residents in the United States. It is well known that the largest per-centage of these are from the Maritime Provinces; so that at least one fifth of the sons and daughters of Nova Scotia are living across the border. Many of these have acquired considerable wealth and occupy places of influence and trust. Indeed according to the testimony of an educated Yankee of the fourth generation, the best blood in New England to-day, is drained from the provinces.

A favourite argument against either commercial or political union with the United States is, that we would thus become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the American people,—just as if we, when admitted to equal privileges with them, could not maintain our equality! Without any of the benefits that might flow from such unions, our brothers and sisters go to that country with no capital but health, integrity and pluck, and many of them rise to distinction in business and professional life; though many more certainly remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water" which, however, is honest employment and for which they receive fair remuneration.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that there should be a feeling abroad that we would be greatly benefited by a union with the States where so very many of our own people live in better circumstances than at home? The reason for most of this annexational sympathy, as seems to me lies in this, that the great tide of immigration from the eastern provinces is towards the United States.

The best remedy for this deplorable evil—for evil I call it though it is not my purpose to prove it so—is to turn the stream of immigration to our own western prairie provinces where millions of acres of the best land the sun ever warmed, await

to kiss the foot of man. This may not bring such ready cash. It may not mean for a year or two such fancy clothes. Some hardships undoubtedly await him who would seek a home in the far west, certainly not to be compared with the hardship our fathers endured when they came from the old land. But despite all this, the prospects of a settler in western Canada to-day are very bright indeed; and the salvation of Canada depends, in a great measure upon the settlement of the far west by a right class of people, all the better if already imbued with a strong national sentiment. Why should the New England States be over-stocked with young Canadians while our own country is being rapidly populated by English, Irish, Scotch, and French, by Germans, Icelanders, Chinese and Japanese? And as great a percentage of these get rich and richer in Canada than do our own people in the United States.

If only the young men who are leaving their farm homes in the Maritime Provinces could be induced to go west with the fixed determination to "endure hardness" while making homes for themselves on our own prairie, where, in a few years at most, they would find themselves in prosperous circumstances, it would give "annexation" to the winds, and would ultimately build up under the "brilliant folds" of the British Flag a Canadian nationality more compact and a country as wealthy as the United States.

M. J. N.

## RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

## LATIN.

FOURTH YEAR—Class I.—Laird, A. G. Class II.—Frazee, V. G.; Davidson, J. M.; Paton, V. Passed—Allison, E. P.

THIRD YEAR—Class I.—Macleod, F. J.; Schurman, G. W. Class II.—Lewis, E. W.; Fulton, Eben. Passed—Cogswell, G. A.; Smith, E. B.; Chapman, A. E.; McKinnon, J. A.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Brehaut, J. W.; MacMillan, F. A. Class II.—Goodwin, Emily; Magee, W. H.; McNaughton, Lizzie; Robertson, S. N.; Jordan, J. E.; Robinson, C. B.; Moore, C. L.; Hugh, D. D.; McMillan, C. E. Passed—Maclean, J. B.; Macrae, A. O.; Tupper, J. W.; Oliver, A. C. L.; West, T. F.; Cox, G. H.; Munro, Chris.; Gardner, N. H.; Baxter, Agnes; McGlashen, J. A.; Harrington, Emily; Thompson, J. W.; Stairs, H. B.; Grierson, J. A.; McCurdy, J. F.; Thompson, F. W.

FIRST YEAR—Class I.—Macdonald, A. F.; McNeil, Rod.; Webster, K. G. T. Class II.—Archibald, Sarah; Hill, A. R.; Bakin, F. W. M.; Johnson, G. F.; Johnson, J. B.; Weston, R. A.; Campbell, R. S. Passed—Fullerton, A.; Saunders, Maria; Graham, R. H.; McKay, T. C.; McIntosh, D. S.; Dodge, G. B.; Sutherland, J. A.; Doherty, P.; Weston Clara; McDonald, A. J.; Mackay, M. S.; Douglas, E. A.; Thompson, W. E.; McIntosh, J. A.; Borden, H. C.; Pelton, C. S.; Thompson, W. S.; Morrison, W. C.; McKeen, G. W.

## GREEK.

FOURTH YEAR—Class I.—Laird, A. G. Class II.—Henry, J. K.; Putnam, H. Passed—Macdonald, R. J.

THIRD YEAR—Class I.—Macleod, J. F. Passed—Grierson, R.; Mackintosh, D. C.; Campbell, D. F.; Rattee, E. J.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Brehaut, J. W.; MacMillan, F. A.; Robinson, C. B.; Hugh, D. D. Class II.—Magee, W. H.; Tupper, J. W.; Robertson, S. N.; West, T. F.; Jordan, J. E. Passed—Goodwin, Emily; Maclean, J. B.; McMillan, C. E.; Moore, C. L.; Oliver, A. C. L.; Macrae, A. O.; McNaughton, Lizzie; Gardner, N. H.; Munro, Chris.; Cox, G. H.; Baxter, Agnes; Thompson, F. W.; Thomson, J. W.; Grierson, J. A.; McGlashen, J. A.; Morash, A. V.

FIRST YEAR—Class I.—Macdonald, A. F.; Hill, A. R.; McNeill, Class II.—Bakin, F. W. M.; Johnson, G. F.; Webster, K. G. T.; McKay, T. C. Passed—Fullerton, A.; Graham, R. H.; Johnson, J. B.; Campbell, R. S.; Sutherland, J. A.; Mackay, M. S.; McIntosh, D. S.; Archibald, Sarah; Douglas, E. A.; McDonald, A. J.; Thompson, W. S.; McIntosh, J. A.; Thompson, W. E.; Doherty, P.; Borden, H. C.; Mahon, J. A.

## FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR—Class I.—Stewart, Miss E. H.; Harrington, E. B. Class II.—Liechti, Miina; Muir, Ethel.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Berkett, Robt. J. Class II.—Macleod, Mary; Lewis, E. W.; Frazee, Victor; Stairs, H. B.; Fulton, Edw. Passed—Davison, J. M.; Pelton, Chas. S.; Paton, Vincent; Montgomery, John; Doherty, P.

FIRST YEAR—Class I.—Weston, R. A.; Rowlings, G. R. Class II.—Weston, Miss E. P.; Cogswell, G. A.; Brown, H. S.; Mackintosh, D. C. Passed—Johnson, I. B.; Chapman, A. E.; Logan, J. J.; Grierson, G. T.

## GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR—Class I.—Liechti, Miina; Mackintosh, Gertrude; Saunders Maria.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Putnam, Homer; Henry, J. K. Class II.—Macdonald, R. J. Passed—Fraser, Alex.; Muir, Ethel; Brown, E. H.

FIRST YEAR—First Class.—Macleod, Fred. J.; Macleod, Mary. Class II.—Rattee, E. J.; Grierson, Robert. Passed—Smith, E. B.; Dickie, Joan; McKeen, Geo. A.

## ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR—Class I.—Webster, K. G. T.; Archibald, Miss S. E. Class II.—Dickie, Miss J.; McIntosh, D. S.; Sutherland, J. A.; McKay, T. C.; Johnson, G. F.; Weston, Miss C. P. Passed—Bakin, F. W. M.; Weston, R. A.; Johnson, J. B.; Graham, R. H.; MacIntosh, J. A.; Thompson, W. E.; Macleod, Miss M.; McKeen, G. W.; Pelton, C. S.; Mackay, M. S.; Campbell, R. S.; Gabriel, J. M.; Hill, A. R.; Mahon, J. A.; Douglas, E. A.; Borden, H. C.; Morrison, W. C.; McNeill, R.; Logan, J. J.; Fraser, J. G.; Fullerton, A.; McDonald, A. J.; Harrington, J. G.; McCauley, S.; Thompson, W. S.; Dodge, B.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Stewart, Miss E. H.; Brehaut, J. W. Class II.—Magee, W. H.; Tupper, J. W.; Macrae, A. W.; Munro, C.; Macleod, Miss M.; Robertson, S. N. Passed—Maclean, J. B.; Hugh, D. D.; Moore, C. L.; Jordan, J.; Robinson, C. B.; Muir, Miss E.; Cox, G. H.; Oliver, A. C. L.; West, T. F.; Dickie, Miss J.; MacMillan, F. A.; MacMillan, C. E.; Stairs, H. B.; Fraser, J. G.; Goodwin, Miss E. M.; Grierson, J. A.; Gardner, N. F.; Logan, J. D.; Baxter, Miss A. S.; McCauley, S.; McNaughton, Miss E.; Thompson, J. W.; McCurdy, J. F.; Thompson, F. W.; McCulloch, W.

## HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR—Class I.—Fulton, Edward; Frazee, Victor; Putnam, H.; Henry, J. K.; Allison, E. P.; Smithers, A. Class II.—Fraser, A.; Brown, E. N. Passed—Fraser, J. K. G.; Lear, G. A.

THIRD YEAR—Class I.—Schurman, G. W.; Lewis, E. W.; Saunders, M. F.; McKay, D. O. Class II.—Rattis, E. J.; Mackintosh, D. C.; Fulton, Eben; Campbell, D. F.; Laird, Alex.; Grierson, Robert; Fisher, J. M.; Cogswell, G. A.; Smith, E. B. Passed—Chapman, A. E.; Miller, George; McKinnon, J. A.; Fraser, J. G.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Class I.—Lewis, E. W.; Henry, J. K. Class II.—Frazee, V. G.; Dickie, Joan; Fraser, J. K.; Grierson, Robt.; Brown, E. N.; Smithers, A.; Putnam, H. Passed—Fraser, J. G.; MacKinnon, J. A.; Chapman, A. E.; Howatt, C. A.; Fraser, Alex.

## METAPHYSICS.

Class I.—Rattee, E. J. Class II.—Cogswell, G. A.; McKinnon, J. A.; Schurman, G. W.; Fisher, J. M.; Grierson, Robt.; Miller, Geo.; Dickie, Miss Joan. Passed—Laird, Alex.; Chapman, A. E.

## ETHICS.

Class I.—Frazee, V. G.; Dickie, Miss Joan; Henry, J. K.; Putman, H. Class II.—Laird, A. G.; Allison, E. P.; Fulton, Edw.; Harvey, McLeod; Davison, J. M.; Macdonald, R. J.; Smithers, A. W. Passed—Paton, Vincent; Fraser, J. K. G.; Howatt, C. A.

## LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Class I.—McMillan, C. E.; Brehaut, J. W.; Muir, Ethel; McMillan, J. A.; Grierson, J. A.; Hugh, D.; Jordan, E. J.; Robertson, S. Class II.—Thompson, J. W.; Magee, W. H.; Maclean, J. B.; McNaughton, Elzth.; Cox, Chas. H.; Macrae, A. O.; West, J.; Goodwin, Emily; Oliver, A.; Baxter, A. S.; Gardner, N. H.; Moore, C. S.; Montgomery, I.; Fraser, Simon; Passed—Robinson, C. B.; Stairs, H.; Mackay, N. S.; McCurdy, J. F.; Tupper, J. W.; Morash, A. V.; Thompson, J. W.

## MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR—Class I.—Moore; Maclean, J. B.; Baxter, Agnes; Brehaut; Hugh; Magee. Class II.—Robertson; Jordan; Oliver; West. Passed—MacMillan, F. A.; Stairs; Grierson, J. A.; Robinson; Morash; Gardner; Tupper; Macrae; McGlashen; Cox; Thompson, F. W.; Muir, Ethel; McMillan, C. E.; Munro; Montgomery; Goodwin, Emily; McNaughton, Elzth.

FIRST YEAR—Class I.—Hill, A. R.; Macdonald, Alvin F.; Bakin; Weston, R. A.; Fullerton, A.; Johnson, J. B.; Webster, MacIntosh, D. S.; Archibald, Sarah; McKay, T. C.; Johnson, G. F.; Weston, Clara. Class II.—Graham; Logan, J. J.; Mahon; Sutherland; Macdonald, A. J.; Thompson, Willard; Thompson, W. Ernest; Morrison; Borden; Dodge; McNeill, R. A.; Campbell, E. Passed—Doherty; MacIntosh, J. A.; Douglas; Macleod, Mary; McKeen. Passed in Geometry—Macleod, T. C.; Harrington, J. G.

## PHYSICS.

FOURTH YEAR—Class I.—None. Class II.—Berkett, R. J. THIRD YEAR—Class I.—None. Class II.—McKay, D. O.; Rowlings, G. R.; Fulton, Eben; Mackintosh, D. C.; Schurman, G. W.; Campbell, D. F.; Fisher, J. M. Passed—Miller, G.; Grierson, R.; Rattee, E. J.; Stewart, Miss E. H.; Smith, E. B.; Lewis, E. W.; Cogswell, G. A.; McKinnon, J. A.; Laird, A.

## DYNAMICS.

Class I.—Rowlings, G. R. Second Class.—McKay, D. O. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—Archibald, Miss S. E.; Johnson, G. F.; Bakin, F. D. M.; Weston, Clara P.; McIntosh, D. S.; Johnson, J. B.; Weston, R. A.; Webster, K. G. T.; Logan, John J. Class II.—Macdonald, A. J.; Thompson, W. Ernest; Fullerton, A.; Hill, A. R.; Borden, H. C. Passed—Thompson, Willard S.; McIntosh, J. A.; Sutherland, J. A.; Doherty, P.; Graham, R. H.; Mackay, M. S.; Morrison, W. C.; Mahon, J. A.; McNeill, Roderick; Pelton, Charles S.; McKeen, George W.; Campbell, Robert S.; Douglas, E. A.; Brown, H. S.; Murray, George W.

## BOTANY.

Class I.—Campbell, D. F.; Macdonald, R. J. Class II.—Smith, E. B.; Logan, John J.; McIntosh, D. C.; Fulton, Eben; McCulloch, W.; Harvey, McLeod; Harrington, J. G.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—McKay, D. O.; Stewart, E. H.; McDonald, R. J.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Class I.—McKay, D. O.; Stewart, E. H. Class II.—Campbell, D. F.; Fulton, Eben; Harvey, McLeod.

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