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"ORA ET LABORA."

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It will be greatly to the advantage of the GAZETTE for Students to patronize our advertizers.

A GAIN our friends to the south of us have gone thro' a battle of the ballots. It was a quietly conducted, and yet a gigantic struggle—probably the most important contest, considered in all its aspects, that has taken place in that country within the last quarter century. As the smoke of battle clears away, we find the Democrats masters of the field, and the Republicans in complete rout. The political situation in that country is now so striking as to merit a few comments.

Throughout Canada the issue of the fight was awaited with the keenest anticipation. Both of our political parties sympathised strongly with the Democrats,—a fact somewhat singular and calling for explanation. As one might expect, the Liberals of Canada hoped for the success of the Democratic party, because their own hands, as tariff reformers, would thereby be greatly strengthened. And it is undoubtedly true that the triumph of a principle in one country, greatly contributes to the acceptance of that principle in another country. It is, indeed, one of the most encouraging signs in the history of mankind that great ideas, when once set well afloat, continue to move onward, wave on wave, until the confines of civilization are reached. Hence the close relation existing between a revolution in America and a

revolution in France, between a revolution in France and an abortive revolution in Ireland. Not to digress further—the average Conservative might well be puzzled at finding himself in sympathy with a party which hold political views diametrically opposed to his own. If we look for an explanation of the seeming anomaly, we shall find the following considerations helpful.—In the first place, the hostile attitude of the Republican administration on the canals question was calculated to rouse the ire of many Canadians, and to beget in them a corresponding hostility. In the second place your true Conservative freely admits the utter madness of the McKinlay tariff, and any step towards its reduction would appear to him commendable. In the third place tariff reform in the United States means a wide extension of Canadian trade; and leaving out of view any inconsistency in point of theory, Conservatives could not but hail with pleasure the prospect of the destruction of a system alike suicidal to the best interests of the United States, and at the same time highly inimical to the commercial well being of Canada.

The history of tariff reform in the United States, as a clearly defined issue, really began when Cleveland in his last presidential year ('87), startled the country with his message against protection. But the high protection idea had become too firmly fixed in the national mind to be removed in a single year. The consequence was that in '88 Cleveland went down under the powerful combination that opposed him. Then his party went energetically to work. Two years of active propoganda won over waverers and consolidated the tariff reform party. At the congressional elections in '90, McKinleyism was emphatically condemned, and a Republican majority of 24 in the House was transformed into a Democratic majority of 137. Since '90 the reaction has perhaps been less strong; but on Nov. 8th it was still strong enough to give Cleveland an overwhelming majority. His installation into the President's office will sound the death-knell of the "spoils tariff" in the United States. The new administration will be in harmony with the House, and no doubt the Senate will soon fall into line.

As Canadians we are chiefly concerned with the probable effects on Canada of future Democratic reform legislation. Far-seeing men look forward to a new era of prosperity for this country when that work shall have been accomplished.

It looks very much as if our great trade problem were about to be settled not by us, but for us. Many eminent men of both of our political parties have regarded Canada's acceptance of the protection idea as an acceptance merely *pro tem*—as a provisional arrangement until such time as the United States shall have removed, or at least greatly modified, its severe and unchristian tariff laws. It is possible that our acceptance of Protection for a time was necessary—tho' we offer no decided opinion on the question. As the placing of a piece of iron in a magnetic field brings about a disturbance and a new arrangement of the currents of that field, so the presence of High Protection in the greater half of this continent may have so deflected the commercial currents of the continent, may have so altered the operation of natural economic laws, that a similiar system became necessary in the adjacent land of Canada. Once remove the disturbing element, however, and that argument for Protection in Canada is completely gone. Canada has then everything to gain and nothing to lose by a change in the tariff laws of the United States. The vitally important question is:—"In the event of such change what will she do with her own tariff laws?"

It is deplorable to what an extent the Arts Library has suffered through the carelessness or thoughtlessness of certain students. The different departments have been more or less encroached upon, but especially that of English Literature, which has been greatly weakened by the loss of no less than twenty-six volumes. Our Library has of late been increasing, and the shelves are by degrees filling up. It is a pity that any student should be so contemptuous of law, as to totally ignore the Library regulations, and help himself to books without leave or license. But this is, we think, the exception. The trouble arises through ignorance, or carelessness, or both. If this leakage of books continues, we may expect the most stringent laws to be laid down, by which guiltless and guilty alike will be inconvenienced. That the University should be made to suffer for the negligence of a few, is manifestly unfair. A little reflection would surely operate beneficially on those for whom these remarks are intended. Every student should in the best interest of the University, assist the Librarian in tracking the missing books.

THE SONGS OF BURNS.

BURNS' SONGS are by many considered the best of his productions. It may be safely stated, in my opinion, that no other nation in the world has songs to parallel them. For depth and warmth of feeling, for unrestrained impetuosity and for felicity of expression, they are unsurpassed. Many of them deal with the tender passion, and these are perhaps his best. Among all the poets love seems to be the great outstanding theme,—the subject whose infinite variety never stales. Among all the poets Burns was particularly well qualified to succeed in this department of poetry, and for the following reasons:—

I. The constitutional aptitude of the poet.

II. The advantages of the dialect in which he wrote.

I. Great emotional capacity is a weakness in the ordinary man's character; it was the strength of Burns. What light is to flowers, what green woods are to the feathered songsters, what music is to the soul, that was love to Burns' nature. Himself the child of nature, he was always in love. Now it was Jean Armour, now Bonnie Peggy, now Handsome Nell or Clarinda, now Highland Mary. In his youth he had founded at Torbolton a club—"Every member of which was required to be the declared lover of one or more fair ones." It is uncertain how the young ladies of the time and place received this kind of doctrine. Nowadays, of course, flirting is viewed with extreme disfavor by the sex,—more especially when "the villains" are men. Nothing, indeed, but a substantial award of damages will compensate for wounded affections, will cure the jilted maiden, and make her young and gay again. Apart from such a phase of the question, however, Burns thought that "love and its beautiful things, its fond fancies, its charming dreams, being suitable to human nature could not but square with the designs of God." The phenomenon is not unfamiliar to us: Burns has always had many imitators. Thro' the fields of pleasure, as a lively child thro' real fields, such men chase the butterflies of passion. Now they imprison a beautiful specimen, golden winged, and anon release it at sight of a fresh beauty. It is not the value of the object pursued that impels them, but the excitement of the chase and the joy of the capture. For such a nature the practical man, the stoic, who takes a serious view of life, can have little sympathy. But human nature is a tangled skein, and tho' some threads run straight and true from end to end, others, and these the greatest number, are confusedly intertwined.

II. Burns' native language possessed peculiar advantages for song writing. Scotch is, as everybody knows, not a different

language from English, but merely the northern dialect of English. It stands in the same relation to English that the Greek Doric dialect did to the language of Attic prose. Like the Greek Doric, the Scotch variety of English shows that its forms were moulded under the influence of music and popular minstrelsy. In the words of Professor Blackie,—“It is, philologically considered, the musical and lyrical variety of the general English speech, and as such has a claim to be recognized in the higher education of all who speak the common English tongue, a recognition which it has, unfortunately, not generally received, even from the native Scotch.” Burns was advised by some of his friends to Anglicise his lyrics, but tho' not skilled in music, he had ear enough to know that the Scotch dialect, besides having more of the breath of sentiment about it, is more musical in a technical sense, richer in full vocal sounds than the more highly cultivated sister tongue. Blackie deplors the decay of the classical Scotch dialect, that instead of being cultivated for its lyrical excellence by the Saxon population on both sides of the Tweed, this glorious moral heritage of the country is thrown aside as worthless.

Some eminent critics take exception to the spirit which Burns displays in portraying the tender passion. They say he is too daring; he is not reverential enough towards the sex, but whether the adored one be nut-brown maiden or patrician beauty, he puts himself on a footing of perfect equality, and strains her passionately to his breast. His love poetry, they say, wants the chivalric spirit—savors somewhat of a lack of refinement. On a Platonic view of the question the objection may have been well taken. The only difficulty is that a Platonic view is a visionary, fanciful view, which has no place in the realms of the real and natural. “Get back to nature, live according to nature,” has ever been the cry of progressive morality. Chivalry, mere punctillio, gentility, unmeaning conventionalities, all mummery, must then go by the board; for with these Nature has nothing whatever to do.

You all know how difficult it is to make up a bouquet from the flowers of a very beautiful garden. Having culled some charming flower you relinquish it next moment for one apparently more beautiful, and this in turn for a third that displays some new loveliness. In such a difficulty do I now find myself when about to make a few selections from Burns' songs. Do you like a pure simile of the most delicate flavour imaginable—a simile that in its kind has never been equalled?

“As in the bosom of the stream
The moonbeams dwell at dewy e'en
So trembling, pure, was infant love
Within the breast o' bonny Jean.”

Do you like the distilled essence of highly wrought feeling, expressing in a line or two the story of a hearts' tragedy?

"Had we never loved sae blindly,
Had we never loved sae kindly,
We had never met nor parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted."

Do you like a dainty ode, which, prettier than any of Horace (albeit rather sentimental in character), haunts the memory with its charming sweetness? Then read his Ode to Delia:—

Fair the face of orient day,
Fair the tints of opening rose,
But fairer far my Delia dawns,
More lovely still her beauty blows.

Sweet the lark's wild-warbled lay,
Sweet the tinkling rill to hear;
But, Delia, more delightful still
Steal thine accents on mine ear.

The flow'r-enamoured busy bee
The rosy banquet loves to sip;
Sweet the streamlets, limpid lapse
To the sun-browned Arab's lips.

But, Delia, on thy balmy lips
Let me, no vagrant insect, rove!
O, let me steal one liquid kiss!
For oh! my soul is parch'd with love.

I could multiply instances of Burns' happy genius in the composition of songs. All such quotations, even those chosen at random, would go to strengthen the assertion that in his lyrics his easy grace, his playful simplicity, his richness of fancy and his felicity of expression, appear to the best advantage. And doubtless they will best survive the ravages of that grim destroyer, time; for as long as men and women continue to love one another in the good old-fashioned way (and it is to be hoped they ever may), with passionate warmth and honest devotion, so long will they find their thoughts, their feelings, their actions, mirrored in the songs of Burns.

I cannot leave this department of Burns' poetry without referring to what competent critics consider the finest love-lyric ever written—"Highland Mary." In this poem the transforming influence of a strong passion is well exhibited. Love places before the poet's eyes a pair of Claude-Lorraine glasses, and thro' these he sees the whole face of nature changed. The woods and flowers appeared never so fair before; the birk and hawthorn bloomed never so sweetly in roaming tryse as on that day which saw the romantic troth-plighting of two young hearts. But all analysis fails to bring out the perfect beauty of the poem itself:

Ye banks and braes and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!

There simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there he langest tarry;
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade
I strained her to my bosom!
The golden hours on angel wings
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me, as light and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow and lock'd embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore oursels asunder;
But oh! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flower sae early!
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

O pale, pale now, those rosy lips
I aft hae kissed sae fondly!
And closed for aye the sparkling glance
That dwelt on me sae kindly!
And mouldering now in silent dust
The heart that loe'd me dearly—
But still within my bosom's core
Shall live my Highland Mary!

Contributed Article.

ARISTOCRACY IN CANADA.

So far, Canada has not had much to do with aristocracy. We have been acquainted with it chiefly in the form of knightships and baronetcies. Knightships we have always enjoyed, but not being hereditary, tho' they are feudal, knightships are not in the full sense of the term aristocratic. Of late years, baronetcies are being introduced, and it may be interesting to consider whether the hereditary principle which they imply, can be usefully implanted in this country.

The introduction of feudal titles into Canada has long been opposed by a large section of our people. It is true that many of our public men who are worthy of all distinction, and whom all Canadians delight to honor, have accepted knightships. It is also true that others, who are not less worthy, have refused them, and in so doing have shown a commendable self-sacrifice. Only this year the veteran premier of Ontario was thought to have gone back on his life-long principles, when he accepted the cross and garter. And yet, if there is anything in the honor

none will deny that he was worthy ; for in an age that is far from being the golden age of political morality in Canada he has preserved an unsullied reputation. The chief objection to all such titular honors seems to be that, whatever value they may have in England with its feudal past and its mixed constitution, in Canada they are altogether empty and meaningless. For aristocracy is not an element in our constitution. Our Senate is but the palest possible reflex of the British House of Lords ; and, while we have the forms of monarchical government, we pride ourselves on being in reality an almost pure democracy.

Titular honors, then, as they have no political significance in Canada, can confer only social distinction. On this view also they are objectionable and empty. Titled aristocracy belongs to the old world and not to the new. We believe with Emerson that North America was the last best gift of Providence to mankind. For here the freedom-loving colonists, having shaken off the dead past, were enabled to form a new home, with all the Old World wrongs, blunders and vicious systems before their eyes. Here a new social system arose, grounded on the principle of a perfect equality between man and man. The country was then fresh from the hand of the Creator, and unmarred by the curse of Feudalism, which, tho' long dead in the mother land had left a legacy of substantial evils in the shape of Landlordism and an hereditary order of rank and privilege. That social equality we have to-day, and we wish to keep it unimpaired.

Grades of social condition there are bound to be in every country of advanced development. The tyranny of wealth is constantly drawing its lines of cleavage. The differences between rich and poor, educated and uneducated, skilled and unskilled, have always existed and in all probability always will exist. "Birds of a feather flock together," and so among men and women we find social affinities and social repulsions being continually betrayed. We do not look for a perfect society any more than we look for a perfect man. But we need not aggravate our social difficulties by drawing artificial lines. And such has been the result wherever hereditary rank has been established. "It has exercised a bad influence in this way on the whole framework of society in aristocratic countries. Exclusiveness runs all down the social grade, and the farmer's wife is "my lady" to the wife of the hired man." The real aristocracy is not one of birth and privilege, but one of intellect and worth. To the latter we make no objection ; indeed we have for it something of the blind worship that Carlyle gives to his heroes.

And further, feudal titles in this country are inconsistent with the conditions of our colonial life. From a mere æsthetic point of view, a title well accords with great landed estates,

baronial manors, and long rent rolls. But "a peer who had to peddle small wares for his living in the morning could not assume much dignity or authority in the evening, even if you put on him a robe of state and set him in a gilded chair." Many of our public men who are worthiest of such marks of distinction are poor, and nothing could be more ironical than the conjunction of a feudal title with a scanty income. Hereditary estates are the necessary complement of high rank ; but heredity is a principle not to be thought of in a country destined for equality.

Assuming that our case has been proved, it becomes the duty of every true Canadian, who has a high regard for the future of his country, and who does not consult merely his own advantage or his own social prestige, to put aside these honors when they are offered him. The sacrifice involved is undoubtedly great, but a grateful country will not forget the service rendered. While we acknowledge with pride the ties of affection and interest that bind us to the land across seas, we may be pardoned for refusing to become co-heirs with her as to any legacy of evils. We cannot but feel that our supreme interests are Canadian, and that we belong to the new order of things and not to the old. Titles belong to the dead past with all its follies, errors, political and social wrongs. Closer to that dead past we have no desire to see our country bound.

College Notes.

AN interesting meeting of the Philomathic was held on the evening of Nov. 3rd. Prof. McMechan read a paper on Historic Halifax. He also told the story of the wreck of the 'La Tribune' at the harbour's mouth, nearly a century ago. Miss Hobrecker read a paper on 'Progress of Literature.'

THE will of the late John Ross of Victoria Settlement, contains a bequest of \$500 to our college, to be used in establishing a chair in connection with the Presbyterian church. As the Presbyterian church is not likely to establish a chair, it is questionable whether we will get the money or not.

THROUGH the kindness of two of the governors, Mr. John Doull and Mr. Adam Burns, the following publications will be found on the library table all this session ; "The American Journal of Philology," "Modern Language Notes," "Shakespeareana," "Poet-Love," and "The Bookman." These journals are of especial interest and value to the students in English, and will serve to keep them abreast of the most recent literature in their department.

It is rumored that our New Brunswick Alumni Association will offer a scholarship for competition next year. We hope the rumor may prove to be well founded, as the withdrawal of the Munro Exhibitions and Bursaries leaves the college with a very limited number of money prizes to assist good students in their college course.

WE are sorry to hear that the meetings of the Glee Club are so sparsely attended. Hard-working students, it is true, have very little spare time at their disposal; but there are a large number of our students who can scarcely be said to belong to that class, who have ample time to devote to the cultivation of their voices. Surely a sufficient number could be induced to attend Prof. Doering's class to float the scheme. Let the promoters of the project canvass the students energetically, and, we predict, their efforts will be rewarded with success.

THE match with the Garrison on Saturday, 12th inst,—the last of the trophy series—resulted in the defeat of our team. The college boys, with scarcely an exception, expected the Garrison to come out on top. They knew that their team was not in condition, that the majority of the players had not been out to practice for a fortnight. Scarcely a single cheer for their men came from the students during the whole progress of the game. They left the field in disgust and not a few of them were heard remarking "Well, it is good enough for them. They did not deserve to win."

Our first team left on the 2nd inst, on a visit to Sackville. As the weather on the following day, Thursday, was unfit for playing, the team, not relishing the hotel accommodation of Sackville, went up to Moncton and put in the night there. The next day, Friday, saw them again in Sackville. In the afternoon the game with Mount Allison was played. A rickety old hay-cart conveyed our boys to the grounds. A 'Wanderer' would have enjoyed the sight. The grounds are situate on the top of a high hill and are notoriously rough and uneven. The Mount Allison team put up a good game. In the first half there was no very decided advantage for either side, but in the second, our team had it pretty much their own way, and obliged their opponents to play a strictly defensive game. The ball was dribbled behind the goal-line by Thompson and touched down. The referee allowed the try, and McKenzie kicked a pretty goal. Our boys would undoubtedly have done better if the field had been level. The absence of Gordon and McKinnon made the team much weaker than the one, which, on the previous Satur-

day, had inflicted signal defeat on the 'Wanderers.' The trip was an enjoyable one, and may have the effect of stirring up an interest in foot-ball in New Brunswick.

A VERY fine course of Sabbath afternoon lectures has been provided this season under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A. The course consists of thirteen lectures in all, by prominent clergymen of the city and elsewhere, delivered in the Munro Room on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Every student of the University in Arts, Law and Medicine, is cordially invited to attend these addresses, which are proving so exceedingly interesting and profitable. On Nov. 27th, Rev. A. Falconer, of Pictou, will deliver his lecture on the "Expansiveness of Revelation," and on Dec. 11th, we shall hear from Canon Partridge. Subject "The Hittites." Weekly devotional meetings are held in the college on Saturday evenings at 7.30 o'clock.

THERE is not much "go", so to speak, in our University authorities; in fact they are decidedly slow about many things. For instance, they seem to have no desire to bring the advantages which Dalhousie offers to the notice of the public. Take for example the only advertisement of the college which they publish, that in the Educational Review.

It is the same yesterday, to-day, and we suppose will be the same forever, unless we get some new blood on the Board of Governors. We have a Science Faculty at Dalhousie, yet our only advertisement makes no mention of it. There is something radically wrong somewhere, and the sooner there is a change the better. Rouse up, gentlemen, and do not endeavor to smother the University by total indifference to its needs.

THE Conference of the Y. M. C. A's., in connection with Maritime Colleges, which met in Dalhousie from the 4th to the 5th inst, was undoubtedly one of the most memorable meetings in the history of our College Associations. In the rush of college life we are apt to neglect the religious sides of our natures, and also to lose sight of the welfare of our fellow-students. These facts could easily be read into the table of statistics, presented by the delegates from the various colleges represented, and we trust that a realization of our weakness as indicated by the tell-tale figures, will result in awakening for each other, a feeling of deeper sympathy, and more thorough consecration to the service of the Master.

The meetings were characterized throughout, by a calm spirit of devotion, which evidently resulted from a deep sense of the presence of God. Mr. Mott, the able and energetic representative of the International Committee, left a most powerful impression

upon the minds and hearts of the students. Dr. Forrest favored us with his presence and kindly assistance. Each man too, seemed desirous of taking a share of the work and doing it.

The conference closed with an impressive sermon by Rev. D. M. Gordon, and a farewell meeting, which drew together in a still closer tie, our colleges by the sea. Such a gathering could not fail to have a powerful influence for good, and we confidently expect to see it result in the developement of a broader Christian spirit among our students and colleges.

Correspondence.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

November 7th, 1892.

To the Editors of the "Dalhousie Gazette":

Your extremely kind and generous words about my work at Dalhousie have touched me very much, and make even more difficult than it already was the task of saying good-bye to my old students. I regretted very much that I had not the opportunity before I left of telling them how grateful I was for all their kindness to me, and of giving each a parting grasp of the hand. I have always been proud of my Dalhousie students, proud of their intellectual ability and their fine earnestness of purpose. I counted it a high privilege to be of what service I could to them in their intellectual and moral endeavours. Nor could I help being proud of the warm friendship which I felt assured existed between us. While your estimate of me humbles me by its very warmth, it will stimulate me by the rigour of its ideal, to better and more faithful work in the future. I have too much sympathy with the beautiful idealism and enthusiasm of youth to sit down and correct your flattering portrait. Besides I know that what credit there is is due rather to my subject than to myself, and no student of mine will expect me to abate one jot of enthusiasm for that "divine philosophy" which I am glad to think that many of you have found to be

"Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Appollo's lute."

Let my parting word be to commend to your continued interest and devotion a study which if indeed it "bakes no bread," will yet be a constant and ennobling solace for your leisure hours.

My interest in Dalhousie and in my old students will always continue. It is not a "far cry" from Halifax to Providence, and I hope still to meet occasionally many of my former colleagues and students. I shall always be glad to see any of you when you are in this region, and it will be a sincere pleasure to me if I can be of any further service to you. With the valuable aid of the GAZETTE I hope still to follow your careers.

I cannot close these lines without congratulating Dalhousie on three bright auguries for her future: First. On the imperial recognition of her

work by the award of a Royal Commission Scholarship to her students; Second. (Perhaps this should have come first) on the large dimensions of her present freshmen class, and last (but *not* least) on the acquisition of Professor Murray, who needs no recommendation from me, and in whose hands the future of philosophical study at Dalhousie is likely to be very bright.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, as well as my former colleagues, President Forrest and Professor Macdonald, for your very kind expressions of regard,

I am always, Yours very sincerely,

JAMES SETH.

A MS. POEM OF THE LATE PROFESSOR DeMILL.

The Editors of "The Dalhousie Gazette":

Gentlemen,—Among the papers of the late Professor DeMill was found a long MS. poem, called "*Behind the Veil*." It covers some twenty-one beautifully-written pages of letter paper; and has evidently been prepared by the author for the press with the utmost care. The poem resembles Richter's Vision of Immortality in subject, and in form has some analogy to the work of Poe. But both in form and treatment it is thoroughly original. It is the most remarkable long poem ever written by a Canadian; and it is in every respect a worthy memento of a rich and gracious personality. The poem opens thus:

"On a headland hoar and riven
I had fixed my lonely seat,
From my fellow-mortals driven,

With the wilderness around me, and the Ocean at my feet,
And the night wind sole companion of that desolate retreat."

Now this I propose to publish by subscription as a large quarto, with an etching of Prof. DeMill from the last photograph taken of him, and a reproduction of his autograph. If time, money and editorial care can make it a presentable book, "*Behind the Veil*" will in appearance and manufacture correspond to the literary value of its contents. But I must have subscriptions before the work begins. Only four hundred copies will be printed, and of these the first hundred will be numbered and countersigned by the editor. The copyright will of course be the property of Mrs. DeMill. The probable prices will be five dollars for the first edition and two dollars and fifty cents for the second. Orders may be sent to me or to T. C. Allen & Co., Halifax.

Trusting that Prof. DeMill's old students will take the matter up,
I remain, Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD MACMECHAN.

We call the attention of our readers to a letter from Dr. McMechan regarding the publication of a posthumous poem by the late Prof. DeMill. The idea is a good one. The poem is a finished production and evidently intended for the press. We hope that all graduates, and those who are not graduates, will cordially support the project of Dr. McMechan, and by their subscription make the early appearance of the volume possible.

Exchanges.

AGAIN we are cheered by the reappearance of the *Sunbeam*. The ladies of Whitby are to be complimented on their periodical. The editorial in the last issue on "Womans' Rights," and the article entitled "Christopher Columbus" are very entertaining.

WE were thinking the time long to hear from our sister colleges in the Maritime Provinces. Since last issue of the GAZETTE, however, we have received the *Argosy*, the *U. N. B. Monthly*, and the *The Bema* from Union Baptist Seminary at St. Martins.

WE acknowledge with pleasure two numbers of the *Edinburgh Student*. The *Student* is one of our very best exchanges. In every particular it is a model college journal. Its items are pointed and spicy and give a true index of university life and work. No. 4 promises to give a supplement with a list of fixtures of the university teams.

THE *Owl* makes itself heard among us for the first time this session in the October number. We welcome it. It is one of our most voluminous college exchanges and much of its space is devoted to subjects relative to Catholicism. If its articles bore more directly on student life in general we think the *Owl* would be read with increasing interest by the student public.

U. N. B. has experienced quite a change this year in their professorial staff. The new Professors, Dickson and Davidson, have this session entered upon their work in their respective departments of Civil Engineering and Philosophy. We would here wish to correct one of the *Monthly's* personals with regard to Professor Murray. He has been appointed to the Chair in Philosophy in Dalhousie and *not* that of Political Economy as the *Monthly* states.

MOUNT ALLISON fellows have evidently come to the conclusion that this is an age of reform. At least glancing at their list of editors for this session we should judge so. It is quite a remarkable fact that not one member of the present Senior Class is on the editorial staff. This is certainly a sudden departure from the pre-existing order of things, but if we understand the circumstances aright we think the action of the fellows is perfectly justifiable. We wish the *Argosy* a pleasant and profitable voyage this session.

THE *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* for November appears with a supplement consisting of an excellent engraving of Lord Tennyson. The number opens with a good article on the late Sir Daniel Wilson, of Toronto University, with an accompanying photo. which forms the frontispiece. "The Canadian Poets in Miniature," is also a very interesting feature. Here we have before us the photos. of sixteen of our leading poets with an appropriate tribute in verse to each. "Cricket in Canada" gives us a sketch of this good old game, with photos of some of the leading Canadian cricketers. Halifax and St. John men stand forth prominently in last season's matches. We learn that the editors of this popular journal intend issuing a Xmas. number. Judging by that of last year the public may look forward to an excellent issue.

WE welcome for another session our friend *Acta Victoriana*. The articles of No. 1 are Literary, Political, Poetical and Religious. The editorials are varied and to the point. We favor the sentiment that "nothing repays the student so well as reading some good magazines of the day. The reading of these seems to result in the individual in a type of mind and style of expression altogether different from that developed by close text-book study, and while the former must not, especially in these our earlier years, be substituted for the latter, there is nevertheless a versatility and freshness about the magazine reader which is very captivating."

THE Inauguration Number of the *Cornell Era* is one of special interest with its account of the inaugural ceremonies, when "Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman formally assumed the duties and responsibilities of the Presidency of the University." The *Era* opens with Dr. Schurman's address on this important occasion, and will be read with deep interest by many a Dalhousian. The accompanying engraving of Dr. S. is very good. We copy the following salutatory verse which also appears :

TO J. G. S.

As one who climbs up to the dizzy height
Of a steep mountain, where with lofty view
Spread out before his feet the earth he sees,
Arayed in loveliness ; and oft anew
He looks rejoicing on the glistening scene,
And thought of painful toil and tedious way,
O'er crag and torrent bed, by which was gained
The ascent, is banished in the glorious day.

So thou, bold Teacher of the truth divine,
From learning's height dost view the wide expanse
Of knowledge ; and exulting in the light,
Dost not forget the Omnipotent who grants
This hallowed privilege ; so may thy life,
Adorned with service to the cause of right,
To which thine higher vision sets thee 'part,
Be full of useful years and know no blight.

[C. S. N.]

Dallusiensia.

WE notice by the public press that the baby of the first year has again been departing from the path of rectitude. He spent Thanksgiving day at New Glasgow with a young lady.

SCENE :—Foot-ball Field. Dalhousie vs. Wanderers :

Wanderer Man. (Sitting on grand stand gloomingly watching our boys carrying every thing before them.)—Ah! Did you see Gordon playing off side there ?

Dalhousie Student (with calm satisfaction).—"Not exactly. Permit me gently to observe that he merely broke through the scrimmage, which is not usually regarded as being contrary to rule. Gordon is all right."

W. M. (insolently).—"I did not ask you to speak, Sir"

D. S. (with quiet defiance).—"Don't get excited, my friend. You probably forget that you do not hold a monopoly of speech. This is a free country. I am at perfect liberty to express an opinion or correct a false assertion, and I intend to avail myself of that liberty. Hurrah for Dalhousie!! Hurrah!!!"

W. M. takes another seat. Well said. A. D.

PROF.—MR. P—r, can you tell me what Mills' views of the relation of demand for commodities and labour were?

MR. P—R.—I did not agree with him, so I didn't take the trouble to find out his views.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Prof. of Philosophy to Sophomore Class,—What does the word "boat" immediately suggest?

Bright Soph.—Rowing.

Prof.—And what does rowing at once suggest?

Sentimental Soph.—Moon-light.

Personals.

C. BUDD ROBINSON, B. A., '91, has taken Moore's old stand on the Kentville Academy Staff.

E. J. RATTEE, B. A., '90, from Clacton-on-Sea, is an ordained Missionary in Madawaska Co., N. B.

HOMER PUTNAM, B. A., '89, after spending two years at Princeton, is now finishing his Theological course at Pine Hill.

GEO. H. COX, B. A., '91, is studying medicine in New York. He captained the Shelburne base-ball team last summer.

ALEX. GORDON, of the class of '94, has gone to Edinburgh, and entered on the second year.

MCCURDY, MCGLASHEN, MCLEAN and MUNRO, B. A's. of '91, are studying at Pine Hill.

C. E. MACMILLAN, B. A., '91, is still principal of Port Hawkesbury Academy, but has his eye on something better.

E. W. LEWIS, B. A., '90, formerly teacher of Science and Classics in St. Martin's Seminary, has been appointed principal of the Superior School at Campbellton, N. B.

FRANK JONES, B. A., '84, was married recently to Mrs. Milligan, a charming young widow.

DONALD FRASER, B. A., '87, was married in Baddeck last month.

GAZETTE sends heartiest congratulations to both.

"PAT," or as he is more properly called GEO. G. PATTERSON, M. A., LL. B., of New Glasgow, was in the city recently. He has agreed to appear before the Philomathic soon. "Three Canadian Heroes" is the subject he is to present.

New Books.

WORDSWORTH'S PREFACES AND ESSAYS ON POETRY, WITH LETTER TO LADY BEAUMONT (1798-1845).—Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by A. J. George A. M. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1892. Price 55 cents.

Valuable to the student of the divine art of poetry in general, invaluable to the student of Wordsworth in particular, are the dicta embodied in his theory of poetry, which he advanced in the preface to the *Lyrical Ballads*. Almost a century ago the storm of abuse and vituperation which the gad-flies of criticism raised against the Wordsworthian Theory was rattling about his ears. In the face of all denunciation he vindicated his position and time has sanctioned the

change which the great poet of Man and Nature wrought in his art. To-day the Prefaces rank with the Poetics of Aristotle as the exponents of and guides to pure poetry. The relation of the Prefaces to the poems of Wordsworth is so close that together they form an organic whole and must be studied in relation to each other. In view of the importance of the Prefaces, the editor, in making them accessible to all ranks and grades of students, has made a most praiseworthy advance in the department of literature. In the Introduction he states "The Seminary method of teaching English literature makes necessary the publication of the best texts, both of literature and criticism, in a form and at a price accessible to every student. The day has gone by when pupils can be lectured into what they should think about literature." The editor has performed his duty well. His notes though necessarily and commendably not voluminous, are the very marrow of classical criticism, absorbed from all the authorities on poetry from Aristotle down. A biography, which will serve as an excellent guide to the literature of criticism, contains the names and titles quoted in the notes. A careful and comprehensive treatment is characteristic of the editor's work. His task has evidently been a labour of love. Witness this sentence from the introduction: "It is doubtless natural that one should enjoy and praise Wordsworth's poetry first, but his criticism should by no means be neglected, for, believe me, whether one goes to him for poetry or criticism, one will not leave him without a blessing."

LEAVES AND FLOWERS OR PLANT STUDIES FOR YOUNG READERS.—By Mary A. Spear. D. C. Heath & Co. 30 cents.

The preface states the aim of this little work: "The purpose of this work is to furnish short and easy sentences calculated to stimulate thought and investigation. The subjects presented are not beyond the understanding of pupils who have been in school two or three years. . . . Every lesson presents some fact in descriptive botany so obvious that it may be discovered by any young children if they have specimens to examine. . . . To illustrate these facts, common leaves and flowers have been chosen. . . . If the study of this book leads any little child to have a love for the study of botany, the writer is repaid for her labours."

LA CIGALE CHEZ LES FOURMIS, PAR M. M. ERNEST LEGONVÉ AND EUGÈNE LABICHE, WITH ENGLISH NOTES.—By Alphonse N. VanDaell. Ginn & Co. Boston, 1892.

The above is a bright, witty comedy of one act, and especially suited as a text book for sight-translation. It is written in a simple, easy style and is well adapted to give pupils practice in French conversation. For young people beginning to study French it would be difficult to find a more pleasant and interesting text-book.

D. C. HEATH & Co., Boston, have just published Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," edited by Vida D. Scudder, Professor of English in Wellesley College. The Editor's introduction, which includes about ninety pages of the volume, is devoted to a discussion of (1) The Drama and the Time; (2) A Study of the Myth; (3) The Drama as a work of Art. In addition to the text and copious notes the editor gives suggestions toward a comparison of Prometheus Unbound with the Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus.

Among the Colleges.

ONE suit of rooms at Harvard College, Cambridge, costs the occupants \$1,500 a year.

THE receipts of the Yale University Football Association for last season, amounted to \$31,500.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY, of Aberdeen, has corrected the proofs of the lectures he recently delivered in Mansfield College on the relation of the Roman Empire to the early Church. They will shortly appear in a volume.

THE professors of Amherst College have been recently giving utterance to their political opinions. Of thirty-three who compose the Faculty, no less than twenty-three are Cleveland men, seven will vote for Harrison. Of the twenty-three Democrats three are professors of Political Economy.

On November 11th Jacob Gould Schurman was formally inaugurated as third President of Cornell University. Henry W. Sage presented the charter and seal of the University to President Schurman, thus formally transferring the insignia of office.

THE first of the Romanes lectures was recently delivered at Oxford by Mr. Gladstone. A large number of University men from all parts of the country were present to hear the lecturer discharge an academic function as congenial, doubtless, to him as many of his weightier political duties.

On the evening of Thursday the 17th instant, Professor Davidson, the new instructor in Philosophy and Political Economy, at the University of New Brunswick, delivered his inaugural address. The object of the address was "to induce young men and maidens to study" philosophy, in order to prepare themselves for the proper performance of their duties as citizens. He said "The function of the university man in political life, is to preach caution and deliberation. The training of a university, and especially the training in a philosophical department will teach a man to suspend his judgment, and will enable him to rid himself of the den and of the market place. It will enable him to look all round the subject before deciding; and it will ultimately conduce to a wide and valuable influence over political action." In the address the professor expressed some very decided opinions on the public morality of Canada, and on several of its political questions. A portion of the New Brunswick press thinks it would have been advisable for him "to suspend his judgment" until he were better acquainted with Canadian politics and public life, than he can be after only six weeks residence in Canada.

Law Department.

A "RELIABLE Correspondent" (?) in the *Daily Echo*, of the 5th instant, complains that a "gross injustice" has been done Clarence E. Casey by Dean Weldon at the Law School. Mr. Casey in his letter, published in the *Chronicle* of the 12th instant, also endeavours to show that he was not properly treated in the Law School. We fail to see that it is a "gross injustice" to make "a graduate in Arts of Mount Allison," who comes to Dalhousie to study law, conform to the regulations of Dalhousie. Mr. Casey wished to take the course in two years, but the University regulations say that it must be taken in three years. Several others wished to take the course in two years, but were not allowed to do so. Why then should Mr. Casey be allowed to do so?

A year after Mr. Casey entered the Law School, Mr. A. B. Morine entered it on the condition that he be allowed to complete the course in two years. This favour was not granted by Dean Weldon, but by the University Senate, on the recommendation of the Law Faculty.

The Faculty thought that the Law School was under some obligation to Mr. Morine, for having carried through the Newfoundland Legislature, of which he is a prominent member, a measure for the recognition of Dalhousie's Law degree; and more than that, Mr. Morine satisfactorily proved to the Faculty that he had already read considerable law; therefore they recommended the granting of Mr. Morine's petition. And, as a matter of course, the Senate followed their recommendation.

Now, we believe that the members of the Law Faculty acted as they thought for the best, and any charge of partiality against them, on political or any other grounds, is in our opinion absurd. At the same time, with all the facts of the case before us, we are bound to say that we believe that it was an error of judgment on their part, and the allowing of Mr. Morine to take the course in two years was not in the best interests of the institution.

If Mr. Morine had never come to the Law School Mr. Casey could not have complained that he was unjustly treated, and it is only by comparison of his case with that of Mr. Morine that

he can find even a shadow of a grievance, for on its own merits there was no grounds for making an exception in his case. If the very fact of an exception having been made in favour of Mr. Morine is a good reason why the same privilege should be accorded Mr. Casey, then all who are of equal ability with Mr. C. (and there are many such) and *a fortiori* his intellectual superiors (and we believe there are some) should also be allowed to take the course in two years. The logical conclusion to be drawn from such reasoning is, that there should be only a two-year's course for a great majority of our students. Such a conclusion we are not prepared to accept.

We fail to see any fairness in the mind of the anonymous writer in the *Echo* of the 5th instant, when he endeavours to make out of this matter political capital against Dean Weldon. Is he responsible for the action of the Law Faculty and the University Senate? The Law School is not a "political machine," and what is more, the *Echo's* correspondent knows it is not. He knows, or should know, that on the Law Faculty and the University Senate there are men of both political parties. Men fully as deep in the councils of their party as he is.

The GAZETTE knows no politics, but is prepared to defend any University officer when he is attacked for faithfully discharging his duties, and is always ready to cross swords with any person who, like this "reliable correspondent,"(?) endeavours to injure Dalhousie University in any of its Faculties. This, taken together with the replies already published in the daily press, will, we hope, show the public that the charge of favouritism on *political grounds*, in Dalhousie Law School is not well founded.

IN our last issue we suggested that a number of short courses of lectures be delivered on various subjects. Among those subjects we neglected to mention one very important one on which it is very desirable we should have lectures, viz., Medical Jurisprudence. Once more we appeal to the Faculty to show themselves alive to the best interests of the Law School, and to take a step towards the establishment of short courses on those subjects and thus keep our Law School in the front rank American Law Schools.

THE N. B. EXAMS.

JUDGING from reports, we are inclined to think that the New Brunswick bar examinations are not conducted in the best possible manner. It might not be out of place for the Barristers' Society of that province to look into the manner in which these examinations are conducted, and make some much needed reforms.

As regards the final we would suggest that the practice of one barrister examining all one student's papers and another barrister examining all those of another student be done away with and arrangements made to permit of all papers on the same branch of law being examined by one barrister. There can be no doubt but that this would be a very much fairer method. It also appears to us that a written examination in practice, would be fairer than an oral one, especially if the orals are to be conducted as at present. From what we have heard of the final questions, we should say that they were a good test of the student's knowledge of law, but we do not hold the same opinion regarding the questions set in the preliminary examination.

If the Bar of that province is to be composed of educated men, as it certainly should be, the preliminary examination should not be the farce that it now is. Quite a number of our students come from New Brunswick, therefore we think the GAZETTE is perfectly within its province when it asks that these matters be looked into.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

LAST year the Alumni Association recommended "that there should be a more equable representation of the different faculties in the Senate." It affords the GAZETTE much pleasure to be able to second this recommendation and to call upon those of our governors, who have the best interests of Dalhousie at heart, to act in accordance with the recommendation. The Law School has only two representatives in the University Senate. To our minds, when we consider the important place the Law School holds in the University, and when we look at the large number of law students, this representation is unfair, it is too small. Reformation of the Board of Governors and of the Senate are necessary to keep Dalhousie abreast of the age.

As a first step we ask proper representation for the Law School in the Senate, and then don't stop there, take another step and find some means of getting rid of the ORNAMENTS on the Board of Governors, and fill their places with active men—with Dalhousians who desire the advancement of their *Alma Mater*.

POPULARITY OF THE BAR.

HUMOROUS writers, lecturers, and comedians find in the Bar a subject of ridicule. It is their delight to provoke laughter at the expense of the legal profession. The "I am the prince of lawyers," from the mouth of Satan in "Faust," and other quips and gibes, and sneers, at the expense of the Bar as well as at the Bench, are greeted with great applause by the masses.

Truly it may be said that next to the much maligned mother-in-law, the lawyer takes rank as the favorite butt of would be wits.

What is the cause of this *apparent* unpopularity? and is it *real*? are questions which may very well be asked.

For the cause we have not far to look. The career of a lawyer is necessarily a public one, and one which brings him into hostile contact with men of all trades and occupations. The attention of the public is constantly directed to the courts, in which public and private rights are being tried, and laymen, unable to discuss the cases on their merits, content themselves with criticising those who practice in the courts.

Suitors and their witnesses, for some cause or other, regard the attorney and counsel of the other party to the cause as anything but friends. In the discharge of his duty to his client the lawyer must often discuss and criticise in an unfriendly manner the motives, the language, the conduct, and even the lives of parties and witnesses in the cause. This necessary hostility in court certainly does not tend to make the lawyer a favorite.

Novelists like Dickens, who have been forced to leave the law, have described to their readers lawyers of the *shyster* class, and have led them to believe that all lawyers are like them. In fact, through such men, the names of "Quirk, Gammon and Snap," are better known to the masses than those of Blackstone and of Coke, of Webster and of Dana. The ready credence given to caricature of lawyers and legal proceedings is not calculated to raise the profession in the estimation of their fellow men. The much greater publicity given to the wrong doings of unprincipled members of the Bar, than that given to medical quacks or dishonest business men, although the latter classes are, in proportion, fully as numerous as the first, militates against the popularity of the Bar.

But after all is said it needs no great argument to show, what is a matter of current history, viz.,—that this unpopularity is only *apparent* and not *real*. Members of the Bar are, in reality, more popular than any other class of men; as is witnessed by the great number of them that sit in our Provincial and Federal Parliaments. The lawyers of Canada not only administer the laws, but to a very great degree make them. Lawyers are

honored and promoted in a manner unknown to any other profession or calling. The patriotic people bestow on them, more than on any other class, the most honorable gift that a free people can grant, viz.,—the right to sit in parliament and protect their private rights and privileges, and advance and promote the public interests of their country. Does this look like unpopularity? No. It is rather evidence of the fact that those, who find employment or pleasure in caricaturing the Bar, cater to an apparent rather than a real public sentiment.

"ACT OF GOD."

THE phrase "Act of God," is used by lawyers to describe "any extraordinary result of the action of natural laws—tempest, flood, fire, and the like." The phrase is an old one, dating back to the time when every calamity that fell upon mankind—

"The Plague, the Prince, the Famine and the Sword,"

were believed to be visitations of an angry God.

The use of the phrase shows the tendency, in law, to retain expressions long after the superstitions, or the thoughts, or beliefs, in which they took their origin have passed away.

In the middle ages, when superstitious men, with an implicit belief in special providence, heard in the tempest and felt in the earthquake the angry voice of the Maker of sinful man,—this phrase had its origin, but to-day, although we use the phrase, we do not by any means call all that results from the action of natural laws "Acts of God."

The doctrine of the law is that no man is responsible for an "Act of God," yet our courts very properly hold that such a result of the action of the laws of nature as would not have occurred but for the negligence of some one, is not embraced in the phrase.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

DALHOUSIE'S House of Commons has had during the past weeks, some eventful and interesting sessions. At the third sitting of the house after the inception of the Cameron administration, the premier brought down a resolution in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The Hon. member in a lucid and lively speech, opened the debate. He deplored the want of progress throughout the land, and the slow growth of population. He held up freer trade with the nation to the south as a step in advance to let the flood gates of commerce loose, and hasten the dawn of a free trade era throughout the breadth and length of the land.

Hewson, (Oxford) was opposed to the policy of the government. His mind was on the Oxford Woollen Mills, and he argued that such a trade policy would crush out some of our manufacturing industries. He

also took an economic trip across to the other side of the line and discovered that some of the American industries would be swept out also. These two results ought to balance against one another, but the Hon. gentleman from the famous homespun region didn't mention the fact.

Woodworth, (Kings) also spoke against the measure. His speech was largely devoted to proving that the best sign of a country's prosperity, was to see her towns growing in wealth and population. He scouted the idea that the N. P. was building up the cities at the expense of the country. He thought Canada should look for a market in her own cities and towns, and not run across the line to the Americans.

Hon. Mr. Crosby, Postmaster General, took the floor in support of the government's policy. He showed the advantages of such a market as the United States—its nearness—facility of transport and general good prices. The Hon. gentleman forcibly pointed out that the policy of protection was destined to enrich the classes at the expense of the masses. The rich few outweighed the many poor. In the County of Kings, represented by Mr. Woodworth, it was a patent and glaring fact, which no amount of philosophical nonsense could ride over, that the farming districts were suffering, and the only advance was a slight growth among the towns.

Several other gentlemen also took part in the discussion. The government were anxious to have the vote taken that evening, as the premier was to be absent at the next sitting, but several gentlemen were desirous of addressing the house and the debate was adjourned.

Now comes the fun. The first introduction of the resolution created very little stir. No one looked aghast. The opposition were confident in their strength, and precedent was with them; but as time wore on, this calm serenity left them. They felt that the time had come when the free trade flag must be dragged from the top mast, once and for all. Workings went on within and without, but the government, confident in the justice and equity of their policy, heeded it not. The house at length met, and after the usual routine of business, Bennett (Albert) attacked the measure. In a brilliant speech of nearly an hour in length, he severely criticized the trade policy of the government. His reasons for opposition to it were manifold, but he had reduced them down to three or four. Such a radical change in any fiscal policy was not necessary. It would mean discrimination against Great Britain, and direct taxation—it would lead to annexation.

Taking up the first of these, he contended this country was prosperous. There was no more glorious heritage under the sun, and no brighter prospects. The slow growth in population was easily explained. The movement of the races was in two fixed directions. They were moving West and North as surely and steadily as the wild geese in spring time. Our tariff under such a policy, would be regulated at Washington, and that meant discrimination against old England. He quoted from Wiman, Goldwin Smith, Cartwright and others, to prove the truth of this statement. Direct taxation was an evil which the people of this country were not prepared to face. Closing he appealed to the loyalty of the house to vote down the resolution. The Hon. gentleman's address, which had about it the breezy flavour of a campaign orator, was *the* event of this parliament.

Copp (Westmoreland) spoke in support of the resolution and showed how Canada would benefit from such a policy in nearly all of her industries. He said the opposition were rather arguing for the resolution than against it. Was not Canada to-day discriminating against Great Britain, and is not the present trade policy of the Dominion dictated from Washington? The change of Minister Foster on the sugar duty would prove that.

Montgomery (Restigouche) followed in remarks which were mostly devoted to the eulogy of the cotton kings of New Brunswick.

Gillies (Antigonish) in a speech which smacked of a ministerial style, also had his say against the measure, and the debate was closed.

On the question being put to the house, the official count gave the vote as nine in favor and eight against. The government had been sustained, and the house was on record in favor of unrestricted reciprocity.

Before and after the vote was taken, there was a disposition on the part of some members, to forget the duty they owed to protect and conserve the dignity of parliament. Such petty squabbling and juggling will not tend to spread abroad the good repute of either the Mock Parliament or its members.

IN THE MOOT COURT.

HALIFAX MANUFACTURING CO. }

vs.
BROWN.

Nov. 8th, 1892.

This case, an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada, was argued in the Moot Court, before Russel, J. and Weldon, C. J. Copp and Irving appeared for the appellants, and Fraser and McDonald for the respondent.

The facts of the case are as follows :—

The appellant (Brown) offered his land, situated at the North-West Arm, for sale to a broker, who was acting on behalf of an unincorporated company. The offer was in writing, and was by its terms to remain open for a week. The broker accepted the offer, in writing, on behalf of the company, and concluded the purchase. As a matter of fact the broker did not have such power or authority, being only authorized to make enquiries and report to the company. When the appellant (Brown) ascertained that the agent had no such power or authority he sold his land to another party. The members of the company then met, and subsequently ratified the act of their agent; at the same time they were aware that the land had been sold. The company then brought an action for breach of contract.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs in Supreme Court of Canada, and defendant appeals from that judgment.

Irving moved for judgment for the appellant, on the ground that the opposing counsel had failed to make any appearance, having neglected to file their brief within the time specified. This, however, was overruled, and the case proceeded.

The counsels for the appellant made a very able argument, contending, First, That there was no contract, because the broker had no authority to accept such offer,—he acted beyond his authority. Secondly, That the offer had been revoked before an acceptance by the company under Dickenson & Dodds. And Thirdly, That there was no consideration for such offer.

The counsels for the respondent strongly opposed the above, contending that the subsequent ratification by the company related back to the time of the broker's acceptance, and that, therefore, the contract was a conveyance.

Russell, J. and Weldon, C. J., concurring, gave judgment for appellants, on grounds advanced by the counsel.

PERSONALS.

H. H. WICKWIRE, LL. B., has opened an office at Digby.

D. L. MCPHEE, LL. B., of North Sydney, has been in town on business.

ALFRED M. LEPAGE, student of '88-'89, spent Thanksgiving day in the city.

E. M. BILL, LL. B., is not going West. He has opened an office at Shelburne.

JAMES BYRNE, one of our old boys, is making his mark at the bar of King's Co., N. B.

L. M. JOHNSTONE, LL. B., is taking special classes at Harvard Law School.

W. H. SNYDER, a freshman of freshmen last year, is reported to be running a law firm at Bridgetown.

J. E. CORBETT, of last year's graduating class, has gone in with Firman & McClure at Truro.

J. ARTHUR GRIERSON has been on the sick list for two or three weeks, but is again able to attend lectures.

A. K. MACLEAN, LL. B., has been in town on business with the Local Government. He is the same old six-pence.

AN "Independant Political Club" has been formed in St. John. Rumor attributes the founding of it to Walter Harley Trueman, LL.B.

THE New Brunswick boys were glad to see Mr. Justice Fraser, of the Supreme Court of N. B., in the city a few days ago.

J. AVARD FULTON has returned from Colchester County, where he took an active part in the recent municipal campaign.

J. A. MCKINNON, B. A., LL. B., has gone into partnership with F. W. Hanwright, an old Law School man, and opened an office on Hollis St.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF JUSTICE SEDGWICK, a Dalhousie graduate and Law School Lecturer of the past, has been in the city.

AULAY MORRISON, LL. B., of British Columbia, paid Nova Scotia a visit this summer. The memory of our gallant foot-ball captain will long live in Dalhousie's halls. The painting of Dalhousie vs. Wanderers, which hangs in the Reading Room, is from his brush.

SIR JOHN S. D. THOMPSON, Minister of Justice, has been in the city attending the Newfoundland Conference. Sir John was at one time a Lecturer in the Law School. Last April Dalhousie bestowed on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

J. ARTHUR ROBERTS, LL. B., has been spending a few days in the city. Rumor says he has a suit extraordinary on hand. We wish him success.

MR. C. J. MILLIGAN, M. A., Barrister, and MR. JAMES CREMOR, Student-at-Law of Saint John, visited the Law School recently, and expressed themselves as being greatly pleased with it.

FRED. F. MATHERS, LL. B., has gone to Harvard. The American boys will have to work hard to keep ahead of him, as Fred. is able to show them of what stuff Dalhousie graduates are made.

D. A. CAMERON has returned from Cape Breton County. He was a candidate in the recent municipal elections, but "Sandy" Campbell, LL. B., proved too strong an opponent.

H. F. MCLATCHEY, LL. B., is counsel for one of the prisoners in the "grave-yard insurance" case, which is at present before the Saint John County Court.

D. A. MCKINNON, LL. B., of Georgetown, P. E. I., has taken unto himself a wife. We wish them joy, and trust that Donald will still continue to send us the Acts of the P. E. I. Legislature.

"NED" ALLISON, B. A., LL. B., is a son of the President of Mount Allison College, yet he is a Dalhousian to the back-bone. At least we should judge so from the way he acted on the recent visit of our foot-ball team to Sackville.

HON. SIR ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, Chairman of our Board of Governors, has presented the Law Library with about three hundred volumes. This is not his first donation to the Library, as on two or three former occasions he has assisted in filling our shelves with valuable text-books and reports. The honorable gentleman deserves and has the thanks both of the Faculty and of the students for the great interest he manifests in the welfare of the Law School, and we trust that his noble example will be followed by other friends of the institution who have large numbers of law books of which they make no use.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

ARCHIE takes a Cop(p) about with him as a bodyguard.

"TOMMY" went on to Sussex when the team went to Sackville. Why?

"NO wonder I was plucked last spring. Any fool could ask a law question that the chief-justice could not answer without referring to his books."

THE Lieutenant has recently inspected the Halifax militia, but will not compare them with his own company *till* he has another opportunity of seeing them.

NEW York "Truth is stranger than fiction" of the French variety and more realistic. The Poet Laureate should see that it is not *strewn* among the innocents of the first year, as it might draw their minds away from nude contracts to the nude in art.

ONE of our students, who, by the way, is not a governor of Dalhousie, does not think the Law School is quite perfect. As he himself is the height of perfection he probably thinks it *would* not be *worth* his while to take his degree when he completes his course.

THE Wanderer's "book maker" declined to bet on the fourth trophy match. After it was over he announced that if the boys had wanted to bet they could have made a lot of money out of him. Although he is one of the enemy, the boys treat him with great *clemency*.

THE way the clerk worked it out.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 7 \times 0 & = & 0 & (1) \\
 10 \times 0 & = & 0 & (2) \\
 \therefore 7 \times 0 & = & 10 \times 0 & (3) \\
 \therefore 7 \times 0 & = & 10 \times 0 & (4) \\
 \hline & & 0 & \\
 \hline & & 0 & \\
 \therefore 7 & = & 10 & (5)
 \end{array}$$

Will some Arts freshman kindly show him where he made the mistake.

admittedly is that which most subserves to complete living: or, to adopt Herbert Spencer's definition, should consist of those things which best prepare a man for direct self-preservation, for indirect self-preservation, for parenthood, for citizenship, and lastly, for the miscellaneous refinements of life. Too often, alas! is this order reversed, and we find the average student in arts well grounded in those branches of knowledge which are conducive to the refinements of life, to the almost utter exclusion of those things which tend to make one a practical man, a good parent, and a leading citizen. In the average arts curriculum there is a lamentable tendency toward allowing ancient classics to outweigh every thing else. Classics are made compulsory, while science is among the optionals, and merely dabbled in at best. While Latin and Greek cannot well be omitted from an arts course, yet there is a very grave danger of their being placed upon too lofty pedestals, becoming veritable idols, before whom students and professors alike bow down and worship, while branches of knowledge, which are more intimately connected with every day life, are relegated to second and even third place. It is a notorious fact, that many a graduate in arts would blush with shame if caught tripping upon the quantity of Iphigenia, and yet with no show of shame-facedness admit his ignorance of the vital processes of his own body. While he can talk learnedly upon the important Homeric question, yet he is content to remain in a quasi ignorant state of the revelations of the Creator engraved on Earth's strata. He thinks it no shame to avow his lack of knowledge in regard to the elementary laws of health. As long as Physiology, the very science of life, and kindred subjects remain optionals on the average arts curriculum, so long may we claim that an arts degree does not possess monopoly of subjects composing a liberal education. Science and modern languages form a much more substantial basis upon which to found a medical education than the most extensive knowledge of the disgusting loves of immoral and fabulous heathen gods.

We fail to see how Prof. McDonald reaches his conclusion, that a physician who has not a liberal education to begin with, is merely a superior kind of tradesman. The process of logic must have caused the spirit of Aristotle to groan and writhe in agony.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

ADVICE TO FRESHMEN.

You have reached an important mile stone in your existence. The sign, according to your interpretation, reads: "Four years to fame." You will have to learn many things in that time, as well as unlearn some. Do not consider that all knowledge is centred within your skull, for if you do you will be doomed to disappointment. You will probably soon be aware of the fact that the world was not made solely for your existence.

If you are wise you will reverence the Janitor, and thus gain the good-will of the Faculty.

It is not absolutely necessary for a medical to smoke, chew and swear, although there may be times when the latter will be justifiable.

You must not wear canes. Let your vanity and conceit ooze out in some other way.

Handle the bones very carefully. Do not attempt to pocket any, for the Janitor is omniscient.

You need not take notes on the lectures, as you can borrow the professors' any time during the summer.

Blessed are those who take the Quiz classes, for verily they shall have their reward.

Do not grumble at the long time between lectures. The professors must have their smoke.

Do not make suggestions to the Doctors in presence of the patients. Take them aside and then suggest as much as you like.

The ladies are scarce, Freshmen, but you must allow them some time for study. MEDICUS.

THE CLASS OF '92.

This was the largest class ever let loose from the College, and the best in its own estimation.

DRYSDALE was the *plugger* of the class. "Labor omnia vincit" was his motto, which he rigidly adhered to throughout his whole course. The results of the exams. proved the correctness of his theory. He has gone West, and will practice in B. C.

A quiet, unassuming man was GRANT, always good natured, never excited, but a holy terror in a scrimmage. He has hung out his shingle in Sydney, C. B., and is dealing out paragoric to the unfortunate infants of that place.

IRWIN is much missed in the college, especially by the Janitress. He took a lively interest in the Medical Society, and contributed largely to its success. At present he performs the duties of Junior House Surgeon at Victoria General Hospital.

McCHARLES was, in the true sense, a Cape Bretonian, which fact is a recommendation in itself. He early contracted a fatal heart disease, which ended his *single* existence. He and his wife are now practising in Winnipeg.

TURNBULL was a close student and a good debater. Extremely methodical. He was particularly fond of the fair sex. The sick of Musquodoboit are now receiving his careful attention. "Stomachics tonics was his fort always."

WOODWORTH was the spiritual adviser of the class: a theorizer. He could quote Emerson by the yard, and apply his theories as well as he could a plaster. During the summer he was rustivating in the city, but he intends to go to Kentville soon to heal the sick and propagate the Emersonian doctrines, and thus "fulfil his moral aim."

PERSONALS.

FREEMAN, freshman '87-88, has a large practice in the State of Maine.

DR. G. CARLETON JONES was the League Referee in the football matches this year.

GEO. T. GRIERSON, Soph. of last year, is center rush on the Long Island College Football Team.

DR. DUNLAP, the bald-headed medical freshman of '87-88, has a large practice in the Eastern part of Halifax Co.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

THE Freshman Class numbers over twenty, and the Skelly's trials have begun. He declares they are not wanting in verdancy and conceit.

DIET FOR THE BALD-HEADED.—Sufferers from premature baldnes are now recommended to live on a diet of brown bread and oatmeal, which is said to possess remarkable virtue in promoting the growth of the hair. *Annals of Hygiene.*

We insert this for the benefit of our bald-headed medicals, especially those who are lodging.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. J. S. Sutherland, Rev. J. K. Fraser, D. K. Grant, Prof. Liechti, \$2.00 each. Miss B. Crowe, Miss S. E. Archibald, A. Martin, T. C. McKay, D. Finlayson, J. R. Noonan, W. S. Thompson, \$1.00 each.

Ten numbers of the GAZETTE are issued every Winter by the students of Dalhousie College and University.

TERMS.

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