

# DALHOUSIE COLLEGE GAZETTE.

ORA ET LABORA.

VOL. III.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 5, 1871.

NO. 11.

## THE RIVER.

Oh thou silent, peaceful river,  
Flowing onward to the main;  
By thee let me walk forever,  
While years and strength remain.

Let me watch thy silvery waters  
In the glorious sunlight dance;  
The flowing river never loiters,  
Never stops to catch my glance.

Voice nor sound it seldom utters,  
Silently it takes its way;  
Never murmurs, never mutters  
All the calm and quiet day,

Passing meadows, nearly faded  
By the Autumn's chilling breath,  
Never weary—never jaded,  
Thoughtless of our life and death,

Thoughtless of its silvery beauty,  
Of the pleasures it does give,  
Doing silently its duty,  
Teaching others so to live.

## CRIME NOT BORN OF IGNORANCE.

Not only in physical but also in mental science do the investigators make the mistake of confounding concomitant circumstances with causes of phenomena. To one of the commonest of such mistakes it is the object of this paper to call attention, for the purpose of analysis and exposure. It has long been customary to hear "education," (by which is meant elementary intellectual education), spoken of, as a specific remedy for the disease of criminal tendency, and to see tables exhibiting the educational deficiencies of the inmates of prisons produced, as affording proof of the theory, that men are wicked because they are ignorant. By means of these tables it may certainly be shown that criminals are drawn from the most ignorant class of the community, but nothing more. Through them it cannot be proved that the ignorant are necessarily wicked, or that wickedness is evidence of ignorance on the part of its subject. For, did they furnish a basis for such conclusions, it would follow that the most ignorant (most ill-educated) nations are the most wicked, and *vice versa*. But against the validity of such a generalization there can be brought up a long array of contradicting facts. In Norway the

state of popular education would be pronounced scandalous by any inspector of schools; yet crimes are rarely committed. In the United States of America education and crime flourish equally and universally. In the Hebrides, where the lack of information which characterises the people would astound a Nova Scotian school boy, the Sheriff seldom convicts half a dozen criminals in a year. In Halifax, (N.S.) containing an equal number of inhabitants, but of inhabitants among whom common school education is well nigh universal, the number of evil-doers, within a period of the same length, often approaches half a thousand. And a multitude of similar comparisons might be made by every reader through a logical process, similar to that by which men arrive at the conclusion that ignorance is the parent of crime, and, founded on the data supplied by the comparisons before made, it may be proved that ignorance is the parent of virtue, and popular education the parent of vice. It is impossible to deny that, if the former conclusion is legitimate, the latter or rather the two latter are also legitimate. They are both deduced by the same process, from data of the same class, and the same unquestionable accuracy. But they are contradictory, and, therefore, cannot both be true. But the one is in no way superior to the other. Therefore, it is reasonable to maintain, that neither is true, that they neutralize each other, and that neither of the statements which they embody can be true as an abstract generalization, and in all circumstances. It is still, indeed, allowable to assert, that the maxim, "ignorance is the parent of crime," is true, when applied in certain circumstances, and to the cases of certain countries, after that its general applicability has been shown to be an untenable supposition, by that very logic of facts to which those who believe in it, have themselves appealed. To refute this assertion, it is necessary to take up a different thread of argument to make data of the abstract conceptions of philosophy. To the common sense of any thinking man, having even the most elementary knowledge of his own nature, the maxim will when carefully considered, be seen to be utterly irrational, outraging the first principles of all mental science, in confounding the separate functions of the intellect and the moral nature. It is true that morality may be taught by precept as well as by example, and that lack of moral teaching may be a negative cause of crime, and did the believers in the applicability of the maxim mean by "ignorance," ignorance of the laws of morality, their opponents would be forced to admit that ignorance in the wider sense of the word is *one* cause of vice. But they attach no such meaning to the word. Used

by them it means simply lack of intellectual training, of morally indifferent information. And the assertion that ignorance of such a kind is the parent of wickedness is inadmissible, entirely to all practical intent and purpose, and not entirely in strict language, only because the very great complexity of human nature allows of the formulating of approximate draughts of the laws which govern its action, of rude word sketches guarded and qualified by exceptions and reservations. Still, those who place confidence in the efficacy of education in promoting morality might, if more liberal in their ideas, have compelled their assailants to qualify denial with an important reservation. For those who have enjoyed and taken full advantage of a liberal education, are thereby supplied with motives to action and objects of pursuit which, by pleasurably occupying their leisure and their attention in study or even in reading without study, deprive them alike of time and of inclination for vicious indulgence. But the education which is spoken of as a preventive and a cure of vicious habits, is mere elementary or popular education, insufficient to imbue the subject with a taste for mental pleasures so strong as to lead him to forego bodily pleasures. And, therefore, the denial remains unqualified to any appreciable extent. To attribute wickedness to intellectual deficiency instead of moral deficiency, whether it be merely imperfect cultivation or natural inborn depravity, is palpably absurd. To say that a man is evil disposed because ignorant or uneducated, assigning as proof the fact that evil doers are generally ignorant or uneducated, is neither more nor less warrantable than to say that men are deaf because they are dumb, reasoning from the fact that deafness and dumbness generally afflict the same person. A man does not steal because multiplication is to him a vexation, nor swear profanely because he finds the difficulty of spelling "Presbyterianism" insurmountable, nor commit murder because he fails to comprehend the difference between an adverb and a preposition. Nor is it likely that any one would succeed in reforming him, by enabling him to make up the deficiencies of his intellectual education. There lurks in a text-book of geography no hidden power of impressing the learner with a lively and wholesome dread of evil doing. And no man would be inspired with a heroic determination of upholding in his own person the honor and the dignity of his race, on being informed that he was nothing less important than a biped mammal vertebrate. Were mental immaturity or lack of mental cultivation the cause of wickedness, young infants would be the wickedest of mankind. Some men are, indeed, inclined so to think, but mothers, who certainly ought to know best, indignantly repel the accusation. The true theory as to the originative cause of crime, that theory which herein has been proved by direct positive reasoning from admitted principles of mental science, and indirectly by a *reductio ad absurdum* of a contradictory theory, may be summed up thus: crime is committed, not because of intellectual, but because of moral depravity, of the non-existence of conscience, or of its dethronement by man's selfishness and evil passions. There will naturally rise to the lips of many the question, "If this belief in the moral value of education be unfounded, how came it to be so general?" and it is a question not to be lightly treated, though it may fully be answered. The answer is, that the belief arose from the very common mistake (before alluded to), of thinking that to be the cause of some particular effect, which is really nothing more than a concomitant circumstance or a concomitant effect of the same cause. Thus ignorance and wickedness (or the disposition to commit crime) are concomitant effects of the same cause, or set of causes. The ultimate and primary cause of both is

the depravity of human nature; but neglect by rulers of their duty of making provision for the moral and religious training of their subjects, and, in a degree even greater, poverty, are the most obvious and efficient of the immediate and subsidiary causes. But poverty, though thus relatively a cause, is also an effect of a set of causes, so recondite as to defy enumeration, and like its effects, ignorance and wickedness, is a common characteristic of a particular class of the community. Though it is thus in one way on a footing of equality with wickedness, yet it being a cause has points of difference and of superiority, in consequence of which he would not commit a very egregious blunder, who should speak of poverty as the parent of crime, ignoring all concomitant causes. For poverty may figuratively be called the forcing house of crime, encouraging the manifestation of moral depravity in vicious action. It furnishes temptations to the commission of crime, by rendering the attainment of sensual pleasure impossible by any other means. It leaves its subjects free from the restraints which are imposed by a desire to maintain social position, and makes them callous to the ridiculous inadequate *punishments* by which governments pretend to compel them to abstain from evil doing. But for its genial influence many crimes would have been committed merely in imagination. There is no such difference between the two common characteristics of one class of men, the two effects of poverty, ignorance and wickedness, that the one may be styled with any propriety the cause of the other. There is as much reason for asserting that wickedness is the parent of ignorance as for asserting the reverse. It will naturally occur to some of those who have taken the trouble of wading through the preceding discussion to ask, "What will eradicate or diminish the criminal tendency of the lower classes, if popular education will not?" and it is becoming in the writer to answer the question, since he who pulls down should be ready to build anew. The answer is neither long nor difficult to understand. Let the State make provision for the moral and religious training of the people, just as it makes provision for their intellectual cultivation. If it be right in the one course of action it will be right in the other. Moral disease must be treated with a moral remedy, just as intellectual infirmity is treated with intellectual apparatus of relief. Truly, it is humiliating to humanity to think that, in spite of all the boasting of modern enlightenment, it should be necessary to read to the majority of statesmen (or pretenders to that honorable name) so elementary a lesson in moral political science. But the necessity must be faced and the duty performed, even at the risk of calling forth the ever ready charge of presumption.

[We do not wish to crack any theological nuts in our Collegiate organ. Still, while expressing cheerful concurrence in the main in our correspondent's position, we must demur to the *cure* recommended in the closing remarks. Be it so that the State has an important duty to discharge, has not the Church a more direct duty and more imperative commission? It was the glory of Jesus to preach the Gospel to the poor, to the ignorant and to the wicked. A moral remedy for a moral disease—good, but instead of saying, "Let the State make provision for the moral and religious training of the people," would it not even be more to the purpose to say, let the Church exercise her great commission. Let christian men shine as the lights of the world. Let moral and spiritual influences be carried by the servants and witnesses of Christ to the poor, the ignorant and the wicked. There is something for Cæsar to do, but the State never can do the work which the Head of Christianity has committed to his own Church.—Eds.]

## FOOD OF INSECTS.

Insects are perhaps gifted with greater means of sustenance than any other creatures, though they appear to many insignificant and worthless.

Wherever we go, be it in the lonely vale or among the rocks by the sea shore, we see them busily engaged in collecting their supplies of food; no herb or shrub escapes their ready eye; no putrid flesh is passed unnoticed by their keen and piercing smell. They are not, like some of the higher order of beings, obliged to labor from morning till night to acquire their daily food, but, blessed with Nature as a mother, they find everything at their doors, suited to their tastes. One class chooses to feed upon the pith of the tree, another upon the bark; one feeds upon the leaves, another upon the roots. A piece of bread that falls from our table we reject with disdain. Insects however, do not give way to such feelings, for some even seize upon old beams, that years ago were felled by the hewer's axe.

Nor is the food of insects wholly confined to the vegetable kingdom, which we well know from the piercing and incessant bites of the mosquito, buzzing about our ears in the silence of night, or from the invidious flies that are such a source of annoyance to us in the woods. The Ichneumons pride themselves on their skill in devouring other insects, but they are almost surpassed by the sharp swords of the horse-flies.

Each insect has its own peculiar diet, and not very often can it be made to take any other. After a heap of animal matter has been standing for some time, it may be seen covered with flies and various species of beetles, but on no other condition will they touch it; it must be in a state of putrefaction to suit their tastes. Things which to us are totally indigestible find a welcome among the moths and grubs, as muffs and tippets will show after having been put in their way.

The gay and showy flowers too that deck the fields and fill the air with their fragrant odors, afford grateful nourishment to the bee or butterfly. Now flying proudly from flower to flower—

"It sips the rose's fragrant dew,  
The lily's honey cup explores."

Some insects, however, such as spiders lie in ambush awaiting the approach of some fly that they may seize upon. For this purpose they weave a net or web, most beautiful in structure when closely examined. The most famous are the Weavers or Geometricians, so called from the form of their net, being a series of concentric circles with several radii described. This is the species common in the fields and woods. Above their principal web they generally spin a few strong threads crosswise from leaf to leaf so as to entangle any insect that delights in flying higher in the air. However it does not fail to make a small hiding place for itself, from which it may with facility spring out and seize upon its enemy when occasion requires, and therefore it selects a leaf and lies concealed under it through the whole day, and any one who may perchance see one of their nets stretching from one bush to another, if he chooses to look under some of the leaves will discover the spider sitting up in perfect majesty, prepared for any emergency. We must not forget that the spider's means of subsistence depend upon chance, for sometimes it is forced to suffer hunger for a very long time, but as with everything in nature, he is suited to his circumstances.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO ALL THE FRIENDS OF DALHOUSIE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Ladies! for we know that many of you are our friends,—gentlemen! whether governors, professors, alumni, or laymen, will you read, mark, learn, and universally digest one or two words of common sense? Yes. On what subject? On how best to strangle that hideous twin serpent which the valedictorian of the year declared with truth to be in the cradle with Dalhousie.

Have we not heard its hiss occasionally even through the pages of the "Gazette?" For what caused the erection of so mean a porch to the Medical Faculty's door, why have we had to do without a hall-stove, a students' reading and retiring room, and worst of all,—printed examination papers? That serpent, Poverty, is the sole *fons et origo mali*.

But how strangle the beast? Hits at the governors are of no use, worse indeed than the carter's appeals to Hercules. For Hercules had done nothing; whereas so far the governors have done everything; and whipping them is whipping the one overtaxed horse when the remedy is to put another horse in the traces or our own shoulders to the wheel. The income of Dalhousie barely meets the expenditure at present; and the governors wisely act with the College as I suppose they do with their households, on the resolution not to live beyond their income. They prefer giving out of their own pockets to running the College in debt; and they have to do so for various purposes every year, for unlike the Commissioners of our City Schools who divide \$1,000 among themselves for their trouble, the honor of being a governor is its own reward.

But we have not come to the worst yet. In the course of a few weeks or months we shall lose £200 a year of our income by the removal of the Post Office to the new Province building. That has always been the one weak point in our harness, and neither the economy nor the liberality of the governors can meet or avert it. What shall we do? Every friend of the College will repudiate with indignation the idea of reducing our staff, of dispensing with any one of the honored names that adorn the roll of the Senate. That would be a step backward so disastrous as to invite total defeat. And the principle that Dalhousie represents is too important for us to risk even partial check. Our past success has been too uniform, our future is too promising to allow us to venture on a step that would dishearten every one but our few avowed enemies to whom sect is more dear than country.

We must then subscribe the money. We must give it at once. There is no other alternative. And not only £200, but £300, for then we could return to printed examination papers, and carry on the whole work of the College efficiently and not scrubbily. But how are we to get the money? Here is the plan proposed by the governors after long consideration. Instead of attempting just now to raise the capital, let us have £300 a year for five years subscribed. Who then will give a pound a year, five pounds, ten pounds, twenty pounds for the period of five years? Send in your names at once to the Editor of the "Gazette," the Secretary of the College or any of the Governors, and all remittances shall be promptly acknowledged. The Governors intend to have a public meeting in the College Library in a week or two to urge this, and if before that meeting is held some responses were made to this article, it would greatly strengthen them. We first call for volunteers. We shall not call in vain, or we have greatly mistaken the intelligence, the earnestness and the liberality of the friends of Dalhousie College. ONE WHO WILL GIVE WHAT IS NEEDED.

# Dalhousie College Gazette.

HALIFAX, N. S., MAY 5, 1871.

The "Gazette" is published by the students of Dalhousie College, on alternate Thursdays, during the collegiate year.

## EDITORS.

D. C. FRASER, (President)                      A. G. RUSSELL,  
R. SUTHERLAND (Treasurer)                A. H. MCKAY,  
J. G. MACGREGOR, (Secretary.)

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## CONTENTS.

The River.....	Page 81
Crime not born of Ignorance.....	81
Food of Insects.....	83
Correspondence.....	83
Editorial.....	84
Convocation.....	85
Pass List, &c.....	86
Alumni Association.....	86
Personals.....	87
College News.....	87

With the present issue of the *Gazette* we close our third volume. Six months have passed away since we entered upon our editorial work—a period which seems long when beheld in the dim future, but exceedingly short when viewed in retrospect. With fear and trembling we entered upon our duties. We were conscious of our inability to discharge them properly, and hence it was with no small diffidence and hesitation that we yielded to the persuasion of our fellow-students and undertook the management of their College Journal. Since then we have regularly met our patrons and friends till within a few weeks ago when the shadows of the long-dreaded examinations falling across our path warned us to forsake everything which was not of vital importance and to concentrate all our energies for the grand approaching struggle. The struggle is now over. The ordeal has been passed through with a greater or less degree of success. The Session of 1870-71 has come to an end. Convocation has been held. We draw a sigh of relief, enter our *sanctum* once more, take a fresh sheet of paper and a newly cut quill and proceed to write our last Editorial.

Strangely mingled, and exceedingly various are the feelings by which we are agitated. Joy and sorrow, hope and fear, pleasure and pain follow each other in rapid succession, each striving to gain the mastery. We are rejoiced to think that at last our laborious duties are over; that we are no longer compelled to steal time from sleep, or from our studies in order to obtain wherewithal to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the press, that we need no longer read proof while we should be attending to a Professor's lec-

tures, nor collect "Personals" or "Dallusiensia" instead of watching experiments with the air-pump or pneumatic trough. The necessity for these things has passed away and we can rejoice in the freedom which we gain by the dissolution of the Editorial corps. But though our waking hours are free from care and we may now sleep undisturbed, though we may open the dailies without fearing to discover there harsh critiques on our humble efforts, though in short a burden of anxiety has been removed from our mental shoulders, yet we cannot but feel very great regret. We have learned to take a deep interest in the *Gazette*; we have thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night; we have rejoiced when it has received praise, and sorrowed when it has met with stern sharp criticism. Our very existence has in a manner become wrapped up in it; we have ceased to regard it as a part of the *non-ego* and begun to consider it as in no way distinct from ourselves. And now to break the connection existing between us seems like separation from an old friend.

With our brother Editors in other Colleges our intercourse has been pleasant indeed. Their kind complimentary notices have cheered and encouraged us, their energy has stimulated us to greater efforts, and by their example we have been largely benefitted. We have derived both pleasure and profit from our temporary association with them in the field of collegiate literature, and the fact that this association must shortly become a thing of the past is one of the chief ingredients in the regret which we feel when we think that the door of our sanctum will soon close behind our departing footsteps.

With our joy and sorrow our gratitude also seeks expression. We are grateful to that portion of the Provincial Press which has encouraged us by favourable notice, assisted us by advice or improved us by well-intended criticism. We have been alone in the Dominion, the only collegiate periodical, with no other by which we might be guided or from which we might receive suggestions, and we are therefore the more grateful to those friends who have taken sufficient interest in us to point out faults or suggest improvements.

Our little bark which was launched three years ago and which started on its third voyage last October, has now arrived safely at its third haven of rest. The time has come when we must temporarily take in sail and cast anchor, and we do so with the hope that the *Gazette* may increase in influence with its years, and have before it a prosperous and glorious future.

The following lines are supposed to have been written by an editor who was insane, for certainly no sane man could dream anything so improbable:

I had a dream the other night,  
When everything was still;  
I dreamed that each subscriber  
Came up and paid his bill.  
Each wore a look of honesty,  
And smiles were round each eye;  
And as they handed me the stamps,  
They yelled: "How's that for high?"—*Ex.*

## CONVOCATION.

On Wednesday morning, April 26th, our Annual Convocation was held in the Assembly Hall of the Province Building. The audience as usual consisted chiefly of ladies, but it was smaller than on ordinary occasions on account of the very unpropitious state of the weather. The undergraduates occupied the middle of the room, while the "red benches," the lobby and the galleries were devoted to the spectators.

At 11 o'clock the Governors and Senate entered and took their seats, the Principal occupying the Speaker's chair, and being surrounded by the Professors of both Faculties, and the members of the Board of Governors.

After the opening prayer, the Principal made a few remarks upon the *status* of the University—its prosperity and progress. He referred especially to the efficiency of the Medical Department, and its high merit when compared with some of the schools of the United States and Canada. He paid a well-merited compliment to the Dean of the Faculty, whose untiring efforts have been the means of raising it to the high standard to which it has now attained, both in teaching power and appliances for work. He reported 62 students in Arts, and 26 in Medicine, forming the respectable number of 88. He then called upon the Secretary of the Senate to read the results of the sessional examinations in the Faculty of Arts. Whereupon Prof. Macdonald read the Pass List, the List of those who obtained certificates of merit, (both of which will be found below) and the names of the students arranged in classes according to the result of their examinations in the different subjects. At his request also the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine announced the names of those students, who had successfully and creditably passed their primary examinations. (See below).

Certificates of merit of the first or second class were now awarded to students who had passed meritoriously in all the subjects proper to their year. Then followed the distribution of Prizes which had been offered by the Governors to the students in Arts who stood highest in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Metaphysics, Logic and Psychology, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Ethics and Political Economy, and Modern Languages, and to those in Medicine who were most eminent in certain specified subjects. Besides these, extra prizes of \$20 each had been offered by friends of the University, to the best elocutionist of the 1st and 2nd years, and to the writers of the best essays on "The Function of Money," "The Literature of the Nineteenth Century" and "The best means of retaining Nova Scotians in Nova Scotia." The names of successful competitors were announced amid great applause from their fellow-students. (For Prize List see below.)

E. S. Bayne, J. G. MacGregor and A. G. Russell, who had successfully passed through their collegiate course were now presented by Prof. Lawson to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The usual Latin pledge was

taken, the ceremony of "capping" was conducted by the Principal, and three more were added to the slowly increasing list of our graduates. The new "*Baccalaurei*" were addressed by the Principal. He admonished them not to forget their *Alma Mater*, though going forth from under her care, but to cherish grateful recollections of her, and pursue the course into which she had initiated them. He warned them to beware of endeavouring to know a little of everything, lest they should master nothing. He counselled them to give special attention to some one subject, and above all other things to husband their time, preserving a sound mind in a sound body.

A very pleasing feature was introduced at this convocation for the first time. A valedictory address to the Governors, Professors and students was delivered by J. G. MacGregor on behalf of the graduating class. He accounted for the small number of his class, and sketched shortly the history of the men with whom he had matriculated. He dwelt upon the intellectual joys of undergraduate life, and the lasting friendships that are formed and cemented among students. By an apt classical allusion, he illustrated the struggle of the University since its inception, comparing it to the struggle of the infant Hercules with the two serpents. One serpent—the ill-will of many Nova Scotians—had almost been strangled, and the other—Poverty—though still fighting and apparently stronger than ever, would assuredly meet with the same fate; and as Hercules had been enabled in after years to perform his twelve mighty physical labours, so would "Dalhousie" yet make greater achievements in a higher and nobler sphere.

A. F. Carr, J. J. Cameron, and D. H. Smith, Bachelors of Arts who had written approved theses upon appropriate subjects were then presented by Prof. Lawson to receive the degree of Master of Arts. Each was addressed in Latin by the Principal and received his diploma—the sign and seal of a liberal education. Here ended the proper business of the Convocation.

The Principal next called upon Judge Ritchie who alluded to the talent and ability of the Professors and praised in warm terms the zeal of the Governors. He thought the conduct of the students of Dalhousie unexceptionable. In no University, to his knowledge, did greater harmony and union prevail between professors and students. He thought the number in attendance at the various classes was very respectable, but he hoped for more. The welfare of the institution he believed to be largely in their hands. He heartily acquiesced in the project of having one University for the whole Province, and did not think that a first-class institution could otherwise be obtained. However, as this was not likely to come to pass at once, he proposed as a stepping stone, to have a central board of examiners, by which the relative merits of the instruction imparted at the different colleges throughout the Province might be tested.

Col. Dennison of Toronto being invited to address the audience, expressed great pleasure at being present

especially as he was a University man, and took a deep interest in the education of young men. He thought a good classical education very necessary, and very beneficial. He recommended young men to study the Modern Languages carefully, as they were of great practical utility in after-life. He referred to the resources of our country, to its extent, and the chance there was for educated young men to rise into prominent and useful positions. He thought that every University should have a volunteer corps in connection with it, and paid a fitting tribute to the memory of those brave fellows, who left their books in the University of Toronto, and went forth to repel the Fenian invasion in 1866.

Sir William Young spoke highly of the efficiency of the Medical School, and the merit of its teachers. He deplored the want of a suitable building in which to hold the convocation, alluding with pride to the beautiful college buildings in the city of Toronto.

When the Dean had made some announcements relating to the medical department, the subjects of the prize-essays for next session were read over by the Principal, and explanations given with regard to the summer session, and the issue of the Calendar—after which the Benediction was pronounced and one of our most successful Convocations came to a close.

#### PASS LIST.

##### FACULTY OF ARTS.

— *Fourth year.*—Ernest S. Bayne, J. Gordon MacGregor, Alexander G. Russell—3.

— *Third year.*—Wm. P. Archibald, Wm. T. Bruce, Chas. W. Bryden, Wm. Cruikshank, Adam Gunn, Hugh McKenzie, Alex. W. Pollok, W. E. Roscoe, Wm. Ross, Eph. Scott, Arthur I. Truman—11.

— *Second year.*—Wm. Cameron, D. F. Creelman, Kenneth Duff, Andrew Herdman, John H. Logan, Charles D. Macdonald, Henry Macdonald, Alex. H. McKay, Jas. A. McKeen, J. Millen Robinson.—10.

— *First year.*—D. Stiles Fraser, Jas. C. Herdman, L. H. Jordan, Daniel McGregor, Donald McLeod, James McD. Oxley, John T. Ross, Wm. B. Ross, Robt. G. Sinclair.—9.

##### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

— *Primary Examination.*—Roderick Sutherland, Wm. McRae, Chas. W. Hiltz, Finlay McMillan.

#### CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

— *First Class.*—J. G. MacGregor, W. P. Archibald, E. Scott, C. D. Macdonald, A. W. Herdman, A. H. McKay, D. S. Fraser, J. C. Herdman, W. B. Ross.

— *Second Class.*—E. S. Bayne, A. G. Russell, W. E. Roscoe, A. I. Truman, D. F. Creelman, D. McGregor, R. G. Sinclair.

#### PRIZE LIST.

##### FACULTY OF ARTS—CLASS PRIZES.

— *Fourth Year.*—Classics—J. G. MacGregor. Ethics—J. G. MacGregor. Modern Languages—J. G. MacGregor.

History.—J. G. MacGregor. (A. G. Russell passed the best examination in Experimental Physics, but no prize was offered in that class).

— *Third Year.*—Classics—W. P. Archibald. Metaphysics—W. P. Archibald. Natural Philosophy—A. I. Truman. Chemistry—E. Scott.

— *Second Year.*—Classics—C. D. Macdonald. Mathematics—A. H. McKay. Logic and Psychology—A. H. McKay. (In Junior Chemistry in which no prize is offered Macdonald and McKay were equal and at the head of the List.)

— *First Year.*—Classics—J. C. Herdman. Mathematics—W. B. Ross. Rhetoric—W. B. Ross.

##### EXTRA PRIZES.

— "Sir Wm. Young" Essay Prize of \$20—J. G. MacGregor. "Grant" Essay Prize of \$20—D. C. Fraser. "Col. Laurie" Essay Prize of \$20—H. McD. Scott, B.A. "Sir Wm. Young" Elocution Prize of \$20—R. G. Sinclair.

##### FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

"Grant" Prize of \$20..... R. Sutherland  
 "Dr. Avery" Prize of \$10..... R. Sutherland  
 "Dr. Avery" Prize of \$10..... F. McMillan  
 "Sir Wm. Young" Prize of \$10... W. McRae  
 "Sir Wm. Young" Prize of \$10... W. M. Cameron

#### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

After the more imposing exercises in connection with Convocation were over, a number of Bachelors and Masters of Arts met in Class Room No. 2, to discuss the formation of an Alumni Society. The meeting was constituted by appointing J. J. Cameron, M.A., Chairman, and H. McD. Scott, B.A., Secretary. All present expressed themselves warmly in favor of the contemplated Association; its objects, aims and expected benefits were dwelt upon, and confidence expressed in its ultimate utility. As no preconcerted action had been taken in the matter, a well considered constitution could not be submitted for discussion and adoption, and under these circumstances, all present resolved themselves into a committee to draw up the leading articles upon which the Society might be formed leaving matters of minor importance for a future meeting.

The following resolutions were then moved and seconded, and passed unanimously.

1. "That this Association be called 'The Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and University.'"
2. "That all graduates of the University be eligible for membership."
3. "That the Officers be, a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, with a managing committee of three members."
4. "That the grand object of this Association be the promotion of the best interests of our University and the fostering of an affection for one another, and for our Alma Mater, among the Alumni."

Instead of proceeding further to the completion of the Constitution and the framing of Bye-Laws, it was agreed that the meeting elect officers for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously chosen to fill the respective offices:

President—Rev. J. H. Chase, M.A.  
 Vice President—J. J. Cameron, M.A.

Secretary—J. G. MacGregor, B.A.

Treasurer—H. McD. Scott, B.A.

Managing Committee—H. A. Bayne, B.A., E. D. Miller, B.A., and A. W. H. Lindsay, B.A.

It was then resolved that the officers elect, with the committee appointed, be authorized to draw up a Constitution and Bye-Laws to be submitted to the next meeting for approval.

Association then adjourned to assemble again at the Convocation of 1872.

The subjects of the Prize Essays for next Session have been announced as follows:—Col. Laurie's prize is to be awarded to the writer of the most excellent essay on—“How may co-operation be best employed for the development of manufactures in Nova Scotia.”

The theme named by the Rev. G. M. Grant, M.A., upon which the Essays for his Prize are to be written is the “Mechanical Theory of Heat.”

Sir Wm. Young's prize, is offered for the best Essay on “The Political and Moral effects of the Great Revolution of 1688 in England.”

#### COLLEGE NEWS.

—WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mo., narrowly escaped being partly destroyed by fire on Jan. 7. Some danger was done to one recitation room and several boxes of books, all estimated at from two to three thousand dollars, and fully covered by insurance.

—NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY and EVANSTON LADIES COLLEGE have made arrangements by which ladies will be admitted to any of the University classes and will receive degrees according to attainments, but they are to have a separate building under the charge of a Board of Trustees composed entirely of women, who “will be responsible for a suitable watch-care over their students, and will furnish to them what they deem necessary to supplement and perfect the education which their students can obtain from the classes and lecture rooms of the University, “combining the advantages of both the mixed and exclusive systems of education.”

—UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New York. “Monthly addresses” are given to the students by prominent and successful pastors of the city and vicinity. Rev. Drs. Hill, Cuiler, Crosby, Adams, and Henry Ward Beecher, are among those who have already appeared in this course, their themes being not theological dogmas, but familiar matters growing out of that professional life which they are leading, and on which their hearers are about to enter.—In his will the late Rev. Albert Barnes directed that so long as the proceeds of his copyrights amounted to \$1,000 a year, or more, \$100 should be annually appropriated to the use of some student preparing for the ministry. For five years the selection to be made by the faculty of Princeton Seminary in grateful consideration of the aid (\$476) which he received when a student there; ever afterwards by the faculty of the Union Seminary, New York.

—HARVARD. The Board of Overseers have already confirmed the founding of the new chair of Political Economy, and selected to fill it Mr. Chas. F. Dunbar. He will enter upon his new duties at the beginning of the next college year. It is understood that his personal leanings are towards Free Trade.—The salaries of the Professors have been raised to \$4,000.—Of the forty-four professorships of the University, twenty-four bear the names of the individuals who founded them or in whose honour they were designated.

#### PERSONALS.

—ISAAC SIMPSON, B.A., of '68, presented himself, as a candidate for the ministry, at a meeting of Presbytery held at Princeton, in the second week of April. After passing a very creditable examination he was licensed to preach the gospel.

—EDWIN SMITH, B.A., of '67, and KENNETH MCKAY, B.A., of '68, graduated a few days ago at the Princeton Theological Seminary.

—DANIEL MCINTOSH who attended the summer sessions of the Medical Faculty in '68 and '69 graduated at Harvard in March '71, and is now practising in Providence, R. I.

—THOMAS MCKENZIE who studied at Dalhousie during the same sessions graduated this spring at Harvard and now practises in Boston.

—PETER H. MACMILLAN is studying in a doctor's office in Boston.

We are in receipt of business letters from John Reid, Esq., and D. Macdonald, Esq.

We give below a complete list of our Collegiate exchanges:—*College Review, College Courant, Cornell Era, McKendree Repository, Targum, Trinity Tablet, Williams Vidette, Vidette, Madisonensis, Southern Collegian, Harvard Advocate, College Courier, Lawrence Collegian, University Reporter, College Mercury, Irving Union, Qui Vive, College Argus, The Antiochian, The Chronicle, Cap and Gown, College Journal, The Collegian, Miami Student, Yale Pot Pourri, The Owl, The Georgia Collegian, Index Niagarensis, The Torchlight, The College Herald, Mercarian, Pantograph, Williams Quarterly, The Brunonian, Yale Literary Magazine, Denison Collegian, Nassau Literary Magazine, Virginia University Magazine, Lafayette Monthly, The Simpsonian, Iowa Classic, The Camp Fire, Collegiate Monthly, Leaflets of Thought, Acorn, College World, The Tripod, Academy Gossip, King's College University Magazine, University Press, College World, Kentucky Military Institute Magazine, The Orient.*

We welcome to our table *The Orient*, from Bowdoin College, Maine, we have no doubt of our “down East” friend's rising to a high place among college papers.

*The Kentucky Military Institute Magazine* reaches us for the first time. It would be hard to give it a word of command with such a long name; it is a lively sheet and seems to understand “attention,” and how to cry “as you were.”

The first copy of *The King's College University Magazine* is beneath our hand. It is a very creditable and valuable accession to our Provincial literature. The articles presented are scientific and poetic, with original tales and sketches of travel. Among its contributors are the Professors of the University; this fact is sufficient to prevent us from growing envious of the “boys” of King's, and will be a high recommendation wherever their ability is known.

Among our new exchanges of the first rank comes *The College World*, of Princeton. To say that it is worthy of the great school of learning at which it flourishes, is giving it as high praise as we can well bestow.

As our present issue finishes Vol. III of the “Gazette,” and all bills against the paper must be immediately settled, we trust our delinquent subscribers will forward promptly the amount due this office. A little attention to this matter will save us much inconvenience.

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