

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

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VOL XXIV.

HALIFAX, N. S. - MAY 10, 1892.

NO. 10.

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**T**HIS number closes VOL. XXIV of the GAZETTE. It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret that we resign the charge of our college magazine into the hands of our successors. The generous support of the students, and that which our friends both in and out of college have been kind enough to give to us, has been compensation for any work the conducting of the paper has involved. The increased size and improved appearance of the paper made the work of the Editors more than usually difficult this year. Although, for the same reason, the expenses of publication were much greater than in any previous year, we are glad to be able to say that, owing to the diligent care and hard work of the Financial Manager and his assistants from the Law and Medical students, we hand over the books to our successors not only free from all debts, but with a balance of about Fifty Dollars on the right side.

We take the opportunity, which our leave-taking affords, of thanking those who generously contributed to our columns, who have helped to "animate our page"—Professors, old Dalhousians

and other friends, without whose assistance our paper would have often fared badly indeed.

Whatever Dalhousie students do has formed the subjects for our scribbling. As we promised when we took up the pen from the hands of the Editors of last session, we have kept constantly in view the "advancement of the best interests of our *Alma Mater*," to which if in any degree we have contributed, we shall not begrudge the few moments the GAZETTE has compelled us to steal from the time which seems all too brief without any interruptions for the preparation of the student's task.

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### CONVOCATION.

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THE programme offered this year was unusually attractive and impressive, as showing the work that Dalhousie is doing. Dr. Grant and Sir John Thompson sent communications expressing their pleasure in the acceptance of the honours which Dalhousie had offered them, and their regret at not being able to be present. The following was the programme, except that we have omitted the names of the Bachelors of Arts, Letters and Science, and those who took the degrees of M. D. and C. M. These may be seen in the the general pass-lists, which we give elsewhere :—

### PROGRAMME.

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

#### BACHELOR OF LAWS.

BILL, EDWARD MANNING, B. A.....	Billtown, N. S.
BLACKADAR, HUGH SAXON, B. A.....	Halifax, N. S.
CALDER, FREDERIC.....	West Bay, C. B.
CASEY, CLARENCE EDWARD, B. A .....	Amherst, N. S.
CORBETT, JACOB EDWARD.....	Folly Village, N. S.
DOCKRILL, GEORGE O'GORMAN MAHON .....	New Westminster, B. C.
FRASER, ALEXANDER HUGH ROSS.....	Port Hood, C. B.
FULTON, EDGAR MELVILLE.....	Truro, N. S.
FULTON, WILLARD HILL, B. A .....	Halifax, N. S.
JOHNSTONE, LEWIS MARTIN.....	Halifax, N. S.
MATHERS, FREDERIC FRANCIS .....	Halifax, N. S.
MCDONALD, LAUCLIN XAVIER .....	Sydney, C. B.
MCKINNON, JOHN ARCHIBALD, B. A.....	Cow Bay, C. B.
MCLEAN, ALEXANDER KENNETH.....	North Sydney, C. B.
MORINE, ALFRED BISHOP .....	St. John's, Newfoundland.
MURRAY, ROBERT GRAY.....	St. John, N. B.
SANGSTER, HERBERT WARREN, B. A. ....	Sackville, N. B.
SCHURMAN, GEORGE WELLINGTON, B. A....	Freetown, P. E. I.
SMITH, SIDNEY BOWYER.....	St. John, N. B.
TRUEMAN, WALTER HARLEY.....	St. John, N. B.

Address to Graduates.

MASTER OF ARTS.—BAXTER, AGNES SIME, B. A., Halifax.

PRESENTATION OF HONOUR DIPLOMAS.

*English and English History*:—1st Rank, K. G. T. WEBSTER,  
EMILY B. HARRINGTON.

*Philosophy*:—1st Rank, A. R. HILL, G. F. JOHNSON.

*Mathematics and Physics*:—2nd Rank, F. W. M. BAKIN,  
R. A. WESTON, CLARA P. WESTON.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS OF GENERAL DISTINCTION.

1st Rank, SARA E. ARCHIBALD.

2nd Rank, D. S. MCINTOSH, J. A. MACINTOSH.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

Governor-Generals Silver Medal : A. R. HILL.

PRESENTATION OF SPECIAL PRIZES.

North British Society Bursary : E. BREHAUT.

Avery Prize : SARA E. ARCHIBALD.

Waverley Prize : F. J. A. MCKITTRICK.

Early English Text Society's Prize : EMILY B. HARRINGTON.

New Shakspeare Society's Prize : F. YORSTON.

HONORARY DEGREES, LL.D.

VERY REV. PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. GRANT, D. D., Kingston.

SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, K. C. M. G., Ottawa.

ALEXANDER H. MCKAY, B.A., B.SC., Superintendent of Education.

EDWIN GILPIN, JR., M. A., F. G. S., Inspector of Mines.

Valedictory Address for Graduating Class in Arts : By A. R. Hill.

Valedictory Address for Graduating Class in Laws : By W. H. Trueman.

Valedictory Address for Graduating Class in Medicine : By A. Irwin.

Addresses by Rev. John McMillan, M.A., B.D., and Rev. Geo. Bond.

Benediction.

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### ARTS VALEDICTORY.

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(BY A. R. HILL.)

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*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :*

To-day a new list of names has been added to Dalhousie's graduates, and I have been asked by my class-mates to address a few words of farewell to those whom we leave behind. As our class is not remarkable in any respect, our experiences at college need not be related in detail: they have been largely anticipated by former valedictorians. Entering with a class of 24 undergraduates, we have since contributed some to other classes, some are now pursuing courses in Law and Medicine, while one, compelled at first through ill-health to relinquish his studies, has since been lost to us by death. But the gaps thus caused have

been largely filled by accessions from previous classes, so that to-day we graduate 21. We cannot even lay claim to numerical superiority, for we number 5 less than last year's class. Perhaps an explanation of this may be found in the fact that we were the first to suffer from the decrease in the value of Bursaries, together with the increased expense incident to a longer session. It would seem as if the College authorities had calculated on at least an ordinary amount of pluck on our part. That they estimated us properly, may be judged from the number of those who have chosen the thorny path of Honours, and the strong contribution we have always made to the Foot-ball team. Although a quiet class, we think we have taken our share of responsibility in most of the College societies, religious, literary, and athletic. The Sodales alone seems inclined to reprove us, and in that we confess to having been quiet to a fault.

If our course in itself has been uneventful, neither has anything revolutionary occurred in the history of the college. The most noteworthy event was the establishment this year of a Faculty of Pure and Applied Science. This, along with a great widening of the range of optional subjects, has opened up large advantages to those desirous of making their studies more practical. But Dalhousie has not yet given a secondary place to those subjects which have been generally, and we think justly, considered to be the backbone of a liberal education; for while on the one hand, the prosperity of a young country like Canada depends largely upon every one of its inhabitants using every energy and straining every nerve to develop its material resources, on the other we think there is no better safeguard against the materialism and bare utilitarian spirit of our day than a study of the wisdom, the poetry, the experience, and the philosophy of the classic ages. We rejoice in the sterling worth of the Dalhousie of to-day, and hope that we shall ever have more and more reason to be proud of the Institution which we shall henceforth claim as our *Alma Mater*.

*Citizens of Halifax,—*

Whose presence here to-day betokens your interest in Dalhousie, we cannot bid farewell to your city without acknowledging the many courtesies and kindnesses for which we must ever remain your debtors. You have of late shown your confidence in the College by sending your sons and daughters in increasing numbers to enroll themselves as her students, and we appeal to you once again to help to make Dalhousie's instruction more efficient by contributing of your wealth to aid in her material equipment. In parting with you we assure you that your kindness will ever be associated with our memories of Dalhousie.

*Professors and Lecturers :*

To-day our relations as teachers and taught must be severed, and it is with the deepest regret that we behold our intercourse with you at an end. Under your guidance we trust that we have made some progress in the search for truth. Our survey has been wide, let us hope it has been also thorough. Alexander sighed for fresh worlds to conquer, but to the most ambitious student no such cause of sorrow need arise, for the confines of any one of the departments of knowledge to which you have introduced us, are alone sufficient to arrest his potential achievements. To our Professor in Philosophy, whose illness deprived us for a short time of his valuable instruction, and largely of his presence in the examination halls, we extend our hearty congratulations on his speedy recovery. Professors and Lecturers, to you one and all, we venture to tender our sincerest thanks for the kindly interest you have always taken in our welfare.

*Fellow-Students :*

For four years we have looked forward to this event, and it would be the height of hypocrisy on our part to pretend that we do not feel a measure of satisfaction in having reached the goal so long aspired to. But we cannot sever the associations of college life without a pang. We have met you on the Foot-ball field, at the Y. M. C. A., at the Debate, and we have found you to be manly and "jolly good fellows." In parting with you, there is just one advice which we wish to give. It has been felt for some time that the Debating Club did not fulfil all the requirements of a literary society, and this want is now met by the Philomathic. So far it has been largely an experiment, but the success attending it this session warrants us in expecting great things of it in the future. All that is required is earnest work on the part of the executive, and the co-operation of the students, and this society will be found to be of more advantage than any class in the University.

We need not exhort you to greater zeal on behalf of the College, but only ask that you retain what you now have when you graduate; and around our common loyalty and love to *Alma Mater*, may there be entwined a happy remembrance of one another:

*Fellow-Classmates :*

I think you will all agree with me that we have been, and are to-day, a class united in fellow-feeling and good-will. Though now about to separate from one another, yet I feel assured that the friendships we have formed will be life long, and that the time devoted to the pursuit of learning in Dalhousie, will ever form the brightest spot in the recollections of the past.

Citizens of Halifax, Professors and Lecturers, Fellow-students, the class of '92 wish you heartily *farewell*.

## EXAMINATION RESULTS.

## ARTS AND SCIENCE FACULTIES.

## LATIN.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—McNeil, Rod. *Passed*—Campbell, Robt.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Logan, J. W. *Class II*—Martin, Albert; Forbes, E. W. *Passed*—Thompson, Willard; Finlayson, Duncan; McKay, D. G.; Putnam, Harry; Barnstead, A. S.; Keefer, R. T.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Brehaut, E.; Gray, W. S.; Ross, Mary Sophia; Gordon, A. M. *Class II*—Grant, Melville; Bigelow, H. V.; Fraser, Hugh. *Passed*—Grant, Milton; McKay, Angus; Hobrecker, Clara; Putnam, J. F.; (Archibald, A. D.; Simpson, F.) Hebb, Bertha; McKay, J. D.; Tattie, G. P.; Milligan, G. S.; Dickson, Henry; (McKenzie, Ellen; McPhee, Margaret;) (Murray, R. H.; Macintosh, John;) Woodman, W. Y.; Smith, W. H.; Johnson, E. W.; Macdonald, Peter; Yorston, F.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Duchemin, H. P.; Ross, Jennie; Butler, G.; *Class II*—(Jordan, E. E.; Lawson, T.) Macdonald, Blanche; (Cumming, Bessie; Stirling, John). *Passed*—Robins, Edward; Fraser, Dan. A.; Archibald, Adams; Morton, Rupert; Layton, J. S.; Doyle, J. J.; Frame, —; Bent, Tillie; Smith, Alex.; Strathie, R. G.

## GREEK.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—None. *Class II*—McNeil, Rod.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Logan, J. W.; Ross, Hedley; Forbes, E. W.; *Class II*—None. *Passed*—Annand, Ed.; McLean, Chas. A.; Robinson, D. M.; Ross, George E.; Jamieson, Harriet.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Brehaut, E.; (Gray, W. S.; Ross, Mary S.) Gordon, A. M. *Class II*—Fraser, Hugh; McKay, Angus. *Passed*—Grant, Melville; Bigelow, H. V.; (Hebb, Bertha; Putnam, J. F.) Archibald, A. D.; McPhee, Margaret; Tattie, G. P.; Grant, Milton; Macintosh, John; (Johnson, E. W.; Smith, W. H.) Simpson, F.; Woodman, W. Y.; (Macdonald, Peter; McKay, J. D.; Murray, R. H.) McKenzie, Ellen; Milligan, G. S.; Dickson, Henry.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—(Butler, G.; Duchemin, H. P.) Ross, Jennie. *Class II*—Doyle, J. J.; Stirling, John; Archibald, Adams; Layton, J. S.; Lawson, Th. *Passed*—Robins, Edwin; Macdonald, Blanche; Cumming, Bessie; Fraser, D. A.; Strathie, R. G.; Jordan, E. E.; Morton, Rupert; Bent, Tillie; Frame.

## FRENCH.

THIRD YEAR: *Class II*—Liechti, Bertha. *Passed*—McNeill, Rod.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Bakin, F. W. M.; McKittrick, F.; McIntosh, D. S.; Martin, A. J. *Passed*—Lange, Kristian; Johnson, J. B.; McKeen, G. W.; Yorston, Fred; Morris, C.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Forbes, E. W. *Class II*—Hobrecker, Lottie A.; McLean, C. A. *Passed*—McKay, Wm. P.; Macdonald, Alex. J.; Shaw, George; Gunn, A. D.

## GERMAN.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Hobrecker, Clara; Liechti, Bertha. *Passed*—McNutt, Elvin; Fraser, J. G.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—Harrington, Emily B.; Archibald, Sarah E. *Class II*—Fraser, Thomas M. *Passed*—Hill, A. R.; Robertson, S. N.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Hobrecker, Lottie A. *Class II*—Ross, Hedley; O'Brien, R. F.; Forrest, Wm. D.; Lange, Kristian. *Passed*—Barnstead, A. S.; McKittrick, F.; Currier, Frank; McKay, Wm. P.; Miller, J. D.

## ENGLISH.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Duchemin, H. P.; Butler, G. *Class II*—Ross, Miss J.; Cumming, Miss B. A.; Fraser, D. A.; Jordan, E. E.; (Robins, E. P.;

Stirling, J.) Strathie, R. G.; Archibald, A. *Passed*—(Currier, F.; Lawson, T.; Layton;) Miller, J. D.; Lange, K.; Macdonald, Miss B.; Forrest, W. D.; Fraser, A. L.; Morton, R. F.; Edwards, A. D.; Frame, D.; Smith, A.; Doyle, J. J.; Smith, E.; Hill, Miss A.; McNairn, W. W.; Hay, Miss E. ;\* Hobrecker, Miss L.

\* At Christmas Examination.

SECOND YEAR: Yorston, F.; McKay, A. W.; (McKay, J. D.; Simpson, F.) *Class II*—Gordon, A. M.; (McIntosh, J.; McPhee, Miss M.) Brehaut, E.; McKenzie, Miss E. M.; McDonald, P. M.; Milligan, G. S.; Ross, Miss M. S.; (Grant, M. F.; Fraser, T. M.) McKittrick, F. J. A.; Gray, W. S.; Hebb, Miss B. B. *Passed*—Murray, H. T.; (Grant, M. D.; Shaw, G.) McDonald, A. D.; Smith, W. H.; (Dickson, H. C.; Fraser, H. M.) Jobb, F. L.; Bigelow, H. V.; Putnam, J.; Archibald, A. D.; Murray, R. H.; Woodman, W. Y.; McKay, W. P.; (Hill, Miss A.; Johnson, E. W.; McIntosh, C. D.) Hattie, J. H.; Crawford, J. A.; Tattie, G.

## SENIOR ENGLISH.

*Class I*—(Ross, H.; Archibald, S. E. Miss); (Harrington, Miss E. B.; McArthur, S. J.) Webster, K. G. T. *Class II*—Campbell, R. S.; Weston, Miss C. P.; Macdonald, A. F. *Passed*—(Martin, A.; McDonald, I. G.) Logan, J. W.; (Liechti, Miss B.; Muir, Miss E.; Putnam, H.) Putnam, Miss E. J.; Johnston, G. F.; Morris, C.

## HISTORY.

FOURTH YEAR: *Class I*—Archibald, S. E.; MacIntosh, J. A.; Campbell, R. S.; Webster, K. G. T. *Passed*—Putnam, E. J.; Graham, R. H.; Gratz, H. G.; McDonald, A. J.; McDonald, A. F.; Fraser, J. G.; Morrison, W. C.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Ross, Geo. E.; Finlayson, D. C.; Robinson, D. M.; McKay, T. C. *Class II*—Jamieson, Harriet; Martin, A. J. *Passed*—Barnstead, A. S.; Putnam, Harold; Mitchell, G. F.; Forbes, E. W.; McDonald, Ida G.; Thompson, W. S.; McLean, C. A.; Keefer, R. T.; Annand, Edward; McArthur, S. J.; Kirk, J. H.; McDonald, A. J.; Hill, Amy; McDonald, A. D.; McKay, D. G.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

THIRD YEAR: *Class I*—Robertson, S. N.; Archibald, S. E.; Finlayson, D.; Weston, Rolfe. *Class II*—MacIntosh, D. S.; Johnstone, G. F.; Ross, Geo. E.; Murray, Lucy; Gratz, H. G.; Kirk, J. H.; Mitchell, G. F.; Morris, C. H. *Passed*—Thompson, W. S.; Shaw, G. S.; Putnam, H.; McDonald, A. J.

## ADVANCED POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Class I*—MacIntosh, J. A.; Graham, R. H. *Class II*—Putnam, Ella J.; Fraser, J. G.

## SENIOR PHILOSOPHY.

*Class I*—(Hill, A. R.; Johnstone, G. F.) Logan, J. D. *Class II*—MacIntosh, J. A.; Robertson, S. N.; McArthur, S. J.; Archibald, Miss S. E.; Ross, G. E. *Passed*—(Murray, Miss L. C.; McDonald, Miss I. J.) Mitchell, G. F.; McKay, T. C.; Kirk, J. H.; Keefer, R. T.

## JUNIOR PHILOSOPHY.

*Class I*—Gordon, A. M.; Brehaut, Ernest; Mackay, A. W.; MacIntosh, John; Grant, Melville F.; Hobrecker, Miss Clara. *Class II*—McPhee, Miss M.; Simpson, Frank S.; Ross, Miss Mary S.; Mackay, J. D.; (Gray, W. S.; Johnson, Eben W.; Putnam, James F.) Bigelow, H. V. *Passed*—(Fraser, Hugh M.; Smith, W. H.) Milligan, G. S.; (Tattie, G. P.; Yorston, F.) Dickson, H. C.; McKenzie, Miss E. N.; (Murray, H. T.; Woodman, W. Y.) Hebb, Miss Bertha B.; (Kirk, J. H.; Shaw, G. S.) (Jobb, F. L.; Macdonald, P. M.; McIntosh, C. D.) (Morris, C. H.; Murray, R. H.) Grant, M. D.; (Macdonald, A. D.; McDonald, A. J.) Archibald, A. D.

## ETHICS.

*Class I*—Logan, J. D.; MacIntosh, J. A. *Class II*—Murray, Miss L. C.; Gratz, H. G.; Macdonald, A. F. *Passed*—Macdonald, A. J.; Mackay, M. S. Morrison, W. C.

## MATHEMATICS.

SECOND YEAR: *Class I*—McKittrick, F. J.; Brehaut, E.; Ross, Mary S.; Grant, Melville F.; Gordon, A. M.; Dickson, H. C.; Mackay, A. W.; Mackay, J. D.; Tattrie, George. *Class II*—Fraser, H. M.; MacIntosh, J.; McPhee, M. J. *Passed*—Hobrecker, Clara C.; McKenzie, Ellen M.; Putnam, J. F.; Johnson, E. W.; Bigelow, H. V.; Woodman, W. T.; Smith, W. H.; Hebb, Bertha B.; MacIntosh, Chas.; Gray, W. S.; Grant, Milton D.; Simpson, F.; Yorston, F.; Crawford, J. A. *Passed also in Geometry, &c.*—Archibald, Alex.; Macdonald, P.; Murray, R. *Passed special supplementary examination in Trigonometry and Algebra*—McKeen, G. W.

FIRST YEAR: *Class I*—Butler, G. K.; Robins, E. P.; Lawson, T.; Ross, Jennie W.; Macdonald, Blanche; Stirling, J.; Jordan, Ed. E.; Archibald, Ad. D. *Class II*—Cumming, Bessie A.; Duchemin, H. P.; Layton, J. S.; Fraser, D. A.; *Passed*—Morton, R. F.; Smith, Alex.; Fraser, A. L.; Frame, D.; McNairn, W.; Doyle, Joseph J.; Strathey, Ralph G.; Macdonald, N.; Miller, J. D.; Currier, Frank; Smith, Edwin; Edwards, Alf. D. *Passed in Geometry*—Astwood, J. B.; Forrest, W. D. *Passed in Algebra*—Lange, K. C. A.; Jobb, F. L.

## SENIOR PHYSICS.

*Class II*—Weston, R. A. *Passed*—Weston, Clara P.; Johnson, J. B.; Bakin, F. W. M.

## JUNIOR PHYSICS.

*Class I*—McKittrick, F. J. A. *Class II*—Ross, G. E.; McKay, T. C. *Passed*—Arthur, G.; McDonald, Ida G.; Forbes, E. W.; O'Brien, R. F.; McKay, D. M.; Martin, A.; Finlayson, D.; Robinson, D. M.; Putnam, H.; Mitchell, G. F.; McLean, C. A.; Murray, Lucy C.; Thompson, W. S.; McArthur, S. J.; Annand, E.; McKay, W. P.; Barnstead, A. S.; Jamieson, Harriet; Kirk, J. H.; Macdonald, A. D.

## PRACTICAL PHYSICS.

*Class I*—Weston, R. A. *Class II*—Johnson, J. B.; Arthur, G.

## APPLIED MECHANICS.

*Class II*—Johnson, J. B.

## ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

*Class II*—Gratz, H. G.; MacIntosh, D. S.; Arthur, George; O'Brien, R. F. *Passed*—Robinson, David; Annand, Edward;

## INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

*Class I*—Robins, Edwin P.; Butler, George; Duchemin, H. P.; Macdonald, Blanche. *Class II*—Cumming, B. A.; Stirling, John; Doyle, J. J.; Ross, Jennie W. *Passed*—Miller, J. D.; Lawson, Thomas; Layton, J. S.; Currier, F. A.; Fraser, D. A.; Smith, Alex.; Strathie, R. G.; Forrest, W. D.; Jordan, Edward E.; Smith, Edwin; Maxwell, Ellen; Frame, D. A.; Gunn, A. D.; (Macdonald, N. H.; Lange, K.; Morton, R. F.)

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY (ADVANCED COURSES).

*Class I*—MacIntosh, D. S.; Gratz, H. G.; Arthur, George. *Class II*—Johnson, J. B.; McKeen, G. W.

## PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY (SYSTEMATIC LABORATORY COURSE).

*Class I*—MacIntosh, John A.; Hill, A. R.; McKay, T. C.; O'Brien, R. F.; Robinson, D. M.; McKay, D. G.; McLean, C. A.

## BOTANY.

*Class I*—MacIntosh, D. S.; Gratz, H. G. *Class II*—Forrest, W. D.; O'Brien, R. F.; Graham, R. H. *Passed*—MacKay, Murdoch S.; MacKay, D. G.

## ZOOLOGY.

*Class I*—Arthur, G.; O'Brien, R. F. *Class II*—Morris, C. *Passed*—Annand, E.

## ANATOMY.

*Passed*—McKeen, G. W.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

*Passed*—McKeen, G. W.

## HISTOLOGY.

*Passed*—McKeen, G. W.

## GENERAL PASS LIST.

## ARTS. (ORDER ALPHABETICAL.)

## For B. A. Degree.

FOURTH YEAR.—Archibald, Sara E.; Bakin, F. W. M.; Campbell, R. S.; Graham, R. H.; Gratz, H. G.; Harrington, Emily B.; Hill, A. R.; Johnson, G. F.; Johnson, J. B.; Macdonald, A. F.; Macdonald, A. J.; MacIntosh, D. S.; MacIntosh, J. A.; Mackay, M. S.; McNeil, R.; Robertson, S. N.; Webster, K. G. T.; Weston, Clara P.; Weston, R. A.

THIRD YEAR.—Annand, E. E.; Barnstead, A. S.; Finlayson, D.; Forbes, E. W.; Logan, J. W.; Martin, Albert; McKay, D. M.; McKay, T. C.; McLean, C. A.; Murray, Lucy C.; Robinson, D. M.; Ross, G. E.; Thompson, W. S.

SECOND YEAR.—Bigelow, H.; Brehaut, E.; Fraser, H. M.; Gordon, A. M.; Grant, M. F.; Grant, M. D.; Gray, W. S.; Hebb, Bertha B.; Hobrecker, Clara; Johnson, E. W.; MacIntosh, J.; McKay, A. W.; Mackay, J. D.; McKenzie, Ellen M.; McPhee, Margaret J.; Putnam, J.; Ross, Mary S.; Simpson, F. S.; Smith, W. H.; Tattrie, G. P.; Woodman, W. Y.; Yorston, F.

FIRST YEAR.—Archibald, A. D.; Butler, G. K.; Cumming, Bessie; Doyle, J. J.; Duchemin, H. P.; Jordan, E. E.; Lawson, Thos.; Layton, J. T.; McDonald, Blanche; Morton, R. T.; Robbins, E. P.; Ross, Jennie W.; Stirling, J.

## For B. L. Degree.

FOURTH YEAR.—Fraser, J. G.

## SCIENCE.

## For B. Sc. Degree.

FOURTH YEAR.—McKeen, George W.

THIRD YEAR.—Arthur, George; O'Brien, R. F.

## PASS LISTS (MEDICAL FACULTY).

## DEGREE EXAMINATIONS (ORDER ALPHABETICAL).

I.—*Final M. D. C. M. Examination*: Drysdale, George Nelson; Grant, William; Irwin, Archer; McCharles, Roderick William; Turnbull, George Dykeman; Woodworth, Percy Churchill.

II.—*Primary M. D. C. M. Examination*: Byers, David Walter; Coady, Patrick; Cogswell, William Forlong; Hamilton, Annie Isabel; McAulay, Murdoch William; McCharles, Roderick William; Rice, Frank Ernest.

III.—*Special Subjects*: Arthur, George.—Botany, Histology; Bennett, George A., Botany; Black, B. et, Histology; Brown, M. et, Histology; Coady, Patrick, Medical Jurisprudence; Duchman, Andrew A., Histology, Practical Chemistry; Fairbanks, Harry Gray, Physiology, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence; Fales, Alvan Cartland, Botany, Histology; Farwell, Edward D., Botany; Gibbons, Rand, Botany; Grierson, George T., Physiology, Histology, Materia Medica; McAulay, Murdoch W., Medical Jurisprudence; Meyer, Edward J., Medical Jurisprudence; Morrison, D. A., Physiology; Morrison, M. D., Botany, Histology; Murray, George W., Chemistry, Practical Chemistry; Rice, Frank Ernest, Medical Jurisprudence; Ross, Alexander, Botany, Histology, Practical Chemistry; Simpson, Henry O., Physiology, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Histology; Slanewhite, Stephen, Botany, Histology.

For results of the examination in the Law Faculty see No. 2.

## ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting was held on April 25th. Superintendent of Education A. H. McKay took the chair in the absence of the President. The following report was given by the Executive Committee:

The amended rule for the election of President was acted upon, and your committee beg to report that Jas. Sedgewick has been duly appointed. A number of ballots were rejected, owing to signatures of the members not being attached thereto.

With reference to the proposed endowment of fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by the joint efforts of the Governors and Alumni, we regret to report that so far as the Executive knows, practically nothing has been done since last meeting. The committee who had the matter in charge were called only once during the year. Under the circumstances the executive ask the association for instruction.

The College was, during the recess, largely advertized in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick, and the Association trusts that bringing the Institution prominently before the public in this way, may result in an increase of its influence and the territory from which it draws students.

One of the most encouraging features of growth of a kindly feeling of Alumni towards our *Alma Mater*, is the recent formation of an association in New Brunswick. The energy and enthusiasm with which this society was started by men further removed from the University than ourselves, should incite us to take a greater interest in everything that tends to encourage the Faculty in their efforts to increase the efficiency of the Institution.

In accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting, a sum of \$110 was paid to the Dean of the Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, to meet the expenses connected with its organization. This sum has been appropriated to the purchase of books for the library of the College, on such subjects as Applied Mechanics, the Steam Engine, Dynamo-electric Machinery, and Civil and Mining Engineering, and of the most absolutely necessary instruments for the teaching of surveying. According to the advice of Mr. Doane, the Lecturer on Surveying, the instruments selected have been good second-hand instruments, so that the sum voted, though small, has been made to go a long way. No funds having been available for advertising the new Faculty, the number of students has been small; but there is likely to be a larger number entering next year. As the Library is sadly deficient in works on technical subjects, and many other instruments besides those already available as necessary for efficient work, the Executive is unanimous in recommending that as large a sum as possible be voted this year also for the purposes of this Faculty.

The Executive understand that there are at present several vacancies on the Board of Governors. They would therefore recommend that the Association apply to the Governors for increased representation, being of the opinion that an increase in the number of representative governors would not only increase the interest of the Alumni in the Association, but would also greatly strengthen the Board of Governors.

The Secretary, acting under instructions from the Executive, in June last sent to the Secretary of the Governors the following recommendation of last year's Executive, which was approved by the Association:—

“Your Executive have taken into consideration the matter of changes in the constitution of the University referred to them at the last meeting of the Association, and are of opinion, (1) that the governorships should be made tenable for terms of from three to five years only; (2) that a larger number of the governors should be more intimately acquainted with the affairs of the University; (3) that to gain this end a larger number of nominations should be entrusted to this Association, and nominations should also be entrusted to the Senate; and (4) that there should be a more equable representation of the different faculties in the Senate. The Executive would therefore recommend that the Board of Governors be requested to sanction the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of committees of their own Board, of the Senate, and of the Executive of this Association, to take the above suggestions into consideration and report upon them.”

A reply was promptly received from the Secretary of the Governors, acknowledging receipt of the communication, and stating that it should be laid before the governors at their first meeting, and that their decision with regard to the matter should be immediately forwarded. Your Secretary, observing by the calendar of the College that the Board of Governors was to meet early in October, after allowing some weeks to elapse without receiving any communication, wrote again to the Secretary of the Governors, asking whether anything had been done by them with reference to the matter. He was at once informed that no meeting had taken place since the receipt of his letter, but that as soon as such meeting should take place &c., &c., as before. Your Secretary is still waiting.

The Treasurer's report was read, showing a balance on hand of \$92.78. The Executive Committee was instructed to confer with the Board of Governors in regard to the proposed endowment fund, and if it is the intention of the Board to carry out the proposal, to co-operate with them. An account of the New Brunswick Alumni Association of Dalhousie College and University was read. The Association has twenty members, with the promise of a large increase in the near future. Another grant of \$100 was given to the Faculty of Science. The governors representing the Association were asked to request the Board at its next meeting to allow the Association to nominate a number of persons from whom the Board may fill the vacancies, such appointments to last for five years only. Changes were made in the method of electing the president of the Association, and its representative governors. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

*President*: JAS. A. SEDGEWICK, B.A., LL. B., Halifax, having been elected, as announced by the Executive Committee.

*Vice-presidents*: HOWARD MURRAY, B. A., Halifax; REV. ANDERSON ROGERS, B.A., Halifax; GEORGE PATTERSON, B.A., LL.B., New Glasgow; JOHN MONTGOMERY, B.A., St. John; K. J. MARTIN, B.A., Summerside.

Secretary: V. G. FRAZEE, B. A.

Treasurer: W. D. CAMERON.

Executive Committee: J. G. MACGREGOR, M.A., D.Sc.; HUMPHREY MELLISH, B. A., LL.B.; HECTOR MCINNES, LL. B.; ALFRED COSTLEY, B.A.; W. B. WALLACE, LL.B.

Auditors: W. A. LYONS, LL.B.; ADAMS A. MACKAY, LL. B.

The Governors were asked to follow the example of McGill, Kings, and other colleges, in publishing an annual statement of their funds and accounts.

## Exchanges.

ONLY three College magazines have visited us since our last issue two weeks ago: *The Owl*, *The Merchistonian*, and the *Cornell Era*, we welcome these in one word and with the next must bid good-bye for a few months to these and to all our other exchanges. *The Owl*, is one of the best if not the best of Canadian College Journals as far as a neat and attractive looking page is concerned. Its poetry is not always worthy of the very attractive setting it gets on the full page. *The Merchistonian* has an interesting article entitled "From the Alps to the Adriatic."

### A RUSTIC CONVERT.

"You kan't ketch nothin' with them thar things,  
With yarn fer bodies an' feathers for wings.  
You must think trout is terrible fools  
Ter be ketched with such outlandish tools."

"An' look at that pole—why, that won't do;  
A good, big trout would bust it in two,  
An' never think nothin' ov what he did,  
As quick as lightnin' away he slid."

"Well, I'll be durn, you can shoot me dead  
Ef here ain't a windlass filled with thread,  
An' ther littlest sort ov thread at that—  
Why, man, that wouldn't hold a gnat"

"You'll find a good place over here,  
Under ther rapids deep an' clear,  
You'd better take worms an' er hick'ry pole,  
Or you won't ketch nothin', 'pon my soul!"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Sixteen beauties, speckled bright,  
The basket bore ere the fall of night  
He counted them o'er on the bank of fern,  
And all that he said was, "Wa'al—I'll be durn!"

—Outing for May

## College Notes.

THE thanks of the students are due to Notman & Co., Photographers, for their gift of the picture of the Graduating Class, and the Professors of the Arts Faculty.

CHAIRS and a desk have been provided for the new Arts Students' room, and we hope on our return to College to hold our next meeting in the new quarters, under our own vine, and under own fig-tree, none daring, &c.

THE President wishes us to say that if any student has a copy of the '91-'92 Calendar, he would confer a favor by handing it to him. A few copies of this Calendar are wanted to complete some sets.

THE Librarian wishes to thank Dr. Burns for the donation of books to the Arts library,—150 volumes in all, most important of which was several bound volumes of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. R. Sedgewick has given the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, ninth edition. There is still room on our shelves for similar contributions (which we shall be very glad to acknowledge) from the good citizens of Halifax.

THE Spring meeting of the Arts students was held on the evening of the 20th ult. The vice-president, Hugh Fraser, was in the chair. The vice-president named a nominating committee to select a number of students from whom the GAZETTE editors would be chosen. The following are those chosen by their fellow-students to conduct the College magazine for the coming session: *Fourth Year*: Geo. E. Ross, Hedley Ross, Geo. Arthur. *Third Year*: Hugh Fraser, Fred Yorston. *Second Year*: H. Duchemin. The officers for Arts students' meeting for next session were appointed:—*President*—Jot. W. Logan; *Vice-president*—D. M. Robinson; *Secy-Treas.*—Frank Simpson; *Executive Committee*—A. W. McKay, H. Duchemin, George Ross. The officers for SODALES are: *President*—J. D. Mackay; *Vice-President*—Frank Simpson; *Secy-Treas.*—W. S. Thompson; *Executive Committee*—John MacIntosh, A. Martin, P. M. Macdonald.

## Dallusiensia.

EH! you should always consider the examiner to be a rational being.

IF you can't reach the blind Mr. McKay can.

PROF. (to student).—Eh! Do try to write more plainly to-day. I've been examining some of your papers, and if every man wrote like you, I would be till the middle of August examining them.

CONUNDRUM.—Why does a certain Soph. resemble Alexander the Great? Because he was found in the basement weeping because there were no more "extras" to take.

SCENE in class room.—Prof.: "Have these gentlemen any reason for leaving the room?" Clever Freshie: "Those are not gentlemen. They are fellows from the Second Year."

### ECHOES FROM "THE MORGUE."

"Farewell happy fields  
Where joy forever dwells: hail horrors, hail,  
Infernal world and thou profoundest "morgue"  
Receive thy new possessors."

WE hope the Faculty will approve of the innovation carried out by the students of dividing the Convocation drama into *acts*. It was not the intention of our applause, however, to call the venerable Professor of Chemistry in front of the curtain. He didn't cut a very graceful figure on that occasion.

IT used to strike us that writing poetry was comparatively easy. We think differently now—in fact we are quite disabused in mind. The genesis and evolution of a poem mean work, hard work, for the "genitor." Proof whereof might be given by the perpetrator of the following:—

## FRAGMENT.

" Wild eyed and grim  
With bristling hair  
The poem fiend

" Wild eyed and grim with bristling hair  
The paper fiend now takes the chair,  
(For '92 and '93 he'll sit)  
He'll sit for '92 and 3  
A ruler of the students he."

Here, probably, with fingers in bristling hair, the wild eyes softening into a wistful look for the "breathing words" and "burning thoughts"—that would not come, the evolution was abruptly terminated and the bantling poem was deceased in its feathering.

## Personals.

THE February GAZETTE noticed the departure from College of Miss Hay, who left Halifax for British Columbia during the Christmas vacation. It now appears that she did so with designs on an old Dalhousian. A Vancouver paper announces the marriage of Miss Hay and Alexander Robinson. Sandy was Governor-General's Gold Medalist of the class of '86. The GAZETTE extends its heartiest congratulations.

THE GAZETTE is going to keep its eye on the class of '92. For the summer they expect to be scattered through the Maritime Provinces as follows:—

MISS ARCHIBALD will enjoy a well-merited season of rest at her home in Sherbrooke, Guysboro' County.

MISS HARRINGTON will remain in Halifax.

MISS WESTON and her brother ROLFE will be at home in St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

BAKIN will rusticate in Digby Co. He says he will study for A. But they all say that. They usually get over it before July.

J. A. MACINTOSH will spend the summer at Nerapis, near St. John. The GAZETTE owes much to John. The editors of '92 will not forget his good service as Financial Manager, without which we should have scribbled in vain.

WEBSTER will dig for arrow-heads and decipher Micmac hieroglyphics around Yarmouth.

CAMPBELL, will be at Tatamagouche, his home, where he also expects to study for A. [P. S.—The P. t. will no doubt continue to be his favorite.]

GRAHAM will meditate on the intricacies of Blackstone at the law-office of D. C. Fraser in New Glasgow. Wonder if he'll find time for an occasional hand at poker!

HILL expects to be in Halifax for the summer, studying for Grade A. He is thinking of taking a post-graduate course in Philosophy at Cornell.

JOHNSON will philosophize in his quiet native valley where the beautiful river "whimpers and whines as it flows along."

LOGAN will instruct the good folk of the town of Waterford, N. B. He's just the boy that can do it too.

MCDONALD, as we suspected, has found it impossible to sever the ties which bind him to Halifax. His address will continue to be 262 Robie St.

D. S. MACINTOSH remains in the city and studies for Grade A.

MCKEEN has gone down to take charge of Baddeck.

M. S. MCKAY's address will be Boiestown, N. B.

MCNEILL (better known as "Rody") will be at his home at St. Catherine's, P. E. I. *Gratum litus amoeni secessus*. [P. S.—Rody is worthy of a little bit of Latin.]

FRASER will be in the law-office of Patterson & Sinclair. Needless to say he'll be at his usual post at the left of the New Glasgow forwards in the football scrimmages of the season.

"When the good old games proposed  
He always cries, Hear, Hear."

ROBERTSON will rest and recuperate after the session's studies at North Bedeque. We envy him the delicious clam.

GRATZ who fell into line for once on Convocation Day will wield the birch at Great Village, Colchester County.

"Would there were many more such wights as he  
To sway each capital academie."

BAYNE JOHNSON will teach at Baddeck Academy.

W. C. MORRISON will be in Halifax for the summer.

MCDONALD, A. J., will preach at St. Ann's, C. B.

## New Books.

CATHCART'S LITERARY READER: *A Manual of English Literature, being typical selections from some of the best British and American authors from Shakespeare to the present time, chronologically arranged, with biographical and critical sketches, and numerous notes, etc.* By George R. Cathcart. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, \$1.15.

The above book forms an excellent manual of selections for reading in the School-room. The biographical and critical introductions to the selections from each author are well and carefully written, and give much important information on our literature. We have vivid recollections of how much we learned in our school-boy days from the brief notes on the authors from whom we read, especially in the VIth and VIIth Readers in the so called "Nova Scotia Series." The volume is embellished with good portraits of all the authors from whom the compiler borrows. We



have not space to refer to all the features of this work, but we may say in a word that whether it is bought as a series of extracts for practice in elocution, or for its purely literary worth, the buyer will have good value for his money.

BEOWULF, an Anglo-Saxon poem, translated from the Heyne-Socin text. By Jno. Leslie Hall. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, U. S.

So far as we are able to judge, this translation of our first great epic is worthy of a place beside any of the metrical translations that have yet been attempted. The spirit of the original is well preserved both in the diction and in the metre. How well the translator has succeeded in this respect will best be seen from a short extract from the end of the poem. It is the description of Beowulf's pyre, the funeral flame, and his follower's lament:

'The folk of the Geatmen\* got him then ready  
A pile on the earth strong for the burning,  
Behung with helmets, hero-knights' targets,  
And bright-shining burnies, as he begged they should have them;  
Then wailing war-heroes their world-famous chieftain,  
Their liege lord beloved, laid in the middle.  
Soldiers began then to make on the barrow  
The large-t of death fires: dark o'er the vapor  
The smoke-cloud ascended, the sad roaring fire,  
Mingled with weeping (the wind-roar subsided)  
Till the building of bone it had broken in pieces,  
Hot in the heart. Heavy in spirit  
They mood-sad lamented the men-leader's ruin:

More would they mourn, lament for that ruler  
Speak in measure, mention him with pleasure  
Weighed his worth, and his war-like achievements  
Mightily commended, as 'tis meet one praise his  
Liege-lord in word, and love him in spirit,  
When forth from his body he fares to destruction.  
So lamented mourning the men of the Geats  
Fond-loving vassals, the fall of their lord,  
Said he was gentlest of kings under heaven,  
Mildest of men and most philanthropic,  
Friendliest to folk-troops and fondest of honour.

Beowulf is the English Iliad. Through it breathes the unconscious heroism of those rough untutored hearts of the old Teutonic time, the battle-loving sea-warriors,

'Who ever with a frolic welcome took  
The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed  
Free hearts, free foreheads.'

We are glad to be able to commend the above translation to English readers. Heath & Co. are establishing a reputation for excellence in topography and binding, in both of which respects this latest of their publications is good.

\* The race to which the hero of the poem belongs.

## Law Department.

### LAW VALEDICTORY.

BY W. H. TRUEMAN.

Mr. President, Mr. Dean of the Law Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

It has been my duty to compose a few farewell words on behalf of the graduating class in law, to be addressed to you at this affecting moment of leave taking. The afternoon has been one of happy humor and generous wit. As has been said of Oxford students may be this day said of ours:—

"There are our young barbarians, all at play."

Jests and jibes, oblique incidents and impromptu situations have appealed to us with ludicrous aspect and suggestive point. No one has been safe from the devouring flood of sarcastic reference or ridiculing pun. Even you, Sir, despite your flowing robes and magisterial office, were but a sorry Cnut as you bade the proud waves stay their feet. They advanced without flinching, shaking their crests in terrible glee. This dignified platform was a feeble barrier to their ravages. In fact the storm was here at its worst. We were all hopelessly adrift in no time. The higher we scaled the rocks of our pet conceits and the more we clambered up the Alps of our aristocratic pretensions, the more remorseless became the deluge, and the more pitiless our taking off. But doubtless the victims were inspired by the same considerations that restrained Cæsar from hearkening to Calpurnia and giving heed to the words of the soothsayer. As Matthew Arnold tells us, Cæsar refused to take precautions against assassination because life was not worth having at the price of an ignoble solicitude for it. Unfortunately the victims in this instance have no Brutus to reproach and put to shame. But the storm, to continue the figure, has well-nigh subsided. I alone am flying a flag of distress, and though I at present survive, possibly the modern Romulus is only to be suckled to make the better propitiation to the flood. Before I am swept off I wish to tell you something at least of the earthly mission and personal virtues of those gentle folk whose restful forms float quietly before us.

Bright and enlivening as have been the proceedings of this afternoon, there is no one more than myself who appreciates the deep steady current that underruns all the pleasureable excitements of to-day. As I engaged in the preparation of these fare-

well words, the touching gravity and emotional vehemence of the occasion appealed to me with considerable vividness. I realized that about this time it would be my duty to introduce the mummy at the feast, and we would all join in the solemn procession as it took its weary way through the gathering gloom and these well-nigh classic shades. *Te morituri salutamus.* I dare say that even now our familiar forms are fast receding, and are becoming grey and spectral in the dewy film that thickens over your vision. If your case is not so bad as that doubtless the illusion will be furnished by the mantling fogs and mists that with daily recurrence sweep pathetically up the harbor of Halifax. In the language of the occasion,—We have now come to the parting of the ways; the cross roads are before us, and the well-known reminders of Donnelly's Ragnarök tell us that Windsor Junction is close at hand. I repeat, I appreciated in all fullness that it would be a time of effusive emotion. I further realized that I ought to give fitting expression to the emotional shocks and impressions of no less than twenty law students whose feelings are proverbially highly wrought. To make a just and careful analysis of so vast and varied a combination of farewell sensations, and to give faithful expression of them was more than my finite resources could grapple with. In troubled mind I cried out in the words of the poet—

Take back the virgin page,  
White and unwritten still;  
Some hand, more calm and sage,  
The leaf must fill.

But if this was my perplexity when the duties of this hour were some days off, and the contemplation of this meeting and its pathetic closing scenes was largely a matter of fancy, and the terrors of the day but hints from legendary tales, how shall one describe the embarrassment that afflicts him in the actual delivery of an address amid these heartfelt and also harrowing surroundings? Again, in the words of the poet, and this time of the immortal Browning—

For a guilder I'd my ermine gown sell;  
I wish I were a mile hence!

But probably one martyr is as good as another in a few minutes after the faggots have been kindled, and as I have already been charred past recognition my cremation may as well proceed. While I address myself to my duties, and perchance catch the ear of a few people who have not succumbed to the solemnities of the hour, I hope your dignified graduates will not so far forget their grief as to indulge in any unseemly flirtations behind my back.

I take it that those who are curious enough to follow me would like to hear something new. They have doubtless listened to so many valedictories that they are as familiar with

their general features as they are with the unvarying and typical monotony of a freshman. But the more I ransacked for novelties the more conventional and commonplace I became. The market was glutted with job lots of jewels whose sheen was only of tinsel and whose sparkle was only of paste. In my discouragement I thought of Tom Moore's inimitable account of a conversation conducted between a little man and his little soul as to the desirability of their making a speech between them. The little man is quite confident in his solicitude to make the attempt, while the little soul repudiates the notion. Finally the little soul, peeping from her aperture, exclaims:—

'I protest little man you are stout,  
But if it's not uncivil  
Pray tell me what the devil  
Must our little speech be about.'

I quickly fell in with the situation and adopted the hint. I realized that an address is in itself a difficult undertaking, and resolved not to increase my labors or ruffle my peace with a despairing and fruitless pursuit of any will-o'-the-wisp inspirations of genius. I will, therefore, be very moderate in my utterances, and commonplace in my sentiments.

The first plain remark I will offer is to observe that it would be extravagant to describe this as a great and memorable occasion. To the spectator it is at best but a passing event—an incident of the day. To the graduate though, it is one of the most joyous of days, yet not untinged with regret, it can only have a momentary interest, and scarcely any future significance. Heighten and emphasize the effects as intensely as we may, the distressing truth remains that the glamour of the pageant is largely sentimental and the enthusiasm transient. In a few minutes more the engaging spectacle will be dissolved and with its disappearance your graduate will assume a most commonplace level and take on an every day garb. To-day we seem to be breathing an ampler ether and a diviner air than is our wont to inhale. Of Latin we have heard much, and many words

That would have made Quintilian stare and gasp.

The atmosphere is electrical with intellectual radiance. And your enterprising graduate attributes much of it to his presence, and is serenely happy as he treads the delectable mountain-heights of learning. Poor man! he does not descry the morrow on the horizon of his enthusiastic reverie. And yet, how will to-day's scenes and experiences compare with those of this time to-morrow? Verily, in your estimation the freshman will then be as good as any man. To-morrow your busy speculation so rife this afternoon as to our possible futures will be still. To-day you have striven to picture us as your coming great men. As to the law students, especially, you have been very confident in your

surmises, and I do not doubt you will have your way that we are all to be profound statesmen and upright judges. But I shudder to think of to-morrow. There will then be none so poor to do us reverence. The thought uppermost concerning us will be as to how the "poor devils" are to find a living.

Many names and flames  
Pass and flash and fall,  
Night begotten names  
And the night reclaims  
As she bore them, all.

But if you will have misgivings concerning us I can tell you that we will have none. There is no one who faces life more confidently than a law student. Hope springs eternal within his breast. It may be the ideals of these closing hours will be submerged in the sweep and pressure of time; that our fond hopes will be shattered against the stern realities of practical life; it may be that we will have to wrestle with hard conditions and grudging opportunities, but never through all the trying vicissitudes of our young earnest days at the bar can we forget the nobility of our calling. And it is because of that reflection we have the hope that is within us. Lawyers ply no gambler's trade nor does the dice box rattle out their destinies. Those who are to succeed have not been foreordained from the beginning of time. Though it is true that many are called, it is not so that few are chosen. The doctrine of free agency prevails with us as in no other sphere of human activity. We know we serve a jealous, but not a fickle, nor a shoddy-robed mistress. There is no profession where true worth receives so immediate a recognition and abiding a confidence as ours. The lawyer's triumphs are not won by the caprice of fortune, nor lost by the fluctuations of favor. Our successes, come when they may, can only come as the result of patience and industry. The gifts of genius may bring success the sooner, but the natural conditions and inevitable laws of the profession forbid any other reliance than upon these humble qualities. When our measure of success, any and the highest forms of success, depend upon them, is it any wonder that we survey the future with eager expectations? We have also taken to heart the lofty ambitions and generous faiths of our profession. We have caught some of its sublime spirit, and felt within us some of the sacred fire that has animated and sustained in ages back the true votaries who have worshipped at its shrine of truth, and the faithful priests who have ministered at its altars of justice. Though we are as yet at the outskirts of the temple and have scarcely crossed its threshold, we have drawn sufficiently near to catch a glimpse of its inmost shrine and holy chancel. We long for a nearer acquaintance. We would like to join in fellowship with the devoted communicants. We too would learn the mysteries of the solemn ritual, and fain would dispense the sacraments of justice.

It may also be that to-morrow when you put from you your rose-tinted lenses and survey us in the "dry light" that Bacon speaks of, you will be disposed to view us as non-essential and even undesirable members of society. Lawyers have a bad name in the common speech of mankind. A favorite pastime of the satirical artist is to depict justice swallowing the oyster and giving a shell to each of the litigants. Nor are the numerous complaints about the uncertainties and miscarriages of the law and justice thrown out in the spirit of a jest. They are not the expression of idle humor and self-indulgent wit. There are men in all communities who soberly assert the profession to be the outcome of old world contests between oppressive kings, servile star-chambers, and a rebellious and resisting people. I am not here to apologize for, or sing the praises of the profession. Time would forbid me, and the occasion would not suffer an account of the origin and development of the English system for the administration of justice. Nor do I believe that the time will ever come when a champion will be sternly called to stand to the side of the profession on trial for its life. Its roots strike too deeply into the soil and cling too ruggedly to the foundation stones of too many historical facts and venerable institutions of our country. Yet I can well imagine a modern Milton turning to our defence and immortalizing himself by the grandeur of his theme, even as the Milton of old added not a little to his undying fame by his palladium of the press. This is a true saying:—The administration of justice is easily the first of human interests. The acute and judicial Hallam in assigning the causes that have contributed to England's greatness selects her benign laws as the chief source and indispensable factor in the nation's wonderful and sustained prosperity. Certain it is that the wise and discriminating England of to-day would not let slip from her the glorious heritage of the English common law if the ransom could be paid in the fame of the proud feats of arms of her illustrious soldiers and sailors. Peace hath her victories no less than war, has run the saying. But higher words than these will yet fall to celebrate the triumphs of English jurisprudence. The names of English warriors will fade from the memory of men. The crimson laurels will fall from the brow of her Nelsons and Marlboroughs. Yet with the flight of time the fame of Nelson's contemporaries, the brothers Scott, will take on a brighter lustre and beacon out in the unborn centuries of peace, in glorious colors of perennial light.

Speaking of the uncertainty of the law, I would like to ask where else you can find a system of reasoning so intact after two or three hundred years of busy reference and daily application as the common laws of England? There have been revolutions in many things in those pregnant centuries, but through them all there has moved steadfast as the stars in their course the

majestic onflow of the English law. Judges may sometimes fall out in their reasons and quarrel over precedents, and occasion confusion by their differences, but their errors belong to their finite and fallible conceptions, and do not pertain to the unchanging sources and constant principles of the law. As has been observed, the law said the birthright belonged to Isaac, but the deceived senses awarded it to Esau. Judge Cooley has said that "the law will be found on investigation to have more elements of certainty about it and to be more worthy of trust than anything else, even in physical nature or in the realm of mind or of morals." Physical science in every decade bringing to light new facts within its domain that completely overturn and falsify its most deliberate theories. According to Francis Power Cobbe, "the scientists of yesterday who built the foundations of the science of to-day are all dead like coral insects from the moment that their successors have raised over them another inch of interminable reef."

Amid the bickerings of science the lawyer quotes Blackstone, a work of 150 years standing, with considerable confidence in the highest courts of the realm. A book on physics equally remote in origin would be scarcely reputable, and certainly would not find a place in the Faculty of Applied Science of this University. As to philosophy it is not too much to say that we have not heard the last word. Matthew Arnold writing a quarter of a century ago pointed out that the *Saturday Review* maintained that our epoch of transformation was finished; that England had found her philosophy; that the British nation had searched all anchorages for the spirit and had finally anchored itself, in the fulness of perfected knowledge, on Benthamism. Against the *Saturday Review* I would quote the utterance of a distinguished reviewer in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE of the present year. The utterance accuses a philosophical magazine published in the Western States with being in its dotage, because it lags two or three years behind the latest philosophical acquisitions. Truly "our little systems have their day, they have their day and cease to be." Yes, we are all seekers yet. Frankly, I admit that the law is growing. It must to enable it to conform to new conditions and modern needs. But its growth is that of the sturdy oak. Its original branches never depart. They merely extend to shelter and shield the ever widening needs of men. It is also to be mentioned in this connection that the lawyer does not find it to his interest to have the law in a state of unrest and uncertainty. We do not love darkness rather than light. The prosperity and well-being of the profession can only be upheld by its usefulness being recognized by the consulting and interested public. If the lawyer is not able to tell a man in confident terms precisely what his rights are in the eye of the law, the legal system is prejudiced and the profession brought into

disrepute. We would then of a truth be classed in with the montebanks, and our science would be lowered to that of the spirit-rapper. There are men in all professions who only care to arise to the dignity of "scamped" work. But to show you that journeymen are not types of professional citizenship, I would only have to name the Chief Justices and Lord Chancellors of England, and who have shed a very halo upon the pages of English history. When you think of the vast scope of the English common law and the multitude of transactions it covers, it seems a trifle absurd for human critics at this late hour to rail against it. The best defence that can be advanced for it lies in the public reliance upon it. It has dealt with the most complex and deep reaching human interests, and decided every variety of controversy. In a word the English common law is the proudest product of the greatest nation that ever took rank in the files of time. Let the presuming critic first make out his brief, and search the authorities, before he rushes into the street with his vain and ignoble tantrums.

Some one has said of philosophy "it will bake no bread but it gives us our souls; it gives us heaven; it gives us the knowledge of those grand truths which concern us as immortal beings." Our primary interest in law is its means as a livelihood. It would be too bad if it should overwhelm us in the storm and stress of its human interests and self-seeking activities, and bear us far away from the moorings and land marks of our humane sympathies and spiritual concerns. It would be a pitiful time for us if our ears should grow deaf to the "still sad music of humanity," and we should become forgetful of our immortal relations to this mysterious universe, and our manly duty and helpful destiny here. I fear no such result. There is too much scope for ideals in the profession to permit a man's nature to be beggared and dwarfed and cowed.

There are great truths that pitch their shining tents  
Outside our walls, and though but dimly seen  
In the gray dawn, they will be manifest  
When the light widens into perfect day.

And you know the value of ideals. Ideals have done more to lift man above the brute orders of creation than his natural faculties in their original state. They have made this nineteenth century and alone can sustain it. The moment mankind tires and turns away from its ideals, that moment the world lapses into barbarism and our civilization fades like a blazing scroll. Daily men are conceiving of higher and better forms of life and action than those with which they are surrounded. The atmosphere of the struggling Christian would be frigid indeed were it not for the ideals that beckon and urge him onward. They lift him out of the slough of despond, enable him to scale the rugged heights of Pisgah and transport him to prophetic Hebron, there

to look out with unveiled vision upon the unfolding glories of the perfect day. With like inspiring effect the law moves in this ideal atmosphere. Never do lawyers grope among the dry bones of an effete science. They are not Bohemian creatures who batten on the superficial transactions of the day. We must keep strong and sweet the sources of intellectual vigor. We are not tied hand and foot by a set of rules of thumb. Sometimes it is given the profession to lead human thought and aspirations; other times it follows. Of this you may rest assured, every amelioration of society is flashed into the domain of law. The theologian reaches after the ideal in spiritual things; our ideals must be equally lofty. Philosophy seeks the *summum bonum*; so must we. If its feet are in the way of truth it must traverse the way that the profession treads. As the philosopher passes us we are not forgetful of his presence. We behold him as he passes from the rudest forms of reason and its most commonplace applications to the most abstract conceptions fading resplendent in the baffling radiance crowning the eternal verities. The deepest longings and sublimest faiths may pulsate the heart of the obscurest lawyer. As Kepler in rapture over his discoveries cried out:—"O God! I think my thoughts after Thee," as Milton—

Passed the flaming bounds of space  
Where angels tremble while they gaze,  
And saw, till blasted with excess of light  
He closed his eyes in endless night,

so may we strive onward in the most radiant and inspired atmosphere that ever enveloped the toiling operations of men. But I cannot do better than quote the words of a man who though bred to the law gave himself largely over to literature. He speaks, therefore, as one outside the profession, and in the sincere, independent voice of one from the thoughtful seclusion of the cloister:—

"If a man has the soul of Sancho Panza, the world to him will be Sancho Panza's world; but if he has the soul of an idealist, he will make—I do not say find—his world ideal. Of course the law is not the place for an artist or a poet. The law is the calling of thinkers. But to those who believe with me that not the least God-like of man's activities is the 'large survey of causes,' that to know is not less than to feel, I say—and I say no longer with any doubt—that a man may live greatly in the law, as elsewhere; that there, as well as elsewhere, his thought may find its unity in an infinite perspective; that there as well as elsewhere he may wreak himself upon life, may drink the bitter cup of heroism, may wear his heart out after the unattainable.

Usually it has been the custom of a valedictorian to address himself to some phases of the college experience of his class. I have purposely refrained from offering any suggestions to the law faculty. I believe that its members are more keenly alive to the wants of the School than any of our class can be. What I could very becomingly urge on all who are interested in the

University is the great importance of endowing another chair in law. Outside of its birth no fact has occurred in the history of Dalhousie of greater moment than the founding of this School. At a time when Oxford and Cambridge are being vehemently charged with having cut themselves off from the practical life of the country by neglecting the study of law and medicine, this law school has saved Dalhousie from a like reproach. Beautiful as is a great English essayist's description of Oxford, it is a matter of profound congratulation that it cannot be said of this university that it is steeped in sentiment and is whispering from its towers the last enchantments of the middle Age.

And now to you all this class must say farewell. The blue Peter is flying at the mast head and we must aboard. Dalhousie, as we go down into the smoke of battle we grasp your hand in sincere farewell and, I trust, lasting friendship. You have been a good friend to us. It has been well with us in your keeping. Often in the heat and stress of our lives shall we lift our vision and look back to these well spent years with you. We are going forth in hope and conscious strength. Our lives have been invested with a present charm and wear the halo of a prophetic splendour. We are not unmindful of the succour we have derived from you, of the ardours and loyalties you have inspired us with. Cheerfully we render homage to our *Alma Mater*. We wish her farewell and God-speed. Citizens of Halifax: To you too we must signal a farewell across the dividing waters. We were strangers and you took us in. You invited us to your hearthstones, and often sat we down under your vine and fig tree. But most excellent hospitality, you introduced us to your daughters. They were beautiful to look upon, and in many a moonlight stroll did they lighten our grievous burdens. In recognition of their many charms a few of our class will abide in your city for the space of seven years at least, in emulation of the toils of Jacob who did cheerfully serve for Rachel for that period. If ever you wish to shorten the time and hasten the June events, remember these particular classmates of mine as you go to law with your neighbours. But farewell. For your many courtesies much thanks. May peace be within your walls and prosperity within your palaces!

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THE Law School beg to convey its thanks to the New Brunswick Crown Lands Department for the Acts of the Province from 1867 to date, and for a copy of the Consolidated Statutes. Also its thanks to Mr. R. T. Murray, Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, for N. S. Acts and Journals of the Local Legislature. Also its thanks to Mr. W. H. Whiswell for McCullough's Law Dictionaries, and for a number of Dominion and Nova Scotia Statutes.

## Medical Department.

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IN this, the last number of the GAZETTE for 1891-92, we wish only to say a few words of farewell. The session has ended, the exam's. are over and six of our number go out to fight the battle of life in our chosen sphere. Among the members of the graduating class a feeling of deep friendship has grown up and an interest in each other's welfare which time can ne'er efface. Though we be separated as far as the east is from the west, still the memory of college days will ever appear as a bright spot in the dim and shadowy past; while a yearly letter, which we trust each will consider himself duty bound to address to the several members of his class, will enable us to live the old days over again. To those who follow us from year to year we wish every success that good work and honest effort deserves. To our professors, lecturers and members of the Hospital Staff we extend our sincere thanks for past kindness, and wish them prosperity in the future. To one and all our parting words are *Farewell, God speed.*

Regarding the University, Medical College and Hospital we will say little; but in their welfare we are deeply interested. We trust the time is not far distant when the University and College will no longer be separate institutions but that the latter will become incorporated as the medical department of the former, and Dalhousie University stand out second to none in America as an educational centre. That the Hospital has so improved during the past few years as to require addition after addition for the accommodation of both patients and house staff is a matter of pleasure to all; that continued prosperity may always attend it we sincerely desire.

We are now severing our connection with the GAZETTE so far as editorial work is concerned but trust that from time to time, as years pass on, we may be allowed some little space in its columns. We are proud of its success as a college paper in the past and predict a more successful future. Only one suggestion we would make, viz., that in succeeding years the distribution

of space be made to the several departments more in proportion to the number of subscribers than has been the case in the past. Now, in closing, we bid farewell to our associate editors in the other department, trusting that each one regards the time spent over GAZETTE work as *time well spent.*

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### COMMENTS.

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THE exam's are over and we of the graduating class can rest easy; we can enjoy the pipe of peace without any thought of coming exam's and the consequences of a result below 50.

In reviewing our past work we think we can be very well satisfied with the matter gone over, except in one subject, and to the professors and lecturers extend our heartfelt thanks for the trouble they have taken in our instruction.

There are, however, one or two things that have not met with our approval—grievances as it were—and we hope that those who follow us will not have to complain of the same things. Of these the most important is the unsatisfactory way in which the Chair of Medicine has been filled. With exam's staring us in the face we did our best to get a change but at the time this was impossible. We trust, however, that before another session begins a change will be made.

Again, in looking back over the examinations and the results we consider all the exam's conducted fairly and squarely, till we come to that of Oral Medicine—here all have stopped, and I fear many of us have expressed our condemnation of it in language more forcible than elegant.

Oral exam's, as a rule, are practical and for the purpose of finding out what a man knows. Granting this, and knowing what our oral exam. in medicine was, we think all will agree that it was decidedly unfair. We were examined for twenty minutes on a subject, which in an ordinary text book takes up less than two pages, on a disease that is not common, not very important and one in which the exact pathological condition is not definitely known—different authors having different opinions. In this we were, judging from our marks, expected to give the exact views held by our professor, those of other men evidently not being accepted. Why this was done we shall not express an opinion here. What the reason was, however, each one has a pretty good idea. Certainly the examiner could find out in this way how much of his lectures had been absorbed and we hope he was satisfied. The results apparently reflect upon the teacher as examination marks show, to a certain extent, the success of a man's teaching.

We confine our criticism here strictly to the oral exam. in medicine. The written paper was practical, though long and some of the questions rather indefinite.

One other grievance is the manner in which the Registrar has treated some of us. While we find no fault with any man for being strict, we think there is a limit beyond which strictness becomes a bore and when carried so far as it sometimes is with us, it is an injury rather than a benefit to the college.

These criticisms are made with the hope that they may influence the faculty to try and prevent similar troubles arising in the future. They are not made because we are dissatisfied with the college. We have the best interests of the college at heart. It is our *alma mater* and, while we look back on our course with a feeling of pride, still we know that there is always room for some improvement, and before another session begins hope to see some changes in the line of our suggestions.

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GRADUATING CLASS.

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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF 1891-92.

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BY ARCHER IRWIN, M. D.

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*Mr. President, Fellow Students, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It is the first time in the history of Dalhousie that the graduates in medicine have tried to say a few words in these our closing exercises. You have already listened to the addresses of the graduates in Arts and Law, and perhaps by this time you are tiring, but for once adopting the Homeopathic principle that like cures like, we ask your attention to a few more words. You have heard with pleasure the classical words of the Arts, the lucid, argumentative oration of the Law, and in each you have seen the results of their training in their own particular lines of work, and now, if you hear anything indefinite, if you regard some things too plainly spoken, if you detect an undertone of sadness or pain, you will recognize the fact that we are trained to speak guardedly, the health of the people requires plain words, and that our association with scenes of pain and suffering tinged at times our conversation. We stand here as the graduates in medicine and surgery of Dalhousie University, though really students of the Halifax Medical College, but so close has been the relation of the two that we hardly recognize them as distinct institutions.

Beginning its existence in 1868 in affiliation with the University, the Medical College first became a separate institution in 1875. In 1887, after being closed two years, it was opened as a part of the University, and once more in '89 started on an independent course. During these years it has sent out about forty graduates, amongst whom you will find the names of some of our best known and most popular physicians and surgeons of this and other towns of the Province. Many of her graduates subsequently pursued their studies in other and larger schools, and whether in the old and thorough ones of the Mother country, or in the younger but equally brilliant institutions of the new world, they have upheld the honor and good name of our own small college, and have shewn themselves the peers of those who have received all their training elsewhere. A great number of students have put in a year or two here and finished their course elsewhere, so that the number of graduates mentioned shows only a small proportion of the yearly classes and the amount of work done. Our present staff of professors and lecturers is an extensive and able one, having among its members some of the leading men in the different branches of our profession in the city men who have a high reputation for skill and ability. Some few of our instructors have been connected with the school from its birth, and to their strenuous efforts and unselfish expenditure of time and brains, it owes whatever success it has so far had, and will owe a large share of what it will have in the future. Others of the staff who have come in later, have shewn themselves just as self-sacrificing and industrious, and we are not assuming too much when we say that if the work is carried on as vigorously and thoroughly in the future as it has been during the last few years, our college will take its correct place as a school of medicine for the students of the Maritime Provinces, so many of whom at present seek their future education elsewhere. But something more than a thorough and efficient staff of teachers is required; we must come in actual contact with disease in its many forms; we must study it from day to day and note the varying effects of different forces as they tend toward recovery or a fatal ending. For this branch of our work excellent opportunities are afforded by the Victoria General Hospital. Under the Christian spirit of our Provincial Legislature, the present far-seeing administration of the Department of Works professionally assisted by the present competent and genial superintendent, this institution has risen during the last few years from the position of a mere city house of refuge to that of a hospital that compares more than favorably with the more spacious and expensive institutions of much more populous cities. If but the medical men of the city would see the importance of working more in concord, whether they be connected with the college, the hospital, or neither, Halifax would in a few years take the place it should, but at present does not hold, as a medical centre to the Province.

Whatever may have been our advantages or disadvantages, we are done with the Halifax Medical College, and when pursuing our studies elsewhere, as most of us will doubtless do, we will ever think of her as the place in which we took our first views of the broad fields of medicine and surgery, where our first ideas on these subjects were conceived, and where the solid basis of all succeeding knowledge was laid. We will ever remember her as our benign mother, ourselves as her offspring.

To-day we cut our leading strings, and henceforth assume the responsibilities of regular workers in our chosen profession. Of the weight and extent of these responsibilities only those who have borne them can judge, and 'tis from such—the older members of our profession—that we look for that sympathy which aids men to their best efforts, that kindred feeling between bearers of a like burden, and that brotherly kindness which makes life so pleasant, and is the foundation of all professional etiquette. You, who have stood by the side of the sick couch and have watched the painful struggle between the powers of life and death, know the feelings that oftentimes must be ours—the feelings of hope and joy when, aided by our limited powers, the vital forces rally, the danger passes and the thread of life is still unbroken, or the feelings of weakness and despair that must weigh us down when, in spite of our utmost endeavors, we stand helpless in the presence of death. To enter fully and deeply into suffering with the sympathy that is not only intelligent, but “with suffering” is impossible. A doctor's work would then be beyond human endurance. To him, as to no other, the darkest side of human nature is ever open; in his ears the deep undertone of sadness rings through every chord and melody of life, now in the wail of pure distress, now in the discords of passion, now rising into the sweet but still sad music of patient resignation and of self-sacrificing love. Well is it for the world that it is possible to understand without enduring, or the helpers would indeed be few. As it is, our lives will be often saddened by the suffering we cannot but share. No statement more untrue was ever uttered than, that familiarity with suffering destroys the capacity for sympathy in medical men. It is one of the many statements made in regard to them—misconceptions of their feelings and motives—which could not be made if the character of the profession as a whole and the value of its work were duly appreciated. That it is not appreciated is proven by the fact that, as a rule, there is no item in the expenditure of a household more grudgingly bestowed, more liable to be questioned, or more tardily settled, than that of the doctor's bill. There is no vocation so imposed upon, so largely called upon to perform gratuitous work, or so unthankfully acknowledged as that of the medical man.

As new comers in our chosen field, we will be watched with critical, perhaps jealous eyes, but if, though not angelic, we prove not to be fools, we justly expect a pleasant greeting and a chance to make a place for ourselves somewhere on the ladder. Again, the members of our profession have it in their own hands to regulate the number that shall be allowed to come into competition with them, by raising or lowering the standard of preliminary and professional examinations. The matter of raising the standard and the requirements of the amount of work done, is a subject for serious consideration, and we are glad to note the move-

ment in the schools of the United States, to add one more year to the regular course. A step was taken in the right direction in our school when it was decided to do away with the three years' course, for so long as it exists ambitious students will be found to take advantage of it often to the detriment of their health. Four years of study at a medical school is short enough time to fit a man for independent practice, and if we could take a leaf from the past and have a little more of the old-fashioned training under a preceptor where the student saw the physician in actual contact with the different classes of patients in private practice, it would result in the young graduate having greater confidence in himself, and more tact in dealing with those on whom he was called to attend. The matter of requirement of more thorough medical education is of interest not to the profession alone. It is of the utmost importance to the public at large, for they are the chief sufferers from the lack of necessary skill and ability on the part of a physician, and no doubt the present want of appreciation of the profession by a proportion of the people, is largely due to the work of certain degree holders, who, to use the words of an old physician, “pour drugs of which they know little into bodies of which they know less.”

Speaking of medical education, our mind's eye naturally glances down the centuries, and we see a panoramic picture of the past painted from the facts of a limited Medical History. Interesting as this might be to relate, time will only permit of a few words on the great advances of this present century. Great has been the progress in every department of the world's great workshop, marvellous the developments in every branch of art and science, but among them all none can point to greater achievements, or more brilliant discoveries, than the combined sciences—Medicine and Surgery.

Edward Jenner, in the first of this century, gave to the world the theory and practice of vaccination, and you need read very little of the history of the past and know very little of the present condition of the world to recognize the fact that it can never repay the debt of gratitude it owes to this great man. The discovery of the use and effects of the two great general anæsthetics, Ether and Chloroform, has brought in its train such great advances in surgery that its value is incalculable. Later the scientific and highly successful plan of Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds has almost completely revolutioned the world of Surgery, so that the surgeon of to-day goes with as little compunction into the most delicate parts of the human economy as would have been displayed fifty years ago in bleeding a patient. Then the smallest cut was attended by all the possible dangers, now the most extensive wounds are inflicted and so small is the danger that it is hardly taken into account when considering the advisability of a cutting operation. The brain, too, within the last score of years has come more within the range of operative surgery, so much so that the most delicate and mysterious organ of the body is probed and searched freely for lesions that give rise to certain phenomena.

Are not all these facts grand and inspiring enough to make the young surgeon proud of the profession in which he about to enter? And when he sees the lame walk, the blind see, and the poor insane epileptic sitting clothed and in his right mind, what wonder is there that he becomes a little over enthusiastic



Nor has all the recent successes and triumphs been in Surgery alone. Medicine in her own unstriking, unobtrusive way has made great advances, The great development of the science of Bacteriology has thrown new light on the causes of disease and opened up wide fields for future investigation and scientific research. Much more might be said of the future of our beloved profession, but time presses and we have yet to say "Good-Bye."

For the last four years we have been struggling on in professional study, and now that one of our objects is accomplished we can look around and see the beautiful surroundings, the pleasant environments of the path we have come, however rough that path itself may have been. To the citizens of Halifax we are deeply grateful for all the kindnesses we have received at their hands. Unfortunately our work has been of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of making a very extended acquaintance and oftentimes enjoying the pleasure of social companionship and friendly intercourse. We will attempt to repay the debt of kindness due you by ever remembering it.

To our Professors and Lectures we must also say "Good-Bye." To-day we part company as teachers and pupils. Our relations as such have been of the most pleasant kind to us and we will ever remember you as *men*, honest, earnest and kind—men who have not hesitated to sacrifice time and energy to help us on in the path of duty and if we are as true to ourselves and our profession as you have been to us, we believe our success as the practitioners of the future is assured—more words are useless.

To the students at large we extend the parting hand of friendship. To the Medical Students in particular our hearts go out in more feeling farewells. We have put in many months of hard work together in Dissecting Room and Lecture Halls, and during that time have grown to know each other like brothers—we must now break up and in the life of work and anxiety that must be ours no doubt we will forget a little of one another, but if a kind Providence should allow some of us to see an old age and we should find ourselves tottering down the other side of the hill, the setting sun of life throwing its last rays around us, the time when they tell us the scenes of boyhood and youth tide are best remembered, surely through the chambers of our minds will reverberate once more the songs we have sung together with more vigor than harmony, more earnestness than melody, especially that one song of all, "Auld Lang Syne," and, mingling, rising above even this song another that has echoed and re-echoed through our halls—one that we may sing to-day, but with different feelings from those of the old man—the song of "Home, Sweet Home."

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