

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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## Editorial.

YEAR after year the GAZETTE has tried to impress upon the under-graduate the duties and privileges of membership in the various student societies. The editorial plea for greater interest in this sphere of college life, for fuller development of the individual, is about as regular and persistent as the annual mission appeal from the pulpit—and about as effectual. Missions still go on and so does the work of the societies, for without doubt the never-ceasing agitation and the constant pressing of the claims of any institution win for it a certain degree of recognition. Others have learned the value of perseverance, and why should not we. So with no longer apology, the editors beg leave to add their few earnest words of counsel and advice to the long array of the past.

To one phase and one phase only of college life do we desire to call your attention in the appeal for the present year. Further, our subject—the opportunities for and the value of training in public speaking—is one which is of such peculiar importance to the student, that we feel justified in treating it

not from the standpoint of the college, but from that of the individual alone. It is his own interests that the student must consult in this matter, for the various debating societies of the University have no excuse for their existence unless they bring out and develop a man's powers for speaking.

It was said by thoughtful men of the previous generation that with the increase of newspaper circulation would come a corresponding decline in the art of public speaking. Politicians would address their constituencies through the press, and "the man on the street" would prefer the calm, close reasoning of the newspaper manifesto to the heated eloquence of the public platform. But as yet the prophecy has not been fulfilled. True, he who can write in a plain forcible style or with trenchant, biting wit can command a wide influence as a journalist, but the aspirant for public honours must still appear in person before the electors to state his views. Newspapers, so frequently owned by syndicates and controlled by corporations, are distrusted, and it is the words as they come from the speaker's lips that the public demands. When a politician or preacher of note appears amongst us we at once desire to hear him, for thus only can we judge what manner of man he is. To hear him and to see him is to know him, for there is that in the spoken words which spells personality. The age of the orator is not yet gone, though the age of the journalist has arisen.

So much for the value of training in public speaking; now what of the opportunities in Dalhousie.

It is true in part that speakers are born not made. But, as we are told, men can half control his doom, and the half affords most of us ample material on which to work. There are a few really good speakers in our college; there are many who will make good speakers. Nowhere will you ever get a more tolerant or a more sympathetic audience than in Dalhousie. Never again will you have more abundant opportunities for practice. Whatever your aim in life may be, the ability to express yourself with clearness and force in a public gathering cannot but be a valuable asset. For those who have yet some years to spend in college be it in Arts or Law, Medicine or Science, this is a matter second in importance to their course alone.

### A Plea for the Law School.

Few readers of the GAZETTE—graduates or students—realize that Dalhousie Law School has been in existence nearly a quarter of a century. Nevertheless such is the fact. The legislative enactment permitting organization was passed in 1881. Two years later, through the generosity of our great benefactor and the zeal of the legal profession, the Governors were able to announce that Dalhousie had in truth a law faculty.

Standing almost, as it were, on the threshold of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school, it may not be uninteresting or unprofitable to review briefly the history and progress of this department of our University; to recall, somewhat, its early hopes and aims; and to reflect with fitting pride upon the great measure of success which it has attained.

If it were possible to do this at all adequately it is certain that there would be no need to make any appeal for the Law School of today. Friends and former students would spring forth from every quarter of the Dominion to extend and advance the work begun in 1883.

The story of its infancy, told many times by the GAZETTE, should be familiar to every Dalhousian, and it is not necessary to repeat it now. All know that the Law School was first opened in the high school building; that at the end of the second year it had to be moved to the Fraser building on Barrington street; that still later it was compelled to be moved again—this time to the Haliburton house on Morris street; that finally, after many shifts, it reached a haven of rest—its present quarters.

The personal efforts, and even sacrifices, of Dr. Weldon and Mr. Justice Russell to make the venture a success are, or should be, equally familiar. When we think of the two young professors labouring the hot summer vacation through, wrestling with unaccustomed tools—with saw and hammer—incurring liabilities, not small nor insignificant, striving with unbounded enthusiasm to build up a Law School worthy of the name, it should make the heart of each graduate and student beat a little faster. It should inspire him with a little

of their zeal, and force him to realize that he owes to the Dalhousie Law School a debt that cannot be easily paid.

At the very beginning aid seems to have been most freely given. The ablest men in the profession, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, united to help along the movement. Sir John Thompson laboured literally day and night. He gave largely himself and urged others to do the same.

In an incredibly short time a library of no mean proportions, was secured. A quotation from the GAZETTE, Nov. 20th, 1884, exactly one year after the inauguration, shows how remarkable the initial success was:

*"Our Standing.*—The following statistics will show the position which the Dalhousie Law School occupies as compared with similar institutions in the 'Great Republic':

There are 48 law schools in the United States all organized before that of Dalhousie. 42 of these have fewer instructors, 2 have the same number, and but 3 have more, viz., Boston, Harvard and Yale. No school has a longer course, and only 5 have as long. 41 have a longer scholastic year, and only 1 has a shorter. 35 charge higher fees, and only 4 lower fees. Only 2 schools report as having more funds invested. . . . Only 6 have larger libraries, while 42 have smaller libraries. We have a larger collection of legal pamphlets than any school in the United States, and added more books to our library during our past year than any school in the United States, Harvard coming next with 2,000 volumes."

A later GAZETTE records that before the end of the second year the library contained 6,000 volumes. A similar comparison made to-day would be interesting, but would be unjust to us, because of the relative growth of the two countries. Nevertheless, we would be forced to admit that the friends of the law school's later days have not been as faithful and as loyal as those of her early days. But of that later.

Success must not be confused with mere material growth. The Law School came to supply a great need in the Maritime Provinces, and that was the secret of her great initial popularity. Has she supplied that need? Has she been true to her ideals? What is the quality of the product which she has been turning out? These are the things which determine the measure of her success.

It is unnecessary to attempt to answer these questions. Dalhousie Law School has made herself felt, not only in the Maritime Provinces, but in every Province in Canada.

Some, fortunately few, have thought that her ideal was, or should be, to send out full-trained lawyers. Such at all events were not the ideals expressed by the Hon. A. G. Archibald in the inaugural address in 1883. He then said; "A Law School course of education *could not*, of course, make a lawyer, but with its advantages the new lawyer should be vastly better." In another place he said that the province of a law school was to start students on the right road to master legal principles, to train them to think and digest, and, most important of all, to inspire them with some of the higher ideals of the profession. Thus it is the crowning glory of this law school that it has kindled in many a heart an inextinguishable fire.

Its standing may be proved in many ways, but perhaps the greatest compliment comes from the pen of the most famous jurist of modern England. Sir Frederick Pollock has more than once mentioned, very favourably, Dalhousie Law School.

The first reference is to be found in the Law Quarterly Review for October 1890. Again in 1899 he refers at greater length to the course of study, speaking of it with marked approval. As the references are all very much alike, it will be sufficient to quote but one:

"The current calendar of the Law School of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, continues to give evidence of a far higher ideal of legal education than it has yet pleased our Inns of Court to recognize. There is a three years course covering the whole range of English law, and in the third year International Law and Conflict of Laws. Moot courts are held every week, and every candidate for a degree shall be required to take part in at least two arguments at the Moot Court. It does not appear that the Harvard method is adopted in its entirety, but a Harvard Law graduate is on its teaching staff. The only remark we have to make on the examination papers is that some of them seem to contain more matter than can be adequately dealt with, even for examination purposes, in the time allotted. There is a three

hour paper in Torts which we should be sorry to have to answer in anything less than three days. But students in the examination stage have, besides the courage of youth, the inestimable advantage of not knowing too much." *Law Quarterly Review*, July 1900.

The last reference is in the *Review* for 1902. His remarks are practically the same as the above extract. He introduces them in these words: "I again note with pleasure that our brethren in Nova Scotia have a perfectly thought-out and graduated course of legal instruction." Criticism of any sort, even though adverse, would be gratifying when it came from a man of such eminence as Sir Frederick Pollock, while words such as those quoted should prove to all that Dalhousie has a Law School of which she may very well be proud.

The brightness of the past should not obscure the vision of the friends and graduates of to-day. It should rather show them more clearly the path of duty. Lord Bacon has said that "every man is a debtor to his profession," and should always be ready and willing to repay that debt to the utmost of his power.

The founders of the school felt that very strongly. And if they felt it so strongly, how much stronger should be the feeling of the younger generation, who are so deeply indebted to the generosity of others.

No appeal has since been made; one should be made now. The Law School was needed in 1883. It is needed much more today. Dr. Weldon's words spoken then are more applicable than ever before. "Into the new provinces of the North West immigrants are carrying the laws of half the States of Europe. \* \* In our free government we all have political duties, some higher, some humbler, and these duties will be best performed by those who have given them most thought. We may fairly hope that some of our own students will, in their riper years, be called upon to discharge public duties. We aim to help these to act with fidelity and wisdom."

More lawyers and statesmen, wiser lawyers and statesmen, more courageous and more faithful lawyers and statesmen are needed today in Canada than ever in her history. They must come in ever increasing numbers, from somewhere, and why

not from Dalhousie. Fresh sacrifices must be made if the Law School is to perform its duties as faithfully in the future as she has performed them in the past.

It is unnecessary to emphasise her need or parade her poverty before the world and it would be most unjust to draw comparisons unfavourable to her. The need of a library fund and an additional professor is apparent to all: But these things are not only needed, they are essential, if she is to play the part she should in the the up-building of our new nation.

The words of Mr. Justice Holmes are as true of Dalhousie as of Harvard, and they should touch a responsive chord in the heart of every Dalhousian:

"Yes, this School has been, is, and I hope long will be a centre where great lawyers perfect their achievements, and from which young men, even more inspired by their example than instructed by their teaching, go forth in their turn, not to imitate what their masters have done, but to live their own lives more freely for the ferment imparted to them here. The men trained in this school may not always be the most knowing in the ways of getting on. The noblest of them must often feel that they are committed to lives of proud dependence; the dependence of men who command no factitious aids to success, but rely upon unadvertised knowledge and silent devotion; dependence in finding an appreciation which they cannot seek; but dependence proud in the conviction that the knowledge to which their lives are consecrated is of things which it concerns the world to know. It is the dependence of abstract thought, of science, of beauty, of poetry and art, of every flower of civilization, upon finding a soil generous enough to support it. If it does not, it must die. But the world needs the flower more than the flower needs life."

J. B.

### Arthur Moxon.—The Rhodes Scholar.

Dalhousie will this year be represented at Oxford by three students, Messrs. Stairs, Brehaut and Moxon. It is generally conceded that the first two are excellent representatives, and those who know Mr. Moxon believe him to be at least the equal of the others.

It is unnecessary to rehearse all Mr. Moxon's qualifications. His former teachers spoke of him as coming nearer to Mr. Rhodes' ideal than any other they had ever taught. His present teachers believe him to possess unusual intellectual gifts. His fellow students entertain the highest opinion of his character, tact, ability and capacity to lead. In athletics his college record, while about the average, is lower than his school record.

Of his work as President of the Sodales and Editor of the GAZETTE no words of praise are necessary. It is known and appreciated by all the students. A word or two about his scholastic record may not be out of place. There is but one phrase suitable to describe his achievements. "They are unsurpassed in brilliancy." From one year's record learn all.

Mr. Moxon, matriculated into the second year with an average of eighty-four per cent. Rarely has an average of seventy been attained. During his first year in college he attained High Firsts (with something to spare) in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Philosophy, almost High First in English, over High First standing in the ordinary class-work in Chemistry and a second in French. In the most diverse subjects, Greek and Chemistry, Philosophy and Mathematics he achieved unusual distinction. High Firsts are not scattered with a lavish hand. In 1903-4, the session of which we are speaking, 674 passes in the various subjects of the Arts and Science Faculties were granted and only nineteen High Firsts—one in every thirty-six. Of the nineteen, four went to Mr. Moxon, three to Mr. Brehaut, two to Mr. Power and one each to ten others.

Mr. Moxon is more than a clever answerer of examination papers. His teachers remarked his intellectual power and insight, his scholarship and maturity of thought.

It may be of interest to those beyond the walls of the college to hear of the way in which the students expressed their opinions. The Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, of the various student societies assembled and fifteen of the twenty-nine were selected by lot—six representing Arts and three each of the other Faculties. This committee of fifteen expressed in percentages their estimates of the athletic and moral qualifications of the different candidates; and gave in these

estimates with comments on exceptional features in the record of each candidate. These estimates with their own of scholastic examinations and of capacity to lead were considered by the Senate, and were combined into an aggregate of marks in strict accord with the suggestions of Mr. Rhodes.  
W. C. M.

### An American's Views of Oxford.

On actually beginning work at the University we found the atmosphere that surrounds us—since it is so different from the atmosphere to which most of us have been accustomed—a very potent influence. Among other differences that which seemed most marked to me was the absence of the restless spirit of industry which is all-pervading at home, and acts as a constant spur. The climate of Oxford has something to do with this lack of strenuousness, for the air is damp, heavy and relaxing in its influence. And yet unless the student is content to be enrolled in that class of men to whom college life is everything and University life nothing—men who commonly fail to take their degrees—he must be wonderfully diligent sooner or later. I am convinced that just as much work must be done in preparing for the honour degree at Oxford as for the degree at any American University, though the work is done at different times—in America almost wholly during term; at Oxford (to put it in Irish fashion) largely in the vacations. Moreover the quieter and more leisurely atmosphere of this English University is just what we Americans, above all others need. The spirit of Oxford, though not energetic, is none the less productive of good results.

\* \* \* \* \*

The wide spread popularity of sports, though worthy of emulation in all universities, does not teach us Americans a lesson so much as does the manner of engaging in them. It is the insane desire to win that pervades all *our* sports. The result is that the American athlete, unlike the Oxonian, cannot play his game in the afternoon merely as a little healthy diversion and to give himself a clearer head, but is so dominated by the lust of victory that all other thoughts are driven from

his mind. He had better be at Oxford where it is considered unsportsman-like and bad form to be too eager to win; nay more, where the balance between the man intellectual and the man animal is in nearly every respect better maintained.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some of the most intellectual men of Oxford far from making any parade of learning are so unassuming that you would give them credit for quite mediocre ability, until better acquaintance reveals them to you. Again everything like sentimental enthusiasm is chilled by its reception. The man who goes into raptures over things hardly exists here at all, and if he did he would probably be regarded with a quiet, amused kind of tolerance that would bring him earthward with a thud. Of a piece with this is the critical attitude of Oxford. To destroy illusions, to show that idols are made of clay and to demonstrate that all authorities are but erring human creatures, this seems to be the tend of the Oxonian's mind. I should say that these traits are in the main scholarly. They may be a trifle depressing at first, but when one becomes accustomed to them they give a stimulus to investigation while encouraging original views rather than a blind reliance upon authority.—*Stanley Royal Ashby in MacMillan's Magazine.*

### "The First Things are Passed Away."

What as a child I thought myself (they say)  
Is nothing save a husk, a shell, a vault  
Of earth. Deep hid within am I, a spark  
Struck from the divine, shut up a space in clay,  
To fly at length (God knows what time), once more,  
Back to the infinite source. Brain meanwhile, nerve  
And frame are nought (they say) save clothes, rough weeds  
That wrap the soul about; a lowly hut  
To be enlarged into a mansion by  
The immortal soul, for its eternal self.  
At length, if I have builded strong and well,  
Eternal peace vouchsafed, and rest.

What peace!

What is this rest? For God's sake you who talk  
Of sparks and fires divine! Descend and fold  
Your metaphoric wings a space and tell,  
In common talk, what rest and peace may be.

When I, the soul, have winged my flight, through time,  
To God divine, when finite that was born  
With Adam, dies, and all is infinite,  
What then? No pain? Then what of pleasure that  
Comes after pain? What of the fair, sweet dawn  
That follows on the wild, tumultuous night?  
Who can enjoy that has not suffered much?  
And will there be no storm, no tempest blast  
That drives the scudding rain; no thund'ring boom  
Of surf that hurls itself upon the ragged cliff;  
No jagged lightning flash that splits and rips  
The night? This vault, this prison made of clay  
That girds the atom everlasting here,  
Awhile to toss and tumble in this gulf  
Of time—is it this husk of clay that yields  
To sympathetic voices in the gale?  
Are these the feelings that a sepulchre  
May have? The spark, the atom, or whatnot  
That's me, alone it is that feels, and laughs  
And shouts into the gale that wars within  
The night. Then it is not the finite husk  
That loves to hear the billows roar around,  
But 'tis the kernel that is wrapped and swathed  
Within. And shall I cease to love the storms  
That roar? Then I must change, and I am not  
Eternal and a part of that which does  
Not change.

Will there be gold and pearls? What Heaven  
Is that? Not my poor eyes, those windows of  
The soul, but the soul's self, that dwells within,  
So blinded by the glare. Will Paradise  
Be all a silver grey, such as that one,  
Who painted well but rose not from the earth  
To Heaven so loved? Does not the very soul  
Strive then, and has it not a joy among  
The hills, where there's no highest peak, but each  
Is only higher? This is soul's delight,  
And not the clay's.

There is no peace and rest  
Like that the storm leaves in its path. Peaceful  
Old age but rounds a life of pain and strife;  
Who smiles back in God's face but he who's learned  
That billows, winds and storms alone bring rest?

CHAS. T. BAILLIE.

### Library Notes.

DE MILLE'S BOOKS.—The following is a list of the late Professor DeMille's books, donated to the library by his family. Previous acknowledgment was made in the GAZETTE of January, but the list of the books is now given for the first time. It is interesting to note the dates inscribed in each; they indicate his mental activity as a youth. He was born in 1833, and was only seventeen when he went to Europe in 1850. From 1852 to 1854, or from his nineteenth to his twenty-first year, he was at Brown University, not distinguishing himself in the class-room, but reading largely and dipping into several foreign literatures.

The following is the list of books:—

- Euripides: 10 vols., ed. Musgrave, Glasgow, 1797. Foulis Press. Contemp. calf. gilt edges. Latin *en face*.
- Ovid: Tristia. London, 1728.
- Sophocles: Oedipus at Colonus. Lond. 1802. Used and annotated in pencil.
- Aeschylus: Prometheus, Boston, 1851. Alfred H. De Mille's autograph.
- Sophocles: Oedipus Tyrannus, Latin *en face*. Much annotated in pencil and in ink. J. Pryor, 1845. No title page.
- Demosthenes: Phillipics I, II, III, ed. Smead. Boston, 1851. Much annotated in pencil.
- Longinus: Oxford, 1718. Cut of Sheldonian theatre on title.
- Novum Testamentum, Phila., 1848. (Sig.) James De Mille, Nov. 12, 1848.
- Jno. Sleidon: Comm. of Charles V.
- Neale: Sequences, Hymns. Lond. N. D. sig. James DeMille, 1871.
- Trench: Sacred Latin Poetry. 1864. sig. James DeMille, 1865.
- Neale: Mediaeval Hymns, Lond. 1867.
- Lyra Christiana.
- Hymni Ecclesiae. Lond. 1865. sig. on title.
- Stanley: History of the Jewish Church.
- Tasso: La Gerusalemme Liberata. Paris 1845. Aminta, at end. Full leather, autograph on fly-leaf.
- New Testament Spanish: Bermondsey, 1813. Old calf.

- Meadows: Spanish and English Dictionary, N. Y. 1853. autograph 1853, on fly-leaf.
- Vega and Calderon: Selection from the plays. Boston, 1855, autograph on title. Thomas Henn Pryor
- Tasso: Gerusalemme Liberata. Paris 1845. Sig. on flyleaf.
- Balzac: Le Cure de Village.
- Gordon: Gaelic Class-Book. Halifax, 1876.
- New Testament, Oxford, 1866.
- He Kibleleia, illustrated magazine in modern Greek, vol. II, 1860.
- Cervantes: Don Quoyote, N. Y. 1853. DeMille's autograph on fly-leaf and date 1853.
- Pellico: Le Mie Prigioni, Brussels 1850. James de Mille from H. W. Johnson, 1853, on fly-leaf.
- Dante: La Divina Commedia, 3 vols. Paris, 1840, autograph and date, (1853), in each vol.
- Schiller: Sammtliche Works, Tubingen, 1847, 12 vols, in 6.
- Williams: English and German Dictionary, Braunschweig, 1854.
- Pope: Poetical Works, Lond, 1825, two pretty engravings,—Elaisa, frontispiece, Belinda, title.
- New Testament: Lond, 1864.
- German Bibles: Cologne, 1869, autograph and date, (1871), on fly leaf.
- Lenstrom: Swedish Grammar, 1878, autograph and date on fly leaf.

### John Will—His Chariot.

"John Will! J-o-o-o-hn Will! John Will-i-am! Here's the teacher all-a-ready, so hitch up!"

Just a fortnight ago I had come to the Grant to take charge of the summer school, and now I was off to spend the weekend at the "meenister's," seventeen miles away. How delighted I had been when the dear old man, dropping into school at the end of a long, hot afternoon, had said: "We shall expect you to spend the Sunday with us, my child. Perhaps I can drive over for you Friday afternoon." Only those who have spent a summer teaching understand all that such an invitation means, and know what it is to hear a "my child" after days of "teacher."

The hours were counted till Friday came. How gladly I donned my best frock and hat, waiting for the minister! Tea-time came and went. The evening work was done, and everything around was still. How I strained my ears to catch the first sound of the wheels! But the silence was broken only by the weird call of a loon across the lake, and the occasional bark of a fox. The awful thought dawned on me at last, "He is not coming!" Wearily I took off my finery, and went down stairs to spend the rest of the evening with the family. Kind Mrs. Gray cheered me by saying, "John Will can drive you over in the morning, teacher."

I had not seen anything that looked like a horse, and I began to wonder where they kept it—but then every day was disclosing fresh wonders.

Saturday morning saw me up bright and early. I was just giving a final look at my hair, that would persist in coming down at most unexpected and embarrassing times, when I heard the grinding of heavy wheels on the road, and, with a loud "Haw!" from John Will, the waggon stopped. I would not keep John Will waiting, for perhaps his fiery steed would not stand. I hurried down and saw what? At that moment I experienced the same feeling that must have come over Adam when the newly created things were brought to him to name. Here was an altogether new conveyance for me to give a name to, and I was all unworthy of the honour thrust upon me.

The vehicle was of the genus ox-cart, but of a peculiar kind. The ox-carts of my experience were oblong, but this was square, the wheels looked as though they had been having a fight and at last had decided to part company and each go his own way. A board was laid across the cart, You expect me to say a pair of oxen was hitched to the cart, but if you have taught a summer school at the ends of the earth you have learned the truth of that proverb, "Blessed is he that expecteth nothing." There were many reasons for not having oxen and probably the best one was "twelfthly, your majesty, we have no oxen to hitch," and so they had tackled up two calves.

While I climbed up and seated myself on the board, John Will stood by the heads of the fiery steeds. He had gotten

himself up with special care. A bright red sweater matched his hair and his *cow's breakfast* was trimmed with a wreath of daisies.

The whole family was assembled to see the departure of the "teacher", when kind Mrs. Gray suddenly burst out with "Just to think if we'd a let the teacher gone with nothing over her. Run Janie and bring the lap-rug." Janie ran, and after some delay returned with a white table cloth. This was carefully laid across my knees. Mrs. Gray gave a doubtful look at the calves. "Them has never hauled afore, teacher, but most like you'll get along." John Will cracked his whip and we were off. It was at no giddy pace that I was drawn along, but slowly and with the dignity befitting one who had left behind her the giddy days of a Freshette and would in the next year be a Sophomore.

At first I tried to talk to John Will, but he always gave the same answer, "Yes, ma'am," and after the novelty of the "ma'am" wore off, I gave it up. Slower and slower we jogged along. What ruts there were in the road! Had all the stones in the country come here for a picnic! My bones were being bumped to bits. We had started at nine. It was now eleven, and we had gone just five miles. I was planning how we could make a tent of the table cloth if we failed to reach the manse before sundown, when, coming around a bend in the road, we saw the minister's buggy coming to meet me.

"Haw!" commanded John Will of the calves. They stood still. I climb down from my perch and got in the buggy. In a little while we were at the manse, and I was being welcomed by the little lady whose sweet, motherly face is the light of it.

ONE OF THE THREE.

### The Law School Endowment Fund.

The students of the School of Law have started a movement looking to the endowment of an additional chair to that Faculty and the providing of a fund for the general efficiency and equipment of the Law Library. The amount sought to be raised is \$30,000, which amount will be turned over to the Faculty to be expended for the above-mentioned purposes.



The movement is an important one. and is the first appeal ever made in behalf of that department of the University. For some time past the students and graduates of the School have felt that a determined effort should be made to increase its efficiency. The School, started largely through the personal efforts of Dr. R. C. Weldon, Dean, and Mr. Justice Russel, has done much for the legal profession in the Maritime Provinces, and many of our best and ablest lawyers owe to it that foundation which has made their career so marked a success. Not only are its graduates to be found in the Maritime Provinces alone, but as well in almost every city, town and hamlet from St. John's, in the ancient colony, to Vancouver, on the Pacific, and all well along in the front ranks of the profession. A very large number of them are particularly to be found in different parts of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

With an ever-increasing attendance, the needs of the School of late years have been steadily pressing upon the Faculty, and none felt this more than the students. The School receives nothing for general maintenance from the University funds, and consequently it has been left to swing along on its own resources. It has two chairs endowed, the complement of professors and instructors being made up of members of the Halifax bar. It is only with the greatest difficulty, and at great personal sacrifice, that the latter are enabled to deliver their lectures, and this is especially true during the sittings of the courts. However, from year to year they unselfishly give of their time and means to the benefit of the School.

The school at present, is sadly in the need of money. Additions to the library, the great necessity of the law student, are dependent on the precarious and uncertain amounts left by the generosity of lecturers from the class-fees. It is often with the utmost difficulty that the faculty are able to purchase such reports as are absolutely essential. It is impossible to supply texts and books of general information which are necessary to enable students to go beyond the bounds of the regular course.

In the matter of instruction the need is equally great, if not really greatest. Several of our earliest lecturers have died, and, while the friends of the School in Halifax have loyally

stepped in to fill places, the sacrifice is usually too great to be measured in terms of money. The School most urgently needs an additional professor. The attendance is increasing and the necessity of a well-filled course more apparent than ever. Dalhousie must keep abreast of the times, and none of her many departments must be suffered to lag behind.

At present many subjects of vital importance to the student have to be passed over entirely. This could be remedied and the course greatly extended by the endowment of another chair.

In view of all these circumstances, the movement to raise sufficient money to establish another professorship and to form a fund for the library appeals to us as being of the most urgent and praise-worthy character and should receive the unquestioned support of the profession in general.

A committee comprising J. Barnett, J. W. G. Morrison, A. N. Morine, C. T. Baillie, J. E. Chisholm, J. W. Margeson, C. Morse, and E. C. Locke has been appointed to forward the movement and solicit subscriptions. It is hoped their efforts will meet with that measure of success they so richly deserve.

### A Fragment.

'Twas spring; the buds were bursting;  
The blossoms were formed in the tree;  
And the rapturous thrill, of the sparrow's trill,  
Awakened a song in me.

Its love for its mate was boundless  
Its joy, an ecstasy.  
The memory still of that rapturous thrill  
Awakens an echo in me.

CAL.

### Hockey.

After an interval of several years Dalhousie was again represented by a hockey team this season. With the limited opportunities for practice, and the making of a fresh start in the game, great success on the part of our players was scarcely expected, and their showing was satisfactory. The first game

of the inter-collegiate series was played at Antigonish on January 26th, resulting in a win for St. F. X. by a score of 6-3.

The return match was played on Feb. 9th, and Dalhousie again lost, but this time by one goal only, the score being 2-1. The game was hotly contested, and aroused considerable excitement. The play throughout was in favor of the yellow and black, but the shooting of our men was not so effective, and the visitors put up a strong defence. The score at the end of the first half was 1-0 in their favor. Dalhousie scored immediately after the opening of the second period, but although they were frequently besieging their opponents' goal they were unable to repeat, and three minutes before the expiration of time St. F. X. clinched the victory.

THE TEAMS:

DALHOUSIE		S. F. X.
Corey,	Goal	McNeill,
MacLean (Capt.)	Point	McDonald,
McManus,	Cover Point	Chisholm,
Bauld,	} Forwards }	McSweeney,
Munroe,		Baker,
Hall,		McArthur,
G. Maclellan.		McIsaac.

F. Archibald played in place of Munroe at Antigonish.

THE INTER-CLASS LEAGUE.

The team representing the classes of '06 and '08, Arts and Science, has proved the winner of the present winter's class league. The number of games was reduced this year to six. The interest in the league suffered somewhat because of the number of postponements caused by the continued mild weather. The following is the record of the league:

Medicine vs. Law .....	4-1
Arts-Sc. '06-'08 vs. Arts-Sc. '07-'09 .....	3-1
"    '06-'08 vs. Medicine .....	4-0
"    '07-'09 vs. Law .....	7-4
"    '07-'09 vs. Medicine .....	4-1
"    '06-'08 vs. Law .....	'06-'08 by default.

THE WINNERS.

Corey, goal; Wall, point; Hall, cover-point; Bauld, Munroe, A. Fraser, Flemming, forwards.

Lectures on Wills.

In December and January an admirable and exhaustive course of special lectures on Wills was delivered to the students of the school, by W. A. Henry of Harris, Henry and Cahan. The course was highly appreciated and at the close of the series, a vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer for his interesting presentation of the subject. Besides this Mr. Henry had type-written copies of the lectures distributed among the students.

Mr. W. H. Fulton, of Drysdale and McInnis, was to have given a course on municipal court procedure, but was unavoidably prevented from doing so. The students of next year will probably benefit by this. The course should prove of much practical value, as did the lectures given this year by Mr. Henry on Wills.

Sheaves from the Supernatural.

There are perhaps but few communities in the country that have not their "haunted house" tales. I can now see the family group huddling closer and closer to the fireside as the story grows more and more absorbing in interest.

In one of the eastern towns of this province may be seen an old-fashioned, small-sized building standing back from the street as if in fear of the gaze of the passing throng. The house is vacant for practically nine months out of the twelve, indeed it is only occupied when some stranger happens into the town and is taken with the quiet retirement of the location.

The house is not large, no doubt having been built for a small family. There are only two large rooms up-stairs and one small room, a sort of a back room, with a skylight.

Tenants scarcely ever remain in the house more than three or four weeks. They move out and give no reason for doing so. The report gets around that they "heard things" but this has now become so familiar that it is passed unnoticed.

A long course of investigations brought the writer in touch with an old gentleman, now many years retired from scenes

of active life, who was a tenant of the house not many years after it was built. He succeeded a man named Donovan who had lived in the house the best part of two years. The Donovan family comprised besides himself, a housekeeper named Mona Gregory and her mother. The man's wife, so it was told, had been dead for some years. The entire family were looked upon by the neighbors with suspicion; there seemed to be some mystery about them that none could fathom. It was said that there was a woman in the house locked-up as insane; but no one ever saw her, and no one could tell for a certain whether there was or not.

The family suddenly left the town and went to some part of the United States. Some years later the news got back that Donovan and Mona Gregory were married, and that they had come into possession of considerable money through the death of Mona's mother.

This old gentleman, then only young and but recently married, went to live in the so-called "Donovan" house. His work necessitated his remaining out until quite late in the nights, and his wife had to remonstrate with him frequently for not locking the front door and closing the other doors in the house. He used to feel positive about closing them; but then it did not matter much as his wife almost invariably found one door or another open in the mornings. The door to the little room stood ajar every morning, and this is what first attracted their attention. At first they thought that possibly the girl might have occasion to go into the room and would leave it open. They reasoned and watched and finally came to the conclusion that there was something wrong.

One night my informant was troubled with a sore arm and could not sleep. Just as the hall clock tolled the hour of twelve he heard the creaking of a bed in the little room, the sound of a person walking about the floor and then the door was opened. He heard the walking down stairs, the going through to the kitchen, back into the dining room and after a delay the tread came slowly up the stairs and back into the room. The creaking of the bed followed and all was silence. Did the girl sleep there? He went to see but there was not even a bed in the room. He did not tell his wife about this,

but looked for another house at once, and having secured one made preparations to move out the following day. That night, not only did he hear the bed creak, but the loud pattering of feet upon the floor and a low, gurgling, choking noise. It was as if a person in pain were sitting on the edge of a bed with his feet touching the floor.

When they moved into their new house, his wife related similar experiences. He had up till then kept it secret.

Long years afterwards it was ascertained that Donovan, after marrying, fell in love with Mona Gregory (perhaps because her mother was said to have had quite a handsome fortune left her) and brought her and her mother to live with him, the young woman in the capacity of housekeeper. His wife was then an invalid. She had fallen down stairs, accidentally perhaps, and her injuries left her a cripple for life. Although Donovan gave out that she was dead, as a matter of fact she, when in this town, was being kept locked up in this little cold, cheerless room, and slowly starved to death.

The daughter was forbidden to do anything for her and was closely watched. She did, however, succeed now and again in giving succour to her mother and gave her a key that enabled her to open the door. In this way the invalid woman used to get up in the night, and come down stairs for something to eat. It is thought that she was finally poisoned and her remains disposed of in the silent watches of the night.

Of late years that part of the town has taken on a new lease of life; but this old house still stands at the rear of the lot, almost invariably with the old familiar placard "To Let" exposed in the time stained windows.

M. 'oo.

### College Notes.

Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday afternoon, January 21st, Principal W. T. Kennedy lectured to a good audience in Munro Room, on "Unpaid Labour". In discussing the question of labour generally, he laid it down as a fundamental principle that Nature, although always profuse, is always purposive, and demands that her gifts be used for the purposes for which they are intended. The gift of health and strength to men

carries with it the duty of work, and men should find their supreme happiness in the performance of that duty. We hear much in these days of Unpaid Labour, labour for which due compensation is not given by employer to employee, and there is doubtless, in many cases, cause for complaint in this respect. But there is a kind of Unpaid Labour which although not fully paid for in the current coin of the realm, is doubly compensated for in coin of a higher standard. This is the labour performed, it may be, for the satisfaction of overcoming a difficulty, or done out of sympathy for a fellow man, and a desire to assist him in his extremity. It is work of this kind which brings the greatest real gain to the individual labourer, and which tends ultimately to the elevation of labour in all its aspects. Dr. Forrest, who occupied the chair, thanked Mr. Kennedy on behalf of the audience, for his interesting address.

**SODALES.**—Friday evening, January 19th, was the occasion of the trial debate, held for the purpose of choosing Dalhousie's representatives in the Intercollegiate contest with Mt. Allison. The debate was held in the hall of the School for the Blind, which was kindly loaned to the students by Dr. Fraser on this occasion. The subject was the one that has been chosen for the Intercollegiate Debate: "Resolved that trial by judge and jury is preferable to trial by judge alone." Messrs. Margeson, McKeigan and E. Fraser supported the resolution, and Messrs. Craig, Watson and Moxon took the negative side. On the conclusion of the debate, Professor Carruthers and Justices Russell and Wallace, who were present in the capacity of judges, gave their decision, their choice falling on Messrs. Craig, Margeson and Watson.

**ARTS AND SCIENCE STUDENTS SOCIETY.**—The Society met as usual on Friday evening, January 19th. The subject for discussion was: "Resolved that Chamberlain's fiscal policy should be adopted" Messrs. McKinnon and Crowell supported the resolution, Messrs. E. A. Munroe and Lawrence opposing. The general discussion was joined in by Messrs. McDonald, Prowse, Malcolm and the President. Mr. Grant gave an interesting critique. The vote resulted in favour of the supporters of the resolution.

On January 26th, the subject was: "Resolved that Canada should contribute to the support of the British Navy." The resolution was supported by Messrs. Prowse and D. W. McDonald. Messrs. R. McLeod, Hamilton, Burris, McKeigan and Farquhar spoke briefly on the subject. Mr. Farquhar acted as critic. The question being put to the meeting, the resolution was supported.

February 2nd. The resolution discussed was: "Resolved that the Party System is more harmful than beneficial." Messrs. McRae and Townsend upheld the affirmative, and Messrs. Hattie and W. K. Read the negative side of the resolution. Extempore speeches were made by Messrs. Smith, Farquhar, Munroe, R. McLeod, B. F. McLeod and Cahan. Mr. McKeigan was critic.

February 9th. The debate was on the resolution. "Resolved that Trusts are not injurious to the commonwealth." The speakers in support of the resolution were Messrs. Hamilton and Powers, and in opposition, Messrs. Kemp and Prowse. Messrs. Seaman, F. T. McLeod, Malcolm, Cahan, Armitage and McColough spoke in the general discussion. The vote resulted in favour of the speakers on the affirmative.

**DELTA GAMMA.**—The first meeting of this Society after the holidays was held at Dr. Forrest's, Tobin Street. It opened with a reading by Miss Crichton, "Modern Art."

Then followed the debate:—"Resolved, that the annexation of Canada to the United States would be beneficial to Canada." Misses Flora Campbell and Marion Murray supported the resolution. Misses Laurie Browne and Mabel McLeod opposed it. The affirmative side won. The debaters are to be congratulated on their splendid showing, Misses Murray and McLeod being particularly good. Miss Forrest assisted by Miss Hobrecker very kindly entertained the girls.

The second meeting was held on February 23rd, at Miss M. Goudge's, Victoria Road. The evening's entertainment consisted of criticisms of some of the latest books by Misses E. Murphy, Gourley, Webber and McMillan, and a paper on debating by Miss H. Bayer. The books chosen were "Patty at College," taken by Miss Murphy; "The Marriage of William Ashe," taken by Miss Gourley; "Buonaparte Jack-

son," taken by Miss Webber, and "The House of Mirth," by Miss McMillan. The criticisms were all amusing and instructive, and it is to be hoped that in the future some more evenings will be devoted to such work. It not only furnishes incentive for reading the other books by the same authors, but the criticisms of the authors were also beneficial.

The Delta-Gamma received a very kind invitation from Mrs. Charles Archibald to afternoon tea. Most of the girls responded, and all speak in the highest terms of the kindness of their hostess. She was assisted by Mrs. (Dr.) Magill, Mrs. Oxner, Mrs. (Dr.) L. Murray, Miss Margaret White and Miss Olive Stairs, who spared no pains in entertaining the girls. Mrs. Archibald has the heartiest thanks of all who attended for adding so much to the society's entertainment.

A concert is to be given on Wednesday, February 28, in aid of the Ladies' Waiting Room. Dr. Carruthers will be heard in Othello, and a musical entertainment will also be given. Dr. Carruthers' name as a reader is well known, and a large attendance is desired.

D. A. A. C.—The annual meeting of the Dalhousie A. A. C. was held on Thursday evening, February 15th. The year just closed has been a very eventful one for the Club, and during it Dalhousie has been more prominent than ever before, in promoting good amateur sport. The secretary, Mr. Power, in his report, referred to the past year as one of the most prosperous in the history of the Club, a statement which was fully supported by the Treasurer's report, showing a balance on hand of \$226.19. On motion of Mr. Baillie it was decided to set aside \$150. of this balance for the Malcolm Memorial Fund, started last year for the purchase of suitable athletic grounds. The report of the Hockey Committee was presented by Mr. Payzant and adopted by the meeting. It was moved by Mr. Barnett and unanimously carried that a vote of thanks be conveyed to the Wanderers' A. A. C. for the courteous loan of their athletic grounds to the Club in carrying on its Tennis Tournament and Field Day Sports. Mr. Charman then moved to add to the by-laws of the Club, sec. 25, reading; "None but *bona fide* students of the Dalhousie University shall be eligible for a place on any athletic team of this Club." This motion provoked a lengthy discussion, many arguments being

advanced for and against the proposed change by Prof. Sexton, Prof. Woodman, Messrs. Patterson, Cameron, Barnett, Grant, Burris, D. McLean, Harlow, and others. On being put to a vote, the motion was defeated. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and the following selection made:—President, D. McLean; Vice President, W. S. Lindsay; Secretary, R. W. McLellan; Treasurer, Dr. Woodman; Executive Committee, Prof. Sexton, H. F. McRae, W. L. MacLean, J. A. Fraser, D. A. Cameron; Trophy Committee, D. MacLean, D. R. McRae; Grounds Committee, Mayor McIlreith, J. C. O'Mullin, J. A. McKinnon; Auditors, H. S. Patterson, F. R. Archibald.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—There was a meeting of the Medical Society, on Wednesday, February 14th. Dr. Sinclair, whose services had been secured for the evening, chose for his subject matter, "The therapeutic value of Hypnotic suggestion." In his opening remarks, Dr. Sinclair, who is a very forcible speaker, and enthusiastic is his advocacy of the value of Hypnotism to the medical profession, urged his audience as the future medical men of the province, to do all in their power to combat the popular prejudice against the science, now existing in the public mind, and to rescue from the quack and travelling showman, whose exclusive property it now is, a therapeutical agent, so potent for good and of such unbounded possibilities.

He then traced a short history of the subject and enumerated the different theories held to explain it, at the same time, illustrating his remarks by many interesting and difficult experiments. The audience was very appreciative, and hearty in their endorsement of the vote of thanks, which was presented by Mr. Dunn, who occupied the chair.

LAW STUDENTS SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the aforementioned Society, was held in the Moot Court Room, on Thursday, February 15th, at 1 o'clock,

Mr. Barnett, who reported for the library fund committee, stated that their efforts were meeting with gratifying success. Although no general appeal had yet been made, the committee had received promises amounting to several hundreds of dollars.

The election of officers resulted as follows :—

President, C. R. Morse, B. A., '07; Vice-President, W. Robinson, B. A., '07; Secty.-Treasurer, J. A. Hanway, '09; Gazette Editors, N. R. Craig, '08, J. W. Margeson, '09.

IN THE DALHOUSIE MOOT COURT.

Hately, (Plaintiff) Appellant,  
and

Elliott, (Defendant) Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of the trial judge in favor of defendant in an action on a cheque, arising from a transaction with respect to a contract for a supply of coal to the public schools of Brantford.

Counsel for appellants argued :

1. The cheque is an unconditional order within s.s. 3 and 72 of Bills of Exchange Act.
2. The association is not illegal within the meaning of s. 520 (d) C. C. Code.

Counsel for respondents asked to have the appeal dismissed, on the grounds that—

1. The instrument sued upon is conditional, and therefore not a bill of exchange.
2. A bill of exchange for an illegal consideration is defective and unenforceable. The consideration for the alleged cheque in this action was an agreement in restraint of trade, and contrary to public policy, and therefore illegal.

Chisholm and Barnett for appellants.

Morrison and Charman for respondents.

Judgment reserved.

CROWDER, (Defendant) Appellant.

AND

SULLIVAN, (Plaintiff) Respondent.

This was an appeal from the decision of Street J., of the S. Co., in a case arising out of a promissory note.

The executors of Sullivan, were sued by Crowder for the amount of a promissory note given to appellant on condition that she would decline an offer of marriage.

Appellants contended:

1. An agreement in partial restraint of marriage was not void.
2. A note for which part of the consideration was void and part good, could be upheld.
3. The court should not lightly interfere with the freedom of contract.

Respondent argued :

1. That the note was given for an illegal consideration and therefore void as against public policy.

McLEAN & CAMERON, for Appellant.

McINTOSH & STERNIE, for Respondent

### Among our Exchanges.

The Christmas numbers issued by the different colleges and institutions of learning in Canada compare most favorably with those coming to our table from American colleges. The improvement of late years in college monthlies or journals has been very marked and we have every reason to be proud of what is being done in this respect in our own country. The moral tone is highly elevating, and the varied contributions, covering the entire range of the arts and science and literature, must reflect for good upon our fair Dominion. These college papers should not be confined to students and graduates alone; many of them are deserving of a wider publicity and with a growth of their circulation we may expect the people to take a broader view and perhaps a more kindly interest in the grand work that is being done by the institutions they represent.

The *Acadia Athenaeum* for January has a very interesting oriette on the Grand Pre Masacre and an appreciation of the late President Harper by the Rev. Dr. Chute. Editorially there is a strong plea for the cultivation of the forensic side of college life. While Dalhousie has an instructor in elocution, yet really, the only means of cultivating the power of public speaking is the debating in the different college societies. Instruction in Elocution is exceedingly helpful; here the supreme requirement is practice.

The *Nova Scotia Normal*, ( Normal School, Truro ) is strongly in favor of a Teachers' Union. It says:—"Unionism and a certain fixed standard of salaries would do away with under-bidding among the teachers which at this day permits secretaries to secure the lowest bidder. Let us by all means organize and stand shoulder to shoulder in our demands for higher salaries." Fancy what a commotion it would create to have a strike among the teachers of our Province, with a Deputy Minister of Labor as a go-between.

The *Xaverian* for December, was a very creditable production. It was replete with articles of matured thought, some short stories and poetry. The exchange editor comments very strongly upon a remark in a previous number of the *University Monthly* with respect to college freedom. The comment was well taken.

"There is a great deal of self-will in this world, but every little real independence of character, and almost universal fickleness that makes us change like weather-cocks, but precious little of that stern, martyr-like constancy that forces us to stand up fearlessly for what we believe is right. Men seldom act from a pure sense of duty, or in accordance with fixed, ascertained principles of their own. They perform their actions more with reference to the opinions of others, and so the needless amount of untruthful acting there is among us, and so little of that genuine, earnest adherence to truth in spite of opposition. Now, this should not be our way of acting. There must be a conquest of human respect, of likes and dislikes. We have to train ourselves to brave men's censure, and to triumph over adverse report. In a word we must carry our convictions into action, we must act on principle, we must do our duty."—*St. John's Collegian, St. John's College, Brooklyn.*

*The Student*, (Edinburg University,) commenting upon the progress of the University says:—

"It is true that the absolute number of students tends to increase in an age when technical training is a *sine qua non* to success, and that there may be room for all these Universities; but, nevertheless, it seems to us that unless we strive not merely to keep up to the standard to which we have become accustomed, but also to add fresh laurels to our reputation, we shall find that we shall cease to attract the 55 per cent., and the flowing tide of the present will be followed by its logical

sequence, the ebb. Meanwhile the younger Universities are making their reputations." These words may be well applied to the "College by the sea."

Rev. W. T. D. Moss, formerly of Pictou but now a resident of the United States and who some years ago delivered one or two lectures in connection with the Sunday afternoon course at Dalhousie, is a contributor this month in the *Presbyterian College Journal*, (Montreal.) His subject is "Hope."

"Be yourself. Strive after the best in thought and character. Keep true and then let the face be the correct index, the voice the true expression and the manner the unerring outcome of a loyal nature."—*The Allisonian.*

"Prof. MacGr-g-r, while discussing the wave theory with his class, used the abbreviations V. T., and L. for the Velocity Time, and Length of the wave respectively: "Well, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "we have some knowledge of V., and we are not unacquainted with T. (*O Tempora!*), but, ladies and gentlemen, we have yet to learn about L."—*The Student*, (Edinburgh.) (Prof. MacGr-g-r filled for many years the chair in Physics at Dalhousie and he made frequent use of the same symbols.)

Other exchanges:—*Acta Victoriana*, (Toronto); *McMaster University Monthly*, (Toronto); *The Argosy*, (Sackville); *Educational Review*, (St. John); *St. Andrew's College Review*, (Toronto); *Trinity University Review*, (Toronto); *Queens University Journal*, (Kingston); *Niagra Index*, (New York); *University Monthly*, (Fredericton); *The Mitre, Bishops' College*, (Lennoxville); *The Merchistonian*, (Edinburgh); *The Manitoba College Journal*.

### Personals.

J. W. Weldon, B. A., '00, LL. B., '03, has been admitted to partnership in the firm of MacGibbon, Casgrain, Mitchell & Surveyor, of Montreal.

A. D. Watson, B. A., '05, who returned to College for post-graduate work, has been appointed to an important position in the Finance Department at Ottawa, and left to take up his

duties last week. It was a case of the place seeking the man, and Dalhousie was able to fill the position after larger Colleges had been called upon in vain.

N. J. Lockhart, LL. B., '02, was married at Sydney last week to Miss Mabel C. Saunders, of Wolfville. Mr. Lockhart intends to practice his profession in Winnipeg.

Frank F. Smith, B. A., '05, has been recently promoted to the principalship of the high school at Kamloops, B. C., where he was teaching.

John Wood and P. St. C. Elliott, both of last year's graduating class in law, were admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia on the 9th and 10th inst., respectively.

H. F. McLatchy, LL. B., '87, M. P. P. for Restigouche, N. B., has been appointed judge for the counties of Restigouche, Northumberland and Gloucester.

J. E. A. Macleod, B. A., '00, LL. B., '63, of Sydney, paid a visit to the College last week, and was an interested spectator of the hockey game with St. F. X.

E. W. Coffin, B. A., '02, is now at Clarke University, where he holds a fellowship in Philosophy and Pedagogy.

Rev. A. L. Fraser, B. A., was recently inducted into the charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Great Village.

C. J. Davis, B. A., '05, paid the College a visit on returning to McGill from his home in Guysborough.

Miss Margaret Thompson, B. A., '97, was married at Sydney on January 30th, to Archibald A. Morrison, of that city.

### Dallusiensia.

"Poor Phillie!!"

"J. A. F."—"Just Adores Females."

Who said the senate was "an old ladies' home?"

The "endless goats" climbed the lofty mountains.

Heard in the hall: "There's just one boy in this college that I do love!"

### DALHOUSIE GAZETTE.

Freshette to Sophomore at Pine Hill Reception: "You take Latin with us, dont you? Are you *fresh all round*?"

Prof. in Phil. V.: "How does that passage go? 'Pure religion is—'"

F-rq-h-r: "To visit the widow."

To a dance a young freshie quite sweet,  
Went forth with his slippers so neat;  
He was stopped on the way,  
Lost his dancing pumps gay,  
And appeared with chains on his feet.

On survival of habits once useful: Prof.—"Why has the ermine a black tip on his tail?"

M. H. M-n-l: "If he'd be in danger he could shake it to summon help from the other ermines."

A discontinuous function is one that goes by jumps.

A grasshopper goes by jumps.

A grasshopper is a discontinuous function.

In Latin I. "How would you express, 'The spring exams are here?'"

S-nd-rs: "With an oath."

Who—Mr. L-tch and two co-eds.

Where—Corner of South Park and Fenwick.

When—Friday, 5.15 p. m.

Second Co-ed: "I must go down this street."

First Co-ed: "So must I."

Mr. L-tch: "Oh! I can go that way to."

In Philosophy I; "Could a native of the torrid zone live in the frigid zone?"

L. J. K-ng: "Yes, if he kept warm enough."

Prof. W-lt-r (lecturing in Philosophy IV.): "It is difficult for us assume one expression with one side of our faces and another with the other. Some even find it hard to shut one eye and keep the other open. Now, (addressing the front benches) just let us try." But they wouldn't try.



(Skating good out on the lakes :

Waiting for the boat :)

"Boys," said Fr-m-n, "have you seen  
The trimmest craft afloat?"

Breathless all they ran across ;

There the schooner lay.

"See her fellows? There she is ;  
That's the Effie May."

Freshie T-wns-nd in debate: "Party government is the curse of this country. Here the country is divided into two fractions, etc."

From a Med. freshman's autobiography: "People lived in Pictou for ages. I am a student in Dal. I played on the class football team. I was promoted to second team. I will make first team next year, and I may be captain the following year. I play hockey. The college team went with me to S. F. X. I will graduate M. D. before I am twenty-one. I am going to Edinburgh."

(The capital i's have given out.)

The life of C. B. C-m-r-n: "I was once the baby of the family. Next I wanted to be a captain. This winter I made a fool of myself. — was my teacher. His accent was his only peculiarity. We became more manly, and put away girls and *all childish things*. In the laboratory one poor boy drank a beaker of Sulphuric Acid and several nasty explosions occurred. I wish now to be a doctor and above all a good boy."

Maiden at the telephone:

"Mr. M-c R—there?"

"Which," said Walter, "do you want?"

"Oh! Chief is my only care."

Prof. at Pine Hill "At Home" to Freshette: "I would think you would be afraid to come out here among so many professors and theologues." Freshette: "Oh, no. I think I *would* be afraid to speak to Dr. F—, he's so very learned (Suddenly thinking to whom she was speaking)—Oh! I mean, that is, he looks so wise."

Fair Senior (at a recent "At Home") "Get off my dress, you old goat!"

The old Goat (turning around) "I beg your pardon!"

Junior—"Say what does Ibid, mean?"

Senior—"There was a joke in the GAZETTE last year about that; one of your class said, 'he was a contemporary of Shakespeare.'"

Junior—"Oh I know better than that! I know it is either some discarded book of the Bible or some old Jewish writing!!"

First girl—"I wonder what on earth Bun and Teddy would do if the Seniors got their class pictures at Notman's?"

Second girl—"Oh, Gauvin would give them a transfer, wouldn't he?"

Freshman (after a dinner of *lamb chop*.) "I think I'll take Anatomy next year; I want to know more about things. For instance I never could understand how bones like these could be located in a *sheep's jaws*."

First student: "Which would you rather hear sing, Albani or Kirkby Lunn?"

Second student: "I think I'd rather Albani."

R. W. M-L-ll-n: "Boys, I heard a girl sing last night whom I'd rather hear than any other girl on earth."

A Freshman's head is full of air,  
Of air so hot and breezy;  
A Sophie's head is full of naught—  
Of naught but take life easy;  
A Junior's head is full of love,  
The kind you get at college;  
A Senior's head is full of brains,  
A few small grains of knowledge."

—Ex.

Minnie, the farmer's daughter, transferred her attentions to a church to which a young and handsome curate had recently been attached. The farmer thought the matter required investigation, and one Sabbath paid a call to the said church and took a seat at some distance behind his daughter. His slumbering faculties were aroused by the preacher exclaiming

in a loud voice from Daniel v. 21, "*Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin.*" "Minnie tickle the parson, indeed," said he. "I'll see about that;" and forthwith made his way up the aisle, and dragged the unoffending damsel from the building.—**Ex.**

### Business Notices.

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We have done as we said we should do by subscribers over five dollars in arrears.

The Business Manager has been told that he need not repeat the statement that he is pleased to receive subscriptions; as a matter of fact, this vital truth cannot be too often brought forward.

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