

*Dr. MacGowan*

# THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

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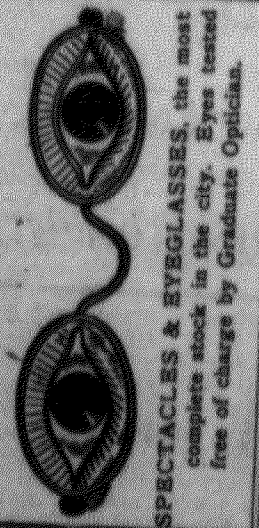
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**The Dalhousie Gazette.**

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VOL. XXX. HALIFAX, N. S. - NOVEMBER 9, 1897. No. 2.

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REV. GEO. PATTERSON, D. D., LL. D.

**B**Y the death of Dr. Patterson, Nova Scotia has lost one of her most learned men, and Dalhousie a warm friend. His last illness was short; in less than a week after the first signs of disease were seen the end came. Dr. Patterson was one of the most widely-known clergymen in the province. He was born at Pictou, April 30th, 1824, and was, therefore, in his seventy-fourth year at the time of his death. He obtained his classical education at Pictou Academy and Dalhousie, being a student when Dr. Thomas McCullough was Principal. His life-work bears testimony to the thorough character of his training. At an early age he entered journalism, as editor of the "Eastern Chronicle." Though he soon severed his connection with this profession, he remained, all his life, a frequent contributor to the press. He gained his theological training in Edinburgh, and on his return to Nova Scotia was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Green Hill, Pictou, which he filled with ability and success until 1876, when he resigned and removed to New Glasgow, where he has since resided.  
In church work Dr. Patterson always took an active and leading part, editing several papers in connection with his own denomination. In addition to his editorial work, Dr. Patterson wrote a large number of essays and articles, biographical and

historical. As an historian he had no superior in the maritime provinces, perhaps few in Canada.

He published a number of works of permanent value, among which may be noted:—

1. A Brief Sketch of the Life and Labors of the late Rev. John Kerr, D. D. Pictou, 1859.
2. The Present Truth, a Synod sermon. Pictou, 1859.
3. Remains of Rev. James McGregor, D. D., Missionary of the General Associate-Synod of Scotland to Nova Scotia, with notices of the colonization of the lower provinces of British America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers. Philadelphia, 1859.
4. Memoirs of Rev. James McGuyn, D. D. Philadelphia and Edinburgh, 1859.
5. Remains of Rev. S. F. Johnston, Rev. J. W. Matheson and Mrs. Matheson, missionaries in Tanna, with selections from their diaries and correspondence, and notices of the New Hebrides, their inhabitants and missionary work among them. Pictou, 1864.
6. The Doctrine of the Trinity underlying the Revelation of Redemption. 1870.
7. History of the County of Pictou. 1877.
8. Life of Dr. Geddie. 1880.
9. Prize Essay on Missions.

In addition to these, he wrote many valuable papers for the Historical Society of Nova Scotia and the Royal Society of Canada—of both of which he was a member—which are to be found in the transactions of these societies, and some of which have been published in pamphlet form—the latest being a treatise on Sable Island.

His words on the Trinity gained for him the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton University, and in 1896 Dalhousie conferred upon him the degree of Lt. D. These distinctions were well merited acknowledgments of his valuable services in literature and historical research.

Dr. Patterson expended a great amount of time and energy in researches regarding the history and modes of life of the aborigines of Nova Scotia. While pursuing these researches he gathered together a collection of Indian antiquities. This collection was presented by him to the College in 1889, on the condition that the Governors should make suitable "provision for

the preservation and exhibition of the same, in such a manner as is usual in well-managed museums." It is kept as a separate collection in the museum. It contains 288 specimens, about 250 of which have been obtained in Nova Scotia: they illustrate the stone age of its aboriginal inhabitants, and form an almost complete representation of the articles usually found among the remains of the native races of North America. There is also a number of similar articles from the United States, Scotland, the West Indies, and especially the New Hebrides. The classified catalogue of this collection contains full particulars of the localities where the several specimens were obtained. We have spoken of this in detail to give some idea of the great service Dr. Patterson has rendered along the lines of research, and more particularly to show his valuable contribution to our own museum. His work in this department, thorough and exhaustive as it is, is but an example of the nature of all the work carried on by the late Doctor.

It is not for us to speak of his record as a pastor or a preacher; suffice it to say that he was faithful in the discharge of all his duties. The numerous body who mourn the loss of a genial and faithful friend, and the esteem in which his name is held, far and near, speak more loudly than any words can do of his qualities as a man. As a recent writer has well said:—"Rev. Dr. Patterson was in all essential respects a good man, a faithful minister of the gospel, a prudent counsellor, a true friend and an enjoyable companion. In many respects he was a great man. He has left the impress of his talents, character, influence and example on the communities in which he lived. . . . And he goes to his eternal reward at the end of a long and well-spent life enjoying the respect and esteem of thousands."

To the sorrowing relatives and friends, the GAZETTE extends sympathy, on behalf of the Professors and students of Dalhousie.

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OUR thanks are due to the Professors and others who so kindly supply us with such a choice collection of Magazines, Reviews, etc. Should we leave the college "four years behind the times," the responsibility will not rest with them. Students, let us patronize the magazines more, for by so doing we will keep in touch with current events and thought, and, at the same time, show our appreciation of the action of our benefactors.

## ACADIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

ACADIA begins its session under very favorable circumstances. There are many causes which would lead her to expect a large measure of future success. Chief among these is the presence at her head of the Rev. Thomas Trotter, D. D. New blood always infuses new life. From the new President's past record we are warranted in concluding that he brings to bear on the affairs of our sister college other qualities besides novelty. The position of a College President is by no means a bed of roses, especially, as too often is the case, when funds are low and calls are many. To fill the position perfectly would require a perfect man, a fact which students are very apt to forget. The GAZETTE stands for University consolidation and would hail with delight anything tending to this desired end; but, on the other hand, our desire for the advancement of higher education, and our kindly feelings towards our sister college, alike find pleasure in the bright prospects of Acadia. To the students and supporters of Acadia, the GAZETTE extends congratulations; to President Trotter, best wishes for success in his efforts to elevate the standard of intellectual life throughout the provinces by the sea.

## VERGIL.

"O degli altri poeti onor' e luma."

(Conclusion.)

The style, then, of Vergil, his own way of uttering his thought, whatever that thought may be, is a perpetual delight. The air of distinction is maintained from first to last, without effort and without harshness. At the same time it would be hard to find ten consecutive lines without some turn of phrase, some single epithet, some woven harmony of words, on which to linger in pleased surprise. Beside Shakspeare's Gothic rudeness of form and his divine disorder, beside Goethe's long-winded dawdling, his "sprawl" after his "spring," Vergil gives you the sense of finished workmanship. The temple is complete from floor to frieze. If the master-builder wished to change the setting of some single stone, or carve some capital, or cornice more delicately, no other eye may scan the fault. It is only echoing the praise of centuries to call Vergil's an unequalled style.

Apart from the constant pleasure derived from the mere

form, the chief impressions Vergil's poetry left upon my mind were three—an impression of civilization, an impression of tenderness, an impression of patriotism.

The man of the present day finds himself more in accord with Vergil than with any other poet of antiquity, for the man of the present day lives, consciously or not, under the influence of Christianity; and Vergil is the most Christian of the pagan poets. Horace, the Epicurean, who called him "animæ dimidium meæ," said also of him that earth bore no whiter soul. The men of the middle ages found in him a prophet of the Christ. Now whatever else Christianity has done, it has greatly enlarged the range of our sympathies and deepened our emotions. It has made the world thoughtful and sad. This thoughtful sadness, this range and depth of emotion are characteristic of Vergil. Those French and German translators of the Middle Ages who made his epic a tale of chivalry and Æneas and Turnus knights-errant have been often laughed at for their simplicity. But were they not unconsciously right? Vergil is chivalrous in his feeling, with the chivalry of the *Idylls of the King*. He understands as well as the wildest berserker who ever died under a score of foemen's swords, the fitting end of a warrior's life. Geraint,

A happy life with a fair death, and fell  
In battle fighting—"

And Virgil's fighters—

"dant funera ferro  
Certantes, pulchramque petunt per vulnera mortem."

This primitive feeling is no stranger to such a modern as Nelson. But his conception of a "fair death" is far grander than that of mere mad, hot-blooded killers. England's great captain on the quarter-deck of the *Victory* at Trafalgar, presaging triumph over a continent in arms, mindful only of his duty, his country's honour, and the conduct of this, his last battle, and forgetful of standing weaponless, the stars on his breast marking him for death is a type of courage, of which berserker never dreamed. But Vergil feels the stir of sympathy with all disastrous fight. Like Milton, he understands that defeat is not defeat, if the will remain unconquerable. Such speeches as—

"Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito,  
Quam tua te Fortuna sinet."

And

"Disce, puer, virtutem ex me, verumque laborem;  
Fortunam ex aliis."

breathe the "deliberate valour" of the modern man. It is to

\* Cf. — an sese medios moriturus in enses,  
Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem?  
Cf., also *ib.*, xi, 154f.

— *En* ix, 400f.

ringing words like these that his heart responds most quickly. They brace the spirit for more than battle, the life that is all battle.

In his sadness, too, Vergil speaks for our later world. The most majestic example of this feeling is the wondering exclamation of Æneas that souls should wish again for earth:

"O pater! sane aliquas ad cœlum hinc ire putandum est  
Sublimas animas, iterumque in tarda reverti  
Corpora? quae lucis miseris tam dira cupido?"

Such a thought shows how, nineteen centuries ago, the Roman poet bowed beneath

"—the heavy and the weary weight  
Of all this unintelligible world."

Throughout the *Æneid* there is a sense of the complexity of human affairs, a sense of world-wide interests bound up with the exploits and responsibilities of a dominant race. The acts of the hero demand an empire for a stage on which the eyes of the world are fixed. Beside the struggle of Rome and Carthage, of Octavius and Antony, the death of Harold at Hastings, of King Olaf under Svald seem without significance. These wars are but as the flocking of kites and crows; but Vergil's Æneas and Augustus bear up the world upon their shoulders.

The tenderness of Vergil, his sympathy with the weak, is perhaps his most lovable quality. His mention of the sons of Laocoon, of Camilla's baby lips and slender limbs, of Silvia's pet stag, of Dido's hands dabbled in all blood all show what a deep-hearted poet he was. His references to the mothers are especially noteworthy. A warrior is slain, but at the moment of his hero's victory, Vergil's thought turns to the mother of the dying boy, and to the laborious token of her love.

"Transiit et parmam mucro  
Et tunicam, molli mater quam naverat auro."

One reference has been made already to the mothers who have cause to quake for fear. Two more may serve to show how well Vergil understands the human heart. The youthful warriors in glittering squadrons ride out of the city gates; the women cannot go, but from the battlements they follow them with their eyes, till they are merely a cloud of dust.

"Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque sequuntur  
Pulvereamque nubem, et fulgentis ære catervas."

Again in his wonderful picture of a city sacked, he sees the women clinging to the door-posts of their homes, and pressing their lips to them in despair.

"Tum pavidae tectis matres ingentibus errant;  
Amplexaque tenent postes, atque oscula figunt."

Vergil's poetry, especially the *Æneid*, I have likened to some great Roman road joining the utmost bounds of a wide-spread country. Like a road, parts of it are famous because way-worn men have rested at them and found there refreshment and delight. In other words, some lines have gathered signifi-

cance from their association with great names. The most famous, perhaps, is the infinitely musical,

"Manibus date lilia plenis;"

which Dante heard the Blessed chanting in the Paradise of God. To some these words are sacred, because they recall England's veteran statesman strewing flowers on the laureate bier of Tennyson, as he lay in the Abbey, that high altar of our race. All roads lead to Rome, and Vergil's great poem takes us straight to imperial Rome, the mistress of the world. The reason for the existence of the *Æneid* is Vergil's patriotism. "The impulse both of poets and historians was to build up a commemorative monument; not as among the Greeks, to present the spectacle of human life in its most animated, varied and noble movements."\* In this year of reminiscence it should not be hard for any subject of the British empire to understand Vergil's pride in his country. Place our bead-roll of heroes beside the file of those whom Anchises pointed out to Æneas in the under-world, or those whose deeds were fashioned on the famous shield,

"—clipei non enarrabile textum,"

set the battle with the Armada, or Trafalgar beside "Actia bella," and we thrill with poet's own deep emotion. The most famous expression of it is in sublime close of Anchises' speech:

"Excedent alii spirantia mollius aera,  
Credo equidem; vivos ducent de marmore voltus;  
Orabunt causas melius; cœlique meatus  
Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent.  
Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento:  
Hæc tibi erunt artes; pacis imponere morem,  
Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos."

The similar limitations and the similar destiny of our race should bring home to us the spirit of these majestic lines. One English writer, to whom perverse criticism would deny the name of poet, has infused it into English verse. Macaulay is the most patriotic of historians, and he never fails to awaken the patriot passion in the breast, even in singing those glorious legends of early Rome, which none but a brave and high-minded race could have imagined. In

"The stone that breathes and struggles,  
The brass that seems to speak;—

he comes very close to the first two lines of the extract. The manifest destiny of Roman civilization is brought out in such ringing lines as these:

Leave gold and myrrh and jewels,  
Rich table and soft bed,  
To them who of man's seed are born  
Whom woman's milk hath fed.  
Thou wast not made for lucre,  
For pleasure, nor for rest;  
Thou, that art sprung from the war-god's loins,  
And has tugged at the she-wolf's breast.

\*Sellar, 287.

Leave to the soft Campanian  
His baths and his perfumes ;  
Leave to the sordid race of Tyre  
Their dyeing vats and looms ;  
Leave to the sons of Carthage  
The rudder and the oar ;  
Leave to Greek his marble Nymphs  
And scrolls of wordy lore.

Thine, Roman, is the pilum ;  
Roman, the sword is thine,  
The even trench, the bristling mound  
The legion's ordered line ;  
And thine the wheels of triumph  
Which with their laurelled train  
Move slowly up the shouting streets  
To Jove's eternal fane.

But it is high time for me to show some reason for trespassing on the preserves of the Professor of Classics. The indirect influence of Vergil upon English literature is seen first in the sway of what may be called the Troynovant legend. It can be traced to Geoffrey of Monmouth in the twelfth century. Vergil was not only transformed into a magician by mediæval fantasy, but his name was one to conjure with. In imitation of Æneas' voyage from Troy to found Rome, there springs up a companion piece, the voyage of Brutus, his descendant, to Albion, to found New Troy, Troynovant or London. A parallel tradition is found in France, whence the myth was conveyed to England in the authority Geoffrey used and which he called *vetustissimus*. The idea flattered the national pride. Wace, a Jerseyman, made a French poem on Geoffrey's history, and this Layamon, a priest of Ernley, again translated and amplified into the poem known as *Brut*. The basis must be a collection of Celtic tales ; and from the outset Geoffrey and his romance were fiercely assailed, as a fabler and fables. Very surprising is the stream of poetry this Archdeacon of Monmouth in the twelfth century set free to flow as it would. Down to the middle of the seventeenth century the myth was generally regarded as fact. Even Milton, although he cannot help feeling suspicious, will not rashly set it aside and devotes a large part of the first chapter of his history to recounting "descents of ancestry long continued, laws and exploits not plainly seeming to be borrowed or devised." Elizabethan literature bristles with allusions to this legend. As might be expected, Drayton makes ample use of it in his *Polyolbion* ; and finds it necessary to protest against the destructive criticism of the time.

"And they but illy talk upbraiding us with lies  
That Geoffrey Monmouth, first our Brutus did devise,  
Not heard of till his time our Adversary says!"

<sup>1</sup> *Polyolbion* x, 243—255 cf. ib. 219—327.

Jasper Fisher has a play with the title *Fuimus Troes—The True Trojans*, in which occur stanzas like these :—

"Ancient bards have sung  
With lips dropping honey,  
And a sugared tongue  
Of our noble knights :  
How Brute did giants tame,  
And by Iris current,  
A second Troy did frame,  
A centre of delights."

This history of England, "Antiquitee of Faery Land", is the book Sir Guyon<sup>2</sup> reads in the castle of Alma. From this the material for the first English tragedy *Gorboduc* was taken, as well as the material for the greatest, *Lear*. Here also we find Cymbeline and "Sabrina fair." It is little wonder Sir Guyon looked into it "greedily." The material of these old tales is certainly Celtic ; but for our purpose the significant fact is their connection with Vergil's epic, and the faint shadowing of the original tale.

The history of the Vergil translations in English begins at least as early as the setting up of the first printing press in the scriptorium at Westminster. Caxton made and printed a prose translation of the great Mautuan. This performance did not please Gavin Douglas, and to shame the Southron and vindicate Vergil, he made a translation of his own. This again was used by the ill-fated Earl of Surrey in his translation. Phaer turned the first ten books of the *Æneid* into the lolloping "fourteeners" so fashionable towards the end of Elizabeth's reign, and the work was finished by Twine. The men of the seventeenth and eighteenth century are not fond of translating Vergil. Ovid and Horace are more to their taste. But the number of those who have been tempted to try their hand at the hardest of tasks is very great. Waller Englished part of the fourth *Æneid*, as did Surrey ; Denham, the second as well as the fourth into blank verse. Roscommon turned the sixth *Eclogue* into verse, and Cowley part of the second *Georgic*. "Glorious John" gave up a large part of his old age to making what is still in all probability the best complete version of Vergil in our language. Addison, as might be expected from his character, was drawn to Vergil. His essay on the *Georgics* is said to have been written when he was twenty-one. Besides, he turned the fourth *Georgic* except the story of Aristæus, into Popian couplets, and the episode of Achimenes in the third *Æneid* into Miltonic blank verse. Few get beyond the fourth book ; but mention should be made of the adventurous William Hamilton, of Bangour, who

<sup>2</sup> Dodsley's Old Plays, vii., 411.

<sup>3</sup> *Faerie Q.*, bk. ii., cant. x.



versified the incident of Lausus and Mezentius in the tenth.<sup>1</sup> Our own age has been especially rich in translations of Vergil. Professor Conington made two, one in the metre of Marmion and one in prose. The last poet to undertake the entire *Æneid* was William Morris. He used the long "fourteeners" which were so effective in *Sigurd the Volsung*, but they do not please all English critics. Mr. Frederick Harrison speaks of the work with scant respect as a "marry come up, my merry men all sort of ballad."<sup>2</sup> A really satisfactory version of Vergil in English is yet to be made.

More direct influence still upon our literature is distinctly traceable to Vergil.<sup>3</sup> Langland knows him only as the hero of a grotesque mediæval myth<sup>4</sup>; but his contemporary, Chaucer, finds room for him in his *House of Fame*. In this he summarizes the *Æneid* and slurs over everything but the love-story. Dido fascinates him. He can hardly tear himself away from the entrancing theme. Not content with what he finds in Vergil, he borrows from Ovid's *Heroides*, and at last, like Shakspeare afterwards, he brings in frankly his own variations upon the given theme.

"Non other auctor allego I,"

and he puts a new speech in Dido's mouth. Dido also figures in his galaxy of "good women." One other sign of his appreciation of Vergil is seen in the way he renders the apparition of Venus:

" — that day,  
Going in a queynt array;  
As she had been a huntresse,  
With wynd blowinge upon her tresse."

This is the story which has enthralled the imagination of the world. The great Elizabethans teem with references to it. Nash and Marlowe made a drama<sup>5</sup> of it. But in this, as in many other things, Shakspeare teaches us, as no one else can. His references, outside of *Troilus and Cressida*, are nearly all to some aspect of the Carthaginian queen's unhappy love; but he takes most glorious liberties<sup>6</sup> with his subject. According to Vergil, Dido slew herself as soon as the false Trojan's galleys were hull down on the horizon; but Shakspeare has another vision. Two young lovers lately wed are watching the moonlit heavens in the gardens of Belmont. They give themselves up to the loveliness of the scene, and are so full of new-found happiness

<sup>1</sup> Chalmers, xv., 649.

<sup>2</sup> At the same time Mr. Myers, who must be an excellent judge, pronounces it to be "brilliant and accurate." Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

<sup>3</sup> It is impossible within the limits of this lecture even to outline Vergil's influence upon pastoral poetry from Spenser down.

<sup>4</sup> *Piers Plouman*, B. xii., 43f.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Hayward, *The Iron Age*, Pt. ii.

<sup>6</sup> Turberville (Of Dido and the Truth of her Death) justifies her against the testimony of Vergil; he holds she slew herself to avoid shame.

that they can endure the least shadow of a far-off romantic melancholy:

"In such a night  
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand  
Upon the wild sea-banks and waved her love  
To come again to Carthage."

Full moonlight on the sea! Can anything be fuller of yearning, except the single lonely figure on the shore with its hopeless signal of welcome? But Shakspeare sees life in the round. Moving as is the love-tale of Dido, it has even its ridiculous side. Two epithets do it all: "widow Dido," "widower Æneas."<sup>1</sup> Spring is the only mating-time. The loves of middle-aged people do not move us except to laughter.

Nearer our own day, English poets have given utterance to their personal sentiments in regard to Vergil. Dryden calls him his divine master. Cowper says that he

"should have deem'd it once an effort vain  
To sweeten more sweet Maro's matchless strain,"

until Mr. Hayley gave him a copy of Heyne's edition. Wordsworth and Matthew Arnold find interest in the poet's tomb. Wordsworth's greatest joy is in the landscape,

"that delicious Bay  
Parthenope's Domain—Virgilian haunt;  
Illustrated with never dying verse,  
And by the Poet's laurel shaded tomb,  
Age after age to Pilgrims from all lands  
Eudeared<sup>2</sup>."

Arnold feels the contrast between this and Heine's resting-place in trim Montmartre. His feeling for Vergil is warmer than Wordsworth's. The irregular verse bears the accent of deep feeling.

"Ah, I knew that I saw  
Here no sepulchre built  
In the laurel'd rock, or the blue  
Naples bay, for a sweet  
Tender Vergil."

In that fine series of appreciations, her *Vision of Poets*, Mrs. Browning falls in her praise of Vergil, all the more dismally, as the lines on Lucretius, which come next, are a brilliant success.

But the last is the best. It is curious to think, that after five centuries of modern English literature, we had to wait until the very end for an adequate essay like Mr. Myers', for an adequate poem like Tennyson's. The latter written at the request of the Mautuans not only masses in a consummate way the chief excellences of Vergil, but it shows how near English verse can reach to his rich music, and is instinct with one great poet's gratitude to another. With it, as with some jewelled and

<sup>1</sup> *Tempest* II, 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Memorials of a Tour in Italy*.

embroidered band, too precious for such use. I draw together these my poor belated gleanings from Vergilian fields:

" Roman Virgil, thou that singest  
Ilion's lofty temples robed in fire,  
Ilion falling, Rome arising,  
wars, and filial faith, and Dido's pyre.

Landscape-lover, lord of language,  
more than he that sang the Works and Days;  
All the chosen coin of fancy  
flashing out from many a golden phrase;

Thou that singest wheat and woodland  
tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd;  
All the charm of all the Muses  
often flowering in a lonely word.

Thou that seest Universal  
Nature moved by Universal mind;  
Thou majestic in thy sadness  
at the doubtful doom of humankind;

Light among the vanished ages;  
stars that gildest yet this phantom shore;  
Golden branch among the shadows,  
kings and realms that pass to rise no more;

Now thy Forum roars no longer,  
fallen every purple Caesar's dome—  
Through thine ocean-roll of rhythm  
sound for ever of Imperial Rome.

Now the Rome of slaves has perished,  
And the Rome of freemen holds her place,  
I, from out the Northern Island  
sunder'd once from all the human race.

I salute thee, Mantovano,  
I that loved thee since my day began,  
Wielder of the stateliest measure  
ever moulded by the lips of man."

#### FOOTBALL.

"He oft finds medicine who his grief imparts,  
But double griefs afflict concealing hearts."

With the opening of the present session the hope ran high amongst Dalhousians that our football team would succeed in recovering the Trophy, which we barely lost two years ago, and for which we more decisively proved our unworthiness the following year. Another annual series of league games has just been concluded, and we are again beaten by the Wanderers, with whom we have so often in the past waged not only spirited but effective war.

The story of our part in the league matches is already an old one, and probably known to the majority of our readers. We shall therefore be pleased to be as brief as possible. Our first match was played on the afternoon of Oct. 13th, on the Y. M

C. A. grounds, with the United Service team, and in this game we were the victors, though the result was close, as the score, 6—3, indicates.

The teams lined up as follows:—

SERVICE.—*Back*, Dewar. *Half-backs*, Riddle, Jamieson, Edwards, Leith. *Quarter-backs*, Harvey, Geratorex. *Forwards*, Durnston, Abraham, Paine, Soper, Scullard, Waterlow, Dalglish, Harvey.

DALHOUSIE.—*Back*, Tucker. *Half-backs*, Maxwell, Cummings, Purdy (Capt), Wood. *Quarter-backs*, Foot, Lamb. *Forwards*, Ayre, McLean, McRae, Archibald, McPherson, Putnam, Cordner, Jardine.

Previous to this game the public had picked Dalhousie for the winners, and during the first half our players did decidedly the better work. The scrimmages, in which our forwards have so long been noted, were compact and effective on our part. At the close of this half Purdy had secured two tries, and the score stood at 6—0. In the second half, however, the yellow and black were on the defensive, and Leith succeeded in registering a try against us. During the latter part of the game the Service forwards invariably formed narrow, close scrims, and very often controlled the ball in spite of the greater strength possessed by the Dalhousie forwards. During the closing moments of the game the play was very sharp, and, if anything, in favor of the Service. Cumming, of our half-backs, was particularly strong and useful in defence. The game ended with the score standing 6—3 in our favor.

Our second game of the Senior League came off on Saturday afternoon, October 16th, and was witnessed by about 2000 spectators. Except for the fact that the Wanderers had scored more heavily against the Service than Dalhousie had managed to do, the public had very little opportunity of judging between the relative merits of the two teams. This could not be said after the game, for we were beaten by the overwhelming score of 21—0 against us. It is admitted on all sides that this score does more than justice to our opponents, and is no fair criterion of the difference between the relative playing of the opposing teams. There is such a thing as luck, and none of our players could have been present when that very useful commodity was passed around before the match. But apart altogether from this, we were fairly and squarely beaten.

The players lined up as follows:—

WANDERERS.—*Back*, Douglas. *Half-backs*, Henry, Parsons, Pickering, Stephens. *Quarter-backs*, Bennet, Stephen. *Forwards*, McCurdy, Uniacke, DeMille, Rhodes, Fordham, Blackwood, Moffat, Turnbull.

DALHOUSIE.—*Back*, Tucker. *Half-backs*, Purdy, Cumming, Wood, Murray. *Quarter-backs*, Frote, Lamb. *Forwards*, McRae, McLean, McPherson, Ayre, Jardine, Killam, Putnam, Archibald.

In the preliminary kicks and scrimmages the play was pretty even, but as the game wore on the superiority of the Wanderers' half-backs over those of our team became very marked. They

were especially strong in sharp punting, were faster runners and better tackles. But for this difference in the half-back line, the teams were on pretty nearly an equal footing. The Wanderers' forwards, however, were sharper in following upon the fall.

The brief account which we shall give of this game will be mainly the story of how the Wanderers scored 21 points. The ball had not been in play for more than five minutes when Pickering snapped it from McRae's hands as the latter was attempting to kick within about twenty yards of our own goal line, and by a clever run he secured a try from which a goal resulted. About twenty minutes after this the Wanderers were awarded a free kick, and Uniacke took a goal from a very difficult position. Immediately before the call of half time they placed another try and goal to their credit. As the ball emerged from a scrumage, Henry blocked Tucker in attempting to pick it up, giving Moffat a chance to score. Again Uniacke kicked a beautiful goal, and the first half ended with a score of 13—0 against us.

In the second half Dalhousie put up an effective defence until Ayre was injured and had to retire from the field. The loss of so good a man soon told in the work of the forwards. Thrice during this half we touched for safety, and twice were we scored against. F. Stephens made a clever run diagonally across the field, and was only tackled a few feet from the goal line. As the ball left a scrumage at that point, it was grabbed up by a Wanderer quarter and placed across. Uniacke failed in his kick for goal. The final goal is due to a clever piece of head work on the part of Pickering. Securing the ball on a pass from the line out, he kicked behind the goal line, giving Henry, who was uncovered, a chance to reach and touch it down before any opposing player. Uniacke easily kicked a goal, and thus the aggregate score of 21 was piled up in favor of the Wanderers at the call of time.

It will be seen from this short story of the game that the Wanderers were exceptionally fortunate in Uniacke's phenomenal kicking that day. The Dalhousie team received praise on all sides for the plucky game they fought. Every man did his best until the last toot of the whistle, and therefore we need not mention individuals. Frequently throughout the game we lacked in combination work, and our halves did not show enough confidence in passing.

On Saturday afternoon, October 23rd, we faced the Service team on the Wanderers' grounds. This team had been strengthened since the last occasion on which it played against Dalhousie, and was able to defeat the yellow and black by a score of 11—5. There were some changes in both teams. Freeman played among our half-backs, and Tupper and Roche were new men among our forwards; L. McLean was out of the city, and Ayre was still laid up from the accident received in a previous match. In the

first half the play on both sides was fast and clean, with the advantage clearly in Dalhousie's favor. During this half Maxwell scored a try by a pretty run. Jardine kicked the goal, and the half ended with five points to our good. In the second half the yellow and black were fairly out-played, and had 11 points scored against them. The Service forwards, by forming a narrow, compact scrumage, were generally able to get the ball back to their fleet halves, who proved adepts in the art of passing and gave the spectators a really fine exhibition of scientific football. Tucker, at full-back, deserves special mention for his sharp, cool tackling. A victory which the Service well deserved is recorded in their favor.

Since writing the above, Dalhousie enjoyed somewhat of a field day on the Wanderers' grounds on the afternoon of October 30th, when her second fifteen defeated the second Wanderers by a score of 16—0, and when her first fifteen were narrowly defeated by the Wanderers with a score of 5—0. The closing scenes of the league series thus witnessed us capture the junior trophy, and put up one comparatively even fight with the winners in the senior league. Too much praise cannot be given our second team for their persistent practice this season, the improvement which this wrought in their play being visible at every successive match which they played. We hope much for Dalhousie from the football material which has developed this year amongst the players of our second team. They have successively defeated the Halifax Academy, the Y. M. C. A. and the Wanderers, and are easily the best team in the junior league. We shall give no detailed account of this last senior match with the Wanderers. The game was largely a battle of the forwards, and for the greater half of the time the yellow and black were the aggressors, and had the ball in their opponents' territory. Parsons, of the Wanderers, was injured early in the game and had to retire. Henry made the only try by a short run near Dalhousie's goal. On two occasions our boys came within an ace of scoring, and only a little bit of bad fortune at the end of some fine team work prevented them from doing so. Crocker, in this game, was a very useful addition to our half-backs.

Lieutenant Sowerby, of H. M. S. Renown, refereed the most of the senior games this season and proved a most acceptable and efficient man for this difficult position. His decisions were invariably prompt and his knowledge of the rules of the game is thorough. Above all, his spirit of absolute fairness was manifest to players and spectators alike.

In our next issue we shall probably have to tell the results of some intercollegiate matches in which the honor of the yellow and black will have been once more at stake.

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THE number at present in attendance at Dalhousie is 336. Last year at the same date there were only 313 registered.

## LIBRARY NOTES.

*Bibliotheca a Dallusia valde desideratur.* MECANIUS,  
Opusc. I iii., c. xxi.

WHAT NEXT?—The appropriation of the old reading-room as a book-stack is a significant fact. Slight as the advance is, it shows what all friends of Dalhousie ought to expect, and following the college motto, pray and work for—a library crowded out of the main building into a decent house of its own. The cry "Wanted! a benefactor," is constantly ascending; but perhaps the prospective benefactor does not know what an opportunity awaits him. The P. B. needs instruction. For a few paltry thousands he could link his name for ever with what is sure to be a more and more efficient college, and earn the gratitude of all Dalhousians by building his monument during his life-time, calling it by his name. How well the Blank Blank Library or Dash Asterisk Hall would look on the campus! The Pine Hill people are agitating for one, and will probably get theirs first.

OPPORTUNITIES.—Students are a favoured leisure class. They are artizans whose tools are mainly books; and with books they ought to be familiar. In Halifax there are opportunities for learning about books unequalled in Canada, one might say, outside of Montreal and Toronto. Besides the college there are two, if not three, large collections of books, practically open to Dalhousie students. The Citizens' Free Library, in the City Building, on the site of old Dalhousie, contains over 22,000 volumes, is open from one o'clock till seven every day, and keeps on file, in a neat little reading room, about fifty of the best magazines. This is free. The only preliminary is a blank form signed by some ratepayer in the city. The Legislative, in the historic Province Building, contains about 30,000 volumes, including pamphlets. It is especially rich in the department of history. Anyone may consult books there; and any member of the Nova Scotia Historical Scotia may borrow. The fee is very small. The Officers' Garrison Library is more difficult of access. It exists for members only, the fee is six dollars a year, and civilians must be proposed by military members. It is very rich in Travels, History, and Military Memoirs.

MORE LIGHT.—It is "distinctly curious," like the Greeks' abstention from beer, how long and patiently we submit to remediable evils. For nearly ten years the southern windows were blocked by book-cases, and the gas-jets were of the poorest, cheapest kind. Two years ago we got better jets; but more remains to be done. Gas is no light for a library. It is flaring, ruinous to the eyes, it makes the air foul, and hot; it destroys bindings. The light for a library is the electric. It does not heat, it gives a strong, steady light, it does not affect the books, nor vitiate the air. In our climate there are many winter days when artificial light is needed soon after three, and not seldom in the foggy November forenoons. The student's eyes are worth preserving. Nothing sends him to the oculist like bad light. Lux fiat!

ANOTHER FRIEND.—Dr. Tobin has kindly presented the Library with eighteen handsomely bound volumes of the *Revue des Deux Maudes*, from 1885 to 1891. This gift is most welcome in view of the recent visit of the editor Brunetiere to America, and the interest aroused in him and his work. There is a long series of this valuable periodical buried in the Officers' Garrison Library. The college is the natural repository for this specialist's armory and store-house.

NEW BOOK SHELF.—The following are among the latest acquisitions:

Schurman: Agnosticism and Religion.....	(J. A. McKinnon).
Tutorial Physics Series: Text-book of Sound.....	(\$300 Fund).
" " " Heat.....	" "
" " " Light.....	" "
" " " Magnetism & Electricity.....	" "
Ladd: Outlines of Physiological Psychology.....	(Rev. J. F. Johnstone).
Mill: On Liberty.....	(Prof. W. C. Murray).
Weber: History of Philosophy.....	(\$300 Fund).
Falckenberg: History of Modern Philosophy.....	—
Kuepe: Outlines of Psychology.....	—
Ribot: The Psychology of the Emotions.....	—
Ribot: German Psychology of To-day.....	—
Michaud: La Premiere Croisade.....	MacMillan (pub).
Matthews } and } Problems and Questions in Physics.....	(\$300 Fund).
Shearer } Anthony } and } Text-book of Physics.....	" "
Brackett: Studies of Chemical Dynamics.....	" "
Hoff: The Apocalypse of St John.....	Sheppard & St. John (pub).
Seth: Two Lectures on Theism.....	\$300 Fund.

TO GRADUATES.—The library belongs to you, as to all Dalhousians. Visit it from time to time, whether you belong to the city or the country. Use it. Find out what is there. And lend a hand to make it the well-equipped "laboratory of the whole university."

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#### COLLEGE NOTES.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the class of '96 Library Fund may be sent to the Class President, Mr. R. M. MacGregor, 644 Spadina Ave., Toronto, or to the Secretary, Mr. H. E. Mahon, Dalhousie Law School, Halifax. It is hoped that all who have not contributed for this year will do so at an early date.

HELLO, Central! Hello! Give me 350, please. Thanks to our esteemed President, the above and similar sounds can now be heard every day at Dalhousie, consequently, "Love in Idleness," who graduated some years ago with the degree of B. B. (bell-boy), has had the further degree of B. T. B. B. (bell-telephone bell-boy) conferred on him.

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#### College Societies.

WE are pleased to see that the Glee Club are organizing again and getting ready for a good season's practice. The officers for this session are: *Hon. President*, Prof. C. Macdonald; *President*, Geo. Wood; *Vice-President*, Miss J. B. Campbell; *Secretary*, A. H. S. Murray; *Treasurer*, J. A. Anderson; *Executive Committee*, N. G. Murray, W. H. Sedgewick, F. G. Zwicker, Miss Huestis, Miss Hobrecker, Miss Bentley.

THE General Arts Students meeting, adjourned from the second Monday in October, was held in the Munro Room, October 18th. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The appointments to fill the vacancies on the GAZETTE staff were Mr. W. A. Ross, fourth year, and Mr. A. A. Smith, second year. After some discussion, the following motion was passed:—

*Resolved*, That the Arts Students Society regret the fact that the wearing of gowns has not been adopted by the students, and that the general students meeting be requested to petition the faculty to adopt measures compelling students to wear gowns.

A committee was appointed to arrange the pictures on the walls of the Munro Room. The following motion was carried unanimously:—*Resolved*, that the Arts students call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there is no entrance to the University from the south-west corner of the college grounds, and request that such be made there.

THE first meeting of the Sodales was held in the Munro Room on Friday evening, October 15th. The matter of a new constitution was first discussed. It was decided that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Seeley, Munro and Sedgewick, should draw up a new constitution, and that three hundred copies be printed. President Munro then announced the subject for debate. *Resolved*, "that the Churches of England and Scotland be disestablished." Mr. E. Cummings, B. A., '97, an old friend of the Sodales, was appointed critic for the evening. The speakers were: Opener, Mr. C. F. Jamieson; seconder, Mr. W. H. Sedgewick; respondent, Mr. W. A. Ross; seconder, Mr. I. Oakes. Motion carried twenty-five to five. The audience was good. The debate was carried on with spirit. The suggestions of the critic might well be repeated: plan the arguments systematically and avoid repetitions.

THE second regular meeting of the Sodales Debating Club was held in the Munro Room on Friday, October 29th, at 7.30, P. M., the president, Mr. Munro, in the chair. The first business brought before the society was the remodelling of the constitution. The executive committee submitted a draft which they had carefully prepared, and one hour was devoted to its consideration. A number of articles were adopted, and the literary part of the evening's programme commenced. Mr. Robertson was requested to act as critic, and the subject of the debate was announced:—*Resolved*, "That Cambridge University acted wisely in refusing to confer degrees upon women." The speakers were: Opener, Mr. C. E. McMillan; Seconder, Mr. G. N. MacKenzie; Respondent, Mr. A. M. Hebb; Seconder, Mr. J. A. Ferguson. After a very interesting, animated, and sometimes rather humorous debate, in which the ladies present realized their extreme frailty and the sympathy of the other sex as never before, the vote of the meeting was taken. The resolution was lost seventeen to twenty-one. Mr. Robertson then gave his able critique, for which he received a vote of thanks, and the meeting adjourned.

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#### Personals.

MR. E. P. ROBBINS, M.A., '96, has been awarded a Scholarship at Cornell University.

MR. D. F. CAMPBELL, B. A., '90, is at present engaged as a tutor to a son of W. K. Vanderbilt.

MR. K. T. G. WEBSTER, M. A., of the Milton High School, Mass., has been touring through England on his bicycle during the summer.

ON the 19th October, Rev. J. B. McLEAN, M. A., B. D., who spent last winter in Edinburgh pursuing advanced studies, was inducted into the pastorate of the Stewiacke Presbyterian congregation.

A COUPLE of articles from the pen of MR. J. D. LOGAN, Ph. D. and M. A., '94, have lately appeared in the "Philosophical Review." Dr. Logan is professor of philosophy in Ursinus College, Pa.

WE regret that in our last issue we neglected to extend congratulations to five others at least, besides those mentioned of our graduates, who during the past summer have joined the benedictine ranks. MISS LUCY C. MURRAY, who after a brilliant career graduated in '93 with high honours in philosophy, was married to MR. W. P. KER, of the British Consular service in China. REV. HENRY DICKIE, B. A., '83, of Windsor, was married to MISS GORDON, of Bridgetown, after which the happy couple took an extensive trip through Europe, being present at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. They are further to be congratulated on having the manse saved to them from the Windsor fire. REV. GEO. E. ROSS, B. D., a Distinction man of '93, was married to MISS CARRIE GRAHAM, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Ross reside at the North West Arm. Of the remaining two, separate items are not necessary, for the *two* are *one*. Our best wishes, therefore, follow REV. and MRS. JOHN A. MCINTOSH to their home in Malone, N. Y. Mr. McIntosh graduated with Distinction in '92, and Mrs. McIntosh, nee Miss Sarah E. Archibald, with Great Distinction in the same year, and with M. A. in '94.

#### THE GRADUATES OF '97.

GEORGE HERBERT MAXWELL, Captain of our foot-ball team for '96-97. A distinction of which Herb was not particularly proud, though, as a fact, *he* was the only one who had a poor opinion of his success as a player and his ability as a captain. His affiliation with his mercantile business down town made him only a fair man in class, but he is one of a commendable body of students who do not make education their aim, but use it as a lever in practical business. Not that Herb is more practical than ordinary mortals; anyone who had seen him (and we did see him) "doing" the province this summer would not hold such an opinion. He has entered business, and the firm of E. Maxwell & Son holds him as one of its enterprising partners.

JAMES ROSS MILLAR comes of a theological family. He is the first son of a graduate to be graduated from our college—his father, Rev. F. P. Millar of Yarmouth, being a member of the class of '69. Millar was a man of good ability and always stood well in his classes. As a foot-ball player, he was distinguished by his pluck and quickness. But it was as a singer that he took first rank. He was easily the best singer in college, and his basso-profundo is much missed in our class-rooms and halls, and in one of our city choirs. We need not, however, prolong this sketch, because, if we mistake not, Millar already knows it all. He occupies for the winter the position of assistant master in Bradford school. His goal is medicine.

JOHN TUCKER MURRAY slipped quietly into college and graduated without attracting much attention, but first classes followed him with regularity. He is a bachelor with high honours in English and English History, and holds two records, one in second year English and the other as the first Junior to lead senior English. J. T. was little known to his class, and that little gave all, but the initiated, an erroneous opinion—an opinion that he was a careless easy-going fellow with an alarming opinion of himself. But to those who knew him John was a steady thinker, a willing worker, and one who (with a young man's limitations) has thoroughly grasped his subject. He is one of those few men who are

laying quietly a solid mental foundation, and the day will come when Dalhousie will remember with pride his progress through her college halls. His love affairs were very uninteresting, at least to the fair participants. His future is a Phd. course in some American college.

JOHN WILLIAM ANGUS X. Y. Z. NICHOLSON possesses a frightful name, but it is the worst thing about him. Oban, C. B., sent him forth, and she may well be proud of her representative. Few knew Nicholson well, but all who did admired him, alike for his good qualities of head and heart. An all-round man, he has behind him a record of great success, and before him a future of much promise. He graduated with high honours in History and English—his weakest subject. If he has any fault, it is that he is rather distant and retiring, but we prophecy that his winter's work as Librarian will bring about an improvement in this respect. By way of pastime, Nicholson will read for his M. A. during the winter.

DAVID MCKEEN REID was a man who tried to do what was right, but did not always go about it in the right way. In his first year he gained some celebrity as a pugilist; his bout with Fisher will always hold a prominent place in the records of the manly art in Dalhousie. Reid never took a very high place in examinations, but he was always to be found in the pass list; sup's, were to him a thing unknown. He spent the summer rusticated at his home in Musquodoboit, and in superintending the erection of exhibition buildings. If he does not return to the Hall, he will spend the winter in the Mission Field.

ARTHUR ROSS was an odd man whose most remarkable trait was horror of a razor. He was known to about five members of his class, or perhaps it was four. Ross, we believe, is preaching in Pictou county between crops on the farm. He has come and gone and stirred no ripple on the college pond.

PERCY JAMES SHAW came to us from Acadia to take his fourth year. He was quiet and retiring, and, in consequence, was known to few. Shaw was a good student, his strong point being Political Economy; his keen reasoning in that class prepared all for seeing his name at the head of the examination list. The same faculty stood him in good stead in the Sodales, where he was always listened to with interest and profit. All Acadia men who are sent to us to be finished off will be warmly welcomed, especially if they are of the stamp of Shaw.

Tennyson, in "The Princess," speaks of "sweet girl graduates." In HARRY ROBERT SHINNER we have a smart boy graduate. Shinner is a Halifax boy, who joined the class in its Sophomore year with a reputation of unusual cleverness for one so young, and a record worthy of an older head. He was a good student and has an excellent record. He was one of the first of that band of "nursery children" which is deluging Dalhousie, and is her youngest graduate. His extreme youth prevented his being out alone after night, so that in college societies and in their attendant evils, Harry had no part. Graduation day is always a red-letter day in a student's life, but Harry's day of graduation will always be remembered by him more especially, because on that day his mamma gave him his first pair of long trousers. Shinner is at present employed in the city.

## Hallusienstia.

THE greenness of the freshmen is surpassed only by their audacity. Already one has dictated to a professor how he is to address him in class.

FORBES—a characteristic freshie—persists in growing *down* rather than up.

PROF. (lecturing on perception).—"I have a distinct perception of an object in the back seat."

McK'y (who had been sleeping, rubbing his eyes).—I can't see it.

ENGLISH PROF.—On the one side we see *Spencer*, on the other Bacon.

Voice (fellow-lodger of Spencer).—Alas! alas! for (the) bacon.

SCENE after 11 o'clock scrim.

McD-n-d (E.) (rushing up middle stair from place of refuge, triumphantly smiling)—"Which got bet?"

Fellow Soph. (shouting).—"Freshmen."

McD, (E.)—"I—am glad of it"

SATURDAY-even, October 16th, after football match.

First Student.—Who is Ben-t? What is his business?

Second Student.—Don't know him, but think he's in partnership with Snow & Sons.

## Notes from the Nova Scotia Athens.

SCENE—Lecture room. Intense silence suddenly broken by an exclamation.

Teacher—Melville, what's the matter?

Melville (sobbing)—Please, sir, Cliffy stuck a pin in me.

Teacher—Clifford! you shall remain after school and do two sums in long division from Kennedy and O'Hearn's arithmetic.

SCENE Ibid—Teacher (suddenly) Edward, didn't I see you talking to Miss ———?

Ed. C.—No, Sir, the organ of sight is not affected \* \* \*

Teacher (severely)—Remain in at recess and learn the divisions of the brain from James' Psychology.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A. M. McKay, G. E. Dickie, Frank Fisher, Walter Crowe, LL. B., C. F. Lindsay, M. T. McKinnon, B. C. Anderson, W. A. Ross, J. B. McKenzie, W. O. Farquharson, R. J. Messenger, J. A. Ramsay, D. McKenzie, C. A. Main, M. Buchanan, J. W. Cameron, A. H. S. Murray, H. Munro, H. S. Crowe, J. Fleming, H. H. Kent, J. S. Ross, A. W. Watt, R. P. Murray, M. A. O'Brien, G. S. Mitchell, C. A. Cordiner, J. W. A. Baird, C. M. Pansa, H. A. Kent, J. H. A. Anderson, F. S. Vance, J. D. Stewart, R. Davis, Miss Jean Gordon, Miss Lillie Simmonds, J. W. A. Nicholson, J. Barnes, H. D. Forbes, R. S. McKay, D. C. Ross, A. M. McLeod, M. J. McPherson, W. E. Outhit, W. S. McDonald, John Bradley, A. G. Spencer, Miss A. McKay, Miss G. Burris, A. E. M. Macdonald, Finlay H. MacKintosh, G. E. Robinson, D. A. MacRae, R. M. McGregor, S. Howe, Principal Pollock, ——— Henderson, Miss Annie Garrison, G. E. Forbes, Dr. Weldon, ——— Weldon (2nd year), W. E. Donovan, J. J. MacAskill, F. G. MacKintosh, Allison Cumming, L. M. Crosby, V. R. Read, H. M. Clarke, Theo. Ross—\$1.00 each. Rev. Clarence McKinnon, B. D., R. T. MacBreith, LL. B., R. F. Phalen, LL. B., Miss E. McKenzie—\$2.00 each. Rev. E. J. Rattee—\$3.00. Dr. Forrest, G. M. Campbell, M. D.—\$5.00 each.

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## Law Department.

THOSE who have the welfare of our Mock Parliament at heart must surely be pleased at the manner in which that institution is being conducted this session. The attendance is fairly good, if not as good as it might be. The order preserved is all that the most fastidious could expect or desire, and the debates thus far have been spirited but not acrimonious. We trust that the same interest and deportment on the part of the students will manifest itself up to the time of vacation, when the Parliament dissolves. We would urge upon those who do not attend how welcome their presence would be and how anxious we are to hear more frequently the maiden speech. Besides, we respectfully advise all members to acquaint themselves with the constitution of our Mock Parliament. A knowledge of it is bound to make them more capable of service, either in Cabinet or from the Benches, and likely to make them remember the Saturday night to keep it for the Mock Parliament. At every sitting there is room for relaxation and fellowship as well as for controversy. One defect that we take the liberty of pointing out is the undue prominence that is sometimes given to mere quibbling over the technicalities of parliamentary procedure. Such discussions are bad thieves of time, and are not very practical after all. We want to make use of debate primarily to learn to use our wits upon our feet, and the discussion of the Government bills before the House should always have the major part of our attention.

AMONG changes in legal circles we observe that Dr. Weldon, the very worthy Dean of our Law School, has become associated as Counsel with the well known firm of Harris, Henry & Cahan of this city. We hasten to extend our congratulations to every member of the firm as now constituted. Messrs. Harris, Henry & Cahan, besides enjoying a very lucrative provincial practice, do the bulk of the Imperial Government's business in Halifax, including that which relates to war and admiralty. It is certain that in securing Dr. Weldon's services they have associated with themselves one who is an adept in this important branch of their practice. The change, we apprehend, will necessitate the permanent residence of Dr. Weldon

here. This firm has heretofore comprised two graduates of the Dalhousie Law School, one of whom is our popular Lecturer on Torts and the other an ex-captain of our football team. It can now boast of our Dean, and we are sincere in wishing it continued fame and prosperity.

TWO valuable additions have recently been made to our Law Library through the munificence of that distinguished Nova Scotian, Sir Charles H. Tupper. The one consists of a complete volume of the history of the Behring Sea dispute, giving the arguments of counsel who upheld England's rights before the Commission which met in Paris in 1892. Sir Hibbert has also presented to our Library a statement of the Manitoba school question, the latter being an epitome of that celebrated constitutional case. As Law Students we have of course already learned that these things are of great interest and importance; and we feel extremely grateful to the donor for putting us in a position in which we no longer have to rely upon meagre accounts.

#### MOCK PARLIAMENT.

OCTOBER 23RD, 1897.

THE Mock Parliament, sitting as a Federal House with a Liberal Cabinet, introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That from and after the commencement of the next fiscal year, no customs duty be collected upon any articles imported into Canada, except the following: Liquors, Narcotics, any articles being manufactured in Canada paying an excise duty; and be it further

*Resolved*, That for the further requirements of revenue, the like modes of taxation be adopted in Canada as have been adopted for the like purposes by the free trade countries of England and New South Wales.

#### CABINET.

Premier and President of Council .... HON. F. A. MACÉCHEN.  
 Minister of Justice ..... HON. H. PUTNAM.  
 Minister of Finance ..... HON. H. IRWIN.  
 Minister of Public Works ..... HON. R. H. BUTTS.

Hon. Mr. Butts, Minister of Public Works, moved the resolution on behalf of the Government. He appealed to the members of the House to put aside party prejudices and support the resolution. He then assailed protection, declaring it was a remnant of past ages. A comparison between the United States and Great Britain was then taken up in regard to their exports in cotton goods and marine tonnage, taking the years 1873 and 1890, quoting statistics which showed the great increase England had made in these lines while that of the United States was only nominal. He cited the big fires of Chicago and Boston;

how these cities appealed to the Federal Government to allow the material for the rebuilding of these cities to come in free of duty, and the Washington authorities, seeing it would explode the principles of protection, declined the request. He spoke of the prosperity of England and New South Wales, in the fact that England was about the only country which was able to show a surplus in the budget, and by that was paying off her national debt. Revenue, he contended, would be raised by the same means as employed in Great Britain and New South Wales.

Mr. McIntyre, in seconding the resolution, complained against the army of custom officials which had to be kept up and the benefits which were offered to smugglers. He believed the Canadian people would prefer direct taxation to the present mode.

Mr. W. R. Parsons opposed the motion, and thought the mover of the resolution did not follow his own advice to drop party prejudices. The advice appeared to narrow down to "Drop your party politics and take up my prejudices." The Minister, to follow his advice, should drop the measure and support protection, under which Canada has prospered for the past eighteen years. The Hon. Minister neglected to tell the House some facts which would help the discussion, namely, that England was by far the richest country in the world; that she attained her wealth through protection. England was a manufacturing country, while the United States was more agricultural.

The financial panic of 1893 in the United States was caused by the introduction of less protection in their tariff bill, and we should profit by the experience of others and avoid a similar crash in Canada. He thought the hon. mover did not put the right interpretation on the incident of the Chicago and Boston fires. Allowing these cities to bring in materials free of duty would be giving them an advantage over other cities. It was analagous to voting them a sum out of the federal treasury. He contended the system of raising a revenue in England would never work in Canada. A large amount was obtained from their income tax, which would be very slight here. Canada being the soberest country in Christendom, the revenue from that source would be insufficient. The assurance with which the hon. seconder spoke of the smuggling advantages led the speaker to believe he had some experience. In closing he advised the Government not to take any rash steps when Canada had been so prosperous under protection.

On motion the House adjourned.

SCENE.—Restaurant, Hollis street. Time, Exhibition week.

Fin-ay.—I say that Laurier is a fraud.

McM-I-an.—Now, old boy, you are mistaken.

Gas-gay (customer jumping up excitedly).—You two damned hayseeds have spoiled my dinner.



## Facetiae.

JUDGE LAHER in a recent decision stated that *prima facie* negligence is an acquiescence

It is said that a writ has been served upon Jimmy D— for unlawful detention of a lady's ring

THE stout freshman who under the pretence of calling on the boys at the house retired to the parlor is guilty of a *Most-grave* offence.

THE lecturer on Bills and Notes is also giving mathematical instruction. He maintains that the following is a true proportion—as O-ks : M-th-son : finity : zero.

THE freshman who is instructing the Faculty in English grammar insists that while the feminine of Begg is not beggaress that the feminine of fakir is fakiness.

THE following flattering remark regarding a freshman was recently made by one of the lecturers, viz., that the whole science of law consists mainly of *Buts*.

SEALILY TO ROB-SON.—Say, old man, don't borrow trouble : what's the use?

Rob-son.—Borrow trouble? Who said I was borrow'ng trouble? I've got trouble to lend.

BURSELL TO TITUS O-k's.—I saw you at our church Sunday. That was a masterful arraignment of Satan that Mr. — gave us, wasn't it?

Titus O-k's.—Yes, it was simply awful. But, do you know I have made it a rule in life not to make up my mind upon any matter until I have heard both sides.

TIME, 2 a. m.; place, South Street, Halifax.

Ir—(on door step)—I tell you, Mr. Speaker, the torys are a most contemptible lot of tricksters.

Policeman—Say, young fellow, you'll catch cold.

Landlady—Oh, now, do come in, that's a good boy, and get a hot drink.

## A WARNING

JIMY D.—Hello! Central?

Central—Yes.

Jimmy D.—No.—Please. (central connects) Is that No.—?

Editor.—Yes.

J. D.—I believe that you are in charge of the Facetiae column in the GAZETTE this week.

Editor—No; P—m is.

J. D.—That's a queer way to look after the interests of the Law School

Editor (meekly)—Yes, but it is true.

J. D.—I believe there is something in there about me.

Editor.—I do not know; I have not seen anything.

J. D. (excitedly).—Well, I know there is; some of these fellows want to soak me, and I want you to see about it and not allow them.

Editor—You had better see P—m; somebody is pulling your leg.

J. D. They had better not try. Now see here, I want you to see to it; you had better not let anything go in about me, see?

Now we feel sure that after a perusal of the above our fellow-students will refrain, in the interest of the staff, likewise humanity, from soaking the aforesaid plain, chivalrous J—D—, either in the columns of this great family journal or under a tap.

It is generally understood that the keeper of H. M Hay Seed Bags has sown a good crop of Blackstone, and expects to reap a rich harvest in February. He has the neighbors' best wishes for success

SIR WILFRED was recently seen at a late hour with a care-worn expression searching the city for a fellow-boarder who he believed was about to make away with himself on account of a faithless fair one.

SCENE—Mock Parliament

Phinn (excitedly)—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I will never come back

Speaker (Robertson).—What, does Mr. Phinn think the House cannot get along without him

## Medical Department.

THE faculty of the Medical College began lectures for the twenty-ninth session on Wednesday, October 6th. The opening did not take place under any specially auspicious circumstances as that of the law department, but nevertheless the influx of "novi homines" was the greatest yet known in the history of the college. The freshman class numbers twenty-six, besides three affiliated students, and the total number, taking the full undergraduate course in medicine, is sixty-seven. There are also three general students in medicine, and two taking the pharmacy course. The medical faculty is now the second largest in the University, and should become a more potent factor in the general affairs of the University than it has hitherto been. The unusually large attendance is a comforting fact to all who have the interest of the college at heart, and affords encouragement to those whose diligent perseverance and industry the Halifax Medical College has come to hold the excellent reputation which it does to-day. Our graduates now, we are pleased to say, can look forth upon the world with some measure of dignity, and can take their place among their medical brethren with confidence and assurance.

We firmly believe that the time has come when our students will no longer desire to play truant in the latter years of their course, but will find that the solid advantages which our institution affords will in actual practice more than compensate for the greater prestige of a degree from a larger university. If the students could only be made to realize this now, and to consider that a part of the reputation of our college depends upon them, there is no doubt that the merited excellence of our institution would soon be recognized. We trust that many will labour with this motive, and consider that by doing good, faithful work they will go out upon the world a credit to themselves and to the Alma Mater which sent them forth.

## CONDOLENCE.

Owing to the severe affliction which has befallen one of our beloved professors, Dr. John Stewart, the Medical Society at its last meeting passed a resolution authorizing three of its members to send him the following message of sympathy on behalf of the society:

DEAR FRIEND AND PROFESSOR.—In the time of your sad bereavement we, the undersigned Medical Society of the Halifax Medical College, wish to convey to you the heartfelt sympathy of that society. We learn that it hath pleased Providence to remove from the family circle of which you are a member, one who was especially dear to you. We are aware that your great sorrow is intensified, when we remember that but a few months have elapsed since you followed the remains of another brother to their last rest place. We do not need to point to you the hope or the dawning ray of light which comes from out the vale of tears, for in your life we all can see and admire your never-failing trust in the Divine Omnipotence that doeth all things well.

We were grieved to hear of your own recent serious illness, and feel profoundly thankful to a wise Providence that you have been spared to continue your life of usefulness in that profession of which you are so distinguished a member.

ALFRED THOMSON.  
GILBERT MUNROE.  
ROSS FAULKNER.

*To the Editors of the Gazette:*

THE medical columns of the GAZETTE are published in the interests of the Medical Department of Dalhousie. It is only fitting, therefore, that any means that might be adopted to develop that department should be considered. There is no reason why the Halifax Medical College should not become a large institution. We need a larger number of students and greater accommodation. True, there are a greater number of first year men with us than ever before. I am pleased also to note the growing tendency on the part of students to complete their courses here. The territory from which the college has a just right to claim the great majority of Medical Students is Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and, I might add, Newfoundland, a territory containing in all a population of about one million. Now I claim that the prestige of the College over these flourishing provinces is not what its merits demand. Why is this? It is because to the south and west of us are large medical Institutions, McGill, for instance, which have from various causes taken the lead of the College here, and the students of these institutions, many of them for long years past drained from the Maritime Provinces, have come back to us impressed with the greatness of their Alma Mater, and have by precept and example influenced those around them who proposed to begin the study of medicine to attend the Colleges from which they graduated; and thus the tide of emigration has continued

to flow to other schools in ever-increasing numbers. As a remedy for this unfortunate condition of affairs I would suggest:

(1st.) That the Faculty provide matriculation examinations at various places throughout the provinces; and this would be one of the best means of bringing the College before the notice of the public.

(2nd.) That the Medical Society, which is now in so flourishing a condition, resolve itself into and be the nucleus of an Alumni Association, having within its membership all the graduates of the college, wherever located, and any others who may be induced to join.

(3rd.) That the Faculty and Society join hands in calling a mutual meeting of both to consider means to be adopted to secure that end, and that every graduate of the College be communicated with and urged to join, and that the members be instructed to use all their influence in sending students here.

And then when these combined efforts begin to bear fruit and students in larger and larger numbers fill our College halls, greatly increasing the funds of our institution, the Faculty should take active steps to increase the accommodations of the College so that our students shall have facilities for the study of Medicine second to none of any school wherever found.

And now, fellow-students and graduates, let me urge you to consider well the suggestions so briefly outlined above, for it is in the interest of every student and graduate to do all in his power to build up the Institution of which he forms a part, for it will greatly increase the prestige and success of every graduate in the practice of his profession if his Alma Mater, upheld and developed by the combined efforts of Faculty, Graduates and Students, shall follow in the line of

Halifax, Oct. 25th, 1897.

PROGRESS.

**Personals.**

S. E. SHAW, who is better known by name than by appearance, after a year's sojourn in the South, has returned with a new fund of stories. He joined the class of '97.

DR. E. E. BISSETT, '99, practising physician at Port Morien, C. B., was in the city last week. He visited the college, and received a hearty welcome from the students.

DR. W. H. McDONALD, one of the graduating class of '96, who is now practising in Mahone Bay, visited Halifax a short time ago. His stay in the city was necessarily brief.

W. P. REYNOLDS, formerly of the class of '99, who filled a lucrative position in Massachusetts the past year, has joined the class of '00. W. P. is a valuable addition to his class.

HYMENEAL. We hasten to offer congratulations to Dr. Hattie, our esteemed instructor in Bacteriology, and lecturer on Pathology, who has recently entered the ranks of the Benedicts. On the 22nd of September he was married to Miss Eva M. Grant, one of New Glasgow's popular young ladies. Dr. and Mrs. Hattie have the best wishes of the GAZETTE for their future happiness.

T. E. ARMSTRONG, of the class of '99, is this year pursuing his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. He established a reputation when a freshman by surprising professors and class-mates by his knowledge of Ostiology, particularly ossification. Armstrong was a good fellow, and we wish him success.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the teaching staff of the college since last session. One lecturer has severed his connection with the college altogether. Some of the professors have given up one subject to take another, and others have taken additional work. As a result the principles of Medical Science will be presented to us in a more satisfactory manner than they have previously been, and these changes will help to maintain the reputation we already possess of having one of the best Medical Schools in America. The following are the new arrangements:—

Dr A. P. Reid, in addition to teaching Medical Jurisprudence, will lecture to third year students on Hygiene. Dr. M. A. Curry has been appointed professor of Clinical Medicine. This extra work prevents him from lecturing to the class in Obstetrics, but he will continue his course in Gynecology to fourth year students. Dr. M. Chisholm resigned his position as professor of Clinical Medicine, and has been appointed professor of Clinical Surgery. Dr. G. Carleton Jones has received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics, taking the class previously taught by Dr. Curry. Dr. W. H. Hattie, in addition to teaching Bacteriology, has accepted the position of lecturer on Pathology, Dr. Finn, the previous instructor, having resigned. Dr. M. A. B. Smith takes the position of lecturer on Therapeutics, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Chisholm. He still remains class instructor in Practical Medicine.

#### THE CLASS OF '97.

ROBIE DUGWELL BENTLEY came to Dalhousie, after graduating B. A. from Acadia. He was not a brilliant student, but by diligent application headed the class-lists in his first two years. Robie was quiet and unsophisticated, but there was much more in him than appeared on the surface. Besides acting as one of the representatives of the GAZETTE during his second year, he was always a prominent figure when other matters requiring literary ability came before us. At present he is employed as physician on the S. S. Galnare.

ERNEST EUGENE BISSERT was a native of Cape Breton, and, as his name implies, an earnest man. He studied at St. Francis Xavier, but so great was his desire for medical knowledge that he severed his connection with that institution at the end of his third year. At times he could speak more and say less than any man in the college, but would soon relapse into his normal state. A very chief among pluggers, he was happiest in some secluded corner, when he could study his quiz-compend un-molested. On graduating, he immediately plunged into the thick of professional duties, being called to act as physician at Port Morien, C. B. Here he has no opposition, save from the grim destroyer, and is meeting with more than ordinary success.

MISS MATTIE WYMAN BROWN, the fourth of our lady graduates, joined the medical fraternity after completing a course at Acadia Seminary. A good elocutionist, she invariably added to the success of the college entertainments. Her gentle nature and unselfish disposition made her a general favorite. She was the first of her class to cast anchor in the matrimonial harbour. In July last she was married at Berwick to Dr. Howard Shaw, who for some time filled the position of home surgeon in the Victoria General Hospital. Shortly after this interesting event

occurred, the young doctor and doctress left for far-away Oregon, where they are said to have a large and lucrative practice.

OSCAR CHIPMAN DORMAN was a man whose conversation was interspersed with those tender sentiments which appeal to the hearts and minds of the ladies, and it is only natural that he became a universal favorite among them. He hailed from the small town of Hantsport, where for some years he was engaged in journalism. The bent of his mind was towards medicine, and he entered Dalhousie fresh from his editorial sanctum. His small stature and modest bearing were no index to his ability, for he soon proved to be one of our most useful men. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the GAZETTE. Last year he acted as President of the Medical Society, and to his efforts its success was largely due. He is now senior house surgeon in the Victoria General Hospital. We trust he will not forget us this year.

ALEX. FRASER came from Pictou, the birth-place of saints and sages. He had many points in common with the sage, but cut no figure as a saint. He came among us having a great reputation as a wit, and his brilliant conversational powers, chief among which was his skill in repartee and in story-telling, made him the lion of the clique or party with which he allied himself. But it is as a philosopher that he is most widely known. He had his faults, but we have no room to mention them in this short sketch. Why he drifted into medicine no one knows, not even himself; but we trust he will be none the worse of his four years' sojourn amongst us. We can overlook his failings, but cannot forget the impressions this intellectual giant made upon us. So, with every wish for a brilliant and useful career, we leave him to his fate.

CHARLES RANDALL GATES came from Digby. He was a fellow seldom seen except at football games, and in the First Baptist church. When he came to Dalhousie, his mind is said to have reflected a colour akin to that of chlorophyll. His first three years were quiet and uneventful, but at last he fell a prey to the charms of femininity; yet his dignity of character and strong inward resources are such that we do not fear for his future. St. Margaret's Bay is blessed by the presence of this noble follower of "Galen," who is endeavouring to force the undertakers to other fields of labour.

ROBERT GRIERSON, B. A., B. D., M. D., C. M., is a Haligonian, and an old Dalhousian, having graduated B. A. in 1890. Subsequently he joined the vandals at Pine Hill, and after completing his course there, cast in his lot with the medical barbarians. A finer fellow than "Bobbie" could not be found. Being of retiring disposition, he revealed but little of the magnificent intellect and well-trained mental powers which were his. He has been labouring in Labrador during the summer, and leaves shortly for Edinburgh to pursue a post-graduate course in medicine, previous to his departure for Corea, the scene of his future activity. He has the best wishes of all Dalhousians.

HENRY ALLISON PAYZANT was a man known to few, but liked by all who knew him. Dartmouth gave him birth. None of his class was more cool-headed than he; he could face an examination with equanimity. He never aspired to a high place in the class lists, yet his name was never absent from them, save once. In Histology, the disturber of the dreams of freshmen, he was vanquished. Allison was every inch a

gentleman, but differed from most of his class in his aversion to the company of the fair sex. He is now administering his vile remedies to the unfortunate of Guysborough county.

### Medical Briefs.

ARISTOTLE and the perapatetics have recently mounted bicycles.

ROBBINS is very unlike most of Normal school students, for he seems perfectly satisfied with the knowledge which he acquired at that institution.

PALMER is taking great delight in his microscopical observations of a very fine specimen at the home of the Botanical professor.

DR.—Our course will cover what is contained in the whole book. Now, are there any questions?

*Freshman Thomas* (rising)—Dr., will we begin at the first of the book and go right through to the back?

THERE is no radical cure for "Somer" complaint, but the third year men think they have got one.

FRESHMEN desirous of obtaining botanical specimens of the Bryophyta, would do well to call on Almon, who carries a *long line* of moss warts.

OUR modest "Ned" says if he can get sufficient "Clark" cotton, he will yet go into the *lace* business.

COLONEL D-K-Y has again changed his religion. Last winter he was a Baptist, through the summer a Presbyterian, and now he's showing Methodist leanings.

PROF. OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN—Gentlemen, I had a sample of infant's food which I wished to show you, but the freshmen discovered where I kept it, and have devoured it all.

FORBES, who at the moment of sailing decided to postpone his visit to Klondyke, offers the following articles for sale: (1) ten dust-proof bags; (2) 1 pair of dogs and hand sled; (3) 1 pair No. 12 cow-hide moccasins, also cap of same material with 8 x 10 ear-lugs attached. These, with several minor articles, such as crowbar and shovel, he has decided to clear off at reduced rates.

#### SKELLY.

Within those walls where many a ghost has smiled,  
And still where friendless dead ones are beguiled,  
There as the Cerberus of grim Pluto's home,  
The weird, uncanny Skelly loves to roam.

A man he is to all the freshmen drear,  
The Sophs. and Juniors also do him fear;  
The Seniors quake and at his beck do fall,  
While even professors hearken to his call.

Thus though omnipotent may seem his way,  
We hope and trust that in some future day  
Some valiant Hercules may rise to view,  
And do the work which Irwin tried to do.

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