

Dalhousie Gazette.

Vol. VII.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

No. 6.

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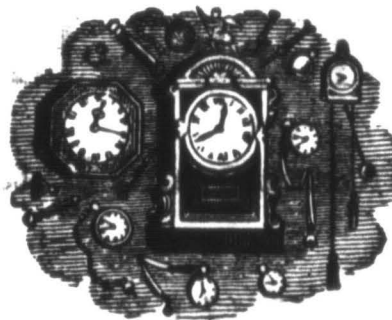
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DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.
ORA ET LABORA.

Vol. VII.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

No. 6.

[FOR THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.]

THE LOST ONE.

(From the Low German of Klaus Groth.)

Deep grieves the stricken mother,
The father drops a tear;
I do my work, and they know not
That he to me was dear.

The neighbours come to comfort,
And cheering words they say;
But when they speak, or when they weep,
I sadly glide away.

At evening, in my chamber,
Through the deep and gloomy night;
My tears drench all the pillow
Till comes the bright daylight.

Ah! they have yet another,
Yes: they have yet a son;
But I have only bitter tears,
Which must in secret run.

And when his comrades coming
All say how brave he was,
I steal out to some quiet spot,
And lay me on the grass.

Me thinks I hear the shooting,
And how the bullets fall,
"My Anna, come! oh! come to me!"
Me thinks I hear him call.

WEBERSETZER.

RUDENESS.

HABITS of thought and action, whether they prove am-
using, foolish or wrong, are of rapid growth. Bad practices
are often unopposed, and even unknown to the person him-
self, till cancer-like they have become rooted, and will
continue to spread and destroy till moral death stays the
work of ruin. Of course the way we conduct ourselves to-
wards our associates is not of vital importance, yet on the
other hand it may not with safety be entirely overlooked.
Among young Nova Scotians the magic of names and titles
may be counted one of the lost arts. The same man may,
by different classes, be honored and despised as a Christian,
adored as a hero, denounced as an Atheist, and cursed as a
heretic, without its much affecting his usefulness; but un-
couth manners will tell at every turn in any profession.

There is an opinion abroad that refinement enervates,—
that to let the tenderness of others mix with your feelings
causes a sort of chemical combination by which your person-
ality becomes adulterated. It is said that reserve of sympa-
thy and rudeness of manner secure the highest degree of
independence. That firm angular characters are wanted, who,
attracting no "fawning foes," will push straight to action, re-

pulse flattery, and bruise down all opposition. As instances
of this we are pointed to such men as the stern and fiery
Reformers, the fruits of whose labours are still seen; or to the
great, rough Cromwell, who for years scorned to murmur at
unjust treatment, yet when roused, shook his Sovereign from
the throne, tore his head from his body, and preached to
tyrants and to rebels his terrible sermon on Retribution.

This idea of perfect independence and the application of
muscular logic to prove the right has in it something so
attractive, that many young men accept it as not only plau-
sible, but as founded on an active principle in the nature
and therefore true as an intention. The case in favor of
rudeness, is nevertheless doubly weak. In the first place,
we are not called, as many have been, to rend galling fetters
and with the fragments scourge off our enslavers. The
fullest freedom of person and opinion is ours without an
effort, and no harshness is required to maintain it. If we
do not have to fight the battles of Knox or Oliver, there is
no reason why we should encase ourselves in their mail of
repulsive sternness. And in the second place, though we
were in the worst possible circumstances, rude domineering
manners give no additional strength. Turn to conflicts
where "lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire"
move as a mad trio of dictators. Let history tell how the
loving and refined have mounted up war's beehiving front
while the storm was fiercest, and with steady hand chiseled
figures of themselves, to which all the world looks up as to
the statuary of heroes. I will refer to a few out of many.

One of Napoleon's Marshals was noted for mildness in
peace. He was generous, open-hearted, full of acts of kind-
ness. Governing a conquered city for a time, he so gained
the love of the people that on his departure they mourned
as for a friend, and offered him a present of twenty thousand
dollars, with a box of valuable jewels. He declined,
recommending them to repay his acts by looking to the
comfort of a few sick soldiers. All through life he
remembered, sought out, and relieved the needy. Yet in an
army of daring men as ever followed a leader, this is the
"rock-fast Macdonald" a bold Scot in whom there was as
much steel and invincibility as in Bonaparte himself. We
may all read what prodigies of valor he performed in Italy;
and how, to the astonishment of the world, he led his division
in midwinter over the awful Splugen pass, making a path
neck-deep in snow, winding in single file where the chamois
scarce dared to tread, amid silent mystery and gloom only
broken when the storm sounded its note of defiance or an
avalanche swept a company like dust from its road. When
guides stop in despair, Macdonald, as if pushing against
impossibilities, staff in hand, feels his way in front and
through the blinding storm which covers his men from sight,
his firm, clear voice directs them on. Since the facts have
been weighed, the Emperor's renowned passage over the St.
Bernard, sinks to mere child's play, besides his General's
struggle through the Splugen.

At Wagram Macdonald made one of the most desperate
charges ever recorded. Napoleon had been hardly pressed

all the first day, and on the second his brow must have become knit like iron as the Austrians forced point after point, and threatened to drive his shattered columns into the Danube. As that semi-circle contracts about him, he knows either it or his power must be broken. To the task he appoints no countryman of his own. It is his only hope, but he knows that if mortal daring can save him, Macdonald will not fail. The General accepts at once, and with sixteen thousand men, he moves straight on the enemy's centre. The open field affords no protection. Two hundred cannons hurl on them a leaden tempest, but the stern warriors close up the great gaps and press on. Their leader's steady voice rings back through the exhausted ranks, nerving them to the desperate valor that fills himself. The men follow him with a resolution which nothing but annihilation can shake. No living man could have carried the column to where it now stands, but that lion-hearted hero at its head. Three fourths of his men have melted behind him. Far as his eye can reach the course of his advance is marked by a swath of dead. At last he halts and surveys with calm but anxious eye, his band of fifteen hundred, for ten of every eleven have fallen. Napoleon's throne is where Macdonald stands. The history of Europe for the next six years is in the next six minutes. Will he sound a retreat? Never! All his nature is roused. The Empire may fall when he falls, but it shall stand while he stands. Piles of dead are falling by him, yet he forms his handful of men, and the next minute he pierces the Austrian centre and the day is won. Out of defeat itself victory has been wrung. No wonder Bonaparte, riding over the field next day, stopped, where the collected hero had stood amid his troops, and said "Shake hands Macdonald, I will send your Marshall's staff which you have so gloriously won." All this by a man whose life was a protest against rudeness and all incivility.

Look at Murat. He loved wife and children with most devoted affection. His manners were polished, his dress of almost oriental richness. Did the tenderness of his nature, courtly manner and dazzling exterior make him less a soldier? See that steed and rider plunging through the shattered ranks of Europe, his plume floating a banner over the thousand that struggled after. Go to Austerlitz, while victory waves over the ensanguined field from dawn till dusk, and you can hear above the roar of a thousand cannons, the heavy muffled sound of the charging squadrons of Murat, whose awful shocks make the field tremble beneath their feet. See this same officer on the terrible field of Eylau, raging like an unloosed lion among the Russian ranks, amid the deadly rattle of musketry, and falling sabre strokes; watch the progress of that lofty plume glancing through the smoke and showing Napoleon that, if crown and life were in the issue, his "right arm" was still striking for empire. In appalling dangers, bullets whistling in an incessant shower about his head, almost alone above the fallen, see him sit with the coolness of a statue, eye every discharge, and through smoke and roar detect the weak point of the enemy, then charge like whirlwind. Watch that figure return, which has gleamed like a meteor through the clouds of war, his diamond-hilted sword dripping blood, his gilded trappings riddled with balls and blackened with powder, while the great war-horse trembles from exhaustion as he paces in, streaked with blood and foam. After this can any one say that tenderness and taste bespeak cowardice or weakness!

Think of Bruce who tumbled the strongest of usurpers, a grasping Englishman, out of Scotland, yet the great Robert was as humane as he was patriotic. Havelock had that moral force which, in the night of Indian history, made one man equal to a score, yet Havelock was pious and mild as a mother.

Thus far, I presume, we are all agreed that rudeness—as

including the quality of the mind that prefers insolence to civility—is no element of power, even in the soldier. Another article may come more directly to the point, and show the bearing of manners on our own enjoyment and future influence. W.

OUR DEBATING SOCIETIES.

WHAT can be done for our Debating Societies, is a question which requires due consideration. Much has already been said upon this important topic, but it may not be superfluous or out of place to add a few words. It is well known that our Societies are on the decline, and give every indication of dwindling into insignificance. Nor is this without its causes. The first great one, under which all the rest lie, is the little interest taken in them by the students. They are not convinced of the importance of attending such profitable meetings. The few who do attend may be divided into two classes. Some come with the intention of deriving benefit from the meetings, others come either as spectators, or for the purpose of amusing themselves. To the former they are useful and stimulating; to the latter, a means of losing time. The other causes are that there are too many Societies, and that the time at which they meet is very inconvenient for a majority of the students. The Kritosophian, Excelsior, and Esculapian should be all in one; then, supposing one half the students stay away, there would still be enough to keep it in a flourishing condition. It must not be inferred from this that all are not welcome; but experience has taught us that all will not attend. Hence the question arises: Which would be more likely to prosper, three fragments of societies working separately, or three societies united into one?

Let us meet every Saturday afternoon, instead of on Friday evenings, and we shall have time enough to discuss the question at length. It is a serious disadvantage that we have to dismiss whenever we get into the subject, that the speaker is so often interrupted by the words, "Time is up." The farther a debate is carried out, the more light is thrown upon the question, and the more views are presented. Objections, however, may arise to this on the ground that the Excelsior could not keep up with the Kritosophian in speaking, and that the Esculapian follows a different line entirely; but these facts are of slight importance. Union is strength, and the conglomeration of many ideas makes up a sphere of thought. The Seniors and Juniors can select a question which may be similar to the one that gave rise to ancient speculation, it may be so much beyond their comprehension that all they can do is to express their opinion about it. Now the Freshmen and Sophomores can do the same. Although the Medicals live in a world of their own, yet they would undoubtedly obtain benefit from associating with the Arts; and the Arts on the other hand would be benefitted by coming in contact with the Medicals. As iron sharpeneth iron, so would Arts and Medicals sharpen and stimulate one another. As the morning dew that lies on the rock disappears before the heat of the sun, so would the barriers that seem to exist between the students of the two faculties vanish away. No sooner would they co-operate with cordiality and harmony than the whole affair would be full of life, and their efforts would be crowned with success. There can be nothing better fitted to train the young mind than a debating society.

What is to us if we had the Mathematics of Archimedes, Newton and Colenso; the Classics of Duncan, Blackie and Cornish; The Philosophy of Plato, Hume and Hamilton; yea, an encyclopedia of Sciences, if that individual who meditates over his spade is able to stultify us by a single expression. It is not strong language for me to state that if

we don't learn to speak, or converse, we are no better fitted to defend ourselves than the mule that was to become king of the Lydians, and by whom Croesus was so much delighted. What I want to bring out is that knowledge is good, but it is like light under a bushel, if we know not how to express it. We are to impart it to others by speech; for without speech knowledge would have but little value, and without knowledge speech would have but little weight. The union of these in their highest perfection is the great ornament of man, and the strong characteristic that distinguishes the human from the animal species.

D. M. K.

GOWNS OR NO GOWNS.

A FEW weeks before Christmas vacation, the following momentous question was discussed by "Excelsior Debating Society": "Should the wearing of Gowns in Dalhousie be abolished?" A short report of what was said may not be unacceptable.

Mr. A. opened the discussion, taking the side of "Abolition." He said that the custom of wearing such dresses came from the Dark Ages, and that the fashion should have remained there. He pointed to the needless expense—\$6.00 for each gown—then, (following a well-known example,) multiplied the price of a gown by 40—the number of students supposed to buy gowns every year. Mr. A. said that if all this money were spent in supplying our College with necessaries, we could then boast like *two-forty*.

Mr. B. responded; said that gowns served to cover the holes in torn coats, and that \$6.00 spent in buying our uniform, could not be applied to so much purpose in any other way. That we were all brought to an equality by wearing the article, as good and bad clothing appeared the same under a gown.

So I thought, Dear GAZETTE, but there must be more of the gown than the collar.

Mr. C. spoke against "Abolition." Thought that students should encourage the tailors of Halifax, and that all should patronize the men of the cloth.

Dear GAZETTE, the tailors want to make the acquaintance of that youth.

Mr. D. opposed the previous speaker; pointed to the pride of the Romans in wearing the Toga—the same pride should be found in us. Referred to Regulation in Calendar, anent wearing of caps and gowns.

How about that Regulation, Dear GAZETTE? Is the latter part of it a dead letter?

Mr. E. was on the same side as the last speaker. He referred most tenderly to the manner in which *his* gown saved a certain portion of his clothing, and looked at the question as one of Social Economy.

What will our advertising patrons say, Dear GAZETTE?

Mr. F. was exceeding anxious to sweep our remnants of gowns entirely out of existence.

Other speakers made known their various views, the President also giving his opinion. The vote being taken, a small majority appeared in favor of retaining the gowns.

A word or two, Dear GAZETTE, from the writer. It is a notorious fact that *one* student wears his gown while "going to and from College." Several of our friends have attempted to come into certain class-rooms wanting the garment, but a sudden exit in search of the forgotten (?) article was invariably the case. A solitary student takes Honour Mathematics, and wears his gown; 30 students attend Chemistry and Logic, and wear no gowns. Does the fault lie with us?

I conclude thus:—Let it remain optional with students to wear gowns while going to or from College, but compel Arts' Students to wear their uniform at all classes. C.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Editors of Dalhousie Gazette.

GENTLEMEN.—As all your readers are interested in College affairs generally, I ask the favor of a corner in your clever little paper to give a brief statement of the present and future of the Medical Faculty.

Eight years have passed since the school began as a preliminary one, holding its sessions only for three months in summer, and five years since a full staff of professors was appointed, and the University began, in fear and trembling, to exercise its right to grant Degrees in Medicine and Surgery. During that time eight students have graduated, and, with the exception of two who have since died, are practising successfully in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Great Britain. One hundred and ninety eight (193) have attended the Medical lectures in the college in the eight years. Fourteen students entered the first winter session, and this year there are thirty three, so that the attendance has more than doubled in five years. This progress under favorable circumstances, would have been encouraging, but with the disadvantages, neither few nor small, against which the Faculty have contended, it is remarkable. Does it not show that the young men of the Maritime Provinces, prefer to undertake a part, at least, of their Medical course in their own country, and wish a provision for that end? Hitherto the lectures have been given in the college buildings. For the past two years the Faculty have felt that the accommodation, the best which the governors thought they could afford, has been inadequate to their wants, and have now determined that this great need shall be supplied, and supplied before the next session comes round. Accordingly a lot of land has been purchased near the City Hospital, plans of a building agreed upon, and a contract entered into with Mr. Brookfield, who is to complete the building and hand it over to the Faculty in July of this year. Already the foundation has been laid, and the frame erected and boarded in, at a cost to the Faculty of three thousand dollars. Of this sum the Local Government gave two thousand dollars, five members of the Faculty advanced nearly six hundred, and the remainder was from a small balance which had gradually accumulated from year to year.

The land upon which the building now stands is paid for and eighteen hundred dollars have been expended upon the building itself. In the arranging of the rooms &c., every attention has been given to make them suitable for the work to be done, and convenient for the students and professors. A comfortable Reading Room next to the Library and Museum is provided; the class rooms are large and well lighted; the arrangements for practical Anatomy have been carefully considered, and the Laboratory and Chemical Class Room is to be specially planned by Professor Lawson, after his return from Europe, where he will examine several new Laboratories recently opened in Great Britain and on the Continent. After the building is completed, much will remain to be done in the way of furnishing, a Library and Museum will be required; new apparatus for illustrating lectures will have to be procured at no inconsiderable outlay, and many unforeseen necessities not now thought of will have to be met; but the same steadiness of purpose which has enabled the Faculty to overcome numerous difficulties hitherto will not desert them in the future, and may even enlist the sympathy and aid of a few public spirited men, who, having made their wealth in Nova Scotia, shall be willing to expend some of it in helping an institution intended for the benefit of her sons.

Thanking you for your valuable space,

I am gentlemen yours &c.

H. A. GORDON, M.D.
Professor Practice Medicine.

Dalhousie Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., FEBRUARY 13, 1875.

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If it were only to exchange a slight pass at quills with some censorious exchange, we would readily accept the challenge, and enter the lists with a gladstep. But, we are sorry to say, such good fortune is not ours on this occasion. We feel it our duty to address a few words to our graduates in regard to the GAZETTE, and, as it is never pleasant to find fault, we shall perform our disagreeable task as quickly as possible.

GRADUATES, (for we wish to talk to you, not at you,) we think you do not take as great an interest in the GAZETTE as you ought, and we have very naturally come to this conclusion from the fact that, with one or two most praiseworthy exceptions, scarcely one of you has sent a single scrap to our columns this winter. Now you know this is not right. It is hardly fair to expect that our students, with all their daily class-work to prepare, should weekly devote to our paper all the time and thought which are absolutely necessary to render it presentable. To be an editor, at any time, means hard work, but to be one under these circumstances, is peculiarly oppressive, and requires something more than the mere honor that is attached to the office to make up for the loss of time and amount of work it entails.

It is due to our subscribers that you should occasionally assist us. Some hundreds of these have now little or no interest in the College. Formerly their sons, or friends, took classes here; but these, having obtained their degrees, or having entered upon other pursuits, have now left our walls. Consequently some may be considering the advisability of discontinuing their subscriptions, for though we try to furnish matter interesting to our outside readers, we are aware that it is very difficult for a student's paper to accomplish this end. Possibly some might have done so before now, but its cheapness—without parallel in all British America!—the probability of its becoming better as time advances, and, let us indulge the hope, its not altogether

unwelcome appearance once a fortnight, have thus far constrained them to continue. We must endeavour to revive the interest of these, else our funds may fall away; and you, (who, we feel sure, have not been idle during your absence from your Alma Mater,) have within your reach a medium through which you may freely give expression to any opinions formed on such subjects as now engage the public mind. Will you not endeavour to make the GAZETTE, in the four numbers that are yet to be issued this session, better than it has ever been since its foundation seven years ago?

Your honour is to some extent concerned in the literary standing of the GAZETTE. Perhaps you never thought of this before, but yet it is certainly the case. Suppose some friend of yours to be one of our subscribers. The GAZETTE in due course arrives, and if the articles be well written, the style clear and vivacious, the ideas forcible and set forth in proper concise language,—as he lays it down he will almost involuntarily connect you with it, and come to the very reasonable conclusion that graduates of that college form the Alumni of an institution which need scarcely be termed "little better than a high school." If, on the other hand, the whole composition of the paper bear evident marks of carelessness and haste, or, what is much worse, of actual lack of ability, his opinion might not be so flattering, and the quotation above alluded to, might be considered as perhaps after all not so *mal-apropos*. Would you not be proud to have the GAZETTE filled with articles, to any one of which you would not be ashamed to append your signature? Well you, who have once been in the harness, know very well that such articles as these can hardly be expected from us. We must necessarily write hurriedly, or else our college studies must suffer. With power to choose the one or the other alternative, we naturally prefer the former, seeing that our class-work *must* be attended to, while possibly some kind friend, knowing our position, may gladden our hearts by a welcome contribution.

Again, it would greatly please the students now attending college to hear from you occasionally. Perhaps some of them have been lured within our sacred precincts by the glowing pictures you used to paint of student life in Dalhousie: of the gay old times you had in the Reading Room, where sitting round the blazing fire,

"Jokes were cracked, and stories told;"

of class-room witticisms; of our lively debates concluded by a critic, who, as a rule, exercised his prerogative of free speech most liberally, and often to the no little discomfort of some; of the rare sport on the common at foot-ball &c., &c. But to return. We feel sure, too, that many of our graduates—in Britain, France, Germany, and even India, which is not without a representative from Dalhousie—would like to get some tidings of absent, but not forgotten friends: for what friendship is so true and lasting as one formed at college? Would you not enjoy, through the pages of the GAZETTE, a chat with some old class-mate? We know you would.

Further, as the examinations are drawing near, we will be getting more busy every week, and consequently will not

feel like devoting the time, which should properly be given to sleep or exercise, to the hard thinking out of any subject we may select for an article. It is not fair to expect it. We must not forget that after all the GAZETTE is, individually, only a secondary matter. Success in our studies is naturally of primary importance, and hence, though we do not like to let a badly written article pass from our hands, yet, being pressed for time, we are often compelled to do so, to the injustice, not only of our subject, but also of ourselves.

Those we have mentioned are only a few of the reasons we could bring forward in support of our point, and are they not all valid? We think it is not too much to ask. The paper must be supported, and if the graduates do not take a share of the work, there can be but one result: that each of the editors, at the expense of much time and labor, will have to compose matter sufficient to fill four columns every issue! Now suppose one out of every ten of our sixty or seventy graduates were to contribute for the next GAZETTE, we would scarcely have to write a single line. But we do not ask for this. We will be quite satisfied if we receive a contribution from one out of every twenty. Let us see who will be first. Finally, we would urge the matter, lest any one, having read these few suggestions, should pass them by, and think no more of them. We mean what we say, and now, gentlemen, we await your reply.

WE are sorry to see that in its second issue the *Eurhelo-rion Argosy* reiterates its pitiable statements about Prof. Lyall's Inaugural. It finds fault with the following sentence of that very able address:—"In looking over the Calendar of King's College, I find no place assigned to the Mental Sciences, except it be Logic, and the same, I believe, is the case, even without this exception, with other Colleges as well."

Do our readers see any impropriety in this sentence? Could the Doctor have expressed his opinion in milder terms? He has examined the Calendar of one college, and states the result positively. The *Argosy* will not find fault with this. He makes a statement about other colleges, but does not refer to any one College in particular, and qualifies even this statement by the phrase "I believe." Now the *Argosy* knows as well as we do, that in some colleges there actually is no provision made for the Mental Sciences. Yet it regards Prof. Lyall's statement as wholly directed against Mount Allison, and then finds fault with him, because it says he did not know his statement to be true with regard to that College. It is quite probable that so little a concern as Mount Allison College may not have entered into the Doctor's calculations at all. The *Argosy's* childish illustration from Arithmetic has no possible bearing on the question, and we are charitable enough to suppose that it was used to fill up space. We shall give an illustration of what the *Argosy* is doing. It is acting like the man who would find fault with a botanist for saying that the sugar cane grows in the West Indies, and, he believed, in other countries as well, on the ground, forsooth, that it does not grow in Nova Scotia. Can our readers imagine a more absurd proceeding? If the editors of the *Argosy* saw its absurdity, their charge was unworthy of

them as gentlemen; if they did not, then they are just as unworthy of their position as editors.

In our last issue we charged Mount Allison College with claiming to make full provision for the mental sciences, while in fact that provision is a mere pretence. The *Argosy* replies by saying that in Dalhousie College some of the Professors lecture on more than one subject. We hope the *Argosy* does not imagine that this is an answer to our statement. Let the editors turn to that very address of Prof. Lyall, which has so greatly exercised their mental faculties, and they will find there that Dalhousie College does not claim to be fully endowed in every department. Dalhousie is what she claims to be, and does not make statements which cannot be substantiated. A comparison of the calendars of the two colleges will convince any candid reader that Dalhousie makes much better provision for the mental sciences, and for all the subjects of the Arts' course than does Sackville. By the *Argosy's* own confession, too, our examinations are much more strict and difficult than those of Mount Allison. We have noticed this confession in another place, where our readers can see it for themselves. The facts of the case are these. Dalhousie is much more efficient in every department than Mount Allison, yet it does not, like the latter, claim to be fully equipped. What it lacks it states fully. That luck is owing to the fact that every year five small denominational colleges swallow up seven thousand dollars of Provincial money which should be paid into the funds of Dalhousie, an unsectarian institution, built by the Province, attended by all denominations, and, therefore to all intents and purposes, the Provincial University.

The *Argosy* continues,—commenting on our statements in regard to their curriculum—by asserting that Professor ICH teaches both ladies and gentlemen in his classes. How were we to know that? They referred us to their calendar, and to their calendar we went. There we found Professor ICH, occupying a place in the curricula of two separate institutions. More than this, speaking of the Ladies Academy, their calendar says. "The family and class organization are (*sic*) entirely distinct from those of the other Academy." Which are we to believe, the *Argosy*, or the calendar? Again they assert that the Theological class has nothing to do with the college. We turn to the calendar, and there find the branches assigned to Professor STEWART, to be "Theology, Moral Science, &c." Again we ask, which are we to believe? At best the *Argosy's* assertion is an equivocation. The question is not *for whom* Professor STEWART teaches these branches; but the fact that he *does* teach them, thereby striving to accomplish, single-handed, what would require at least four or five men to do perfectly.

The remainder of the *Argosy's* reply consists, in the first place, of taunting us with what is only an error in proof reading. Knowing the hurried manner in which the proofs of college papers, are necessarily read, and the want of practice in those upon whom that detestable task devolves, we generally take no notice of slips of this kind. Thus, for instance, when, in the number of the *Argosy* before us, we find,

in the article under consideration, "coarse" spelled "course;" and when on p. 13 we are gravely informed that Her Majesty began to reign in the year of Our Lord 1834, we mentally make the required correction, and say no more about it.

But on the last paragraph of the *Argosy's* reply we must take issue. It entreats us to lay aside what it is pleased to call our *animus* against Mount Allison, and the other petty denominational colleges; and thinks an honest difference of opinion upon that subject quite possible. So do we, but not under the present condition of affairs. We may just remind our friends of the *Argosy* of a little adage to the effect that his Satanic Majesty is in a good humor when he has all he wants. We would not insinuate for the world that this famous personage and the *Argosy's* editors are synonymous, we merely think there are similar grounds for their complacency. Let the denominational colleges give up the grants they take from the Provincial Treasury; and let a suitable provision be made for Dalhousie—the Provincial University—then we will be prepared calmly to discuss the relative merits of large and small colleges as regards the Province of Nova Scotia. But till that be done we shall continue to protest against a system so grossly unjust as the present.

In an article on "A Paper University," the *Eurhetorian Argosy* has the following sentence: "The degrees of the University Senate would be valued as being fairly earned, and numbers of young men who get degrees from our small Colleges, all of which, put together, have not plucked half-a-dozen men in as many years, would go through life without handles after their names." We are obliged to the *Argosy* for the information contained in the latter part of the sentence, for we were not aware that the five "small Colleges" together have not plucked half-a-dozen students in as many years. If the statement be true, then in Mount Allison, Acadia, Kings, St. Mary's and St. Francis Xavier, to attend the classes of the course is synonymous with taking a degree in Arts. This is strictness with a vengeance. Behold your gods, ye men of Nova Scotia! No wonder that the Province is deluged with young men with "handles after their names," whose ignorance of the rudiments of education is their most prominent quality. At Dalhousie twelve students were plucked last spring, eleven the preceding term, and a proportionate number in former years. Of course the *Argosy* does not include Dalhousie among the "small colleges." If the statement be not founded in fact, then the *Argosy* has committed a far worse error than the one which it wrongly attributes to Prof. Lyall.

We were in error, it seems, in our last issue, when we attributed the notice of the Debating Society in the *Argosy* to the editors of that paper. We gladly make the *amende honorable*; but at the same time, considering that the notice was in large type, without heading or signature, and placed after other editorials, we could scarcely take it for anything else than an editorial notice. The *Argosy* retorts by *ringing* the changes upon the name of one of our editorial staff.

Well, we have no objection to a warfare of puns. It seems to us, however, that such a *puny* strife ill accords with the somewhat chivalrous and *knighly* demeanor assumed by our contemporary in its other columns. Since it seems from the controversy in which we have lately been engaged with the *Argosy*, that its conductors have some acquaintance with logic, we give them the following syllogism to examine. If a pun be (as Dr. Johnson says it is) the most despicable of all kinds of literature, they who steal a pun must be the most despicable of all literary thieves. That the *Argosy's* editors have stolen their pun few will deny after reading the following extract from Tom Hood. He is speaking of a sailor.

"His death, which happened in his berth,
At forty odd befell;
They went and told the sexton,
And the sexton tolled the bell."

We leave our readers to draw the conclusion from the above premises. Perhaps, however, our friend of the *Argosy* is only following the business of his great namesake, by sitting in the receipt of custom (commonly called the editorial chair) to levy contribution (or *toll* if he prefer it) on all literature that comes under his notice. Of course the application of the above principally depends upon the correctness of our conjecture as to the authorship of the reply. If we are wrong we shall be happy to turn our attention to the *right* man next time.

OUR EXCHANGES.

We have received the first number of the *Weekly Graphic* from the publisher's agents, Messrs. Buckley & Co. When we tell our readers that it is a literary paper of a very high class, and published in Halifax, they will at once see that it supplies a want long felt in Nova Scotia. To assure them of its excellence we need only mention that among its contributors we find the names of Prof. DeMill of Dalhousie, of two of our Governors—Revs. G. M. Grant and G. W. Hill, and of Prof. Howe of Kings College. It contains a number of good serials, and a very pleasing dialogue, which is to be continued in the next number. Its low price, only three dollars a year, places it within reach of every one, and the publishers offer to all subscribers their choice of several superior chromos. We advise all our friends who like to read a first rate literary paper to subscribe without delay.

We have received the February number of the *Capitol*, which claims to be the "Official paper of the Detroit High School." With the exception of the *Archangel*, it is the tiniest of all our exchanges, but it contains a sentence of such amazing length that we had to rest three times to take breath before we got through with it. Yet our esteem for the little sheet is not in proportion to its size.

The *Patriot* of Charleottetown, P. E. I., never does discredit to its name. We like its freshness and vigor, its common-sense and intelligent views. As soon as it comes into the Reading Room, the Islanders gather about it like bees about a jar of honey.

The Port Hawkesbury *News of the Week*, which, owing to the death of its editor and proprietor, had its publication interrupted for some time, has again made its appearance. In our opinion it very worthily represents the little town where it is conducted.

We intend to make a few general remarks about our exchanges, with special reference to the most numerous class of them—college exchanges. These come to us from all parts of the United States and Canada, from New York and from California, from Kingston, and from Acadia. They represent colleges of all sizes from Columbia down to St. Michael's and the Detroit High School. Some believe in John Wesley, some in Calvin and Knox, some in Pius IX, and some,—we cannot tell what they believe. A few come from colleges where both sexes study together, and they naturally defend the practice; usually, as it seems to us, with more warmth than strength of argument. Our opinion on this vexed question may be summed up in the old familiar phrase slightly altered: "Whom God hath made different, let not man attempt to make the same." The majority still walk in the old paths, and do not at all seem inclined to change their ways. If college papers represent colleges, nothing can show more clearly the disadvantages, to speak mildly, of co-education more clearly than a glance at those two classes of exchanges. Our opinion, derived from a careful examination, is that very few, if any, of the first kind are improved in *tone* by the union of both sexes on their editorial staff, and that all, without exception, lose immensely in force. Far be it from us to say that this weakness is owing to the presence of the ladies. The *Vassar Miscellany* is not exceeded in sprightliness and interest by any college paper we have read; yet it is conducted wholly by ladies. This just proves our point. There are exceptions to almost every rule; and this is one of them, for in this case union is weakness, separation strength.

The appearances of our guests are just as various as their names. Some are printed on white, some on tinted paper; some are in pamphlet form, others like ordinary newspapers, great numbers like the *GAZETTE*. Some are so trim and neat that it is a pleasure to look at them; such are the *Pen and Plough*, *Acta Columbiana*, *Niagara Index* and many others. Some, too, are as slovenly and as clumsily put together as can well be imagined.

To study the different tones of these papers is an occupation of endless interest and amusement. They embody the thoughts of the educated part of the rising generation throughout a whole continent. We expect to find all kinds of views sustained in all sorts of ways, and we are not disappointed. Some have their whole thoughts and affections centered in their Alma Mater; and they cannot think, or at least they never venture to hint, that their idol can be improved in any possible way. Others sometimes indulge in furious onslaughts on Senate, Governors and college regulations. Some are intensely conservative, others extravagantly liberal. Some are bigoted and unreasoning, the great majority are liberal minded enough to allow that those who differ from them in opinion, may still possess the rights of human beings. Some are combative, some arrogant, very many critical, some poetical, some prosaic, and a few prosy, some historical, some dramatical, some fond of serial stories, while a great number seem to think that the highest effort of editorial genius is to fill a column or two with wretched puns, and the worst of worn out witticisms.

The relations which they bear to their colleges are very various. Some are official organs, like the *Capitol*, others are aided by the professors, like the *Aurora*; few are entirely conducted by students. We find, as an almost invariable rule that the last class contains all the most valuable of our exchanges. The others nearly always degenerate into sleepy treatises, or dry records of college routine. There are some bright exceptions, of which the two mentioned above are instances. Yet we think that a college paper conducted by professors is an anomaly. This winter we are pleased to welcome to our table two

Nova Scotian college exchanges, the *Argosy* and the *Athenaeum*. We have been credibly informed that one of these is aided, and the other wholly conducted by professors. If we are mistaken we shall gladly correct our statement. These two papers start with quite different prospects from those which greeted the *GAZETTE* at its first appearance. They appeal for support to the denominations which they represent and we hope the response may equal their expectations. We represented no denomination, and could appeal only to disinterested friends of Higher Education. With the support of these in the form of subscriptions we are now on a pretty secure basis. The *GAZETTE* is wholly conducted by under graduates of Dalhousie, actually attending classes. Contributions from other sources are always acknowledged by the writer's name or initials. In all other respects the *GAZETTE* has no support from the college; it is not the official organ, nor is the College responsible for its opinions. What we publish is our own, and on our own responsibility.

We wish all our exchanges success; long life, and large circulation. But, as editors, our most earnest hope and dearest wish is that before many years, instead of three college papers, and six colleges, there may be in Nova Scotia but one college and one paper, with common aims and united interests.

We clip the following from the *Morning Chronicle* :—

PICTOU LADIES' COLLEGE.—Pictou, ever forward in good works and especially in educational matters, has on foot a movement to establish a Ladies' College "upon a Non-Sectarian but decidedly Religious and Protestant basis" "The object of the College will be to provide at a cost within reach of persons of moderate means, a thorough training in all the branches of a liberal education, with special reference to English literature Modern Languages, Natural Science, and the fined and useful arts. The College will be owned by a chartered joint stock company, (limited liability) and controlled by a board of Managers elected annually by the stockholders. The capital will be \$50,000, in shares of \$20 each. In order to place the Institution upon an efficient and reliable basis, the requisite buildings will be erected as soon as possible. In the mean time, to meet the urgent necessity which exists, the institution will be opened in a suitable rented building, with an efficient staff of teachers, and necessary appliances. That this may be carried into effect, a call of 10 per cent, on the subscribed capital shall be made forthwith."

We hope the undertaking may succeed, and as it is to be carried out by Pictou men, we are pretty sure it will.

Dalhousiensia.

AN old student, not a graduate, refuses to take the *GAZETTE* because his name was not mentioned in the first issue.

A STUDENT marks his book with a lead pencil, in order, he says, to be sure not to study the same part twice.

PROF. to Sophs., "You will have a review of the last few lessons next day, gentlemen, and I advise you to use the text book a little this time."

THIS term Freshmen and Sophs have changed places. The Soph is boisterous and reckless, the Freshy staid and solemn. There are a few brilliant exceptions.

A JUNIOR says that if a wind which travels one hundred miles an hour is a hurry cane, one that goes a hundred and twenty must be a fury cane.

AN unfortunate being recently went into one of the class rooms during the lecture with a letter for the professor. His reception was a little chilling it seems, for he says he would rather go into a lion's den than face that professor again.

THE uproar in the hall in the interval between the classes, especially about eleven o'clock, is deafening. More than one hundred "fellows" meet together in that narrow space, all talking, singing, or shouting; and each trying to excel all the rest. The Sophs, and one or two of the boldest Freshies, are the ringleaders. A Junior, too, sometimes tries to show his prowess, but in a very short time his feelings, (shall we say his better feelings?) remind him that his class is going in. During this terrible time the professors, as a rule, are in a state of abject fear; they crouch in their class rooms, and are afraid even to look through the key-hole. One of them however has a bold heart. The other day he was seen "with head, hands, wings, and feet" pursuing his way through that "sea of maniac heads," and it was only after some minutes of hard work, and at the most imminent risk of his life, that he at last gained the foot of the stairs and disappeared into the cloudy region above.

Clippings.

THE word "honeymoon" is traceable to a Tuetonic origin. Among the Tuetons was a favourite drink, called Metheglin. It was made of mead and honey, and was much like the mead of other countries. These honied drinks were used more especially at marriage festivals, which were kept up among the nobility one lunar month; the festive board being well supplied with Metheglin. "Honah moon" signified the moon or moonah of the marriage festival.—*Presbyterian Advocate.*

THE New York Free Medical College for women at No. 51 St. Mark's Place, is growing in numbers and influence. At present it contains about 50 students, and at its last commencement conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on fourteen ladies. Instruction in this College is entirely free.—*New York School Journal.*

CONSIDERABLE use is being made of gas in England, as a means of lighting mines. A steam jet is used to draw gas into, and force it down a pipe to the bottom of the mine. The jet can be applied to almost any depth. It is now in use 500 yards below the surface of the ground.—*Pen and Plover.*

Personals.

ROBT. GUNN, M.D., who studied medicine at Dalhousie for one term, is practising at Broad Cove, C.B.

HUGH MCKENZIE, B.A., '72, is studying law this winter at the office of Mr. Blanchard, Windsor.

EVOLUTION—By ANGUS ROSS, Secretary Nova Scotia Institute Natural Science. Read before said Institute on May 11th, 1874. Mr. Ross gives good evidence of having kept well abreast of modern thought in the different departments of Natural Sciences.—*Provincial Wesleyan.*

Mr. Ross is a second year student in Dalhousie Medical College.

ONE of our Graduates, who is in Edinburgh this winter, has kindly furnished us with the following interesting particulars:

There are twelve old Dalhousie Students in Scotland this

winter,—ten in Edinburgh and two in Glasgow. The latter are A. PURVIS, who is attending the Arts' Classes of Glasgow University, and GEORGE MURRAY, who attended Dalhousie for four years, took his Theological Course in Scotland, and is now licensed. AENEAS GORDON, who took three years at Dalhousie, is now in Edinburgh, and has also completed his Theological Studies. JAMES INGLIS, M.A., who attended Dalhousie in 1868-69, is a three year Theologer in Edinburgh. S. McNAUGHTON, M.A., has carried his temperance principles with him; is president of a temperance society among the Students of the Free Church Hall, and zealously making converts. Mr. CRUKSHANK is one of the presidents of the Theological Debating Society in Edinburgh University.

THE American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people by advertising in newspapers. They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Miss Addie Scott, 50 cts.; Rev. J. M. Allen, B.A., 50 cts.; W. L. Logan, 50 cts.; Rev. John Wallace, B.A., \$1.00; J. W. Forbes, 50 cts.; Rev. James Thompson, 50 cts.; W. P. Archibald, B.A., \$1.00; Rev. J. D. McGillivray, 50 cts.; James Graham, \$1.00, ('73-'75); Rev. A. W. Herdman, 50 cts.; T. W. Grant, 50 cts.; J. J. McKenzie, M.A., \$2.00, ('73-'75); Rev. A. Falconer, 50 cts.; David Marshall, 50 cts.; Principal Ross, 50 cts.; Professor Lawson, \$2.00; C. Primrose, 50 cts.; H. Primrose, 50 cts.; Walter Doull, B.A., \$1.00; Rev. W. J. Johnson, 50 cts.; Rev. C. B. Pitblado, 50 cts.; Rev. Robert Laird, 50 cts.; John McKinlay, 50 cts.; D. S. Fraser, B.A., \$1.00; A. J. Eaton, 50 cts.; J. S. Hutton, 50 cts.; Geoffrey Morrow, 50 cts.; Guss. Browne, 50 cts.; Daniel McDonald, 50 cts.; Archibald Gunn, \$1.00; A. G. Cameron (Isaac's Harbor), 50 cts.; A. C. Baillie, 50 cts.

Our subscribers will notice from the small number of Acknowledgments given above, that there is much need of their paying up with promptness.

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