

# The Dalhousie Gazette.

“ORA ET LABORA.”

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No. 2.

## EDITORS:

R. G. STRATHIE, '95. *Editor-in-Chief.*

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## Assistant Managers:

D. FINLAYSON, B. A., '95, (Law).

S. W. WILLIAMSON, '96, (Med.)

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All Business Communications should be addressed A. M. HILL, Box 114, Halifax.  
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## LOOKING FORWARD.

WE have to thank our friends for the kindly notices and criticisms that they made of our first number. We feel that these were not altogether deserved; but yet we intend to fulfil the promise that we made in the last issue, viz., that we would do our best to make the GAZETTE a paper in which all the students shall be interested, and of which they all may be proud. We are making arrangements for articles for our future issues, and have made such changes in the make-up of the numbers as will the better fit it to become the exponent of the student life of this University.

Perhaps some of the students will be sorry to learn that there will be no Christmas number this year. This matter was debated at a full meeting of the editors. It was then decided that our December number will be an ordinary one. The expense and trouble that has to be undergone in getting out a special number, such as those issued last winter and the year before, is not warranted by its popularity and sale. No one will deny that the students were pleased with such an

issue. They were pleased, but they were not pleased enough to pay for two extra copies each, and the result is that to-day there are some three hundred copies of last year's Christmas number unsold, entailing a net loss on the management of nearly one hundred dollars. Besides this there is the trouble that the editors have in looking out for matter, and editing such a large number, at a time when their college work claims their whole time and attention. For these reasons the editors have decided to let their December number remain but an ordinary one; and we know that the students will uphold them in this decision.

There are a few changes in our current issues which the observing student will notice without our drawing his attention to them. We have abolished the column hitherto given to *College Notes*. The items which formerly found their way into this department will henceforth be found, together with a lot of other interesting matter, under the heading *Dallusiensia*. This latter column will be filled with items of interest to the students that happen in and around our College, whether such items border upon the ludicrous or upon the serious. We have also provided a new column headed *College Societies*. This has been a want in past volumes. We do not see why a splendid meeting of the Philomathic should be disposed of in half a dozen lines, while the contributors column is filled with matter which is read by comparatively few, and so in each issue we intend to give full reports of the doings of each society. With the Philomathic, the Sodales, the Y. M. C. A., the Athletic Club, and our new Philosophic Club, surely we ought to be able to make this a most interesting department of the GAZETTE. Those who have graduated will then be able to see that all the wisdom of the College has not gone forth with them, but that some yet remains within its walls. We wish that each society would appoint a reporter, who would see that reports of each meeting are regularly handed in to the editors.

There is one more matter that we wish to mention. Our graduates have scattered themselves over many universities. From them we hope to secure a series of articles descriptive of the most prominent American universities, and university life. Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, and Bryn Mawr will each be thus described by persons who are well known to nearly all our present undergraduates, and in addition to this perhaps we will

be enabled to obtain an article on German university life, and another on Edinburgh university life, each by former Dalhousie students. These, we are assured, will all be eagerly welcomed and read by our students.

The editors heartily wish the aid of both students and graduates in making the GAZETTE interesting. They have no desire to run the paper alone. They hope that what they are doing may be approved of, and that their endeavors to have good issues of the GAZETTE may be seconded by the generosity of the students in providing matter.

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### OUR ARTS LIBRARY.

THAT a student may succeed in his work, a library is necessary above all things, and in this respect we at any rate have no need to complain. Our Arts Library has been steadily, though slowly increasing, and we have free access to all the standard works. In former days the library doors were closed to the students, and when finally thrown open a deposit of two dollars was required before a book could be taken out. Soon, however, books were found to be missing, and to-day there is a large list of such books of which no trace can be found. Surely no student can deliberately take a book from the shelves with the intention of keeping it; but whatever the intention the practise is a miserable one and the result the same.

A student taking a book without filling out his ticket is, in our humble opinion, little better than a thief and should be treated as such. The library should be the pride and delight of each individual student, and the librarian should be assisted as far as possible in tracking missing books.

Last year at the close of the session the Faculty announced that the two dollar deposit had been abolished and that the books were entirely free. Surely this generosity is not to be abused, and that from this time forward we will hear no more of books missing from the shelves. And here we might put forward the claims of the Canadian Corner. The Philomathic Society has made a good start, and it is for us to assist in the work so well begun. Canadian literature has now passed from the stage of infancy and has entered on the stage of a vigorous

and hearty manhood. Every student should remember the claims of this corner and leave no opportunity unseized to fill it up. This should be nearest to our hearts as Canadians, and should prove an impetus to us in collecting every work we can by a Canadian author.

WE were exceedingly pleased to see the large turnout of students at the funeral of the late Mr. James Forrest, Treasurer of the Board of Governors, whose sudden demise we noticed in our last issue. Several of the professors referred in their classes to the sad event, making mention of the great services rendered by the deceased to the University. The real extent and value of Mr. Forrest's labors for Dalhousie were perhaps known only to a few, but it not too much to say that we have never had a truer friend or firmer supporter. Not only was his wise counsel cheerfully and freely given on all occasions, but his donations to the College were both liberal and frequent. A practical banker himself, he was specially fitted to look after the investments of the College finances. His invaluable services will not soon be forgotten by Dalhousie, and it will be long ere she recovers from the loss sustained by his death.

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### Contributed Article.

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#### A STUDY OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.\*

TO the readers of the GAZETTE the publication of a book on Ethics from the pen of Prof. James Seth is a matter of more than usual interest. Many Dalhousians have studied under him, others have enjoyed his public addresses, while all the friends of the College have recognized the great and lasting influence which he exercised over his students.

Mr. Seth's brochure on "Freedom," and his excellent addresses, led us to form high expectations of anything that he would be willing to publish. In the *Study of Ethical Principles* one finds the same literary charm, richness and freshness of illustration, the same clearness of conception and philosophic temper that gave delight in his booklet on "Freedom."

\* A STUDY OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES. By James Seth, M. A., Professor of Philosophy in Brown University. Edinburgh and New York: Blackwoods & Scribners. Pages 460. Price, 10/6 and \$2.60.

His contributions to Moral Philosophy belong to that order of literary philosophies, which is best represented in the Dialogues of Plato—an order strongly contrasted with the scientific philosophy of Aristotle. Plato opens up new realms, suggests, moves, and inspires; with Aristotle the philosophic journey is less interesting, less attractive, yet one feels surer as one plods along patiently noticing every mark and every turn of the path. Literary philosophies throb with the pulse of life; while the scientific live in the cold light of reason. The strong practical or moral interests of man find more congenial expression in the form of literature than in that of argument.

As a piece of literature, Mr. Seth's *Study of Ethical Principles* is worthy of being classed with the writings of Berkeley. No more delightful book could be placed in the hands of one, who wishes to spend pleasant hours in pondering over the great problems of life. The freedom with which the author has discussed the different theories of the end of man's life, of man's relations to his fellows, of his life hereafter, of his relations to Nature and to God, the suggestiveness of his ideas, the wealth of illustration, the freedom and apt references to literature, as well as the point and justness of his criticisms, will delight the technical student no less than the general reader. To those who know Mr. Seth it is sufficient to say, "The Book is the Man."

In the preface he tells us, that he "does not profess to develop a system of Ethics, but rather to discuss the principles which must underlie such a system; and while the treatment does not claim to be, in any strict sense, original, an effort has been made to re-think the entire subject, and to make the discussion throughout as fundamental as possible. My chief hope is that I may have been able to throw some light upon the real course of ethical thought in ancient and modern times. I have been anxious, in particular, to recover, and, in some measure, to re-state the contributions of the Greeks, and especially of Aristotle, to moral philosophy."

In the Introduction, Mr. Seth explains the nature of the ethical problem, the different possible methods of ethical investigation, and the psychological basis of ethical theory. The chief ethical problem is to determine the Supreme Purpose of Human Life, by an examination of the "various ideals which, in the life of the individual and of the race, are found competing for the mastery." The method of ethical investigation is different from the method of inductive science. Inductive science proceeds by generalisations from facts, and so discovers laws, which are expressions of uniform sequence. But ethical laws are 'requirements,' and hence are never completely expressed in the acts and customs of men. Accordingly, Ethics cannot content itself with generalisations from the facts of the moral life, the customs, institutions, and the lives of men. For these

ethical institutions, no less than the acts of the individual, are acknowledged to be moral, only in so far as they conform to a moral type or law. Thus the interaction between moral laws and moral facts is like that between character and conduct, where character determines conduct and yet is the result of conduct.

The method, which Mr. Seth follows, is a critical comparison of the different conceptions of the Supreme Purpose of Life, which are to be found in the writings of moralists in ancient and modern times. There is also an examination into what this supreme problem of life implies about our relation to Nature—Freedom, our relation to Time—Immortality, our relation to the Purpose or End of the Universe—God. In the psychological study of human action, Mr. Seth insists that man is a person, not a mere machine driven by impulse; that the key to voluntary or human action is the control of our ideas through attention. He also adheres to the view that, the object of desire is not pleasure.

In Part I, entitled "The Moral Ideal," Mr. Seth seeks an answer to the question "What is the Supreme Purpose of Man's Life? What is the Chief End of Man?" He considers three types of the answers that have been given to the question in times past. The answers of one type agree in asserting that the pursuit of pleasure is the chief end of life. This type he calls Ethics of Sensibility or Hedonism. The different forms of pleasure, which have been proposed as the end of life—the pleasure of the *moment*; the greatest sum of pleasure possible in a *life-time*, in *eternity*; the greatest amount of pleasure for the *greatest number*; the *highest* pleasures for the greatest number; as well as Spencer's theory of the relation of pleasure to conduct, that tends to prolong and enrich life, and Sidgwick's explanation of the reason for seeking the pleasure of others; are explained, criticized, and found wanting.

The answers of the *second* type agree in saying that obedience to law, duty, and consequent repression and mortification of desires, is the chief end of life. This is the Ethics of Reason or Rigorism. Different forms of this view of the moral ideal, such as that of the Cynic, of the Stoic, of the Ascetic, of Kant and Intuitionism, are subjected to criticism and found unsatisfactory.

The *third* answer to the question is that, with which Mr. Seth is in sympathy. He calls it the Ethics of Personality or Eudaemonism. In his support of this view of the end of life, he finds himself in such good company as Plato, Aristotle, Butler, Hegel, Green. This Ideal of life is expressed in different phrases, such as "Self-realisation," "Perfection," "Be a Person" (Hegel), "Happiness"—exercise of faculties according to reason (Aristotle), "Justice" or harmony of the soul's activity (Plato). Eudaemonism

arbitrates between Hedonism, which makes sense supreme and reason its handmaid, and Rigorism, which exalts reason and declares sense antagonistic to morality. Eudaemonism maintains that those impulses, desires, temperaments, which distinguish a man from his fellows, which constitute his Individuality, are not alien to reason, to that which is distinctively man, the Person, but are the raw material of character. The end of life is the development of the individual's capacities, in harmony with the conception of personality or manhood—in accord with man's true nature. This is but a meagre outline of the way in which the author has attempted to define the nature of the Ideal of life. In the closing pages of this part Mr. Seth illustrates the Eudaemonistic view of life from poetry and fiction. No one can be content with a single reading of these charming pages.

The Second Part is devoted to a discussion of the duties or virtues of the moral life. It is a suggestive study of concrete Ethics. "From the standpoint of the individual, the moral life may be regarded as a life at once of self-discipline and of self-development, resulting in the virtues of temperance and of culture. Similarly from the stand-point of society, we may distinguish the negative aspect of morality from the positive,—the duty of freedom, or non-interference with the self-realisation of others, with the corresponding virtue of justice, from the duty of fraternity or the positive helping of others in their efforts after their own perfection, with the corresponding virtue of benevolence." Ancient and modern conceptions of the functions and basis of the State are described in a most interesting manner, and criticized from the ethical standpoint.

It is to the concluding part, that the metaphysically minded will turn with keenest interest. There they will seek an answer, or at least, a discussion of the 'ultimate metaphysical questions' upon which we are inevitably thrown back, 'when we try to think out the life of man, and discuss its total and perfect meaning'; the question of freedom, or man's relation to nature and to God; the problem of the nature of the Supreme Being and his relation to the universe; and lastly the problem of immortality, or the ultimate destiny of man.

The chapter on the problem of Freedom—"the conflict between the interests of the scientific or intellectual consciousness on the one hand, and the moral and religious convictions of mankind on the other"—is by no means a reprint of the pamphlet on Freedom. It is more exhaustive and has gained considerably by its change of form. The chapter on the problem of God is an epitome of natural theology. The contributions of Hamilton, Spencer, Comte and Huxley, of Greek philosophy, of Christianity, of Kant and Hegel, of Caird and Martineau, are discussed and criticized, not for criticism's sake, but constructively. Mr.

Seth's guiding conception here as in the discussion of freedom, is Personality. One may remark in passing, that the great merit of this contribution to Ethics is its development of the principle of Personality as the fundamental principle of morality.

In the closing chapter on Immortality, the sympathetic reader forgets to be critical, and yields himself a delighted captive to the inspiring eloquence in which the strong moral faith of the author is expressed. As one closes this book one lingers with delight under the charm of the earnest personality which pervades it throughout.

W. C. M.

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### FOOT-BALL.

At the season of the year the very air seems pregnant with foot-ball. Go where you will you hear snatches of foot-ball talk, of "drop kicks" and "punts," of "halves and quarters," of touch line tricks and brilliant dribbles. The trophy matches are on, and Dalhousie, as usual, is in it. Our team has lost several of its best men, those who carried the tiger stripes to victory in the years that are gone. "Whisker" Gordon is out. Harding and Harvey are at McGill. Graham's shingle glistens in N. G.'s sunshine. Danie is attending to broken limbs at Bellevue, and others of less note have left us, but still we are able to put a strong team in the field. Captain Shaw is a hard worker and is doing all he can to put the boys in A. 1 shape for our great tussle with the Wanderers. We are very much handicapped in the matter of grounds, but this should only make the men more regular at practice, and more zealous in everything that can help us to victory. Our first game was played on the Wanderers' grounds against the Navy and resulted in a win for the College, 20-3. Our team lined out as follows:

Shaw, *Full Back.*

Maxwell, Wood, Lawson, McIntosh, *Half-backs.*

Barnstead, McLean, *Quarter-backs.*

McLean, Fullerton, Finlayson, Bigelow, Robb, Archibald, McRae, Grant, *Forwards.*

On Saturday our men again lined out against the Navy and met foemen by no means unworthy of their steel. Notwithstanding the fact that ten whole days had elapsed since the last match game our team put up no better game and only won 8-4.

The personnel of our team was somewhat changed. McIntosh taking Shaw's place at full back, Shaw going into the forwards vice Robb, who dropped out. Pickering playing half in place of Maxwell, who was hurt at the last game, and Hal. Brown in McIntosh's place. Our boys kicked off and the ball was soon scrimmaged. At first the Navy backs got the ball, but did not gain much ground, and finally the oval was scrimmaged close to

the Navy goal line. Again and again was the scrim. formed five yards out, and still our boys could not get across, finally the Navy touched for safety and the ball was kicked out from the 25 mark. It was soon back in its original position, and, being carried across, Finlayson secured a try for Dalhousie. Pickering missed the kick for goal and the Navy kicked off. The ball was returned promptly and was scrimmaged about twenty yards from the Navy goal. Soon the ball came out, and being passed to Pickering he made a brilliant run and scored a second time for the college. The try was converted into a goal, and then with the score 8-0, the ball was kicked off from centre field. The Navy rushed the ball to our line where it was touched for safety. The half ended with no further score.

From the kick off the Navy played with great energy and seemed to have the advantage of our team. Their half-back work was good, and our boys had the advantage in the scrims. From a line out about the centre of the field a Navy man secured the ball, and not being marked by one of our men, made a splendid dash down the field, till he was stopped by McIntosh. From that the game drifted to the middle of the field, when the Navy quarter passed to one of his halves, who by a beautiful kick, dropped a goal from the field. The score now stood 8-4. This seemed to wake our boys up for they played a fast game and soon had the ball in the Navy goal line. Here Barnstead, who had been playing a fine game, was badly knocked out and had to leave the field. Bigelow took his place at quarter, but the loss of a man in the scrimmage was at once apparent, and soon the Navy had the ball in a safe position. Nothing further of note happened before the call of time, and thus our team won 8-4.

The first game of the junior series took place on the Wanderers' grounds on Thursday, the 18th inst. Our team was not so strong as last year, but nevertheless played good ball. The game consisted chiefly of scrimmages, and the play was very close. Shortly before half-time Miller made a fine dash up the field and passing the ball to Snyder the try was scored. The kick for goal failed.

In the second half the game was much the same, our boys having the best of it. From a scrim. near the Navy 25 line, Snyder, who is a whole team in himself, again secured the ball and by a brilliant run placed the pigskin in the coveted position behind the line. The goal was not kicked and the Navy kicked off from the 25. No more scoring took place and the game ended 6-0 in our favor.

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THE New Brunswick University extension course of lectures in St. John has been arranged for the coming season. Prof. Dixon will continue his lectures on Astronomy begun last winter. The other lecturers from the University are Profs. Stockley and Davidson.

## College Societies.

Y. M. C. A.—On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6th, a large number of students gathered in Munroe Room to hear the first lecture of the course by Professor W. C. Murray. His subject was "A study in the characters of Jacob and Esau." He contrasted the two, bringing out clearly the good and the bad, the weak and the strong points in each. The lecture was very suggestive and tended to make one think.

A fortnight later the lecture was from one of our former graduates, Rev. Anderson Rogers, of New Glasgow. He spoke on "College temptations and triumphs." He took Daniel as his instance of one who had endured the temptations and enjoyed the triumphs; and from his career pictured the life of a true man, one who sets for himself a high ideal and will allow nothing to turn him aside from it. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention and greatly enjoyed by all.

Next Sunday Prof. Murray gives us another of his interesting character studies, this time on Abraham and Lot.

At the Saturday evening meeting, Oct. 13th, twenty-three new members were added to the Association.

Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who is visiting the Canadian colleges in the interests of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, will be at Dalhousie on Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 10th and 11th. Full announcements of the meetings on those days will be given later.

SODALES.—The first meeting of the Sodales was held Oct. 12th. President Murdock made a good speech, impressing on the students the importance of attending regularly the meetings of the Society. The new executive was then chosen as follows: D. A. Fraser, '95; G. A. Sutherland, '96; A. H. Denoon, '97; and Mr. McKinnon, '98. The subject of debate was "Whether the general tendency of dancing is immoral." Mr. J. C. Murray opened, contending that the tendency of dancing was bad. A. G. Cummings responded, after which Messrs. Macgregor, Benoit, Morrison, Gunn spoke in favour of the respondent, and Messrs. Macneill, Murdock and McRae on the other side. On a vote being taken the side in favour of dancing won 8-4. Mr. Morton was the critic of the evening.

The second meeting was held on Oct. 19th. Subject: "Should the liquor traffic be prohibited by law." Mr. Gunn opening in a very able speech declared that he was an anti-prohibitionist. He was opposed by Mr. MacNeill. Mr. Macgregor seconded Mr. Gunn, while Mr. Cummings upheld Mr. MacNeill's side of the question. Messrs. J. C. Murray, McRae and others favored the meeting with their views. Vote being taken it stood 9 for and 12 against prohibition.

PHILOMATHIC.—The first meeting of the Philomathic Society was held on Oct. 18th. As previously announced this meeting was something of an innovation. Wishing to bring the nature and purpose of the Society more prominently before the students and friends of the college, it was decided to begin this session with a lecture on a popular subject by a prominent man. The subject chosen was "Haliburton," a name familiar to every student of Canadian Literature, and dear to every

Nova Scotian. The lecturer was Mr. F. Blake Crofton, Provincial Librarian. Mr. Crofton is himself a writer of no little ability, and is the author of the best existing work on the great Nova Scotian humorist.

The lecturer said that he did not intend to give a full or elaborate treatment of his subject, but that he would simply touch upon a few points in the character and writings of Haliburton, chiefly those which have hitherto been overlooked or misunderstood. It is chiefly as a humorist that Haliburton will be remembered; but even if he had given nothing else to the world, he would be handed down to posterity as the inventor of curious expressions and slang phrases.

Haliburton criticised the faults and weaknesses of his countrymen very severely. Too much time was taken from useful labor and devoted to the discussion of provincial politics. In which discussion men, not measures, parties not principles, were the controlling factors. He would have had a law against quack politicians as there was against quack doctors. Nova Scotians also lacked the "push" of their Yankee cousins; one-third of their time being given to work, and two-thirds being "blowing time." But, notwithstanding all this, Haliburton was not a pessimist nor a detractor of his country; on the contrary, he was a firm believer in the greatness of her resources and the brilliant future before her. He criticised only that he might lead to reformation.

Of Haliburton's great creation "Sam Slick," space does not permit us to speak at length. Suffice it to say that the lecturer showed himself to have studied him carefully and with keen appreciation. Those who would seek fuller information are referred to Mr. Crofton's work, which has been placed in the "Canadian Corner."

At the close of the lecture Dr. MacMechan, who has always taken a lively interest in the Society, and was largely instrumental in securing this address, expressed his pleasure in listening to such an instructive and suggestive lecture, and of the benefit such meetings must be to the Society. The hearty thanks of the Society were then tendered to Mr. Crofton.

The next meeting will be on Nov. 1st, and will be devoted to the consideration of the Life and Works of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes. The Society intends to discuss Prof. Drummond's "Ascent of Man" at meeting on Nov. 15th. All students of the University are invited to attend the meeting and take part in the discussions.

## Exchanges.

THE *Owl* for September has put in an appearance. In this number more space than usual is devoted to articles on subjects directly connected with college life. We consider this a step in the right direction, and one which will make this journal more interesting to the general body of students.

WE are indebted to the Board of Trade of Grand Rapids for a book of very beautiful engravings of the principal buildings and points of interest of their city. The volume, which merits

great praise as a work of art, is entirely the product of Grand Rapids' institutions, and speaks highly for the resources of the place.

OUR thanks are due T. C. Allen & Co. for a copy of the Laws of Football. This contains the revised laws, authorized by the Rugby Football Union, which have been adopted by the Halifax Championship Committee. It has also important decisions of the Union Committee and a neat score card. Every student interested in football should procure a copy.

WE have received a copy of the Prospectus of the Canadian Entertainment Bureau, which has recently been established in the city of Toronto. The object of the bureau is to assist those who desire to secure first-class talent for an evening's entertainment or series of entertainments. Among those whose services may be obtained through it are many foreign and leading Canadian celebrities. Such an enterprise is entirely new in Canada and will fill a long felt want. We bespeak for it great success.

WE have also received a copy of the twenty-third annual report of the Halifax School for the Blind, which shows the school to be in a high state of efficiency. During the past year fifty-four pupils were enrolled, six of whom have graduated. We feel certain that under Mr. A. C. Fraser's able superintendence, the school will maintain its past high standard. We extend our best wishes for continued prosperity.

THE *Tuftsian* contains an excellent article on the "Cause of War between China and Japan." This describes in a clear and concise manner the relations existing between these two powers in regard to Corea since 1884 to present time, and shows how the peculiar relations led on to the war. The *Tuftsian* has also an excellent criticism of the poetry of James W. Witcomb Riley who has been called the "American Burns."

THE first number of the McGill *Fortnightly* for the present year is to hand. It has a rather amusing article on "The Philosophy of Fun." It contains also several pieces of poetry, some of which are above the general average of such ventures. The following in regard to the duty of "practicing" we quote from an article on Football. "All first-class football men owe it as a duty to their *Alma Mater* to turn out to the practices of their own accord, instead of having to be coaxed so to do. Senior men ought also to remember that, although they are superior to the other men with a small amount of practice, they are not able to compete with other senior teams without doing good hard work."

THE *Review of Reviews* for October devotes a considerable amount of its space to Bryant. The frontispiece is an excellent

photogravure of the poet, from a photograph taken a short time before his death. There is also an interesting account of the Bryant Centennial, which was held near the poet's old homestead on the 16th August. Bryant's actual birthday was November 3rd, but for several reasons the above date was chosen for the celebration. The *Review* also prints an article by Mr. William R. Thayer on "Bryant's Place in American Literature," from which we quote the following;—"Bryant is one of the few poets of genuine power whose poetic career shows no advance. The first arrow he drew from his quiver was his best, and with it he made his longest shot; many others he sent in the same direction, but they all fell behind the first. This accounts for the singleness and depth of the impression he has left; he stands for two or three elementals, and thereby keeps his force unscattered."

THE *Knox College Monthly*, for October, is at hand. This is the Jubilee number, and contains more than its usual amount of weighty literary matter. The opening article on "Some Reminiscences of Scottish Life," is written in a very attractive style. The author says in his description of the schools of those days: "The highest class was the 'Collection Class'—this being a book containing extracts in prose and verse. All was read with scarcely a question asked as to the meaning of a sentence, the only exercise beyond the plain reading being the spelling of the more difficult words. There was nothing of English grammar or geography. Writing and arithmetic were taught, and in most schools there would be found a Latin class to which a good deal of time was given by the master. Greek was also taught to those preparing for college. In those days Greek was taught through the medium of Latin. Our lexicons were Greek and Latin, and the grammar Latin. The rules of gender, prosody, etc., were all in Latin, and had to be committed to memory."

OTHER exchanges are *The Young Men's Era*, *The Week*, *Educational Review*, and *Niagara Index*.

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## Among the Colleges.

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THE Athletic Association of McGill imposes a fee of two dollars on every student.

ATHLETICS at Tufts College are dependent on voluntary contributions of the students.

THE University of New Brunswick opens with a matriculating class of 31—one of the largest in its history.

TUFTS COLLEGE rejoices in her new buildings and equipments, new methods, and above all, in a large entering class.

REV. D. M. GORDON has been appointed to the Chair of Systematic Theology and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College, Halifax.

THE Very Rev. P. V. Kavanagh, C. M., has retired from the Presidency of Niagara University. His successor is the Very Rev. P. S. McHale, C. M.

THE course at McGill Medical College has been lengthened from four sessions of six months and two summer sessions, to four sessions of nine months.

Two appointments have recently been made to the Board of Governors of McGill University. Those appointed are The Honorable Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. C. J. Fleet. Both are McGill graduates, and as eminent lawyers have won honours both for themselves and for their *Alma Mater*.

THE Canadian Club at Harvard has met and appointed its officers for the year as follows: R. Macdougall, *Pres.*; G. W. McKeen, *Vice-Pres.*; G. W. Cox, *Sec.*; B. W. Thompson, *Treas.* This club provides a meeting place for the Canadian students, and enables them to keep posted in the current thought at home. At each meeting a part of the time is occupied by a prominent speaker on a distinctly Canadian topic. The membership is a present about 65.

THERE are about 50 Canadian students at Cornell University this winter. To keep alive their interest in things Canadian they have a club, which held its first meeting on Oct. 5th. The aim of the club is to promote social intercourse among themselves and to become better acquainted with Canadian life, literature and institutions. The officers for the year are: Dr. D. A. Murray, *Pres.*; Miss Ethel Muir, *Vice-Pres.*; G. H. Cogswell, *Sec.*; S. L. Jenks, *Treas.* The first three of these are Dalhousie graduates.

## Dallusiensia.

[In future this column shall not be restricted as heretofore, but shall contain items respecting such happenings in and around College as may be interesting to the students generally.—EDS.]

"THEY overwhelmed her with their arms." Ah, Cliffy.

THE YOUNG *falconer* has become quite a *gardiner*.

"MR. N—B—L, I will not say you are foolish, but you are not wise."

DURING roll call. *Prof.*: Is Mr. McK—y present? *Mr. D—n—n*: He is present but he is not here, sir.

FRESHMAN D—L proposes to begin the study of Hebrew. Big subject. Little man.

M. MCN—L welcomed back by one of his lady friends.

*Lady Friend*: Excuse me Mr. McN—l, but how is it you are not nearly so ckeeky this year as last?

AN hour with Henry IV. This is a difficult passage. If I had the arranging of the stage directions I would order the drinks to be brought in at this point.

IT is rumored that the janitor of the Medical College was bathed last Friday evening by a rather (joc)ular Junior.

MR. FISHER, 2nd year, proposes to take a hand in civic affairs. He examined Young and Gottingen streets a few evenings ago. Arthur is a youth of *exalted views*. Look out for the dog, Fisher.

IF the light is good, look closely at Mr. B—r—ch—ll's, Mr. Cl—rk's, and Mr. M—rr—y's upper lip. You may worship what you behold there without doing violence to the second commandment.

A VERY enjoyable time was spent by many of the students at Mrs. Robt. Davison's, who was "at home" on Thursday evening, the 18th instant, to a large number of the boys.

A SPIRIT of deep quiet seems to have taken possession of the College. No piercing yells or wild cat-calls herald the awful meeting of the law-abiding Sophs. and the doughty Freshmen. The lion and the lamb lie down together and the heart of the Faculty is made glad.

WE have to thank Prof. Liechti for providing the reading room with French and German newspapers. For the past few years the Prof. has furnished these periodicals, and we feel sure that the students greatly appreciate his kindness.

Now Seniors calm and Juniors grave,  
Forbear, forbear to laugh;  
The Class of '98 is bound  
To get a photograph.

THE Philomathic Society acknowledge the receipt of the following books for the "Canadian Corner":—"Haliburton, the Man and the Writer," by F. Blake Crofton, presented by the author; and "A List of Micmac Names of Places, Rivers, etc., in Nova Scotia," compiled by Elizabeth Frame and presented by her.

WE have seen on the board a notice that the Glee Club is to be reorganized. This is, or ought to be, one of the best of College societies. Every student, whether he can sing or not, should be a member, and should aid the club in every possible way. In former times the Dalhousie Glee Club was a most important institution among the boys, and surely we are not going to let it become a by-word and a reproach.

THE library is to be opened daily—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m. That is right, and will be appreciated by the students. It was at first reported that the hours would be considerably curtailed this session, but in common with the rest of the students we are heartily glad to learn that the rumor was untrue. A great deal of our work must be done in the library, and unless some latitude were allowed it would be impossible for all to obtain justice.

CRICKET matches in the basement have been all in order for some time past. But finally the Faculty sat down on it, and now we hear no more the cheers of the admiring crowd as "Jock" drove one to leg for five, or Tufts smashed a pane of glass with a boundary hit. Though the sport was doubtless amusing, still, in all fairness to those studying in the library overhead, we think that for once, at least, the stern arm of the law was exerted in the right place.

SINCE College opened we have heard whispers as to whether we could not have a tennis court in connection with the College. The ladies especially are interested in this matter, and would gladly become members of the D. A. A. C. if only some game were played in which they could take a part. There is no reason in the world why we should not have a court, as the College grounds are large enough and comparatively level. We think this is a matter for the next D. A. A. C. meeting to deal with, and having thus brought it before our readers we leave it to their consideration.



## DALHOUSIE'S SAINT.

## I.

There's many an excellent saint,—  
 St. George, with his dragon and lance,  
 St. Patrick, so jolly and quaint,  
 St. Vitus, the saint of the dance,  
 St. Denis, the saint of the Gaul,  
 St. Andrew, the saint of the Scott ;  
 But "Jock Carey," youngest of all,  
 Is the mightiest saint of the lot.

## II.

He wears a most serious face,  
 Well worthy a martyr possessing,  
 But it isn't all owing to grace,  
 But partly to thinking and guessing.  
 In sooth our "Dalhousian saint"  
 Has rather a secular bias,  
 And I never have heard a complaint  
 Of his being excessively pious.

## III.

He's fond of financial improvement,  
 And is always extremely inclined  
 To be starting some practical movement  
 For mending the morals and mind.  
 Do you ask me what wonderful labors  
 "Jno. Carey" ever has done  
 To rank with his calendar neighbors?  
 Just listen a moment to one :

## IV.

One morning, while taking a stroll,  
 A German band chanced he to meet,  
 While the music which they were discoursing  
 Seemed to him delightfully sweet.  
 Quoth "Jno. Carey," "Now I do declare man,  
 The College boys you would so please  
 If only you'd play them a tune  
 To awaken their warm sympathies."

## V.

On another occasion quite lately  
 This mischievous fellow was seen  
 Twisting round in the mazes of the dance  
 A fair maid of sweet seventeen.  
 But sudden a telephone message  
 Called this dashing young man to his home,  
 Where the flames were encircling his dwelling ;  
 He reached it all covered with foam.

A BRIGHT idea has entered the heads of some of our "kickers." Now their ambition seems to be to drive the foot-ball through the class-room windows. It affords us unmixed delight to see the oval flying over the goal posts of an enemy, but this latter idea is too much of an innovation for us. Somehow we think the windows might be left whole for this winter. We do not wish to be exposed to the cold and biting blast, and we can not afford

to pay fines. Besides, what if the ball should come into collision with the needs of the Faculty—the picture is too sad to be viewed even at a distance.

THE library is to be open during convenient hours ; but the library is a place for quiet study, not for conversation. This is an old subject—a sore subject. The exercise of a little common sense and consideration for the feelings of others would make the matter all right. Do not study aloud in the library, that is privilege reserved for geniuses. Do not argue in the library ; better attend the sodales. More than all, do not try to make love in the library. If you observe these three simple precepts you will earn the gratitude of your fellow-students. N. B.—Will Mr. J. R. D—gl—s, 3rd year, and Mr. F—rbs, 2nd year, kindly pay particular attention to our last suggestion ?

A GENERAL students meeting was held on the evening of the 23rd to discuss the holding of an "At Home" in the College. The prevailing sentiment seems strongly to favor the project, providing dancing formed part of the programme. A committee, representative of all the Faculties and classes, was appointed to take charge of the matter, and interview the Senate with a view to obtaining the use of the building. We understand that the committee has since met and arranged to send a deputation before the Senate at its next meeting. There is little doubt that their request will be granted, as the students have expressed themselves so unanimously on the subject. If everything is satisfactory, the "At Home" may be regarded as a fixture for some time about the last of November.

AT a meeting of the Plug Alley Pork and Beans Association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"Whereas a wicked man surreptitiously entered an establishment on Coburg Road, owned and operated by a certain Knight of St. Crispin ;

"And whereas sundry clogs owned from ancient times by our friend Lauchie were there at the time undergoing repairs ;

"And whereas the said wicked man took many other valuable relics but left Lauchie's venerable soles ;

"Be it therefore resolved that the cordial thanks of this Association be extended to said wicked man for his considerate conduct on that occasion."

The President ordered the resolution to be placed in Mr. Irv-ng's hands for delivery.

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## Personals.

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MR. FRED. YORSTON, B. A. '94, passed through the city last week en route for Harvard, whither he goes to pursue his advanced study of English.

MR. JOHN BELL, of the class of '96, has bidden farewell to the attractions of Dalhousie and is now a Medical Freshman at McGill.

R. H. GRAHAM, B. A. '92, and ex-captain of our football team, refereed the game at Sackville on the 13th between Mt. Allison and Moncton.

HON. D. C. FRASER, B. A. '72, has been "starring" in the West as a political orator. Dalhousians of whatever political stripe will read with pleasure the flattering remarks made by the western press of so prominent a member of her Alumni.

STILL another of our graduates has entered the benedictine ranks, and the pleasant duty again devolves upon us of extending congratulations. This time it is MR. FRANK H. BELL, B. A., of Halifax, who on the 4th instant, in Bermuda's sunny isle, was married to a Miss Stead of that place. The GAZETTE wishes Mr. and Mrs. Bell their full share of happiness and domestic bliss.

DALHOUSIE has by no means forgotten D. M. ROBINSON, B. A. '93, nor it seems has he forgotten us. The *Evening Mail* of the 15th publishes a letter ordering the paper to be sent to his address in Vancouver, during the football season. Davy was always a devoted admirer of the noble game, and his resonant voice is greatly missed whenever the boys need the encouragement of a lusty cheer.

"OUR BENEFACTOR," GEORGE MUNRO, ESQ., of New York; and our old and highly esteemed PROF. SETH, now of Brown University, Providence, were in the city attending the funeral of their brother-in-law, Mr. James Forrest. While regretting the sad errand that called them to our midst, Dalhousians could not but be gratified at having with us even for so short a time, two such friends of the University. To George Munro we owe a debt that we can never attempt to repay except in some slight measure by the gratitude which we all feel towards him. Of Prof. Seth we cherish the most kindly memories, as one of the most faithful and painstaking professors who has ever occupied a chair in our College. It was, indeed, no small satisfaction for us to see these gentlemen looking so well and in the enjoyment of good health.

THE report of the Committee on Indexing Chemical Literature, recently presented to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, contains the following paragraph:—

"Dr. W. H. Magee, of Cornell University, has completed Indexes to the Literature of Cerium and Lanthanum, and the MSS have been approved by your Committee and, together with Mr Longmuir's Index to the Literature of Didymium, have been recommended to the Smithsonian Institute for publication. The three Indexes have been accepted by the Smithsonian, and will appear in the Miscellaneous Collections."

DR MAGEE graduated as B. A. at Dalhousie College three years ago. While here he did excellent work in the advanced study of chemistry. After three more years of study and research in this subject at Cornell he was awarded the degree of Ph.D. by that University. He is now the Vice-Principal of the New Glasgow High School. We congratulate Dr. Magee on the appreciation with which the work referred to above has met at the hands of keen and competent critics.

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## New Books.

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A STUDY OF ETHICAL PRINCIPLES, by James Seth, M.A., Professor of Philosophy in Brown University. Edinburgh and New York: Blackwoods and Scribner's. Pages 460. Price 10/6 and \$2 60.

A review of this book will be found on another page of this issue.

MATHEMATICS FOR COMMON SCHOOLS. 3 parts: Primary, Intermediate, and Higher, containing 211, 245 and 350 pages respectively. Edited by John H. Walsh, Associate Supt. of Public Instruction. Brooklyn, N. Y. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, 1894. Price: parts I and II, 40 cents each; part III, 75 cents.

This work, as its title indicates, is designed for common schools, and it suits the purpose admirably. It advances the pupil by easy stages, each one of which is replete with *practical* examples which tend to really elucidate the rule under which they are placed. Towards the end a few simple equations and easy problems are given, also a few practical geometrical problems. The small space it devotes to the

metric system will be considered a fault by many. However, we can recommend it to our teachers as a valuable auxiliary text-book on the subject.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN PHYSICAL MEASUREMENT, by Alfred Earl. London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

This book, according to the author's prefatory note, is intended as an introduction to the serious study of science, and is the outcome of the author's experience as to the methods suitable for beginners. It is meant for use in schools which are provided with means of practical work, and it has been prepared under the conviction that the science work in schools should not be devoted simply to instilling into boys a certain amount of technical knowledge, but should rather train them to observe accurately, to reason rightly, and to front nature with an open and enquiring mind. This training, the author believes, can best be secured by means of a thorough and logically progressive course in physical measurement, in which attention is paid not so much to the matter as to the manner of study, and in which no inquiry is made into the causes of events. Accordingly the book deals with but a small department of physics, discussing only measurements, of the most elementary kind, of length, mass and time, but giving a very elaborate discussion of all the modes of measurement referred to. Measurement of length is first taken up, and then measurement of mass, with the use of the balance. With the experience thus gained to draw upon, the general principles of measurement are next discussed. Then follow areas and volumes, and the various modes of determining them; and next, specification of position and the measurement of time. Two chapters on the recording of observations follow, in which the graphical treatment of results is more especially considered. An account of the more exact methods of measuring length, mass and time is now given and the last chapter contains a series of illustrations of the application of the methods of measurement to the determination of simple physical laws.

We know of no book in which the subjects mentioned above are treated at once in so elementary a manner and with such thoroughness. Indeed the thoroughness is here and there excessive, it being hardly necessary, *e. g.*, one would think, to give a picture of a pair of compasses which is being used to draw a circle, or a diagram to show the relative areas of a triangle and a rectangle on equal bases and of the same height. One would gather from such instances that the boys of Tonbridge School, where the author is senior science master, must be excessively dull. But while here and there tedious because unnecessarily thorough, or rather, perhaps, unnecessarily detailed, the book certainly gives an admirable elementary treatment of the principles of measurement.

Whether or not the author's conception of method in the treatment of science as a means of elementary education is a true one, the book is certainly a successful attempt to provide the means of carrying it out. We do not consider his conception a true one, and would not ourselves, were we a science master, guide a class of boys by the route marked out by Mr. Earl. It would take too much space to give reasons for this dissent, and the book-review column is not the proper place for such a discussion. Here it is sufficient to say that no teacher who believes in Mr. Earl's doctrine of method should be without his very successful application of it, in this book.

ARITHMETIC FOR SCHOOLS, by Rev. J. B. Lock. New edition. London: Macmillan & Co. 1894.

This is a new edition, in reality the seventh edition in the course of eight years, of Lock's Arithmetic, a fact which speaks volumes for its adaptation to educational needs. It is a small octavo of about 450 pages, and treats all departments of the subject in a very thorough manner. Part 1 discusses Simple and Compound Quantities, Prime Factors, Vulgar Fractions, Rules and Proportion, Decimals, Practice and Invoices; Part 2, Recurring Decimals, Approximation, Square and Cubic Measures, the Unitary Method, Problems concerning Time, Percentage, Interest, Discount, Proportional Parts, Scales of Temperature, Chemical Notation, Alligation, Profit and Loss, Average Value, Stocks, Square Root, Cube Root, Fourth Root, Numeration and Notation, Money, Foreign Trade and Exchange. Special mention should be made of the chapter on Approximation, with its shortened methods for use when a result is required only to a given number of significant figures. This is a subject of great importance in practical every-day calculations, yet one which is rarely treated at all in books on arithmetic, and still more rarely treated in an adequate manner. The chapters on Stocks, Foreign Trade, and Exchange, are also exceedingly good. The book bristles with exercises, there being about 8000 in all—too many one would think; but luckily skipping is not illegal. Being an English book, pounds, shillings and pence bulk too largely for its adoption in our schools. Indeed the author does not seem to know that the Canadian standard coin is the dollar. Nevertheless it is a book which our teachers would do well to have by them for general reference.

ON THE ATTRACTIONS OF CRYSTALLINE AND ISOTROPIC MASSES AT SMALL DISTANCES, by Arthur Stanley Mackenzie.

This is the title of a scientific paper, an abstract of which has appeared in No. 112 of the Johns Hopkins University Circulars. It will be of special interest to our readers as being the work of one of our own graduates, who for two years was also a member of our teaching staff. The object of the paper is to test the accuracy of Newton's law of gravitation as applied to crystalline bodies, and to ordinary isotropic bodies, such as metals, at small distances. Cavendish tested the law experimentally for metallic bodies of considerable size at distances of

about one yard. Other experimenters have tested it for somewhat smaller bodies at somewhat smaller distances. Mackenzie has now tested it for distances of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The well-known fact that crystals have different effects on a beam of light which is incident upon them, according to the position they occupy relatively to the beam, had suggested the question whether their gravitational attraction might not also vary with the position they occupy relatively to the attracted body. This question, also, Mackenzie set himself to answer.

His apparatus was a modification of Cavendish's. Two equal small spheres of metal or of crystal were attached to the ends of a light rod, which was suspended by a quartz fibre attached to its middle point, from a fixed beam above. The rod was thus movable in a horizontal plane, but must twist the fibre as it moved. When there were no bodies near to attract the little spheres it would hang in its equilibrium position with no twist in the wire. With the rod in this position, other spheres of crystal or of metal were introduced by convenient appliances, and placed on opposite sides of the vertical plane through the rod, each in the same horizontal plane with one of the little spheres, one at a measured small distance from the little sphere at one end of the rod, the other at the same distance from the little sphere at the other end. The attraction exerted by these bodies on the little spheres near them thus conspired to deflect the rod in a horizontal plane, while the deflection of the rod was opposed by the resistance which the quartz fibre offered to twisting. The rod must therefore take up a new position determined by the balancing of the attractions and the resistance to twisting. Now the resistance of a wire or fibre to twisting is directly proportional to the angle through which it has been twisted; and thus by observing the angle of deflection of the rod, the attraction could be at once determined.

The advantage of Mackenzie's method over that of Cavendish consisted in the substitution of the quartz fibre, devised by Prof. Boys of London, for the wire which Cavendish used. Quartz fibres can be made much thinner than wires, and thus may be twisted through greater angles before the same resistance to twisting is brought into play. They may therefore be used to measure much smaller forces. The attracting bodies experimented upon by their aid may consequently be very small and may therefore be brought very close together.

The greatest difficulties experienced in carrying out the experiments were due to earth tremors and air currents. As the crust of the earth is continually shivering, no delicate instrument resting on the ground can be kept still, and the slightest motion of the surrounding air will obviously produce a corresponding motion of a suspended rod. To obviate these difficulties the experiments were conducted in a room ten feet below the surface of the ground, and the apparatus was set up on a foundation of coarse sawdust and enclosed in a succession of air-tight coverings provided with windows for observation of what was going on inside. The experiments were very onerous and extended over a long period of time. They yielded the conclusions: (a) that Newton's law holds for small bodies at distances as small as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; (b) that it holds also for crystals whatever positions they may occupy relatively to one another.

## Law Department.

**C**AN a Photographer Exhibit Pictures of His Patronizers? Is a photographer who has been employed by a customer to take his or her portrait justified in striking off copies of such photograph for his own use and exhibiting them by way of advertisement or otherwise?

From the universal custom adopted by photographers of making such exhibitions, one would naturally think that they were fully privileged and authorized and protected by the law in carrying the practice to quite an extreme. From the habitual display of photographs, noticeable to the most unobservant passer-by, in front of any of the photograph galleries of any of our towns or cities, one might easily imagine that such exhibitions are made indiscriminately, and that if we were to go to the artist to sit for a portrait we would run the risk of having our picture exhibited as an advertisement of the work of such artist, or of having such picture applied to any use the artist might wish.

But by an examination of the law on this subject we will arrive at a somewhat different conclusion. In *Pollard v. Photographic Co.*, 40 Ch. D., 347, one of the latest cases on the subject, the point is decidedly determined, and the law carefully examined. In this case a photographic likeness of Miss Pollard, taken from one of the negatives, was gotten out in the form of a Christmas card, and was being exhibited in defendant's windows. Of course this would be an extreme abuse of any such privilege, if it did exist; but then it is only in peculiar cases that the subject would come before the courts, and thus the law determined, by way of analogy, on the general existing circumstances; for in a common case where no special grievance is felt, no one is going to the trouble of laying his grievances before the court if no practical grievance exists. Still with the general rule of law laid down, all photographers are bound to follow it, and due precautions will be taken by them not to break that law. In the case referred to the plaintiff called at the place of business of the Photographic Co. and had her photograph taken in various positions, for which she paid a certain sum. The transaction was one of the ordinary kind, and no special terms or conditions of any sort were agreed upon. The step of exhibiting the photo. as a Christmas card was taken without any license or consent from, and without the knowledge of the plaintiff, who had never authorized the use of the photograph by the defendant in any manner, much less its public exhibition or sale for profit as a Christmas card. In considering the question whether the photographer was justified in making any use of

the negative without the authority of such customer, express or implied, Judge North says:

"To the question thus put my answer is in the negative, that a photographer is not justified in so doing. Where a person obtains information in the course of confidential employment the law does not permit him to make any improper use of the information so obtained, *e. g.*, the law will restrain an attorney from making known his client's affairs, learned in the course of such employment. Again, the law is very clear that a breach of contract, whether express or implied, can be restrained by injunction. In my opinion the case of the photographer comes within the principles upon which both these classes of cases depend. The object for which the photographer is employed and paid is to supply his customer with the required number of printed photographs. The customer who sits for a negative thus puts the power of reproducing the object in the hands of the photographer; and in my opinion the photographer who uses the negative to produce other copies for his own use, without authority, is abusing the power confidentially placed in his hands merely for the purpose of supplying the customer. And further, I hold that the bargain between the customer and the photographer includes, by implication, an agreement that the prints taken from the negative are to be appropriated to the use of the customer only."

Thus we see in summing up Judge North's decision that a photographer has no such privilege, but must be specially authorized before displaying a photograph of any of his customers; and the law is such on two grounds:

1st. There is an implied agreement to this effect when the customer sits for his picture.

2nd. There is a confidential relationship between the photographer and customer, a breach of which the law will restrain.

ON the evening of Friday, the 12th inst., the law students of the first year attended in a body the "at home" given to them by Mrs. Russell. They were met on the Dartmouth side by one of their number who resides on that side of the harbor. This young man undertook the difficult and dangerous task of piloting the boys to the house of our genial professor; but it was the old and oft repeated story of the blind leading the blind. Our guide had a dim and uncertain recollection of having once heard that the seat of festivities was situate in Dartmouth, but further than that his knowledge did not go. We had gone but a short distance when he announced that he had lost his reckoning. Dark and gloomy indeed was the prospect, and others less daring and courageous than law freshmen would certainly have

been deterred from further pursuit of the phantom of pleasure. A council being called it was unanimously decided to push on. Having come to this resolution, and having placed McKenzie in advance, we confidently advanced, fully determined that if yawning chasms lay before us, and the hard and inscrutable fates claimed one of us as a victim, we should inter poor Mac's remains and inscribe his name upon the roll whereon are recorded the names of those brave souls who, in ages past, regardless of self-love, sacrificed themselves for the betterment of the human race. But the gods were propitious; Mac still remains with us; and after what seemed an interminable journey, we reached our destination, where a cheerful welcome fully compensated us for the horrors of that search. Having divested ourselves of our overcoats and hats, we were ushered into the Dr.'s library; and there, arranged around the wall, were the familiar backs of the Law Reports. Cook and Oxley, Dickinson and Dodds, rose before our minds, and only the presence of mind of our hostess saved us from a panic. She having perceived that, frightened by some secret and dread horror, we were about to flee precipitately from the house, marshaled before us the youth and beauty of Dartmouth. Ah! who can resist that secret power, strong and unconquerable, which lurketh in woman's eyes! Who is there so hardened at heart who would, to escape the terrors of Dante's Inferno, flee from that charmed circle wherein the sweet and sympathetic influences of womankind is felt? Need it be mentioned that we stayed? Is it not enough to say we are Dalhousians? Dancing was announced, and those light of foot among us were soon lost in the mazy whirls. Dance followed dance in quick succession, and,

"Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again,  
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Some there were who unable to trip the light fantastic, seated themselves in the library, and absorbed in fan-tan, pig, and McKenzie passed the time in a most enjoyable manner. Refreshments were served about 11 p. m., and O! it must have been a distressing sight to see those delicate dishes disappear instantaneously and numerous before those voracious limbs of the law. It was at this point of the programme that M—n and F—g—n distinguished themselves. A final dance was announced, and there was hurrying to and fro to secure partners. Fast flew the dancers, fast and faster sped the minutes which were to tear us from such pleasant and exhilarating company. But time and ferry boats are inexorable; they wait for no man. Some had to take a hurried and sorrowful adieu of our host, hostess and their pleasant company. We all reached Halifax in safety, though it looked at one time as if we were to lose A—t—n, who lingered behind us for some reason unknown.

### MOCK PARLIAMENT.

October 5.

Immediately upon the opening of the House, Mr. GIRROIR announced his cabinet, which was as follows:—

Premier and Minister of Justice.....HON. E. L. GIRROIR.  
Minister of Finance.....HON. MR. LOGGIE.  
Minister of Railways and Public Works ..HON. MR. BIGELOW.  
Minister of Marine and Fisheries .....MR. O'DONOGHUE.

Questions were then asked of the ministry on various subjects.

The Premier then moved the following resolution:—

*Whereas* the commercial and other interests of Canada, the other colonies, and the Mother Country imperatively demand more direct and better communication between England and Canada;

*Resolved*, that this House, in parliament assembled, express its willingness to subsidize to the amount of \$760,000 a year for ten years, and \$500,000 for the ten years next ensuing, any British company which satisfactorily shows its willingness and ability to equip and run a line of freight and passenger steamers of not less than 5,000 tons burden, and of an average speed of not less than twenty knots, making weekly trips from some point in the British Islands to some point in Canada; such point to be determined upon by a commission to be appointed by the Canadian Government.

In the course of his remarks, he called attention to the necessity of extending Canada's trade, and claimed that there was no better way of so doing than by establishing such a line, pointing to the great increase in our West India trade since the establishment of a fast steamship line between Canada and the West Indies. He claimed that it was the necessary sequence of our building the C. P. R. The service is wanted; the amount to be paid for it is not too large; while the company will actually leave more in the country than the amount of the subsidy. Besides, tourists will be attracted by the great natural resources of the country, and capitalists will be induced to invest their money in Canada.

MR. MORRISON seconded the resolution, claiming that the interests of the country required such a line. He dwelt upon the importance of the line from a military point of view, showing how important and serviceable it would be to the Mother Country in case of war.

MR. SCOTT (Cumberland) did not consider the Asiatic trade sufficient to warrant us in expending so much. Neither could we look to our trade with Europe to recoup us for it, since we are going to have free-trade with the United States in a few years, when no one would think of looking to any other market for our surplus productions than the United States.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works then took the floor. The question of the subsidizing of a fast trans-Atlantic line has

been before the country for a long time. In 1888, \$500,000 was voted for such service; but for that sum no company would undertake the service. We are, consequently, forced to give more, and we are warranted in so doing by the increase our trade will certainly receive from the establishment of the contemplated line. The plan has met the hearty approval of the Colonial Conference, held at Ottawa some few months since. It is the one link wanting to complete the great all-British route around the world. The natural course of our trade is diverted to New York and Portland, from which our people suffer.

MR. OUTHIT (Annapolis) stood opposed to the measure. We are told that the day star of prosperity in all its effulgence is to dawn upon Canada upon the establishment of the proposed line of steamships; but just what part the Fast Atlantic Line, the St. Lawrence route, and the millionaire passengers are to play in inducing said star to shed more light than formerly he could not see. It might flatter the pride of the Government, but that certainly was not worth \$750,000. The increase in our West India trade is owing solely to the importation of perishable goods. In closing he remarked that true to Tory instinct the Government could not draft so insignificant a resolution, without providing for the appointment of a commission.

The Minister of Marine then spoke in favor of the resolution, criticising the arguments of the member for Annapolis.

MR. MCGREGOR (Halifax) arose for the first time, making his maiden speech. He was opposed to the idea of establishing this route for the purpose of carrying millionaires, if we were at the same time going to offend the delicate sensibilities of these gentlemen by carrying one thousand head of cattle in the same steamers.

The Minister of Finance made an eloquent and argumentative speech in favor of the resolution. He attacked the argument employed by the different speakers against the resolution, exposing the sophistry of their reasoning, while, at the same time, he showed that on every point the Government had the best of their argument.

MR. GRANT followed, speaking against the resolution, but had not proceeded far in his argument when the Speaker left the chair.

October 12th.

MR. GRANT resumed the debate on the Fast Atlantic Subsidy. He contended that the line, when established, would not pay. The trade of the Upper Provinces would still go by New York and Portland on account of the difference of time, distance, and cost of trans-shipment. The United States is our natural market. Why, then, should we spend \$1,200,000 to develop trade with England? Let the Government so shape its policy that, if we cannot have free trade with the United States, we

can, at least, have reciprocal trade. Canada was never so prosperous as during the Reciprocity treaty. We should not tie our hands for twenty years.

SNYDER (Kings) contended that the resolution should be supported by all having the true interests of our common country at heart. Statistic after statistic followed in rapid succession, showing beyond a doubt that the establishment of the projected line would enure greatly to the benefit of Canada financially. What Canada wants is a steamship line the equal if not the peer of the other trans-Atlantic lines.

MCKAY (Plymouth) opposed the measure from a practical point of view. The termini are obscured in a governmental mist thicker than the parlor fog of our sister city. Halifax, as the terminus in summer, is out of the question. The Gulf and River St. Lawrence cannot be navigated with safety by large steamships sailing at the rate of twenty knots per hour, Sir John Hopkins to the contrary notwithstanding. Sir John is not in it. So this route must fail for want of a safe and convenient terminus on the Canadian side. The forces of nature are opposed to it. Witness the malevolence of the Gulf Stream.

MR. MCKINNON (Antigonish) closed the debate, speaking in favor of the resolution. Nothing could be more sarcastic than the remarks of the gentleman from Plymouth; and hardened indeed must the Government be in the path of misgovernment when, under such scathing denunciation of their plans, the blush of shame did not suffuse their countenances.

The resolution being put to the House, was carried by a majority of one, 16 having voted against and 17 for it.

The House then adjourned.

#### MOOT COURT.

MUTCHMORE, *Appellant*, }  
v. } Before WELDON, C. J.  
KINGSFORD, *Respondent*. }

An argument for the sale of land, contained the condition: "The vendee is to examine the title at his own expense and to have ten days from the date hereof for that purpose, and shall be deemed to have waived all objections to title not raised within that time."

*Held*, on the trial, that where the title was in fact defective, even in the absence of objection within the ten days specified, the vendee was not bound to accept such defective title.

SCOTT and HOOD for the Appellant.

LOGGIE and SNYDER for the Respondent.

For the appellants, it was urged that time was the essence of the contract, and also that a purchaser is precluded from objecting to the soundness of the title of his contract so stated, even if the title was absolutely bad. Cases to support this were *Oakden v. Pike*, L. J., ch. 620, and *Duke v. Barnett*, 2 coll. C. C., 348.

The respondents contended that the title being bad the court would not enforce the contract where future litigation is likely to result from its per-

formance, *e.g.*, forcing a doubtful title on a purchaser. That the matter of objection is a question of notice and not of contract. They cited as authorities, *Smith's Principles of Equity*, 374; *Rogers v. Waterhouse*, 4 Drury, 329; *Ellis v. Rogers*, L. R., 29 C. D., 670.

September 27th, 1894.

WATTERS, *Appellant*,  
v.  
MILLIGAN, *Respondent*.

Before WELDON, C. J.

In an action for breach of a charter-party, which stated that defendant's vessel, then on a voyage from Ireland to S. for orders, would on her arrival there at once proceed to C. and there load from the charterers agents a full cargo of coal and proceed to St. John, and deliver the same to its charterers.

Breach, that the vessel was not at the time of the agreement on a voyage from Ireland to S. for orders, but came direct from Ireland to St. John, and did not proceed to C and load with coal, where the plaintiffs were obliged to charter another vessel.

At the trial the charter-party was proved as alleged, and also that the vessel did not call at Sydney, but came direct from Ireland to St. John, and did not deliver any coal to plaintiffs. Defendants offered evidence to show a verbal agreement made contemporaneously with the signing of the charter-party, and while one of the defendants (by whom it was signed as agent for the other owners) was in the act of handing it over to the plaintiffs, and while he had control of it, he said to the plaintiffs, "Now, you are not to have this charter-party, or it is not to be binding if the vessel does not go to S.," to which one of the plaintiffs said "Yes," or words to that effect, and upon plaintiffs assenting to accept it on those terms he gave them the charter-party. This evidence was rejected and plaintiffs obtained a verdict.

*Held* by Allen, C. J., and Weldon, Wetmore, Palmer, and Fraser, J. J., (King, J., *dubitante*), that the evidence should have been received—that the object of it was not to vary the terms of a written agreement that the parties had already entered into, but to show that the writing which they had signed, but which was not then a complete agreement, was not to operate at all unless the vessel called at S.

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, *Held*, that the evidence should have been rejected, it tending to vary the terms of a written agreement that the parties had already entered into.

FINLAYSON and TREMAINE for Appellants.  
BARNSTEAD and KING for Respondents.

### LAW SCHOOL FACETIE.

WHO led in Torts? Barney, of course.

BOY ORATOR:—"I have no need of getting any text books: Professor Russell's library is at my disposal."

ALL who take shipping will be required to get "Ships that pass in the night."

How about the subscription for the detective R—S,—the cigars must be nearly smoked by this time.

SCENE:—Lecture on conveyancing. K—f—r: What time is it Mac? (Mac exhibits turnip 15 minutes slow.) K—f—r: Great Scott, what a grist he is going to give us to-day!

ONE of the Arts Juniors, R—s by name, swears positively that he will not eat any more corn. Perhaps he is following the advice of our new star footballist, "Not to be a farmer."

K—F—R (singing in class room):—"I'm a rambling rake —."

Voice:—"Yes, to be sure you are." (Judgment unanimous, none dissenting.)

ANXIOUS MATRICULANT (to stern-eyed Prof.):—"The President sent me up to see how I got along in mathematics. My number is —."

Stern-eyed Prof.:—"Oh, No—'s geometry paper was enough to drive a man mad."

JONNIE got his hair cut two inches long on Monday, the 8th. On the following day a fresh freshie from across the harbor received a lock of hair through the mail. The freshie claims it came from his lady-love, but Jonnie swears it is his. The postmark, Sackville, on the envelope, is somewhat against Jonnie, however.

SHAND, the auctioneer, is one of those who believe in having an institution like Dalhousie in our midst. His reason is that great impetus is given his business. He points with pride to his sales on 4th inst., when a law freshman purchased for cash one barrel apples, one old pistol, and a second-hand saratoga, all to be sent to 28 Granville.

SCENE:—Football match; Dalhousie's second fifteen versus Middies.

English Lady (addressing one of the officers of the Halifax Garrison):—"Who are those boys playing against the Navy?"

Officer:—"Aw! those fellows belong to Dalhousie."

English Lady:—"Dalhousie! What is it? Is it a college?"

Officer:—"Yes, bah Jove, doncherknow. Its an agricultural college."

SCENE:—Corner of Spring Garden Road and Queen Street. Time: 2.30 Sunday morning.

Voice (calling from street):—"L—g—e? L—g—e?"

L—g—e (appearing at third story window attired in white robes):—"Hello! Is that you H—d? Do you want help upstairs?"

H—d:—"Yes, what (hic) ha (hic)s become of the (hic) blawsted keyhole?"

STUDENT, applying for lodging, to girl answering the bell:—"I am in search of lodgings. I hear you are open to students. Can you accommodate me?"

Lady:—"Yes, we have a spare room." Arrangements being made, she said, "You may come to-night." McK—nz—e, shaking hands on taking his departure, is stopped on the threshold by his would-be landlady remarking, "I'm afraid we can't take you as I notice you are left-handed."

### Scene First.

THE entire Freshman class is discovered on the Dartmouth ferry boat on their way to the Professor's party. O'Donoghue and Aitken are smoking cigarettes and trying to appear as though they had done so often. McKenzie is passing his fingers pensively through his curls and repeating sections of the Magna Charta to himself. The others are dispersed around in various attitudes couchant, rampant and oblong.

O'Donoghue.—"Come lads prepare, the boat draws near the wharf,

The night is chill, wrap Vernon in his scarf;

I fear me lest this bitter biting wind,

Should sap his strength and see him left behind.

And Mitchell, you take Mosely by the hand,

And don't let go till we are safe on land;

I tremble lest in Dartmouth there should be,

The festive and alluring matinee.

Gunn put away that pipe, it looks so coarse

Besides the "Sales to Minors" Act's in force.

Now one and all to disembark prepare

Remember you are law men, so don't stare.

*Scene Second.*

In a wood. High rocks and gloomy trees add terror to the bosoms of the Freshmen who are lost. Aitken is singing softly "Oh, why left I my hame!" McKenzie is on his knees with his hands clasped, looking up into Morrison's face while he repeats to him for the last time the "Bill of Rights." The others are seated on the ground some weeping; others swearing.

*McKinnon* (S. F. X.) Removing his B. A. and laying it on a rock:

"Oh Brother Freshmen, pass your ears this way,  
I want to use them for a little space;  
We who have wandered from the path astray  
Must ferret out the cause of our disgrace.  
Come, let us hear what each may have to say,  
McKenzie, speak, what time is this to pray?"

*McKenzie*, chants weirdly. (Air, "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls.")

"I dreamt that I journeyed to mansions fair;  
Where Profs. and exams. are unknown;  
And I said to myself I was nearly there,  
When a cart in my pathway was thrown;  
And an angel of light with her hair in her eyes,  
And her clothes flapping loose in the wind,  
Informed me that I must devour the whole cart  
Ere my home in the skies I might find"

*Mitchell*.—"Well had it been for you, oh McKenzie, had you but revealed this before. For I clearly see the meaning of your dream, and I shall interpret it unto you oh! King Donoghue. The cart which he saw is a cart; the driver whereof shall be a nigger from Preston, and he shall bear us safely even unto the house of the tribe of Benjamin, unless perhaps the kingbolt would break. But where, oh Bunyan, is this cart and where the nigger. I too have had a vision wherein it appeared to me that a false prophet should arise and should prophesy.

(Breaks into song and dances slowly and in a circle)

"You are the prophet weird to us unknown,  
And some just sacrifice must to the gods be shown,  
Come friends and brothers, gather all around  
And let us spill his life blood on the ground"

Aitken enters from the right shouting wildly, "Here's the road, and if it hadn't been for that squirrel of a Morrison we'd have been there by this time" Exeunt all, embracing and drying their tears, McKinnon bringing up the rear dragging his B. A. after him.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

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**TERMS.**

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**Medical Department.**

IN assuming charge of the Medical Department of the GAZETTE, we would like to say to our fellow-students that the success of this department depends in a large measure upon them and not wholly upon the editors, who have no more time or ability to spare in this work than anyone else. By securing contributions from all, the work is not only done easier and better, but the pages of the GAZETTE allotted to us will be relieved from the sameness of thought and expression which is apt to be the result when the source of supply is always the same. Let each student feel that the success of the Medical Department depends in a measure upon himself, and act accordingly, and our pages will be filled with interesting and instructive matter.

THE Halifax Medical College has commenced the session of 1894-95 with every promise of the most successful year in its history. The attendance is fully up to the average. Additions have been made to the prescribed course of study, and at least one new lecturer has been secured. Dr. Stewart, of Pictou, will give a course in Pathological History to the students of the second year, thus making the course in Pathology a thorough one. We miss Dr. Mader in the Practical Anatomy room, but his place is ably filled by Dr. Walsh. The efforts of the Directors to increase the advantages offered by the College are, we feel sure, appreciated by the students, and cannot but advance the growth, and increase the usefulness of the school.

THE Students' Medical Society held the first meeting of this session on Friday evening, October 19th. Mr. E. F. Moore, B. A., was elected president, and E. E. Bissett, secretary. The opening address of the session was delivered before the Society by Dr. A. P. Reid. The Doctor spoke briefly but forcibly upon several points of interest to the students. The programme for the session has not yet been published, but



no doubt it will be a profitable one if the executive committee in their work receive the hearty support of every student, for only in this way can the meetings of the Society be productive of the most good. An evening spent in this way is not by any means wasted. Not only is it a relief from the monotony of the study, but a means of obtaining a species of culture not to be gained outside of such an organization. We hope to see the meetings well attended this session, as otherwise our society will be a failure.

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### PERSONALS.

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G. N. MURPHY, '95, is spending the year at Bellevue.

D. L. McDONALD, late of Bellevue, has joined the class of '97.

WE congratulate DR. E. J. MYER, '93, upon the birth of a son.

D. S. MACKAY has taken up his abode at Bellevue, and J. A. M. HEMMEON has a call to Baltimore.

R. F. O'BRIEN, '96, has left us, and will complete his course at Jefferson College.

DR. HAMILTON, '94, is practising in the city, and is devoting her spare hours to the study of anatomy.

DR. A. A. DECHMAN, '94, is at present in Halifax. He held the position of surgeon on the steamer "Gulnare" during the summer.

QUITE a number of the class of '97 have gone to McGill to finish their course. Among these are, F. C. HARVEY, G. S. GORDON, E. S. HARDING, J. J. ROY, G. S. SUTHERLAND, and A. C. JOST. We miss them in the class room and on the football field, but wish them all success in their new surroundings.

DR. COGSWELL, '94, who so well filled the office of President of the Medical Society last year, has not gone from us yet, having accepted the position of House Surgeon in Victoria General Hospital. We were glad to see him at the last meeting of the Medical Society, and hope he will come often.

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### MEDICAL BRIEFS.

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THE *misinformed* Freshmen have been troubling our *old smiling* friend. THE "Quartette" is no more, but its warblings were melodious compared to the howls constantly issuing from the Freshmen.

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