

The Dalhousie Gazette.

"ORA ET LABORA."

VOL. XXVI. HALIFAX, N. S., - NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

NO. 2.

EDITORS :

H. McL. FRASER, '94. *Editor in-Chief.*

F. SIMPSON, '94.

A. B. COPP, '94, (Law).

R. J. GRANT, '94.

A. S. INMAN, '95, (Law).

G. K. BUTLER, '95.

J. F. OUTHIT, '95, (Law).

MISS ROSS, '95.

J. C. MURRAY, '96.

E. F. MOORE, B. A., (Med).

MANAGERS :

A. D. ARCHIBALD, '95.

A. F. McDONALD, '94, (Law).

S. WILLIAMSON, (Med).

All Business Communications should be addressed A. D. ARCHIBALD, Box 114, Halifax. Literary contributions to Editors of Dalhousie Gazette, Halifax, N. S.

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

THE *Recorder* is at it again. It has these last few years lost no opportunity of venting its spleen against Dalhousie. About a fortnight ago, on the night of their first victory over the Service, the students went *en masse* to the Academy. The fact that this demonstration took place right after defeating their gentlemanly opponents, was a mere coincidence. It had been arranged at least a week before. Seated in the balcony of the Academy, the students proceeded to amuse themselves in an innocent and inoffensive way. They sang a few songs—gave the College cheer once or twice, and that was 'the head and front of their offending.' They confined their improvised entertainment strictly to the time before the play commenced, and to the intervals between the acts. While the play was on, they gave strict attention. In the *Recorder* of next day there appeared a letter from some unknown supervisor of the public morals, severely reprimanding the students for their "disorderly behaviour"; to which letter the editor of that immaculate journal prefixed a note corroborating the evidence of the unknown correspondent. We thought that the matter would end there, but were mistaken, for in last Saturday's *Recorder* "Lady Jane," that wise and witty blue-stocking who unfolds to the vulgar herd the sayings and doings (mostly in the eating line) of the

noble four hundred, took the matter up. She insinuates that the students are not gentlemen, and uses other language very hard for a 'Lady' to use. She states that she was in the balcony that night, and how she was terribly shocked by the proceedings and would have got up and left had it not been that she was afraid to pass through the band of barbarians. We can assure Lady Jane that it is quite as safe, though not half as nice, to pass through a crowd of students, as it is through a crowd of the "deah offisahs." As to her insinuation that the students are not gentlemen, it is quite possible that they are lacking in some of the items which she considers essential to gentility of character. Some one has said "A gentleman never laughs." It is a common saying "It is no sign of a gentleman to be in a hurry." According to the ideas of some people, then, a 'gentleman' is a milk-and-water character, who only simpers, who is always 'posing,' who never has business important enough to make him hurry. For such people to say that a man is no gentleman, would be tantamount to their saying that he has too much sense to act the fool. What does the term 'gentleman' connote to you, Lady Jane? Until you gave a satisfactory definition, we will be at a loss whether to take your insinuation as an affront or a compliment.

We would advise you, Lady Jane, before again dipping your pen in gall, and joining hands with the editor of the *Recorder* in misrepresentation and mud-slinging, to consider that what may become him may not become you. Be careful of your reputation as a writer, and don't be guilty of anything so plebeian and vulgar as using scurrilous epithets.

WE are now in the last decade of the nineteenth century, and in a few years the century which has beheld such amazing revolutions in all that pertains to social, political and industrial life, will be spoken of as a thing of the past. Few among the many changes it has witnessed have been more important than the change in the relation of man to woman. A hundred years ago women were for the most part treated either as slaves or dolls. The notion that woman was intellectually little inferior or equal to man would not have

gained a hearing. In that semi-enlightened age a few ladies, mostly of a literary bent, could lay claim to ability and have their claim grudgingly allowed, but women in general were considered as naturally unfitted for any business or profession requiring a high order of intelligence. This erroneous idea "had its day and ceased to be." It gave way to a truer estimate of woman's powers. During this last twenty years woman has gained access to most of the professions and many of the trades, and the end is not yet.

In her new *role* of wage-earner woman loses, in the eyes of her male competitor, much of the charm and fascinating grace which she exercised in her former dependent position. This is a phase of the question which the woman's rights advocate carefully avoids. The feeling of reverence and respect for woman, which outlived the so-called age of chivalry, and continued to bloom and bear fruit in the era of equality and fraternity, may not be able to stand its ground against this new force which has come into play. "Woman is my equal," selfish man may say, "she is not inferior to me in any particular. Let her take care of herself. Since she enjoys all the rights and privileges that I enjoy, why should I increase her privileges by showing her undue courtesy." A writer in *Harper's Weekly* some time ago drew attention to the fact that it was becoming more and more common for men to remain seated in crowded cars, halls, etc., while ladies were standing close by anxiously looking for a seat. The reason which this writer gives for this regrettable decline in courtesy to women is the one which we have just given. Formerly when a man met a lady acquaintance he used to bow. Nowadays that's not the fashion. The hat has now to do the work which the neck used to do. The rim is seized savagely—the hat is jerked off the head—it descends some two feet with enormous velocity, as though the purpose were to shake off the dust. It's more like a menace than a sign of respect. We venture to say that this absurd way of saluting ladies would never have become prevalent twenty years ago. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

THE Philomathic Society beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following books for the Canadian Corner:—"Autobiography of George Tait," from Jas. Forrest, Esq.; "Francois de Bienville" scenes de la vie Canadienne au XIII siacle, por Joseph Marmette; "Remains of Rev. Jas. McGregor, D. D." from J. G. MacGregor, D. Sc.

MISSING BOOKS.

A few years ago, our Arts Library was thrown open without restriction to the students, who were allowed to browse at will among the books, to take down what books they pleased, and after reading to leave them lying on the table. So far, we believe, the system has worked well. Of the advantages of such a system it is unnecessary to speak. The only arguments against the system are the demand an open library makes on the time of the librarian, who is necessarily one of the Faculty, and the possible loss of books, through negligence and dishonesty on the part of those who use the library. The first difficulty was partly overcome in former years by the assistance of the librarian's colleagues and some senior students. This year the generosity of some friends of the College has enabled us to procure a salaried assistant. So far the second objection has proved of small importance. Unfortunately it is here that the carelessness of one or two students unfairly results in the serious inconvenience of all. An accurate estimate of the losses of each year has not been possible; for, although in past years stock was taken annually, a complete record of missing books was not preserved.

Those who advocated opening the library four years ago, confidently relied on the carefulness and honesty of the students, and we feel sure that they have not had serious cause to be disappointed. Where the number of students is not very great, and where each student is well known by his professors, there is greater confidence. But even in large universities like Harvard, the same privilege of free and open consultation of the class libraries is extended to all. The authorities practically make it a matter of honour with the students, and the students have shown them that their confidence is not misplaced.

Our library is a working library, and has been fitted out solely with the object of giving the greatest benefit to the students. In the past they have given us their hearty co-operation in rendering it as efficient as possible. We hope that in the future they will continue to aid us as they have in the past, by increasing our collection of books, by suggestions, and by aiding us in recovering missing books. Should the students prefer to co-operate through a committee or organized body, the librarian would cordially co-operate with such a body. For the students have the greatest interest in the efficiency of the library, and they should have every opportunity of expressing their views as to how those interests can best be promoted.

A complete list of "missing books" will be published in the GAZETTE, in order to bring them to the notice of as many as possible. Unfortunately our list contains several volumes which belong to important sets in English Literature, History, and Science. Some of these volumes cannot be replaced, such as

Vol. I Narrative of the Challenger Reports; others can be replaced only by buying the entire set, such as Vol. I of Hume's History of England, (the First Vol. of two sets are missing), Vol. I of Bancroft's History of United States; Vol. I of Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies. Some of these have been missing for some time, and perhaps have been carried away from the city. But we ask all who are interested in the College to aid us in recovering them. Our lists may seem large, but they contain the losses of several years (at least six).

LIST OF BOOKS MISSING FROM SETS.

Ruskin: Modern Painters, Vol. I. *Rawlinson*: Ancient Monarchies, Vol. I. *Froude*: History of England, Vol. IX. *Hume*: History of England, Vol. I. *Hume*: History of England (2nd set), Vol. I. *Bancroft*: History of United States, Vol. I. *Green*: History of the English people, Pts. I, II and III. *Schiller*: Collected Works, Vols. VII and VIII. *Chamber*: Encyclopædia, New Edition, Vol. III. *Challenger*: Reports, Vol. I. *Ward*: English Poets, Vol. III. *Mermaid Series*, Marlowe. *Aldine Series*, Crabbe. *Aldine Series*, Goldsmith.

BOOKS MISSING FROM THE ENGLISH SECTIONS.

Dryden: by Saintsbury, (English Men of Letters). *Goldsmith*: by Black, (English Men of Letters). *Addison*: by Courthope, (English Men of Letters). *Latham's English Grammar*. *Meiklejohn*: English Language. *Alford*: Queen's English. *Disraeli*: Curiosities of Literature. *Addison*: Essays, edited by Arnold. *Milton*: Paradise Lost, Bk. I and II. *Pope*: Essay on Man. *Goldsmith*: Traveller. *Hooker*: Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. *Chaucer*: Prologue, Knight's Tale. *Spencer*: Faery Queen. *Shakespeare*: Hamlet, edited by Clarke & Wright. *Shakespeare*: Antony and Cleopatra, edited by Deighton. *Leigh Hunt*: Men, Women and Books. *Hood*: Poetical Works. *Crabbe*: Poetical Works. *Percy*: Reliques.

BOOKS MISSING FROM THE MODERN LANGUAGE SECTION.

Schiller: Die Yungfrau von Orleans. *Molière*: La Misanthrope. *Molière*: Le Medecin malgré lui. *Sand*: Le mere au Diable. *Fasnacht*: Organic method of Studying Language. *Scribe*: Theatre, Vols. I and II. *Breymann*, French Grammar.

BOOKS MISSING FROM THE HISTORY SECTION.

Buckland: Our national Institutes. *Montgomery*: History of England. *Mill*: Socialism. *Elderton*: Maps and Map-drawing.

BOOKS MISSING FROM THE PHILOSOPHY SECTION.

Spencer: Essays. *Kant*: Kritik der Reinen Vernunft.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

NEVER has the noble and manly game of football stirred up so much enthusiasm among Dalhousie students as this season. Never have the practice games been so well attended. Heretofore it has been customary among us to play men in the match games, who, having acquired the reputation of being stout footballists, thought it unnecessary for them to develop wind and muscle by frequent practice. But this year a new and better order of things has come in vogue. No man has been elected to a place on either of our teams because he could once play football. Frequent participation in the game has been recognized as a *sine qua non*. We are sure ere long to reap good fruits from this wise policy.

ON Saturday, October 14th, was played the first match of the trophy series between the United Service and the Wanderers. The fact that nearly 1500 people assembled to witness the play proves that interest in football is not on the wane. The teams were well matched. The Service had, if anything, the advantage in the "scrim," and had the art of dribbling down better than their opponents. Dathan, who played sometimes in the "scrim," and sometimes as third quarter back, put up a magnificent game for them. The strength of the Wanderers was in their half-backs. Beale was a tower of strength for them, and had it not been for his fine runs the result of the game would have been otherwise. In the first half the Service kept the ball most of the time in the Wanderers' territory; but in the second half they were forced to play on the defensive. The ball was several times scrimmaged within a few feet of the Service goal line. At last Ruggles got it over and touched down, just after the referee, Mr. Henry, had blown his whistle. Henry allowed them the try, much to the disgust of some of the near spectators, who thought that the Wanderers were not entitled to it. The try for goal, counting two points, was the only score that was made. The Wanderers deserve credit for the plucky game they played and won.

* * *

ON Wednesday, October 18th, the United Service and Dalhousie faced each other on the Crescents' grounds. The afternoon was raw and bleak, and to this circumstance was due, in part, the comparatively small attendance. But the students were there *en masse* and, it is needless to say, they didn't leave their voices at home. They cheered in a way that must have made the shade of Stentor green with envy. At the commencement of the game the Collegians were far from being confident of victory. They underrated the strength of their team. Within five minutes after the ball was kicked off Dalhousie had secured a try. Another try for goal in the first half, and three in the second, from one of which Pickering, the redoubtable quarter-back, beautifully kicked a goal, gave the Dalhousians a victory of 13 points to nothing. The game was somewhat loose, and was too one-sided to be of absorbing interest. The old reliables, Graham, Grant, and McKay, never put up a better game. McLean and McRae, our new forwards, acquitted themselves like heroes. Harding's brilliant dashes, and the fine work of the quarters, Pickering and Barnstead, deserve mention. Maxwell, too, did his share of the fine play. Our full back, the genial George, was for the most part a witnesser of the game. He had few opportunities of showing his muscle or displaying his ability in the kicking line. He is most emphatically a "kicker," though not in the slang sense of the term. The prettiest feature of the game was the fine tackling of our men. Whenever a Service

man got his hands on the ball, he was lost to sight for some seconds beneath a wriggling mass of yellow and black jerseys.

* * *

THE Junior Football League games give our second team a fine chance of showing what stuff they are made of. Last year they came out victorious in every game they played, and, though they did a little unnecessary puffing in consequence, who could blame them? That they will do the same, (not the puffing,) this season, it is quite safe to predict.

* * *

THEY, (our second team,) defeated the Navy, Thursday, October 19th, by 8 points to nothing. This was the second match of the Junior League series. In the first match the Crescents and the Navy toyed with the oval. The Crescents wasted their wind in trying to demonstrate to the Referee that he didn't understand football. If talking would win a game they would be formidable players. To see the majority of them arguing the point with the Referee while a Navy man was hurrying the ball to their goal line, was a sight to amuse the Gods. They are, however, a good-natured set of fellows and bear a defeat easily.

* * *

THE second match between the Service and the Wanderers, Saturday, 21st October, resulted in a victory for the latter with two points to their credit. The Wanderers were hard pushed from the very start, and it was their luck rather than their superior playing that gave them victory. Early in the game one of the Service men was injured and had to retire, and from that out the fourteen Service men made it uncomfortably warm for their more numerous opponents. The Service lost ground frequently by injudicious passing. Ward and Dathan did good work for them. Beale's playing was not as strong as in the former game. Referee Henry gave more satisfaction than he did the Saturday before.

* * *

LAST Saturday the Service and Dalhousie met each other for the second time on the Wanderers' grounds. The afternoon was wet and disagreeable, but the game, which was one of the best and fastest that has been played this season, well rewarded those who had the courage to brave the rain. Robertson, the genial forward of the Wanderers, was chosen to act as referee, and he discharged his duties in a manner acceptable to all. It was soon perceived, after the play started, that the Service were the equals of the Collegians in no respect, except that of kicking. Our forwards were much too heavy and powerful for theirs. Gordon, who did not play in the first game against the Service on account of a sore leg, was at his usual post in the flank of the

scrim, and proved by his dribbling and rushing that his ability as a footballist is not on the decline. The prettiest play was a run that Harding made from centre field to within two or three yards of the goal line. Near the end of the game McRae, too, made a brilliant dash. Graham's play was every whit as good as in the former game, which is saying a lot for it. Our men all did nobly. The Service are a plucky set of players. During the last ten minutes, when they had eleven points scored against them, they played as heartily and vigorously as at the start. Dalhousie's score of 11 points to 0 was made up of four tries, from one of which a goal was kicked.

* *

ONE of the Profs. who was witnessing the game, facetiously remarked that the Navy should have the advantage, as the game was of an aquatic nature. During one of the games played between our second team and the Navy, a bystander, evidently sympathizing with the latter, and grieving to see that whenever a Navy man got the ball he was immediately collared, remarked: "It's useless for them trying to run with it. The hay is altogether too thick."

Correspondence.

To the Members of Classes of '93:

GENTLEMEN.—I wish to call your attention to the fact that very few of those who pledged themselves, on the night of the graduating dinner, to give a certain sum annually to the college, have as yet taken any steps in the matter. Full returns will have to be handed in before the end of the year, and the committee fear that unless prompt action is taken the amount will not come up to as much as we promised. Shortly after the closing of the college, blank slips were sent out to the different graduates, and I presume that every graduate of '93 received one. The slips suggested three modes of subscription, as follows:

- (a.) A certain sum annually for five years;
- (b.) A certain sum to the permanent endowment fund;
- (c.) A certain sum to the permanent endowment fund within a certain number of years, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum until paid.

The first scheme was accepted at the time as being most suitable to our condition. These slips were sent out for the purpose of having them filled in and returned to the Secretary of the Alumni, and as yet only five of the number who subscribed have returned them.

I am in receipt of a letter of recent date from Mr. Frazee, Secretary of the Alumni, and I have also taken the opinion of several members of the committee and the decision arrived at was that every member should fill in his slip and return it at once to Mr. William Cameron, Treasurer of the Alumni Association, Halifax. Notice will be given when

F. 49

Wm's
Glee
Club

payment is required, probably about the first of December, and to whom it is to be paid. The members will understand the amount they subscribed is exclusive of the annual fee to the Alumni, which fund is used for a specific purpose.

We all can't do for Dalhousie what MacDonald has done for McGill, but the little we can give will help the dear old college along, and we will feel all the better for giving it. Any members of the classes who were not present at the dinner have, I presume, added their names to the list before now.

The committee earnestly desire that you will give the matter your prompt attention.

Yours fraternally,

WILLARD THOMPSON, '93.

Amherst, Oct. 21st, '93.

Dear Gazette:

The number of girls attending the University has increased so much this year that it has been suggested that we too might have a Glee Club. There are many good singers among us, and there is no reason why we should not have a training as well as the boys. However advantageous a knowledge of classics and mathematics may be, we should not neglect the "minor accomplishments." The Club, if organized, would bring the girls more together; now they have no chance of becoming acquainted with each other except during the short interval between classes. This is not as it should be. Will not some one take the matter in hand?

ONE INTERESTED.

College Notes.

THE "Sodales" meets every Friday evening in the Munro-room. The debates are usually profitable as well as lively and interesting. All students should feel the claims which the various societies of the College have upon them, and be convinced that they may be considered an important and profitable factor of the College course.

WE are sorry to learn that Prof. MacDonald's affliction is so lingering and serious. His pleasing countenance in the halls, giving rise to those hearty college cheers, and his clear mathematical demonstrations in the class-room are very much missed. We are pleased to find Mr. Rowlings proves so good a substitute. Prof. MacGregor, in addition to his own work, conducts the Advanced Class in Mathematics; he is highly appreciated.

WE are glad to have one of our graduates, in the person of Geo. F. Johnson, back with us for the winter. Mr. Johnson graduated in the spring of '92 with First Rank Honours in Philosophy. Since that time he has taken a Post-graduate year in the study of Philosophy at Harvard. We understand

that he is to give some lectures to the Junior Class in Philosophy; and also a number of lectures on the Philosophy of Religion, to the Advanced Class.

THE Y. M. C. A. gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following books from President Forrest, for the missionary department of the Arts Library: "The Story of Carey, Marshman and Ward, the Serempore missionaries," by John Clark Marshman; "The Martyr of Erromanga, or The Philosophy of Missions illustrated from the labours, death, and character of the late Rev. John Williams," by John Campbell.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the students to the rules of the Library. Every student should be acquainted with these rules and endeavor to abide by them. It is to be regretted that the Librarian is so frequently necessitated to remind the students of books missing, contrary to these rules. Let every student make himself justifiably convinced that he is not responsible for any one of these missing books, and these books will soon be found in their places. Acquaint yourselves also with the list of "reserved books" and then treat them as such; this will greatly assist the Librarian.

THE Class of '95 have presented the English class-room with a fine etching of Muncaczy's picture, "Blind Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to his Daughter." It has been well mounted and framed, and will be a permanent ornament to the room. The Rev. Andrew Robertson of New Glasgow has, also, given three capital steel engravings of Ruskin, Tennyson and Browning, which have been framed together. The result is very effective. The bare white walls are being gradually covered, but there is still much space to be filled. Dr. MacMechan has several pictures waiting to be framed. Dr. McGregor has presented his class-room with a fine bust of Locke.

WHAT about the gymnasium. Are we to have no instructor this winter? If the authorities think that they cannot afford to engage Mr. Kelly, (notwithstanding the fact that the "gymnasium fee" is still in active evidence), could they not secure a cheaper man, but one equally acceptable to the students,—Mr. Robert Grierson, for instance, if that gentleman could be induced to undertake the class. It is a great pity to see a university of the size and prominence of Dalhousie, with neither a properly fitted-out gymnasium, nor an instructor. Perhaps it would be easier to secure an instructor for the evenings. They have very successful evening classes at Toronto University, and other Canadian colleges.

THE Glee Club has been re-organized. It was a good idea to begin so early in the session; otherwise the law students (of whom there are quite a number intending to join) would neces-

sarily be excluded. Mr. Gatward, organist and choir-master of St. Luke's, who is to be the instructor for this season, seems likely to prove a worthy successor to Herr Doering. By the way, would it not be well to confine ourselves almost entirely to the College song-book. A great many of the students are already furnished with this book, and after all, it's the College songs we want to learn to sing. The need of such organized and practised singing was painfully evident the night of our little festivity at the Academy. We have got the College yell down fine,—now, let us make ourselves equally at home with our songs, and then—well there is no saying what may happen, even to braving the *Recorder's* ire, and revisiting the Academy.

OWING to various causes the opening meeting of the Philomathic Society has been somewhat delayed. A meeting of the executive committee has been held, and plans of work for the ensuing session discussed. This is a society that should have a peculiar interest for many of our students. There is little doubt but that the hurried pace with which we pursue knowledge, tends to destroy originality in thinking. We become dependents upon teachers and text-books, rather than strong ready thinkers. The Philomathic Society should, in some measure, counteract this tendency. Our meetings are intended not to amuse, so much as to instruct. We aim at bringing out in clear view the natural endowments of our students, *Self-development* is our watchword; and our endeavour is to disclose the native rugged grandeur of personality, which is concealed by the conventionality of routine college work.

OUR collection of Dalhousie memorials has received a valuable addition in an engraved portrait of the Earl of Dalhousie, which Prof. MacGregor brought home with him from Edinburgh. It is engraved from the picture painted by John Watson Gordon, on the occasion described in the inscription, which reads:

GEORGE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, &c., G. C. B., *Capt.-Gen. Royal Academy of Archers, The King's Body Guard for Scotland, as he appeared on the 23rd July, 1832, when he received for the Royal Company, Two Standards, The gift of his Majesty King William the Fourth.*

Dr. MacGregor heard of the existence of the portrait shortly after his arrival in Edinburgh, but it was not until after a long search that his diligence was rewarded, and the picture rescued from the lumber-room of an old print-shop to adorn the walls of our Library.

DALHOUSIE Y. M. C. A. "AT HOME":—Perhaps in no way can we give a better account of the "at home" given under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A., than by quoting one of the city paper's account of it. As the *Herald* gives a good account

of the event, and also makes mention of the purpose of it, we quote from it:

'The "at home" at Dalhousie college last evening was a brilliant affair. There was an attendance of between 400 and 500. The "at home" was given under the auspices of the College Y. M. C. A., and its main object was to introduce the freshmen class, and make the students generally acquainted with one another and city friends. The effort must have been successful in an eminent degree, for a friendlier, happier looking company of ladies and gentlemen it would be hard to imagine. The examination room, where the guests were received and made to feel perfectly at home by President Forrest and Mrs. Forrest, was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and evergreens. The stairways and halls were trimmed with bunting, but what made the halls and rooms beautiful *par excellence* was the radiant, bright faces of the ladies and their gentlemen escorts. An hour or more was spent in conversation, indeed there was no cessation to the flow of wit and wisdom from beginning to end of the reception. But after the company had been left to its own resources for some time, a programme of music, speech-making and elocution was begun, to fill in the pauses as it were. The president of the Y. M. C. A., Peter McDonald, was in the chair. He called upon President Forrest for a speech. Dr. Forrest responded with felicitous words of welcome. He eulogized the work of the College Y. M. C. A. In its inter-collegiate aspect it forms a valuable link between the various higher institutions of learning in the country, and in the college itself, besides the direct spiritual benefit flowing from it, by its means the different years are bound together as they could be in no other way. The College Y. M. C. A. is an agency for good, and its existence is a blessing to the colleges and students. Miss Hobrecker acceptably sang a solo. Dean Weldon was to have been present, but was detained by an unavoidable engagement. Miss McQuarrie sang. Then came a college song—a medley by the students, which was rapturously applauded. Refreshments were then served in delicious abundance in the library. After a thorough discussion of the good things below, the programme was resumed, and Miss Hayward gave an admirable recitation. A song, which brought down the house, was sung by J. Godfrey Smith. The programme concluded with a well rendered vocal solo by Miss Louise Wilson. It was 11 o'clock when the company began to disperse, and the evening was found to be all too short, loaded as the hours were with social pleasures.

Any further description is unnecessary. We must, however, mention the invaluable assistance rendered by the ladies of the College, and also the very kind and efficient aid received from some of the city ladies. The thanks of the committee and students are also due to those who so kindly and acceptably contributed to the entertainment of the evening in the way of speeches, music, recitations, etc., as well as to the citizens who so cheerfully lent pictures, flowers, bunting, flags, etc., for the occasion. We would ask the students to bear in mind the chief purpose for which this reception was given. In a college like Dalhousie, where the students reside in private houses throughout the city, such a reception might well be considered a necessity at the beginning of each session.

Exchanges.

Knox College Monthly opens with the address delivered by Prof. McLaren at the opening of the College. The subject is the *Permanence of the Sabbath*. There is also an article on the *Hope of the Buddhists*.

Niagara Index contains as its leading article in its first number for the session *Conscience in Shakespere*. Great care has evidently been bestowed upon the piece, and it is worth careful reading. This we cannot say in regard to the *Index Review*. The jokes in that department certainly cannot be appreciated by an outsider.

Forum has an article almost directly bearing on this same subject. *Cheaper Living and the Rise of Wages*. It shows that food and other necessaries of life are scarcely half the price they were a few years ago. So don't despair. If the professions are over-crowded one needs only half the salary to live on. *Forum* also contains an article by Frederick Harrison, *The Revival of the Drama*.

The *Educational Review* has a quotation to show how the present system of education is not suited to the times. The complaint is that University men are only fitted for intellectual employments and that all the professions are over-stocked. But cannot the same be said of every trade and profession under the sun. Of even day laborers there is a surplus, and it does not seem to us that the professions so-called are more crowded than any other department of work.

AMONG the neatest and best appearing of our Exchanges is the *Adelphian*. It contains two short stories by undergraduates of the institution. The second one, *The Puritan Sabbath*, closes with the following eulogy on the Puritan's zeal. "Let us say in closing that no matter how far wrong the Puritans were led by their zeal, we may well take pattern by their faithfulness and be careful not to abuse our liberty." The editors of this paper have made a resolution which we should follow. It is their intention, they say, to publish at least one notice of the doings of each graduate of their school.

The Varsity has a lengthy review of General Wallace's new book, *The Prince of India*. The article, however, that caught our particular attention was on Rhetoric. The writer is dealing chiefly with the so-called practical works of the present time. He says, "The practical teaching of late years has gone altogether too far. It is a mistaken policy to focus all the attention of scholars or students upon the contents of a literary production. Very likely such instruction will produce specimens who can

draw up a logical analysis of a given noun, but that system must be radically defective which, while it turns out hundreds able to recount just what *Michael* contains, produces few or none of sufficient aesthetic taste to recognise the beauty of the lines 'To a Highland Girl.' Such however is the present mode." Again, "Prose, good, plain practical prose, might in some degree have conveyed to the world the facts of life and thought that Tennyson and Browning move into the texture of their poems, but those facts would now be dead, and those great names would not be names of light." The writer appropriately finishes with a stanza from Keat's *Ode to a Grecian Urn*.

THOUGH we cannot call *The Canadian Magazine* for October a new periodical, yet in one sense it is so; at least, for us as it is the first one we have received. To hope for its success is surely at this date unreasonable, as a magazine of its type cannot be anything but a success after what numbers have been issued, if they were up to the standard of the present one. It is what it professes to be, a *Canadian Magazine* in every way. And what makes this number still more interesting to Dalhousians is the fact that its first article is by one of our Professors

An Old Provincial Statute Book by Professor Russel, describes very fully, and in a most entertaining and readable style, a book bequeathed to the Law Library of this College by the late Sir William Young, one of its best friends. This book, containing the acts of the first five General Assemblies of this province, is, as the writer informs us, gotten up in a way as much superior to the last copy of the statutes of the province, "as the mechanical art of the present century is in advance of that of the days in which the first publication was put forth." Professor Russel tells us of this book, that "it was the world in miniature of a hundred years ago." And "only from these old volumes in which they left the most enduring memorials of their manner of life and way of thinking, can we in fancy reconstruct, in some degree, the social and political fabric that has passed from our view."

Another sketch which more particularly interests that small minority of students who come from the western end of this, the fairest of the provinces in our eyes, is that by the Honorable Mr. Longley, the Attorney General of the Province. The subject of this article is *Fruit-Growing in Annapolis Valley*. The writer begins with an account of the Valley itself, its situation and the cause of its wonderful fertility. He then enters upon the real subject of his writing, its fruit-growing. While the Valley is adapted to other agricultural operations, that of fruit or rather apple-growing is its great and most profitable industry. Previous to year 1863 but little attention was paid to this pursuit; and yet, for the present year it is estimated that the output will be 300,000 barrels. Of the beauties of the

natural scenery the writer gives us glowing accounts. We can pardon him for showing some partiality for this, his native county; and, after reading his well written account of it, we cannot help feeling pride in the thought that he is describing a part of our own province.

Crossing now to the other extremity of the Dominion, we may follow the writer, Mr. William Ogilvie, in his trip *Down the Yukon and up the Mackenzie*. This article of which the present number contains the second paper and which is to be continued, is an account of an exploring trip in those regions rarely visited by white men. Like all other sketches this one is well illustrated.

A *Fishing Trip in a Tug on Lake Superior* and a *Canadian Ghost Story* maintain the character of the periodical.

Of a lighter character and of a nature suited for reading at leisure, is *An Old Flame*. As the title suggests, a man of few years experience in married bliss meets an old love of his during his wife's absence. The usual complications follow, both find that they have made a mistake; but just as they are about to elope, the heroine recovers her senses and all ends as we would desire.

Several short poems are scattered here and there throughout the magazine.

Dallusiensia.

"WHAT?"

WE are glad to say that the *fisher* who went out to replenish his *larder* was not successful.

GOOD ADVICE.—*Row*, (to freshman).—Mr. W—dd—I will please pay attention to Miss Ch—m."

WHY is the *pompous* Soph. who *adores* a lady member of his class like a king of Israel? Because he loves Absalom, ("David's son.")

MISFORTUNES never come singly. The unlucky Soph, after a bad defeat at the whist-table, was kept in a state of suspense for an hour on the cemetery fence by a savage dog.

F-LK-R, (to young lady who is caressing pug dog): "I wish I was in that dog's place."

Y. L. "O! you can come. I would not know the difference."

Prof. of Classics, (to Freshman). "What's your name?"

Freshman.—"P—, sir."

Prof.—"Then hold your tongue."

A FRESHIE, led astray by the glaring ad. of a Hebrew clothing man bought a \$5 suit of clothes. On closer inspection he found that the suit was full of moths. Thereupon he went back complaining to the child of Israel that he had been cheated; to which charge the merchant answered thusly: "Vat vould you egsbegt for five tollars? Humming birds?"

SCENE : FOOTBALL FIELD.

Irate Wanderer.—(to crowd of "the boys," among whom wandering up and down on the face of the earth is "Satan.") "I'll bet a dollar on the Service."

"Satan."—"Phew! don't go so high!"

I. W.—"I'll make it five."

(Satan takes him up and displays a V.)

I. W.—"O! ah! I haven't just got the money with me, I must have left it at home." (Tries to borrow from two other Wanderers.)

Satan, (magnanimously.) "O say! if you fellows can't make up ten cents between you I'll go!" (Curtain.)

— 1892. —

'Twas the night that we walloped the "Wonders,"
The night of "the fluke in the mud."
That game o'er which "Clemmy" still ponders,
The time when we bankrupted "Spud."

Well, of course we weren't feeling too badly,
And of course we painted things red;
For we don't often take our fun sadly,
And who minds a little 'sore head.'

So we all adjourned over to Sheppard's,
To discuss something more than the game;
With our colors on, garish as leopards,
The boys were—and I was the same.

Tho' a freshman, I'm in for a racket,
And nothing will suit me that's tame;
A Soph. said, "Watch my play, and back it."
He was busted—and I was the same.

By and by Beer, *etc.*, flowed freely,
How they "guzzled,"—'twas really a shame.
Tho' I wasn't much used to it, really,
They said, "brandy,"—and I said "the same."

I don't know how much there was going,
But my legs soon were awfully lame;
Danny sat on the balustrade, crowing,
And I think, perhaps, I did the same.

Next day I came up feeling fearful,
And I vowed ever more to refrain
When I told this to Dan, almost tearful,
He said, "Why, old man, I've done the same."

L'ENVOI.

Two days later, we're both feeling stronger,
And, perhaps, if we win the next game,
Dan's intention won't last any longer,
And mine—Well, I'll be the same.

"ARTS FRESHMAN.

FROM the following incident it will be seen that the "Law" has no terrors for some people. An Arts freshman, (it is needless to apply the customary adjectives,) was recently deep in conversation with two students. Suddenly he stopped, trembled, then turned to flee, saying as he did so: "you're are n-n-not Sophomores, are you?" On being assured that they were only a "law" and a "medical," he heaved a deep sigh of relief, exclaiming: "Then I am all right *yet*, you are harmless." His making use of the word "yet" gave us the idea, that he feared that when the Sophs did catch him it would be a case of "the *Mill-et*" the gods grinding exceeding small."

Personals.

REV. SIMON FRASER, Hopewell, has been joined in matrimony since our last session. We extend to him our best wishes.

J. A. SUTHERLAND, who took two years in Arts at this College, a few days ago passed through this city on his way to McGill, there to study medicine.

WE regret to learn that our plucky little quarter-back, JACK MCKENZIE, will not be with us this session. He has decided to pursue his studies in Edinburgh.

REV. L. H. JORDAN has been in the city for some time; we were much pleased to listen to the noted preacher first at St. Matthew's and afterwards at St. Andrew's.

D. C. MACINTOSH, B. A. '90, who spent the summer in Wyoming, Iowa, has a few weeks ago returned to Princeton, there to take a post-graduate year in theology.

F. J. MACLEOD, B. A. '90, who has spent a part of the summer at his home at Charlottetown Royalty, has a few weeks ago returned to Harvard to continue his studies there; Fred still distinguishes himself.

REV. JOHN A. MACGLASHEN, B. A. '91, has been granted six months leave of absence from his congregation at Bridgeport, C. B., and has gone across to Edinburgh to study theology.

REV. A. V. MORASH, B. A. '91, who has been labouring for the summer at Caledonia, Guysboro Co., has also crossed to Edinburgh, there to take a post-graduate year in the study of theology.

JOHN CALDER, B. A. '86, who has, owing to failing health, been obliged to cease from the active duties of a pastor, is, we are pleased to learn recovering, and will we think soon be able to resume work again.

C. B. ROBINSON, B. A. '91, who taught at Kentville for some time, is now on the teaching staff of the Academy at Pictou. We have every confidence in the faithfulness and efficiency of Budd as a teacher.

CHRISTOPHER MUNRO, B. A. '91, who laboured at Oxford during the summer, received from the congregation there a unanimous call, and is now settled among them as pastor. May the best success follow him.

W. C. MORRISON, who laboured during the summer at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, spent a few days in the city last week. He has again returned to his field of labour, taking with him one of the Halifax "fair-ones." Our best wishes follow them.

New Books.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE AND DELINQUENT CLASSES. By Charles Richmond Anderson, A. M., D. D. Boston, D. C. Heath & Co.

The title of this book indicates very clearly the subject of which it treats. It is an interesting and valuable contribution to the study of Sociology. Dr. Anderson has had large experience in city mission work and has labored among the poor and fallen. He has served on a variety of committees having to do with missions and public charities. Twenty years of such work will do more to give a man a knowledge of the practical aspects of Sociology than any college course he can possibly take. But the book is more than a record of personal experiences. It professes to be only an introduction to the subject but it gives evidence of systematic and careful study. Its definitions and classifications are admirable, while the carefully prepared list of references appended to each chapter makes it very valuable to the student. The historical and comparative sections are particularly interesting. In these the author traces the treatment of paupers and criminals among the ancients, during the middle ages, and down to our time. While the work is evidently prepared for students, it is one which will prove very interesting to any intelligent reader who wishes to look into this very important subject of Sociology. It will be most valuable to boards and committees having charge of the special classes of whom it treats. While theological students and city missionaries might study it with great profit. The book should find a place in all our public libraries.

SHAKESPEARE; KING HENRY THE FOURTH; FIRST PART, with Introduction and Notes. By K. Deighton. MacMillan & Co., London and New York, 1893.

KING HENRY THE FOURTH; SECOND PART. By the above.

This is a new edition of the plays of Shakespeare, and promises well. The volumes contain a single play, with introduction and notes. They are convenient in size, well printed on good paper, and admirably adapted for use as class text-books.

Henry Fourth is published in two parts. The introduction to the play, is brief, concise, sensible. The writer carefully determines the sources and date, and proceeds to give a clear insight into the setting. This is followed by an interesting discussion of the leading characters in the play. The notes are numerous and full. They are based on the best authorities and are up to date. A convenient index closes the volume.

SHAKESPEARE; ROMEO AND JULIET; with Introduction and Notes. By K. Deighton. MacMillan & Co., London and New York, 1893.

This is another volume of the above series, uniform in style and binding. This passionate story is well outlined in the introduction, and a careful analysis of the principal characters made. The book is a valuable addition to MacMillan's English Classics Series.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY FOR BEGINNERS. By Sir Henry Roscoe, assisted by Joseph Lunt, B. Sc. MacMillan & Co., London and New York.

The above comes to us neatly bound and printed by MacMillan & Co. It is intended, as the name tells us, for beginners. Only the elementary principles and certain non-metallic elements are touched upon, but the touch is that of a master hand. The chapters on chemical calculations, equivalent numbers, and physical properties of gases are especially worthy of mention, and the book as a whole is what we expect when we read on the title page the name of Sir Henry Roscoe.

PRIMER OF HORTICULTURE, with 37 Illustrations, p.p. 154. By J. Wright, F. R. H. S. MacMillan & Co., London and New York. Price 1/.

This book is another member of the series mentioned above. The lectures delivered at the request of the Surrey County Council and here published by MacMillan. The subject of the course was Horticulture or Practical Gardening. Such subjects as the soil, its nature and preparation; raising crops, plants, trees; enemies of crops and trees; the food of crops; the most profitable crops and fruits; and the preservation of garden produce, are treated in an interesting manner, each important statement being illustrated by wood cuts. At the end of each chapter there are numerous questions and answers on the subjects treated of in the chapters.

THE FOOD OF PLANTS. Laurie, A. P., M. A., D. Sc., with Illustrations, p.p. 77. MacMillan & Co., London and New York. Price 1/.

This little book is one of MacMillan's Series of Agricultural Primers. It is an experimental introduction in Agricultural Chemistry. The chief facts about the plant and its food are illustrated by simple experiments. As far as possible the writer has endeavoured to put the student in the way of drawing his own conclusions from experiments. As he says this book "is intended neither for reading in the study, nor for supplying suitable experiments for the lecture table. The student is supposed to *himself* perform the experiments under the guidance of a teacher." He has appended very useful and brief notes on the experiments and on the use of the balance, and a descriptive list of the apparatus and chemicals required.

THE BEGINNER'S GREEK COMPOSITION. Based mainly upon Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I. By William C. Collar and M. Grant Daniell. Boston, Ginn & Company, 1893.

These exercises, as the title indicates, consist of literal translations from the first book of the Anabasis, which the learner is supposed to render again into the original Greek. This is an excellent test of the student's memory for phrases and Greek terms of expression. We are familiar with this method of examination in Greek composition from our own classical papers. Notes are appended to each selection of sentences with the Latin equivalents for many of the phrases. The book is neatly printed and bound.

THE SEVENTH BOOK OF VERGIL'S AENEID. Edited for the use of Schools, with Text, Notes and Vocabulary. By Wm. Collar, A. M. Boston, Ginn & Company.

This edition has some features which make it an improvement in some respects upon the ordinary run of school texts. One is that, in addition to the vocabulary, word-groups are given tracing collections of words coming from a common root. Another is the arrangement at the foot of the page of the prose equivalents of words used boldly in a poetical sense. Altogether it is a very interesting, and we should think, a serviceable preparation of the VIIth Aeneid for those beginning the study of Vergil's poetry.

THE ADELPHI OF TERENCE, with Introduction, Notes and Critical Appendix. Sidney G. Ashmore L. H. D., Professor of Latin, Schenectady, New York. MacMillan & C., London and New York, 1893.

The latest addition to MacMillan's Classical Series is, it is seen, from the hands of the American editor. The work seems to be as well done here as in the texts which have been prepared by English scholars for study in the schools. The plan is much the same as that adopted by Tyrell in his edition of Plautus' *Miles Gloriosus*. As the *Adelphi* is prescribed in our Classical Honours Course, the appearance of this edition will be of interest to the Classics men, who may get some help from it in their study of the play, additional to that already at hand in the excellent notes by Slowman in the Clarendon Press Series edition of this the best of Terence's productions.

PROFESSOR DEMILLE'S POEM.

"Behind the Veil" is published at last. The form is a magnificent quarto, strongly bound in dark leather for the first edition, and red leather for the second. Each copy contains the fine etched portrait of the author, with a facsimile of his autograph. The title is printed in two colors; and the text appears on one side only, as in Prof. Roberts' *Ave*. No pains have been spared to make the book one of the best ever issued from a Canadian press. It forms a beautiful memorial of DeMille and no doubt his old students and friends will be glad to have it in their possession.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Wm. Soloan, \$3; J. A. Crawford, W. D. Currie, J. W. Brehaut, \$2 each; Geo. Ritchie, R. G. Strathie, J. Stirling, G. Creighton, Geo. Cox, A. G. Cunningham, G. Lawson, R. N. Hattie, S. McIntosh, — Dakin, G. S. Gordon, W. Sedgewick, M. D. Grant, A. F. Robb, A. L. McKay, — Dunoon, Miss Burns, D. McLean, D. M. Reid, R. J. Grant, D. A. Frame, W. P. McKay, J. Putnam, J. R. Noonan, A. S. Dickeson, Miss Rand, Miss M. McKay, H. T. Archibald, E. E. Jordan, R. McIlreath, A. D. Archibald, and W. C. Murdoch, \$1 each.

Law Department.

NO one questions the utility of the Moot Court. It is one of the most valuable institutions connected with a Law School. Its primary objects are: to make the embryo lawyer a cool and ready reasoner; to teach him how to handle a case; and to enable him to cultivate a good forensic style of address. But another and most important object of the Ideal Moot Court—an object which should never be lost sight of, and which must even sharply distinguish it from the actual court of law,—is to provide for the law student a mode of instruction at once interesting and realistic.

Let us now inquire how far the Dalhousie Moot Court shares in these ideal characteristics. We are obliged to state, (for candor is our cardinal virtue,) that our Moot Court is often a weariness to the flesh; to Freshmen especially, who are not allowed to take part, it is a pet aversion. The fault does not lie with their Lordships, who grace the bench with dignity and learning. They invariably bestow much care on the cause set down for argument, and seek by diligent questioning to make it interesting and intelligible to the student-audience. The fault is rather with the counsel. Too often the latter come into court without sufficient preparation. They come, indeed, armed with weighty tomes, musty folios, judgments, dicta, *ad infinitum*; of materials, in truth, there is no lack. But, in many cases, the matter on which counsel depend, and on which they rest their argument, is ill-arranged and badly assorted; the lines of argument which they intend to follow are not carefully mapped out before hand; cases are often cited at random and without sufficient regard to their logical sequence in the argument. Hence the not uncommon sight of counsel hopelessly losing themselves in a labyrinth of authorities which their own ill-directed industry has constructed.

To future counsel, then, we would under favor, and we trust without appearing presumptuous, offer a few words of advice. Never come into court without thorough preparation; let your address be a studied one, not, indeed, with regard to language,

but with regard to logical sequence of ideas. Lead carefully up to the points you wish to establish; don't leave the court to find out the relevancy of the cases which you cite, but indicate it yourself. In short be artistic, and remember that hotch-potch is more detestable in a legal argument than in any other. Above all, keep in mind that you are talking, not only to their Lordships, but also to a jury of students; and that tho' you may convince the former and so win your case, yet, (keeping in mind the objects of the Ideal Moot Court,) you will fail if you do not also succeed in convincing the latter and in keeping throughout their sustained interest.

WE do not wish to constitute ourselves an advisory committee, but we do feel it our duty to suggest to the Board of Governors the necessity of taking some immediate steps towards the adoption of a new system of lighting the college halls, especially the law library.

As law students are obliged to spend their entire evenings in the library in preparation of lectures, it is very essential that they should be aided in this arduous task by a good and sufficient light. The present system is that of gas and the jets are placed only along the centre, so it is impossible to read on either side of the room. The result is that only twelve students out of an enrolment of fifty or upwards can comfortably seat themselves in such proximity to those jets as to enable them to carry on their work in a satisfactory manner; when those seats have been taken the remaining students, (and such is often the case,) are obliged to pack up their books and silently walk away, and are thus deprived of the advantages of perusing valuable books of reference. Besides this those who are left find it very trying and injurious to strain their eyes to read by a flickering, irregular light, now dim, now bright, first drawn this way and then that, as the door opens and shuts, causing slight draughts, &c.

The best change, of course, would be the adoption of the electric system, but if Dalhousie cannot take that step at present we would respectfully ask those in charge to supply us with globes and a few more gas jets at once, for under the present system the Law Library is almost useless for evening work.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"THERE cannot be anything of greater consequence than to keep the streams of justice clear and pure, that parties may proceed with safety, both to themselves and their characters." I think that no one can take exception to this statement of Lord Chancellor Hardwick, and, such being the case, the subject of contempt of court should be of interest to all connected with the administration of justice. To give a definition of contempt of court is no easy matter, perhaps that given by Oswald is as full and accurate a one as can be found in the works of any writer on the subject. He says: "Generally speaking, contempt of court may be said to be constituted by any conduct that tends to bring the authority and administration of the law into disrespect or disregard, or interfere with, or prejudice parties litigant, or their witnesses, during the litigation."

The origin of contempt of court may easily be traced back to contempt of the sovereign, from whom all law and justice was supposed to flow. Contempt consists in an open insult or interference with the judges, or the powers of a court; disobedience to, or neglect of orders of court; the nonperformance of legal duties devolving upon persons, acting either in a private or an official capacity; offences against persons under protection of a court; and the illegally doing of things under the pretence that they are being done under legal process or authority.

In order that justice may be properly administered it is necessary that means should be provided for the vindicating of the authority and the upholding of the dignity of the courts; therefore it is that the courts have authority to punish those guilty of contempt of court. This punishment, in the case of individuals, is by imprisonment, or fine, or both; and in the case of corporation by sequestration of property, or the punishment of the directors individually. A contempt may be criminal or not, according to circumstances and the nature of the act of contempt.

It is not my intention to go into this subject, but merely to direct attention to it as one worthy of careful study. Contempt by the press is a particularly interesting branch of this subject, and in this connection the recent cases commonly known as the *Bahama Islands Contempt Case* and the *Ellis Case* in the *New Brunswick Reports*, are well worthy of note, not only by students of the law, but also by journalists, who are in the habit of commenting on the courts and the proceedings therein. To my mind the procedure in cases of contempt should be changed. The judges, who are really the plaintiffs, now try these cases—they find not only on points of law, but also on matters of fact. Would it not be fair to leave the finding on matters of fact to a jury, and would not such a trial better tend to preserve the

dignity of the bench than a trial only by those who have been insulated. No doubt the bench will try to do justice, but the occupants of it are only human and in such cases are apt to be prejudiced.

M.

LAW SCHOOL ITEMS.

LAST year in the matter of arranging for a college "at home" there seemed to be a difference of opinion between the Y. M. C. A. and the Law students as to the sort of amusement to be provided. This year the Y. M. C. A. took the matter into their own hands and on Wednesday evening, October 18th, held a most successful Lion and Social after their own chosen fashion. We congratulate them on their success. Now what is the matter with the Law School taking the cue and holding an "at home" for themselves. We see no reason why it should not be attempted, and if attempted a grand success is certain. Cooperate, medicals, "we were not born, to die but to live." Let us call a meeting and appoint a committee at once.

OUR library now has nearly all the reports that a student requires to consult, thanks to the liberality of donors and industry of friends; but it is very lacking in text books. On some subjects of law there is not a standard work that the student can consult, whereas there ought to be many so that a point of law may be viewed from all positions. Nothing helps a student more in reading cases than to get the opinions of various leading authors, for we cannot expect our lecturers to tell us all that is to be learned. The text books that are in the collection are for the most part old editions very good indeed in their time, but we should certainly have the latest and best. A few hundreds of dollars spent in books of this kind would be of infinite advantage to the law school. Let some funds come forward, as in the past funds have come forward, and place our school beyond all competitors.

ONE of the most pleasant events since the last issue of the GAZETTE was the "At Home," given by Dr. Russell to the students of the first and second years in law. A general invitation was extended, and on Friday evening, October 13th, at 7.45, the Dartmouth boat resembled a college corridor just before a scrimmage. Landing on the other side of the harbor freshman and Soph engaged in an equally vigorous search for the residence of the genial Professor, and vied with each other in climbing rocks and ledges, rushing through woods and dodging through footpaths and lanes till the beautiful residence of our host was reached, situated like an eagle's nest in the mountain. During this part of "our exercises" we found out why the Doctor's mind is so acute to fine points of the law, for the intellect of a

man who can find his way home under such circumstances need not fear complications the most intricate. At the door each student was met by Dr. and Mrs. Russell with a welcome that came from the heart, and each student experienced a sympathetic touch of home-feeling that prompts the deepest feelings of gratitude and good fellowship. To persons who have never enjoyed the hospitality of this genial Professor of Law, it is impossible to convey an idea of his complete mastery of the art of entertaining; to those who have had such pleasure it is not necessary to give any lengthy dissertation. Suffice it is to say that the occasion was one of the most perfect enjoyment, long to be remembered by the classes of '95 and '96, and even on the minds of the Freshmen the bounteous refreshments composed but one item of a contemporary series of pleasures prepared for their entertainment. All join in expressing thanks to Professor and Mrs. Russell, and in wishing for them and their pleasant family a long life of continued prosperity and pleasure.

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE House had a lively session on the evening of Oct. 7th.

On motion of Premier Graham the debate on the Tariff Question was resumed.

INMAN, (Charlottetown).—The N. P. has many sins to answer for. During the last ten years we have lost a large portion of our population and our shipping has materially decreased. All parties seem to be agreed that a tariff reform is necessary, and the measure before us, which is neither radical or conservative, should, I think, meet with the approval of this House.

McVICKER, (Cape Breton).—The bill before us much resembles the N. P. when it was first introduced and it likewise taxes the poor man. The government for the most part have championed free trade and I do not see how they can conscientiously support this measure. And further, if this measure were passed how are you going to raise a revenue?

IRVING, (Kent).—There is no better test of a country's prosperity than to see how it holds its own as regards population. There is a high duty on coal oil, iron and binder twine. These are articles that the poor man buys and should be exempt from duty.

LOGGIE, (Northumberland).—It was said by one of the speakers that the McKinley Bill was brought about by the N. P., but I cannot see any connection between them. They say our population has not increased, but then you know that it is the tendency now-a-days to go west. If we had free trade the Americans would come over to Canada, set up opposition factories and our own would go down.

OUTHIT, (Annapolis).—There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the position of the government, as some of the members speak in favour of free trade, while others do not commend it. But that is easily explained; we may say that the ultimate object of this bill is to bring about this free trade, but the affairs in Canada are so complicated owing to the legislation of the tory government that it would be unwise to sweep away with one stroke all duties and thus cause a financial crisis.

The measure was carried by a vote of 18 to 4.

The Premier informed the House that the Queen had been pleased to confer knighthood on WILLIAMS, (Trinidad); also that GERRIOR had been appointed J. P. for Antigonish County.

PREMIER HEWSON introduced the following cabinet:

HON. W. L. PAYZANT.....*Minister of Finance.*

" J. F. OUTHIT.....*Minister of Public Works.*

" W. J. LOGGIE.....*Postmaster General.*

The ministry were severely catechised by the opposition regarding the affairs of their different departments. The government brought down a resolution to transfer the I. C. R. to the C. P. R., and give the C. P. R. a subsidy of \$750,000 to run a fast Atlantic line of steamships between Halifax and some port in Great Britain, subject to the proviso that the government could, at any time, by giving twelve months' notice, resume control of the I. C. R.

PREMIER.—This is a very important matter and it is time it was taken into serious consideration. The people demand this service. Hitherto the mails have been carried by fast ships to New York, but if this line were established both the mails and passengers would come by way of Halifax, as being a route nearly 1000 miles shorter. This would be a great benefit to Canada. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to transfer the I. C. R. to the C. P. R., that they may have a through line from ocean to ocean.

OUTHIT, (Annapolis).—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. This is what we need to build up Canada, and if we can successfully pass this measure we will have some of that prosperity of which Sir Chas. Tupper used to speak. No company can do this cheaper than the C. P. R.

SCOTT, (Colchester).—It would be unwise to pass this measure till we have it shown that we will receive enough from the transaction to reimburse us for the subsidy we have to pay. Canada in general would not be benefited by this scheme; the only benefit that would arise would accrue to the C. P. R.

SNYDER, (Kings).—There is a demand for a fast line of steamers between Halifax and Europe. If this measure was passed our mails would come by way of Halifax and thence through Canada. This would be a great thing for our country.

GRANT, (New Glasgow).—This resolution is bad in form and bad in essence. It should have been introduced in two separate resolutions; but in either case the C. P. R. will reap the advantage. The last clause is unconstitutional. I am against the principle of subsidizing, it is putting the cart before the horse. The clock struck ten while MR. GRANT was speaking and the Speaker left the chair.

Saturday, October 21st, saw the last of the Hewson Government. The debate from the last evening's session was continued by Minister of Justice PAYZANT, who in a lengthy speech showed the many advantages that would arise from subsidizing a fast mail service.

GRAHAM, (Pictou East), Severely criticized the resolution and showed that its principles would be detrimental to our best interests.

Postmaster General LOGGIE explained that no company was better fitted to undertake this enterprise than the C. P. R., that they had the finest road in America and would carry the bulk of the passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

IRVING, (Kent), and COPP, (Westmoreland), followed in ringing speeches denouncing the resolution.

When "Is the House ready for the question" fell from the Speaker's lips the looks on the faces of the ministry told of the expected doom; the Postmaster General stared defiance at the opposition; the Minister of Public Works gazed at the table, vigorously manipulating his moustache; the Minister of Justice looked wildly round the House, while the Premier firmly braced himself in his chair and appeared as though he intended to die like a man.

The vote was taken and the government was sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker. Scarcely were the Government given time to congratulate each other on their victory when a vote of want of confidence was sprung upon them and carried by a vote of 9 to 7.

PERSONALS.

The GAZETTE extends congratulations and good wishes to F. W. HANRIGHT, B.A., LL.B. '87, and his bride, *nee Miss Mary B. Creighton, of Dartmouth.* Married at Dartmouth, Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

We regret that the name of R. BLACKWOOD GRAHAM, which should have appeared among the successful candidates in the final exams., was by mistake omitted from the list in last issue of the GAZETTE. Blackie got around just the same, and was admitted with the others on 24th October.

MR. R. B. BENNETT, LL. B., of Dalhousie, who was recently admitted as an attorney of the New Brunswick Bar, has formed a professional co-partnership with Hon. L. J. Tweedie, the recognized leader of the North Shore Bar. Mr. Bennett is known as a young man of excellent character and habits; capable, energetic and industrious, and is to be congratulated on beginning his professional career under such favourable auspices.

FRANK BEALES, of last year's freshman class, has also joined the list of Benedicts, and changed the joys of single blessedness for the felicities of married life. We miss you, Beales, but after your ten years of engagement to the fair one of your choice, we think it would have been selfish in us to have asked you to finish your course with the festive class of '95. May happiness attend you and yours.

MOOT COURT.

JAMES, *Plaintiff*,
v.
CARTER, *Defendant*.

Sept. 29th, 1890.

Before WELDON, C. J.

R. A. IRVING and R. D. GILLIS appeared as counsel for the plaintiff; and A. B. COPP and E. L. GERRIOR for the defendant.

The action was wrought by the plaintiff James to recover damages for injury claimed to have been done plaintiff's land by defendant erecting an artificial drain on his land, causing water to flow on plaintiff's land.

The facts of the case are as follows:—Plaintiff and defendant were owners of adjoining lands in the county of Halifax, which were cultivated for agricultural purposes. The natural level of the two tracts is such that the surface drainage of the defendant's land flows down upon the plaintiff's land. A slough runs through plaintiff's land close to the boundary line, and a smaller branch slough on defendant's land discharges its surface water collected from the entire tract into this. Defendant constructed a covered drain at a higher part of his own land, which terminated about sixty feet from plaintiff's line, with an open ditch thirty feet long from the mouth of the drain to the middle of the branch slough, thus rapidly increasing the flow of water, and thus materially injured plaintiff's grain fields. Counsel for the plaintiff contended and relied upon the general doctrine of English law, "That one cannot so use his lands as to injure his neighbour." Nor as in this case, could the defendant injure plaintiff's land by artificially changing the natural flow of water on to plaintiff's land, citing *Washburn on Easements*, 129, 383, 384; *Bevan on Negligence*, 1156, 1166, *Broder v. Soillard*, 2 Ch. D. 700; *Herdman v. N. E. Ry. Co.*, 2 C. P. D. 699. The counsel for defendant contended that the defendant was only using his lands in the ordinary and natural manner during the course of cultivation, citing, *Washburn on Easements*, 227, 333; *Barkley v. Wilcox*, 86 New York, and *Rawstren v. Tayler*, 10 Eq. 369.

WELDON, C. J., gave judgment for the defendant.

STAMPER, *Plaintiff*,
v.
WYLDE, *Defendant*.

Oct. 13th, 1893.

Before WELDON C. J. and RUSSELL, J.

The defendant was mortgagee of house of value of \$200. Plaintiffs were insurers of house for the defendant for \$3000. Mortgage debt was also \$2000. The house was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the plaintiff having paid the insurance money, bring this action to obtain from the defendant an assignment of his mortgage interest. The defendant had made the insurance in his own name, without describing his interest as that of a mortgagee, and paid the premiums out of his own funds.

Judgment was reserved.

R. S. KEEFLER and C. TREMAINE for plaintiff; A. S. BARNSTEAD and C. A. MCLEAN for defendant.

SMITH, *Plaintiff*

v.
D. M. FERRY & Co., *Defendant*

J. F. OUTHIT and G. S. SHAW for plaintiff; D. K. GRANT and D. FINLAYSON, for defendants.

Defendants are seed growers and seed merchants in Ontario, having agents at Moncton. Plaintiff purchased from agents certain bags of oats, purporting to be "Ferry's Swede," but really containing inferior grain, with a few "Ferry's Swede" on top of each bag. Plaintiff examined three bags at random, and gave all to his farm hands to sow. There was an almost total failure of crop, and plaintiff sued for \$250 damages, as a full crop it was alleged would have been worth \$300. There was no evidence to connect either defendants or agent with the act of fraud.

RUSSELL J., delivered the judgment of the court for plaintiff, on the ground that evidence showed a clear breach of contract; damages to be assessed.

LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

Great SCOTT!

WHAT does L. J. stand for?

T. M. F. was at home as per bulletin of Oct. 18th.

WHEN does the Second Year man propose to migrate to Chezzetcook?

IT is stated on good authority that the Hon. member for Y— is going to join the Navy.

ALL honor to the first year man who understands his position sufficiently to lay bare his upper lip.

R—SS seems to be taking a vacation. The Dean fears some kidnapper has spirited him away.

THE speaker is fostering his intellect, so that he has not time to come up the hill for Mock Parliament.

ARE you going to Dartmouth to see that beautiful painting "the expulsion of the Acadians?" McLeod is going!

THERE would be less noise in Mock Parliament if the Sergeant-at-Arms would wear his boots in his pocket.

PROF. (to class).—"In Law when is a man considered to be of age?"
Trinidad (confidently).—When he is a man.

WE wonder what is disturbing the mind of the Law Professor who wrote *despondent* in the Moot Court case instead of *Respondent*.

WHAT a pity he refused to be "bounced," and got his pants torn so they were completely ruined.—"Tis *Stru*'tis pity; *An'* pity 'tis, 'tis *stru*."

WELL, Borden! Where are you boardin'?

I'm not boardin'.

Then who in Texas are you?

WE hope the Hon. member for Buctouche will not visit the home of his childhood till his mustache has grown, for in its present condition it would not be comfortable in playing postoffice.

FRESHMAN (passing the blind asylum) "How in the Dickens (he didn't say Dickens but it's all the same) "How the Dickens can they practice music in there without any light."

Prof.—Now Mr. W—l—m—s if you saw a *white* figure making towards you at an unreasonable hour, what would you do?

W—. Shoot him Mr. Professor.

Prof.—How would you be justified in doing that?

W—. Because I did not know him, sir.

Lecturer in Contracts (having finished reading a long and tedious judgment) “Now is that perfectly clear?”

T—n and others, (in chorus)—“Yes, sir.”

Lecturer.—“You are sure you understand it thoroughly?”

Chorus.—“Yes: sir”

Lecturer.—“Well then I wish you would explain it to me, for I don't understand it at all.”

Prof. of Crimes (reading from the Criminal Code)—Every one, &c., who causes or procures any person to commit suicide, &c., is liable to—

S—r, (interrupting)—Please sir! what is the punishment for *suicide*? (Applause).

Prof.—“You will have to consult the Professor of Ethics in the other end of the building for information on that subject.”

AT THE RECEPTION.

Miss Ch—h.—“I suppose you're a freshman Mr. H—ws—n.”

H—ws—n, (with his hand on his heart.)—“My dear young lady! I'm a third--year--law--student!!!”

Medical Department.

AMONG the changes which have heralded the dawn of a new session, none are more marked and more radical than those in connection with the reading room. From the somewhat primitive type of the past, it has undergone a process of evolution which has transformed it into a more modern students room. Needless to say, the roistering horse play which frequently desecrated those sacred precincts and jarred upon the janitor's delicate nerves is also a thing of the past, having given place to decorum in keeping with the luxuriously furnished apartment. The thanks of the students are also due to the Secretary of the Faculty and others who have kindly placed medical journals and other periodicals upon the tables.

THE attention of the various medical boards and medical councils of Canada, is now being more or less directly drawn to the necessity of some alteration in the existing laws relative to registration. Never was the necessity of the safeguard of registration more evident than to-day, when the medical profession is becoming well nigh prostituted by some of the infamous “diploma mills” found in some quarters of the neigh-

boring republic which are grinding out disciples of arrant quackery.

Our system of registration, however, should be more general, and to the Canadian members of the profession the necessity of Dominion registration is becoming more and more apparent. There should, we contend, be one standard required for all parts of the Dominion, and when a man has become registered in one province, he should be entitled to practice in any province of the Dominion without undergoing any further examinations. As the laws now stand a registered practitioner in one province must, if he wishes to practice in another province, appear before the medical board, or council, and in some cases even submit to further examination. We can see no reason why a man legally qualified to practice in Nova Scotia should not be qualified to practice in British Columbia or in any other province of the Dominion. Yet virtually by the laws governing the various medical boards he is not so qualified. The necessity of a change in this respect is forcing itself more and more strongly upon the Canadian profession, and we trust that ere long steps will be taken to introduce what may be known as Dominion registration, the requirements of which having been once satisfied will enable a man to practice in any part of Canada.

THE RELATION OF CHEMISTRY TO MEDICINE.

(From a paper read by Dr. Ruttan at the Convocation of McGill Medical College.)

The history of medicine as a whole shows progress or stagnation in proportion as the experimental method of enquiry, the process of trying and thinking, has been used or neglected, and this method is the one that will most surely sift facts from fancy, and by the orderly arrangement of facts enable us to see relations previously obscured. I now wish to emphasize the fact that a training in this method is of the highest importance to every student of medicine. You, as students, are not now so intimately concerned with the advancement of science, as with the acquisition of the knowledge and training that will make you useful practitioners. How then you may ask will a training in the experimental method of enquiry be of such advantage to us? Very few of us will probably be placed in circumstances that will enable us to become investigators; what we want are useful facts; we wish to be practical men, practitioners. Now, that is precisely what we intend to help you to become; investigators you may be some day, but you must acquire your profession first. It is obviously impossible to advance medicine until one has mastered it; he must first step to the front before his blows can

tell in the strife, and I may add—I do not believe anyone can be thorough in any department of science without wishing to advance in it; but, I shall tell you why this training is of such importance: because it educates your seeing powers—your mental vision. It teaches you to observe correctly and reason accurately from your observations. That you should receive a training in this method is almost an essential to success, and it is the surest way of enabling you to assimilate and make part of yourself the very facts you feel are indispensable for your profession. I need scarcely remind you that the whole practice of medicine consists largely in the exercise of the power of observation. To make a correct diagnosis requires this power to be acute and highly trained, or some imperfectly developed symptom may escape recognition, and your own experience teaches you what a very difficult thing it is to observe correctly; to see everything, even in a small field of observation, to proceed methodically, overcome the desire to flit from one object to another, to exclude what you wish to see, what you were told to look for, from what is actually there. A training in experimental work also aids you in acquiring the facts of science, in learning your profession, not only because it educates your attention and precision of observation, but especially because it teaches you to question nature, to cross examine her and yourselves as well. Cultivate, then, gentlemen, early in your career the habit of careful observation, and go to nature herself for information, wherever you have an opportunity. Laboratory work should be an essential portion of the preliminary training of students, and the chief portion of the final work should be taught with a patient before you, at the bedside in the hospitals. But before you reach this later stage you should have acquired the habit of mind which only the experimental sciences can give you. Now, chemistry, of all your primary work, presents you with the best examples of accurate and discriminative observation and of inference therefrom.

The tendency of education to-day in all its branches, from the kindergarten to the university, is more and more towards placing work and personal observation before tradition and theoretical instruction, and we hope, in the near future, when this wave of progress is felt by those who regulate our medical curriculum, to be able largely to increase the valuable laboratory work in chemistry, and in greater proportion reduce didactic lectures. This change, however, can only be effected when a higher quality of chemical work is done in medical schools than is now possible. We are bound to our present system of teaching by two forces, the standard fixed by the licensing boards and the absence of preliminary training in science on the part of the great majority of our matriculants. It is positively cruel to require a medical student, in his first year, whose time is so much required for those things which bear directly on his future work, to go through the drudgery of mastering the elements of chemistry. Obtaining a knowledge of chemical nomenclature and the nature of chemical processes is not interesting, and it is hard work, and to do this much thoroughly certainly occupies for him one of the two precious years he has at his disposal for the preliminary studies, and in his second year but little time is left for either acquiring a knowledge of medical technical chemistry or for the training which laboratory work affords him. It is not doing justice to chemistry, nor to the professors who teach it, that this condition of affairs should exist. The

student naturally regards chemistry, up to within a few months of the end of his study of it, as something uncanny, made up of barbarous names and very crawly formulæ,—as a science presenting all the difficulties of algebra without its compensating accuracy. It is only too late when he finds out that formulæ and nomenclature are not chemistry, but bear about the same relation to it that the German irregular verbs bear to the poetry of Goethe's Faust. The remedy for this is obvious; he should be required to know the elements of chemistry, before entering medicine, and it is a very favorite hunting ground of the Board of Examiners.

Apart from laboratory training, what every man requires is a clear view of the broad principles of chemistry, that he can intelligently follow advances in medicine, made by chemical research, and a limited acquaintance only with the facts of chemistry. Apart from its value as a means of training the student in those habits of thought especially useful to him in his profession, chemistry has another claim to a high position in a modern medical education, a claim based on what she has shown herself able to do in aiding physiology and pathology in the solution of the fundamental problems of medicine. The study of medicine is carried on amidst the deepest mysteries of nature. We have been created with minds to enjoy and reason to aid us in unfolding such mysteries. Agassiz has said, if you study nature in books, when you go out of doors you cannot find her, so if you study disease only in lectures and text books, when you go to the bedside you will not recognize it. Remember that the physician is a servant of nature, never her master, and he only can rise in the service who can follow close in her footsteps and successfully aid her in her struggle with disease. Nature calls us to study her, and all our better feelings urge us in the same direction, and, gentlemen, I shall have failed in the object of this lecture if I have not impressed you to some extent not only with the necessity of studying nature, but of obtaining your knowledge of her at first hand.

REMOVAL OF GASSERIAN GANGLION.

THIS history of a case of excision of the Gasserian ganglion was, at the time of operation, the first of its kind in Colorado. There were but three cases on record in America, and five in Europe. Mary E. H., aged 60, a native of Ireland, and married, has been in the United States since her eighth year. The family history is unimportant, except that there is a record of rheumatism on the father's side. This affected the joints, especially the distal ones of the fingers. All these joints of the right hand are distorted by local deposits, except the thumb, but none of the other joints of this hand is affected. The distal joints of the index, middle and ring fingers of the left hand show deposits. The larger joints of the extremities have occasionally been the seat of pain, but none of them except the left ankle is enlarged. From her thirty-eight to her fifty-second year she suffered considerably with these rheumatic pains. Eight years ago the first division of the fifth nerve on the left side began to be the seat of pain. Soon afterward the second division became involved, and three years ago the third division. Eight years ago the second division of the nerve was excised at its exit from the

infraorbital foramen. This gave relief for about five months. A second operation was then performed at which all three divisions were excised at their exit from their respective foramina. This gave relief for about five months. A third operation was performed six months after the second. This was similar in character to the others, but confined to the second division, and gave no relief whatever. After this operation she began to take morphine for relief of pain. The dose was gradually increased until about one year ago, when she was taking gr. 120 per week. She continued to take this amount, on an average, until her admission to the hospital. When the pain was unusually severe she would take from 60 to 120 grains in twenty-four hours. The drug was always taken by the mouth. During the last year she has inhaled chloroform from a bottle almost constantly while she was awake. In ten days, previous to the operation, she consumed four pounds of the anesthetic. At times it was impossible to obtain more than a few hours sleep in the night. Since her admission to the hospital she has been made tolerably comfortable by taking from twelve to fifteen grains of morphine each day hypodermically. In addition to this she has continued to take chloroform. Her nutrition is fairly good, the urine is free from albumen and sugar. Her face has an expression of suffering, and is exquisitely sensitive to touch on the left side. There are no areas of complete anesthesia, although the left side of the nose and places on the left side of the face are partially anesthetic. The exacerbations of pain seem to have their beginning in the inferior division of the nerve. There is no paresis or paralysis of the muscles of the face. Hearing is fair and equal on both sides. The temperature prior to the operation ranged between normal and $101\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; the pulse between 101 and 128.

On the day previous to the operation she was given a brisk cathartic of Mag. Sulph. and was carefully bathed. The left side of the head was shaved and this area of the scalp together with the entire left side of the face, was scrubbed with soap and water, afterwards with sulphuric ether, and finally with a solution of Hydrag. Perchlor (1 in 1000). Towels, sterilized with 1 : 2000 Hydrag. Perchlor, were then placed on the field of operation and confined there by bandages. On the morning of the operation a rectal injection was administered. Immediately preceding the operation the patient was given an ounce of whiskey and one-thirtieth grain strychnine. Chloroform was used as an anesthetic. When the patient was under its influence the cleansing process of the preceding day was again employed. The incision began just external to the outer canthus of the eye and was carried backward along the line of the zygoma to a point immediately in front of the ear, thence downward to the angle of the jaw, thence forward along the line of the jaw so far as the facial vessels. This incision was deep enough to sever the skin and superficial fascia. The flap by these lines was dissected up and brought forward. A dental engine was used to perforate the zygoma at either end for subsequent suture. Considerable embarrassment and delay was caused by the failure of this instrument to work properly. The bone was sawed between the

drill holes and turned down together with the masseter muscle. It was found that the opening was somewhat small owing to the unusual width of the zygoma anteriorly and it was enlarged with bone forceps. The coronoid process was not drilled, but severed from the jaw together with the insertion of the temporal muscle and drawn upward. This exposed the pterygoid fossa. The internal maxillary artery was ligated in two places and cut between. Great difficulty was experienced on account of lack of light in the depth of the wound until Dr. Hames suggested the use of a mirror to reflect the sun's rays. This proved satisfactory and the origin of the external pterygoid was now pulled from its attachment to the great wings of the sphenoid. The foramen ovale was located and a half inch trephine was applied anteriorly and external to it. On removal of the button the intervening bridge of bone between the trephine opening and the foramen was cut away with chisel and mallet. The interior maxillary division of the nerve was now followed into the skull. It was impossible to see the Gasserian ganglion, but passing a small curette along the nerve to the location which the ganglion should occupy, it was scraped away. The wound was flushed with sterilized water, and the parts brought together again into their normal relations. Instead of reuniting the coronoid process to the jaw it was cut away. The zygoma was not united to the bones but simply sutured to the temporal fascia. The result was very satisfactory. The skin wound was united by interrupted silk sutures. No drainage was used. Small pieces of protective were placed over the wound, over this a few layers of sterilized iodoform gauze, and this covered by an abundant dressing of simple sterilized gauze, sterilized cotton and a bandage.

The patient rested well and her progress to recovery was uninterrupted. The pain was completely and permanently relieved. The temperature on the evening following the operation was 101.4° , the next morning 99.8° , and from that time it rapidly declined till the third day following the operation when it was normal and afterwards remained so. On the seventh day the wound was dressed and found perfectly healed. The morphine was gradually withdrawn until the fourteenth day, at which time she was taking half a grain per day. On this date she was discharged from the hospital. A period of ten months is not sufficiently long in which to estimate the permanence of the result obtained by this operation, but if the good following it is in proportion to the difficulty of the procedure there can never be cause for complaint.

—CLAYTON PARKHILL, M. D., in *Medical News*.

PERSONALS.

CHURCHILL is at McGill; MCISAAC is at Harvard.

BARTON and O. V. SMITH are attending lectures at the College of P. & S., Baltimore.

SLAUGHENWHITE, freshman of '92, is again with us. Steve is sustaining his well-earned reputation as a "plugger."

AT a recent meeting of the Medical Society, the following were elected as assistant editors of the Medical Department: G. N. Murphy for 4th year; Miss Olding, for 2nd year; Mr. Higgins, for 1st year.

LOYD, alias the janitor's pet, is teaching at Brighton, Shelburne Co. His interesting stories are much missed by the boys.

WE regret that on account of ill-health DR. IRWIN has been compelled to resign the appointment of Senior House Surgeon to the Victoria General Hospital.

THE daily press announces the marriage of D. W. BYERS, M. D., to Miss Alice LeEtta, eldest daughter of J. G. Peppard, M. D., of Great Village. The GAZETTE extends congratulations and best wishes to Dr. and Mrs. Byers.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

"I SAY, have you got my name on that list, old fellow?"

"SAY B—, are you in Organic or Inorganic Chemistry?"

"I—ah—yes, I guess so." This is the *best* joke so far.

WHY is one of the lady students invariably late for Pathology. These conversations about the office don must be linked sweetness long drawn out.

IF the rental per session of "those drawers" was 50 cents last year, and is \$1.00 this session, what will it profit the janitor though he gain the whole world, &c.

THE janitor has a very exalted opinion of his position, as he was recently overheard exclaiming in accents loud, "Well, ain't I the boss of the Faculty, I'd like to know."

A Senior who is in the habit of frequently stroking his hairless upper lip, was recently heard to murmur :

"My moustache is growing, its genial warmth bestowing,
It can now be seen as plain as day,
Come forth like a fairy, so stiff and so hairy,
Ramble on my upper lip so gay.

Come, come, moustache come,
Come ere the dye on thee pale
Come in thy strength, thou marvel of length,
O moustache, O dear moustache, never fail.

Prof. in Anatomy.—"How many bones in this region, Mr. D. —"

Mr. D.—, (a Freshman who knows "more anatomy now than any second year man").—"Five, Sir."

Prof.—Are there any peculiar ones?

Mr. D.—"Oh yes, sir! the eleventh and twelfth."

A FRESHMAN who is great in scientific research, has recently announced his discovery of a muscle not mentioned by Gray, "The Rectus Anticus Posticus Capitis Major." His discovery has been disclosed only to a limited circle of friends, and if he has experienced a *call* to this particular field is not known.

WE have received Circular No. I, issued by the Provincial Medical Board. This unassuming little pamphlet is replete with information calculated to be of the greatest interest to the general public. It epitomizes the relation existing between germs and diseases; contains rules for checking the spread of contagious and infectious diseases, with special instructions as to cholera. Great stress is laid upon the importance of hygienic precautions. The concluding pages of the circular contain a copy of the Provincial Statutes relative to public health.