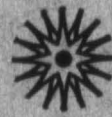


Professional Journal

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Dalhousie



Gazette.

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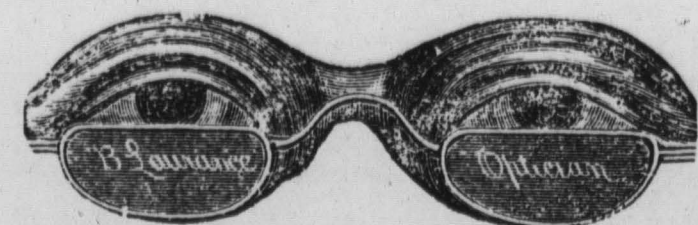
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THE NEW YEAR.

LONG before these pages have appeared, the GAZETTE readers will have accustomed themselves to the words eighteen hundred and ninety-six. With an occasional slip, we now date our letters in accordance with the changed year, giving scarce a thought to the old friend that has passed away. Though hardly to be called momentous in any one respect, the year 1895 has been one of unusual activity in every department of life. Death, as usual, has been at work, robbing literature and science of some of their brightest jewels. Foremost among these occur the names of Huxley, in England; Blackie, in Scotland and Dumas, in France. Coming nearer home, we mourn as Dalhousians the loss of one of our oldest professors, who, after serving faithfully and well his own generation, has passed "within the veil." However much other changes may have affected us, Dr. Lawson's death is the one event which will mark out the past year as one of the darkest in the annals of Dalhousie College. But there is always a hopeful and joyous side to the New Year season. It is the time

proverbially devoted to good resolutions—broken though they may be in a short time, yet such as one is never the worse for making. Let us then make our resolutions to stick closer to *Alma Mater* and to each other; to cast aside all prejudice of class, or of faculty, and to unitedly strive that the year on whose threshold we now stand may be a red-letter year in Dalhousie's history. United, we shall rise higher and higher in our place among Canadian colleges, but divided by factions and selfishness we can scarcely hope for progress. And now, though it may be a few weeks behind the regulation time, the GAZETTE embraces this first opportunity to wish its friends a glad and happy year, perhaps we should better say, a "good" year.

SKETCHES OF OUR GRADS.

SOME years since, the GAZETTE began a series of sketches of our various graduates, with an account of their doings since leaving the shelter of *Alma Mater*. The series, owing to difficulties between the writer and the then editors, discontinued with the Class of '69. In this issue it is resumed, and we hope to continue it up to a point as near the present day as the historian may safely and without prejudice traverse. Sketches such as these furnish not only interesting reading, but are bound to be valuable as showing the calibre of the men Dalhousie has given to the world.

SOCIABILITY.

ALTHOUGH the session is more than half over, no practical attempts have been made to solve the problem of Sociability, so frequently referred to in our columns during the past few months. If the Athletic Club will do nothing, why should not the three graduating classes join hands and have at least one social evening with their College friends? If they are unwilling to exert themselves, the Philomathic members might come to the rescue, and at the same time "boom" their society, by holding an "At Home." At all events, let some one make a move, and make it speedily.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL, for December 14th, appears in mourning on account of the death of its Editor-in-Chief, James D. Stewart, M. A., who passed away on December 5th, 1895.

For the last three sessions Mr. Stewart had been a valued member of the *Journal* staff. Last spring he was elected editor-in-chief, and his well written articles drew and merited considerable attention. He was a zealous Y. M. C. A. worker, and an active member of nearly every college society. In the affections of his preceptors and fellow-students, Mr. Stewart filled a large place. When the remains were to be taken home, "the students from every faculty assembled at the university and marched in academic costume to his rooms. The lady-students also attended in a body, and placed a coronet of flowers on the coffin bearing the inscription: 'From the girls of Queen's. A huge pillow of carnations from the 'Alma Mater Society,' rested at the head, a wreath from the Missionary Association was placed at the centre, and an anchor, 'From the Renfrew Boys' (his early schoolmates), lay at the foot."

His death was unexpected,—until within a very few hours of the end no danger was apprehended, consequently the news was a severe shock to the whole college community. Queen's deeply mourns, and Dalhousie extends warmest sympathy.

MISSING BOOKS.

SHORTLY after the opening and also before the close of each session, stock is taken of the books in the Arts' Library. Twice every session, lists of missing books are either published in the GAZETTE or posted on the bulletin board. These lists have contained about thirty books each. They give one the impression of wholesale plunder. To those who strongly distrust any system of library management which relies largely upon the honesty of those who use the books, these lists appear to give sufficient confirmation of their suspicions. On more than one occasion, persons who know nothing of Dalhousie and Dalhousians, have expressed their surprise that any one should favour such a system of free and unrestricted access to the books of the library as we have.

In October, 1894, *twenty-eight* books were reported missing. Since then *twenty-three* of these have been recovered. In April, 1895, *twenty-nine* books were missing; of these *twenty-four*

have been recovered. TEN only of the books reported missing at the beginning and close of last session have not been recovered. Their titles are as follows:

Ruskin: Modern Painters, Vol. IV.
 Mrs. Hemans: Poems.
 Spencer: Data of Ethics.
 Buckton: Health in the House.
 Ryle: Home Truths.
 Selss: Brief History of German Language.
 Lessing: Minna Von Barnhelm.
 Remson: Elements of Chemistry.
 Hall & Stevens: Euclid I-VI
 Eaton: The Olive Hamiltons.

The most important of the above are Ruskin's Modern Painters and Spencer's Ethics. Unfortunately, the loss of the volume on Modern Painters breaks a set. The loss for the year (and we hope it will be reduced) is remarkably small, and is much more than compensated for by the increased efficiency of the library under the present system. The number using the library has been doubled within the last year.

The other day stock was again taken. It was found that nine books had gone astray since the last stock-taking. All interested in the welfare of the library are requested to look over the following list of missing books and aid the Librarian in recovering them. Sometimes a student, in the hurry at the close of the session, overlooks the presence among his books of library books until too late, and then leave the library copies behind him at his boarding house. In the majority of instances, the losses are due to the carelessness or negligence of those who take out a book for a short time and think it unnecessary to fill out the slip. The Librarian requests those taking books out be very careful to give in a slip for each book taken out, even for an hour, and, in a legible manner, to fill in the exact title and number of the book, the date, and then sign the slip. A little attention to these matters would save the Librarian much trouble and reduce the number of missing books. The great majority of the students are scrupulously exact about these matters; to these and to those who have assisted in recovering lost books the library management is greatly indebted.

English.—Parker: Trail of the Sword.
 Defoe: Moll Flanders.
Classics.—Virgil: Aeneid V. (Ed. Calvert.)
German.—Hauff: Das Wirthans im Spessart.
 Schiller: Maria Stuart.
Science.—Fresenius: Chemical Analysis.
 Deschanel: Natural Philosophy.
 Smithsonian Reports, 1881 and 1882.

Last session several valuable books were presented to the library by the students. In all about 230 volumes were added, the majority of these being presentations. Already this session, over 200 volumes have been given to the library. This number includes 35 volumes given to the English department by Professor Macdonald; the valuable Huth Library of 28 volumes, purchased with the proceeds of a course of lectures on Shakspeare, given by Dr. MacMechan; Brockhau's Conversation Lexicon, (16 vols.), the gift of Prof. J. Liechti. Our unknown "Friend of the College" has made his annual presentation. Among other presentations one should notice: Kingsford's History of Canada, (7 vols.); Goethe's Works, (6 vols.); the splendid Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details, (6 vols.), the gift of the Maharajah; Swedenborg's complete works, (13 vols.); the *Educational Review*, of New York, (complete set, 10 vols.)

Through the kindness of several members of the Faculty and the GAZETTE, the current numbers of about a dozen magazines and reviews, devoted to technical subjects, and of about the same number of periodicals of more general interest have been placed in the library.

Since the above was written, the Class of '96 has given fifty dollars to the Library for the purchase of a collection of books to be a Class Memorial.

THE CORNELL CANADIAN CLUB.

HAVING been requested by one of the editors of the GAZETTE to contribute an article to its columns, I thought that it might not be uninteresting to its readers to give a short account of the Canadian Club which is in existence at this University.

Of the twenty-six Canadian students taking courses at Cornell this year, there are twenty who are members of the Canadian Club, and of these the majority are Nova Scotians. Ontario comes second, both in respect to the number of students she sends to Cornell, and the number of members she furnishes to the club.

The aim of the Club is to enable Canadian students to become better acquainted with one another, and, by talks and discussions on Canadian subjects, to promote a better knowledge and appreciation of their country. In addition to the social and musical entertainment, which is a feature of every meeting of the club, there is usually an address either by a member of the club or by an outsider, on some subject especially related to Canada. Amongst the treats of this kind which the members of the club have experienced, may be mentioned a paper by Dr. D. A. Murray, who is so favorably

known to Dalhousians, on "Joseph Howe," and an address by H. Morse Stevens, Professor of Modern European History in this University, on "Imperial Federation from an English point of view." A novel feature in the history of the club was a set debate on the "Manitoban School Question." If I remember aright, it was resolved by a small majority that Manitoba should be allowed to work out her own salvation in educational matters, unhampered by Federal interference. This winter there has already been a discussion on the "Canadian Copyright Question," and it is expected that the club will, next term, straighten out the Venezuelan tangle. M. C. Tyler, Professor of American History, has also promised to give in the course of the present University year, an account of the United Empire Loyalists and their emigration from the United States. Prof. Tyler, it seems, has a very high opinion of the ability and character of the Loyalists, and considers that the treatment they received at the hands of the revolting American States was both unjust and unwise. The literary and educational side of Canadian life has been neglected by the club as little as its political aspect, and we have been frequently treated to talks and discussions on such subjects as Canadian universities and Canadian poetry.

Occasionally the meetings of the club are graced by the presence of American girls who are taking courses at the University—"co-eds.," as they are expressively called by their male fellow-workers. They come merely in their social capacity, as invited guests, and as women here have not the privilege of the franchise, and do not directly participate in legislative or executive counsels, it is considered that the political complexion of the club is not in the least injured by their attendance.

Perhaps the readers of the GAZETTE would like to know what is the attitude of the Canadians here with respect to the complications which have recently arisen between the United States and Great Britain over the Venezuelan boundary line. The universal opinion amongst those at all informed on the matter is that Great Britain has a strong case, and that the interference of the United States is wholly unwarranted. The clamorous outburst of hostility to Canada and Great Britain which swept over the country on the publication of President Cleveland's war-like message to Congress, has been a revelation to those who believed in the growing friendliness of the United States to the mother country. Now, however, that a reaction has set in, and sober counsels appear to be prevailing, it is seen that a large class of Americans, particularly in the Eastern States, are actuated by sentiments of nothing but goodwill towards the British Empire.

There is, I understand, a movement on foot by the editors of the GAZETTE to obtain the opinions of representative Dal-

housians on "The Needs of Dalhousie." In the belief of the present writer, by far the greatest need of Dalhousie, in company with all the higher institutions of learning in the Maritime Provinces, is the enlargement of its scope so as to embrace within it, in one great university, all its sister colleges. The deepening and broadening of its courses, which such a result would bring about, would keep at home many students who now seek instruction in a foreign land. The stimulus to higher attainment which the bringing together of a larger number of students under one system of instruction would produce would heighten the educational tone of "the provinces by the sea," while the increased community of sentiment which would thereby be engendered, would re-act favorably upon the development of Canadian national life. The practicability, at the present time, of this "federation of the colleges," may certainly be denied; but agitation, at least, is practicable, and persistent agitation would doubtless, in the long run, wear away the most hardened prejudice.

G. A. C.

Cornell University, December 30, 1895.

OUR GRADUATES.

When this series was commenced, *consule* MacKinnon, it was the intention to have continued it, until all the members of the different classes up to and including the best class that ever passed through the College, had been shortly noticed. It was felt that the going from the College of the immortals of '82, marking as it did the most glorious date in her history, would be a fitting point at which for some years to stop. Certain tricks that the printer's "arch-stupid" played with his manuscript led to serious friction between the editors and the scribe, with the result that the series for the time abruptly ended with the class of '69. The present seems a proper opportunity for continuing it.

1870.

LINDSAY, A. W. H., was the third boy Halifax gave to Dalhousie, and she gave him through the medium of Pictou Academy. Though very young while at College, he carried off more than his share of the honors then going. He won a scholarship at his matriculation, and lead in Mathematics at the end of his first year with good positions in the other classes. His second year brought him first place in Chemistry; his third year saw him on top in Modern Languages; in his fourth, notwithstanding that he took extra classes, the prizes in Ethics, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages fell to him. After graduation, he at once turned his attention to Medicine, and, if we mistake not, had passed all the examinations necessary for his degree (which he had the good sense to take at Dalhousie), before he had attained his majority. Halifax gladly added him to the number of her doctors. Where he has quietly but steadily built up a large and successful practice, and there he still may be found. His chief memorial, however, will ever be the

splendid, self-sacrificing work he has done for the Halifax Medical College. Indeed it is not too much to say that but for his zealous efforts on its behalf there would not have been at this date such an institution. But Dr. Lindsay has interests beyond his profession. He is a botanist of some note, and has made many discoveries in Nova Scotia flora—among others of the male fern. We may add that his hand-writing is very pretty to look at but was surely never intended to be read.

No name in our annals is more illustrious than that of HUGH M. SCOTT. We beg his pardon, Dr. Scott. There is a pretty legend to the effect that on his coming to College he resembled Shakespeare in that he knew "small Latin and less Greek." Prof. Johnson, who had as keen a scent for defective declensions or faulty constructions as a warhorse for a battle, or the President for a scrimmage in the Halls, was about to pluck him, but Scott promised if he were allowed to pass he would be all right in Classics before he graduated. It speaks well for Prof. Johnson's discernment and Scott's good faith if the legend be true. Thus reads his record in Classics:—First year, a respectable position in the second class; second year, second position in the first class; while in both his third and fourth years he comprised the small number that stood at the top. Besides these two prizes in Classics, he carried off those in Metaphysics, Natural Philosophy, and Modern Languages. Beyond mere class work Scott also distinguished himself. He was an excellent football player, and took second Grant prize, and first Laurie prize for essays on "The Relations of Capital and Labor" and "The Best Means of keeping Nova Scotians in Nova Scotia," respectively. From Arts Scott went to Theology. His first and only charge was that of Merigomish, Pictou Co., since celebrated as the native place of one Billy Brown, where he was eminently successful. The good people of Merigomish still decline to recognize the claims of any other Scott to be called great. From there he went to Germany for further study. His brilliantly interesting letters to the GAZETTE from various seats of learning there, were the delight of its thousands of readers and an inspiration to not a few of them, during the sessions of the late seventies and early eighties. On his return with blushing honors thick upon him, the Western Theological Seminary at Chicago gathered him in, and on the ranks of its Faculty he still holds a prominent place. He finds scope for an activity, not bounded by the mere routine of class work, in editing a learned and up to date theological review, to which he himself is a frequent contributor of valuable articles. We ourselves are not a judge of the worth of theological literature, but we obtained the foregoing opinion of Scott's review and his own writings from our family clergyman—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THORBURN, WALTER M., was a son of the Manse. His father was the Presbyterian Minister in Bermuda, and thence, a boy of fourteen Walter came to Dalhousie. His name figures with great regularity in the supplementary examinations of each term of his course—a result not due to any lack of ability on his part, but to an idea which still has a certain vogue, that the mere herbs and berries of examination success are as nothing to enjoying life. In his graduating year he bestirred himself somewhat, and won the History prize, and the Young prize for the best essay on "The Relations of Capital and Labor." From Dalhousie he

went to London to try the Indian Civil Service Examination, and while there wrote for one of the Reviews an article on some branch of the Indian Government, so good, that the gentlemen of the press dogmatically pronounced that no one but a life long resident of India could have written it. He was successful in his examination, and immediately went to India, where his career has been one unbroken series of promotion. He is now a Government Commissioner at Madras, with a salary so big that if paid in silver, it would take the whole football team to carry.

OF WALLACE we know very little. Shubenacadie begat him. At Dalhousie he maintained a respectable position in his classes—never at the head of them, yet never having to undergo a supplementary. He had the literary instinct, and to the columns of the GAZETTE in the second or third year of its existence, he contributed a very readable sketch of the history of Dalhousie and of the thorny paths she trod to her then high position at the head of the Maritime Colleges. After graduation he gave himself to Theology, and after courses at Pine Hill and Edinburgh was duly licensed to preach. The attractions of the United States overcame home ties. Thither he betook himself, and there his life work has been done. He is now settled at Gridley, California.

 1871.

ERNEST BAYNE is a sensible man, and had he been given his choice of a birth-place, he would no doubt have chosen Pictou, where, in the Presbyterian Manse, he did first see the light. He received his early training in Pictou Academy, then not what it had been in the old days, nor what it has since become, but still a good school. He should have graduated with the class of '70, but missed a session between his Sophomore and Junior years. A diligent student, Bayne always stood well in his classes, though rarely taking a leading place. His B. A. degree no sooner attained than he lapsed into Theology, and in due course was licensed to preach. The tight little island first claimed him. Thence after some years of faithful service he came to Middle Musquodoboit, and thence he was translated to his present charge in Mabou, C. B.—in each place having the satisfaction of seeing his earnest work owned of his Master and redounding to His Glory.

MACGREGOR, J. G., our future professor in Physics, entered Dalhousie at the early age of fourteen, coming to us from one of the Halifax City Schools. Like so many others of our students, he was the son of the manse. His college career was specially brilliant. At Matriculation a professor's scholarship fell to him, and the conspicuous name in the prize list for the next four years is MacGregor. In detail, he won class prizes, as follows: First Year, Classics and Mathematics; Second Year, Classics, Logic and Mathematics; Third Year, Classics and Natural Philosophy; Fourth Year, Classics, Ethics, History and Modern Languages. Immediately after graduation, MacGregor, then only in his nineteenth year, won the Gilchrist Scholarship, being, if we mistake not, the first Canadian to do so. He thereupon crossed the water and studied three years in Edinburgh, and two in Leipsic, completing his good work with a London University D. Sc. degree. The next two years were

spent as a Professor in Clifton College, Bristol, and in 1879, Dr. MacGregor received the appointment, which he still holds, to the Munro Professorship of Physics in his Alma Mater. Since then his work in and for Dalhousie is so well known to GAZETTE readers that we need not refer to it. As a member of the various Scientific Societies, he holds a conspicuously high place, while his contributions and researches have made Dalhousie known throughout the world. The Class of '71, modest though it be in respect of numbers, will ever rank high as having given to us James Gordon MacGregor.

RUSSELL, ALEXANDER G., the third member of this class was a Truro man. His career at Dalhousie was more than ordinarily successful. As a Freshman, he won the Elocution prize in a competition open to all the students, and in his classes often ran MacGregor close for first place, and occasionally beat him. In his time, too, he was a prominent member of the GAZETTE staff. Like his classmate Bayne, he went into the Church, and on the completion of his Theological course, we regret to say, he deserted his native Province for the United States. Years ago he became and still is pastor of a large and growing Presbyterian congregation on Long Island, N. Y.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE editors gave the Christmas number of the GAZETTE three changes of ornament.

THE result of the recent exams. is out. The slaughter was great, the list of killed and wounded being unusually large.

EACH student scans the pigeon holes of the letter box in the reading room with painful interest. It is a curious fact that no one wishes "bids" at this time of year.

WE who erstwhile sang the fate of the many who lay writhing in the clutches of the measles, must now lament the like fortune standing in our own midst.

A CLASS PIN adds to the beauty of Juniors; the Sophomores are said to be moving toward the enrichment of some lucky jeweler by the same traditional method.

SOME fault is justly found with a great many of the desks, or rather benches, in the Examination Hall. To say they are unsteady and uneven is mild. The present arrangement of the gas jets is unsatisfactory, as at many of the desks the students, on account of their position, throw a shadow on their paper.

THE usual Break-up proceedings were held with all their wonted enthusiasm. The concert was unusually good in some respects, and unusually poor in others. The "March Out", headed by the band of the 66th rifles, was all that could be desired, save for a scarcity of torches. Altogether Xmas '95 was welcomed with as much display and zeal as that of former years.

College Societies.

AT the last general student's meeting the revision of the constitution of the GAZETTE was considered, and several important changes were made. The clause favoring a change in the departments of the GAZETTE in the proposed constitution was not adopted, the meeting considering the present form best suited. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

ALEX. D. GUNN *President.*

R. BENTLEY *Vice-President.*

JAMES DUNN *Secretary.*

Executive Committee.—Harry Putnam, O. C. Dorman, and A. H. Denoon.

PHILOSOPHIC CLUB.—It may not be known to many that such a club is in existence. But it is, and, what is more to the point, is flourishing. Its membership is restricted to graduates of the university and undergraduates who are taking the special course in Philosophy. It has now some seventeen members. Meetings are held on the first Friday evening of every month. Some recent philosophic book of importance is taken up at each meeting. Papers are prepared by two of the members, the one expository and the other critical. After this there comes a general discussion. So far three books have been considered in this way—Kidd's *Social Evolution*, Balfour's *Foundations of Belief*, and Romanes' *Thoughts of Religion*. Papers were prepared by W. H. Smith, R. A. Strathie, A. H. Foster, A. L. Fraser, R. J. Grant and D. A. Frame. At the next meeting in Feb., Mr. John Macintosh and Mr. E. P. Robins are to read papers on Prof. Watson's book *Comte, Mill and Spencer*. At the meeting in March Illingworth's *Personality, Human and Divine*, will be under discussion, introduced by papers prepared by G. F. Johnson and Ira Mackay. The officers of the club are: A. W. McKay, Hon. Pres.; E. P. Robins, President; J. D. McKay, Secretary.

Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE:

Your correspondent believes in criticism. Good, honest, searching criticism, which can alone try the metal of many things, for the first step toward improvement is the discovery of mistakes. "The GAZETTE is nothing if not radical," and will, it is hoped, always listen to the reasonable advocate of extreme measures. To many it seems a sufficient argument against proposed reforms, if such changes involve the abolition of long established customs. To say a thing is customary is with them equivalent to saying it is irrevocable, but though the stamp of time is frequently a guarantee of fitness, yet often it passes as genuine worthless coin. Usage has given us at the close of the mid-session examinations what is known as a "break-up." Certainly it has the stamp of time, but is the metal genuine?

Of course this is the student's safety valve after the ordeal of the examination room. At the concert it is not intended that the music

should be mournfully sweet, neither is the procession a funeral march, solemn and stern, but surely they are not the embodiment of the very opposite extreme.

The concert at the *break up* is not the most appropriate place for giving a *break down*. City saloons and restaurants hardly require free advertisement from a college platform, and a reference to the dexterity of Mr. A. in the pastime of pulling the nether limbs of Mr. B. is, to say the least, a little unusual before an audience composed largely of ladies. Wit that lays no claim to humour, except in its extreme personality, is not wit, but something far different, (here I beg leave to score against Dallusiensia), and jokes, that seek to satirize those who in a college should be always treated with at least formal respect, perhaps do not accord with a platform claiming to represent the students.

Now these are surely faults, but are they great enough to call for that last resort, either a radical change from which to start anew, or the total abolition of the whole affair. Rather than there should be no change, let us choose the latter, but this is indeed a choice of last resort, a choice of which there is little need. There is excellent outside talent always willing, as every concert testifies, to help, and plenty of native ability in the college, good enough to be recognized beyond the university, that might be called into more active service. Such ability has often before given us a display worthy of our pretensions. Surely our pretensions are high, as high here as in every line in which we appear before the public gaze. To give an entertainment worthy of Dalhousie would take time and labour; to say there is not time to devote to a really good programme is to say the game is hardly worth the candle, and admitting that let us at once extinguish the light, A.

Exchanges.

THE December number of the *Sunbeam* is very nice. Thanks for "reduced rates."

THE *University Monthly* contains among other good things a delightful article headed, "Impressions of Whittier."

WE heartily welcome *The Windsorian*. If the editors succeed as well with future issues it will be welcome always and everywhere.

THE *Trinity University Review* has an interesting editorial on Undergraduate Religion. The article on the "Days of Old Lang Syne" is of course appreciative.

THE *Sydney Academy Record* is a welcome new comer. The cut which ornaments its cover does not, in our opinion, do justice to Sydney's handsome academy. Success to the *Record*.

The Owl, The Argosy, The Student, Kings College Record, The Williamette Collegian issued special holiday numbers with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their readers.

THE first No. of Vol. XXIII. of the *Merchistonian*, edited by members of Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, is an exceedingly bright and readable paper. Amongst the articles that especially interested us was that headed, "Circular Notes," a racy description of a trip through Canada. Some of the notes are to us amusing. Few of us would agree that "Canada is owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the C. P. R. is Canada." The article is appreciative on the whole, and many of the descriptions are undeniably fine. Come again, sir, and visit Nova Scotia.

ANY change in the *Collegium* would necessarily have been a change for the better, but year in year out it remains the same. In No. 3, the "impudence" of those who failed to pay for the *Collegium* is complained of. "The total sum represented by those bills is large." "A prominent citizen" returned his bill, "with a wonderful piece of composition written on the back of it." This does not surprise us, to send a man a bill when he has received nothing is exasperating; but to continue to send an unoffending citizen the *Collegium* is a crime that few could be guilty of.

The fact that Halifax is a "one hilled city" seems to cause our little contemporary much annoyance. We fear the protest comes too late. We do not see how the matter can be satisfactorily arranged at this late date. Perhaps it should have been consulted before this part of the globe was fashioned. Perhaps our city fathers should have obtained our critical friends approval before founding Halifax—but these matters were overlooked. In addition to writing very scathingly about our "one hilled city," the ex-man deals at considerable length with "vulgarity," "insolence," "police," "disorderly street corners," and "criminal courts," subjects with which, to do him justice, he seems eminently well qualified to deal. In fact if he knew half as much about one or two of the subjects usually included in a college curriculum as he does about those, he would be considered an exceedingly learned man—at St. Dunstan's. He intimates that he will take no further notice of us. Is not that too bad? Who would not feel honoured at being noticed by the *Collegium* ex-man? And then he amuses us so. He may keep his word, but the poor fellow appears to have inherited or acquired an unfortunate habit of handling the truth carelessly.

We omitted to state that the St. Dunstan organ is agitating for a building at their "siding." It is certainly disagreeable to be compelled to stand "in the midst of a blinding snow-storm, piercing wind or driving sleet." Get the building by all means, but be sure you have hills enough.

OTHER exchanges received since last issue are *McGill Fortnightly, The Manitoba College Journal, O. A. C. Review, Niagara Index, Aetna Victoriana, Varsity, Young Men's Era, Educational Review, etc., etc.*

Dallusiensia.

CLIFFY is glad to get back to college.

OH, no! not our Fisher, but Fisher of Yale.

IT takes C—lq—on a long time to get away after certain classes.

WHY is Sandy like the Queen of Sheba? Because he admires — .

CUMMINGS says he must use the library more in future. Yes, Ed., we notice a falling off in attention.

BARNES—truly a Freshman's paradox—persists in growing *down* rather than up.

IT is not always geese that get plucked about Christmas time. No, indeed.

"CLOG" C-RD-N-R having undergone repairs during the holidays, advertises free shows.

KID R-TL-DG-, 60% cheek, 40% collar and famous for wind, offers to give lessons on the fog horn. Prices low.

MR. THOMAS IRVING has been in town for the past few days visiting friends.—*Pictou Advocate*.

H. T. A. after indulging in the usual Xmas frivolities, comes back to break the few fair hearts that escaped him before vacation.

SENIOR (reading invitation)—"Mr. Irving and friend." Huh! do they think she will come away down here for that?

WE are glad to see A. H. Campbell's smiling face around the halls once more. During his illness flowers went up and our lady students' funds sank low.

WE notice by the *Enterprise* that Mr. W. Forbes preached at Merigomish on the 5th inst. at 5 a. m. We presume the early hour was selected as a matter of convenience to Will and his friend.

COMIC EDITOR.—"Why am I like a canine's caudal appendage?"

Serious Ditto.—"Because you *cur tail* the Freshman's cheek."

C. E.—"No! Because I am a wag."

THE Soph who lost his hat steers straight ahead;
He turns not to the right or left unbid,
But then he goes on further than there's need—
At least so say the Sophs. who ken he did.

MCGEACHY (Freshie, of course, gazing at the skeleton during the procession)—"Oh, oh, what a thin man!"

Wiser F.—"Hush, that's the College spirit which excites the students."

EPITAPH.

Scrimmage then lies underground,
So there's an end of honest fun;
So little justice here he found
He'll ne'er come back, 'tis ten to one.—*Pontiff*.

THE following is published at the request of Mr. Outhit. All first year men handing to him the correct answer will receive, to use his own words, a "whole cent's worth of sweeties"—

"Why is a Freshman like the grass?"

N. B.—Answer refers to similarity of colour.

SOME Freshmen cultivate their cheek
And some their wondrous gall;
But *Lea* has grown a scraggy beard,
And so eclipsed them all.

AT long last George has arrived. Cupid of artful wiles detained him long, but we felt sure Greek would triumph. Ah

"Parting has a pang the hardest heart to wring,
But the tender soul of guileless George with fervent love doth cling."

FAIR STUDENT.—You see I made 98 in that subject.

Gentleman.—Oh, is that so. I suppose some always stand *high* in their classes.

F. S.—Just so, and I am one of them *always*.

Personals.

OH! the Benedicts, and A. V. MORASH of all men. The GAZETTE extends congratulations and best wishes.

A. W. MACKAY, '94, has been forced to give up his studies at Pine Hill, and go to California on account of ill health.

W. R. ROBINSON of gold-headed cane fame, is putting in the time at Truro Academy, and strongly advises a course in classics at that institution.

ALEX. GORDON, son of Dr. D. M. Gordon, and formerly a Dalhousie student, has been doing splendid work at Edinburgh, winning several prizes during the past session.

OUR worthy friend, H. P. DUCHEMIN, '95, has not been receiving fair play. We first reported that he was in Manitoba, then at Prince of Wales College, and now must rectify these errors by reporting that he is Principal of Canso Academy.

New Books.

PLATO: CRITO. PHÆDO—(Chaps. LVII.-LXVII.) Edited by Charles Haines Keene, M. A. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. xviii. + 128. Price, 2s. 6d.

The thirty-nine pages of text in this latest addition to MacMillan's Classical Series are about evenly divided between the Crito and the eleven chapters forming the close of the Phædo. The book has been made with a special view to meet the requirements of the Royal University of Ireland, but the selection is a good one, and the commentary is both full and good.

OVID: TRISTIA I. Edited by E. S. Shuckburgh, M. A. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. xx. + 122. Price, 1s. 6d.

OVID: TRISTIA III. Edited by E. S. Shuckburgh, M. A. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. xxii. + 122. Price, 1s. 6d.

Two books of Ovid's wails from Tomi, his place of banishment, edited in the Elementary Classics Series by that veteran scholar and writer, E. S. Shuckburgh. That the work is well done goes without saying; whether it was worth doing may be open to question.

XENOPHON: ANABASIS VII. Edited by G. H. Nall, M. A. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. liii. + 154. Price, 1s. 6d.

This, the last, and by no means the least interesting book of the famous Anabasis, is here presented to us by Mr. Nall in an edition which seems to be lacking in nothing for the use of pupils in high schools and academies. The text occupies 53 pages, the notes 35, and the vocabulary, which is deserving of special commendation, 57. The Introduction includes a brief analysis of the whole of the Anabasis, a brief but comprehensive account of the life and works of Xenophon, and some remarks on the Greek mercenaries of Cyrus and army manœuvres. A map showing the route of the Greeks, an appendix of various readings, a Greek and English index, and several pages of illustrations, complete the best edition of the seventh book of the Anabasis with which we are acquainted.

Law Department.

JOSEPH HOWE.

JOSEPH HOWE—patriot, statesman, orator, and poet—one of Nova Scotia's sons of whom we may well be proud. The old expression in the history, "son of a United Empire Loyalist," we thoroughly appreciate when we have held before our eyes the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Great Britain, and wonder whether Great Britain's sons in the Land of the Eagle would remove into British territory, as the old patriotic Loyalists did. Politically speaking, Howe's greatest achievement was Responsible Government for Nova Scotia. To him belongs the magnificent honor of accomplishing, after a long, bitter and heroic struggle, and without the disastrous result of some of the other provinces, our birthright—popular government. And thus our patriot found a way into the heart of every Nova Scotian. He belonged to the people. He was the people's plain "Joe Howe."

As a statesman, Howe possessed characteristics which are not given to the ordinary politician. As Mr. Longley, with a great deal of truth, said, "The modern ideal seems to be to keep in power, and do nothing which will offend any person." This was not Howe's policy. With his wisdom of foresight, whatever he conscientiously believed for his country's interest, that was his one prominent task, and he cared not for friends nor foes. This we see in the stubborn way in which he fought against Confederation.

As an orator and poet, also, he excelled. Although some of his poetry touches the heart, as only a natural poet can, we do not believe that in this respect he attained his highest possible standing; for although his literary inclinations were apparent, he had not the time to devote to what may be called his recreation. But his power of oratory thrilled to the heart, and his speeches will be handed down for generations to come. Perhaps one of his best orations was that given before the convention at Detroit in 1865, when he strived so hard to induce the Americans to withdraw their abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Although the meeting was unsuccessful in its results, the convention was

astounded at Howe's speech, and his old associates delight to tell how he nearly broke down when he referred to his son fighting in the Northern army against the South. Howe was in sympathy with the South, but the boy could not be checked. Thoroughly alive to anything British, Howe lost no opportunity to aid the cause of his country. He sometimes carried his enthusiasm beyond propriety, and during the Crimean war, when he went to the United States to enlist soldiers for the British Army, he had to flee for his life. Such a violation of the laws of neutrality it is hard to defend.

As a lawyer, Howe is handed down to us as "his own lawyer." His great defence in his libel case, we are pleased to read about, as it is a matter of history. But as the judges of to-day discourage any such thing as a man pleading his own case, so too, do the lawyers; for carry this theory to any distance, and you do away with our utility. Therefore we are pleased to read of it as a matter of history. If it were not "that he had several good friends on the jury," his success would have been to us a matter of surprise.

We wish the Memorial Committee much success, and feel sure that every Nova Scotian desires the privilege of taking part in the erection of a monument to "Joe Howe."

MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE Mock Parliament has dissolved, and ere the beginning of another session the members will have gone to the country to get the confidence of their constituencies. Who questions the utility of our Mock Parliament? One of the most valuable institutions in connection with a law school, it is hard to appreciate it too much. Chauncey M. Depew, when interviewed as to the essential qualities to make a successful lawyer, said, among other good things, "a young man to succeed at the bar must eschew politics and society. Whether he has genius or is a plodder, the only rule of success is work! work! work!" Then, it will be asked whether this dabbling into politics that we get in Mock Parliament does us any harm. Some of us may have a different opinion, but then is it not reasonable to lay aside these smaller considerations for the great end that we seek? What are the primary objects of Mock Parliament? Why, to make the embryo lawyer a cool and logical reasoner, to teach

him the art of collecting his thoughts when he wants to, and under certain circumstances. The instruction that we get by a mere superficial dabbling into politics amounts to nothing more than any ordinary citizen ought to know to use his vote intelligibly.

This is the great advantage we get from Mock Parliament—it enables us to collect our thoughts and put them together in suitable language. And is not this preeminently within the functions of a successful lawyer? Henry Ward Beecher once said, when addressing Yale students: "Choose one thing, and know everything about that one thing. Disraeli could not get a hearing the first time he addressed the English House of Commons. As he sat down, he remarked that the time was coming when they would hear him. This is the secret of life, to have one prevailing purpose." And thus, friends, if we are determined to acquire this faculty of public speaking, we have every advantage offered to us through the channels of Mock Parliament.

The session, this year, has been a remarkably successful one. Speaker McVicar deserves a great deal of credit for the success of the term, and the able way in which he filled the difficult chair. After the stormy session of last year, and the revolutionary measures taken to restore Mock Parliament to what it ought to be, the profitable session of this year is very gratifying. Never before was such an interest taken in the discussion of the bills; so much so, that, to give full opportunity to thrash out the debates, the sessions had to be prolonged to four weeks on two occasions. There were four governments, two Conservative and two Liberal; and much important legislation enacted, among which may be mentioned several reforms in the Senate. The Conservative trade policy was sustained, but, on the whole, the political parties were about evenly divided.

Long live the Dalhousie Mock Parliament, and may it always be as successful as it was this year!

WHY THE DELAY IN TURKEY?

THE atmosphere in the land of the "sick man" is at the present time known throughout the world to be in a state of base pollution. The waters of the Bosphorus are disturbed by a marine force probably as great as was ever concentrated in any one spot before; and yet the civilized world waits in vain for good news as to the state of its representatives in that region. It is a year or more since we first heard of the Armenian atrocities—those bold, base, hideous cruelties that stain our sense of civilization, and make the blood of Christendom run

cold; that appeal not only to our sense of sympathy, but make us demand quickening vengeance of the utmost rigour; and yet,—altho' a year or more has passed—the Great Powers of the World, the Champions of Humanity and Civilization, sit by without any intervention, without any attempt worthy of their name, to put an end to such dastardly acts. The question unanimously comes, "Why such a delay?" Impatient Christendom is tired demanding that the rapacious, blood-thirsty Turk be compelled to bite the dust. But the fact is that the greatest question of modern times is now worrying the rulers of Europe, "What to do with Turkey?" On this depends the question of control of the Eastern hemisphere.

Ever since the time of Peter the Great, the avowed determination of Russia has been the conquest of the effete nation that shuts off the mighty northern empire from the Mediterranean. This also would give Russia a portion of Asia Minor. So also would the Black Sea become a Russian Lake. But the integrity of Turkey has always been a cardinal principle in European and especially English diplomacy. England, through jealousy of what influence Russia might acquire near India, has supported the Sultan and desires above all things, the preservation of the *status quo*, so that this important piece of territory might not get into Russia's hands. Russia's plan (and she has a hard and fast alliance with France) is to get this territory, and give a slice to Austria to balance the power against the German Empire. Thus Russia gets the side of Austria.

The making of a great commercial city and inter-continental exchange at Constantinople would be of enormous benefit to France, with her great industries which would have the waterways of the Mediterranean, and it would help Italy and Austria as well. If Turkey were ousted from Europe, and pushed back into Egypt, it would be something of a check on England, and give the southern European ports of the Mediterranean an increase in trade with Africa, and a larger share in the trade with the Suez Canal. All this would be at England's expense, not only in trade, but in prestige in India and Southern Asia.

Thus far, Great Britain has been successful in maintaining the existence of Turkey, and in meeting the Russian schemes; and, altho' in 1876 in the Russian-Turkish war, Russia thought her plan was consummated when she reached the very gates of Constantinople, yet the Czar erred, and England again came out on top. After that war, England brought about the treaty of Berlin, confirming the old Treaty of Paris in 1856, by which the six signatory powers—Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Germany, France and Italy—"engage to respect each for his part, the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire; they guarantee in common the strict observation of this engagement, and will consider any act of a nature such as to oppose it as a question of general interest." The freedom and exercise of

all forms of worship were assured to all by the Sultan, and in case any internal disorders should break out "the Porte shall have an understanding with the other parties to the treaty concerning measures to be taken for the purpose of maintaining or establishing legal order, but *no armed intervention can take place, without the previous accord of the aforesaid powers*" This treaty was made after the Bulgarian atrocities, and England (Lord Salisbury being premier at the time) undertook the special duty of protecting the Christians of Turkey, and seeing that the Porte does not massacre or oppress them.

We, as British subjects, naturally look to England to take some steps, but this strained jealousy between England and Russia makes her very cautious. It looks at present as if Great Britain were the only one of the six signatory powers that really is influenced by any feelings of sympathy, and really wishes to do anything to protect the persecuted Christians. Germany holds back as indifferent as in the time of Bulgaria's agony, and even Germany seems to be against anything that England wants. Italy is not influential enough if she would, and she is too occupied with her Abyssinia war. Austria is dominated by Germany. France waits as a humble lackey to Russia, and Russia is not ready. Intervention will in all probability mean partition, and Russia would not get what she wants—all of it. She would not be satisfied to get a slice near the Black Sea, and extending even to the Persian Gulf, but wants Constantinople and Jerusalem. An intervention of England and the other powers might put off indefinitely the accomplishment of this purpose. The pear when ripe will fall, she thinks, into her lap, and she does not want it plucked prematurely. And besides, Russia is very busy in the far East where she is working to acquire a big part of Chinese territory. And so Russia fearing that England will gain some political advantage or that she will not get possession of Constantinople, or as big a slice of Turkey as she wants, will forbid and prevent England's intervention in Turkey, and by the treaty "no armed intervention can take place without the previous accord of the aforesaid powers."

Thus it is that the "sick man" lies easy, and with a sardonic grin scorns all Christendom. Just what the end will be if the atrocities continue, it is difficult to foresee. Something might have been expected from the United States, as, being a non-signatory power, she could have intervened without the sanction of the signatories for the protection of her citizens there. But she has chosen to raise a hurly-burly with England over a very small matter, instead of uniting with her for the suppression of the greatest enormity modern history has experienced.

POOL rooms have been declared illegal in Canada by the highest court in Ontario. Arts students, take warning!

LAW SCHOOL NOTES.

THE Court of Appeals in New York has set aside the conviction of Erasmus Wiman on the charge of forgery presented by R. G. Dun & Co., and the case, it is said, will probably be dropped.

ATTENDANCE at the Library is getting small. The excitement throughout the world plays havoc with the student. Discussions must take place—and the Library is too often the place for them.

A GENUINE "scrim" took place before Christmas between the Law Freshmen on the one side and the second and third year students on the other. The struggle was to take possession of the class room—the Freshmen were outdone on every side—and after showing them that they could take the room away from them the seniors generously handed it over.

A LARGE number of Law students attended the Howe Memorial meeting, and at times delighted the audience with some fine music. The verses were made for the occasion, and set to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." Below is a copy of the verses:—

Joe Howe is dead, that good old man ;
We ne'er shall see him more ;
His greatness ever will endure
Around our rocky shore.

His spirit still in Scotia dwells,
From Sable to Cape North ;
Her sons shall ever call to mind
His nobleness and worth.

The love of freedom that he taught,
We'll cherish ever dear ;
His lofty aims, his noble life,
We ever will revere.

His burning tongue of eloquence
Oft held the eager crowd
In rapture ; through its wondrous power
His enemies were cowed.

Truth was the sword with which he fought
His way to honours high ;
The tyrant, the dishonest man,
He scornfully passed by.

Some fitting testimonial
Let Scotia's sons then raise
To him, the greatest of them all,
Who well deserved our praise.

Law Correspondence.

TO THE GAZETTE:—On looking over the Calendar, I notice that one of the subjects mentioned is "Procedure,"—that is, Nova Scotia Procedure. Now, it is a fact that there are a number of students attending the Law School who do not belong to Nova Scotia, and do not intend to practice there, and therefore a knowledge of said procedure is of no practical value to them. The question naturally arises then, is it just to compel these students to spend time on a subject which is of no practical utility to them? I think there can be no two answers to this question. It may be said that the giving of a course of lectures on this subject is of great benefit to a large majority of the students in the institution, and this is no doubt so. But as I understand the authorities have said that it is necessary for every undergraduate to pass in this subject in order to obtain his degree, and it is here where I think the unfairness arises. No doubt it will be said that all must take the same number of subjects. So they must. But why not make procedure optional? Why place some in a position in which they are really bound to make themselves acquainted with two different methods of procedure? Is not this as unfair as the giving one set of students a greater number of subjects than another? Does not the method complained of give to the Nova Scotia student an unfair advantage? However, although this would entail a greater amount of work on the outside student, yet, the greatest difficulty, to my mind, arises from the fact that a student thus being compelled to take both, will get confused, and will have a difficulty in remembering whether a particular method is required by the Judicature Acts or by the Common Law Procedure Act. Surely this is a great hardship on the outside student.

Again, these students have no means of observing the practical working of the Judicature Acts in Nova Scotia offices, and have to stand entirely on what they may be able to grasp from the lectures. And this in face of the fact that Procedure is, to the *student*, perhaps, the most difficult subject with which he has to contend. Is it, then, fair to expect the outside student to compete with his Nova Scotia class-mates who have such a better opportunity of acquiring information on the subject? Could the Faculty even expect the former to pass the test at all? I say emphatically that this should not be so. I have always looked upon Dalhousie Law School as an institution to which all students from the Maritime Provinces were welcome. But I am afraid if the authorities are going to so handicap some of the students, instead of there being an increase of students from one of the outside provinces, there will be a decrease.

It is not my purpose here to enter into any lengthy discussion of the matter, but simply to draw the attention of the Faculty to the question, in the hope that some change for the better will speedily be made.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DEAR GAZETTE:—As the columns of your paper are supposed to be open to air the grievances of the students, I take this opportunity of presenting to the Faculty one of their complaints. In the Calendar for this year, and in the dates for the examinations, appear, "18th, Tuesday, 10 a. m., Equity; 2.30 p. m., Bills and Notes." This is the cause

of my complaint, and I do not write from my own standpoint alone, but as representing, I may say, all the students interested. Whether the Law School is run to suit the authorities or the students, I do not know, but have always been told that the Faculty are lenient to any reasonable demand of the students. Last year I remember seeing in your columns a similar grievance as regards Sales and Equity coming so close together, and a desire expressed that a better arrangement would be come to, but it appears that the Faculty have looked with disdain on the wishes of the students in this matter. With six days set in the Calendar for holding examinations, and with really only four subjects during those six days (for International Law, and Conflict of Laws are over before that time, and Procedure is postponed till later), why is it that we are compelled to have such an unequal arrangement as to have two of the heaviest subjects on the same day, one after the other? Where is the equitable distribution when we are compelled to write two three-hour papers in one day, and for the other papers—two two-hour papers—we are given five days? I will not suggest any changes, as the Faculty will not find it hard to remedy the grievance if they want to. Hoping that the authorities will listen to the demands of the students. EQUITY.

DEAR GAZETTE:—It is a matter of regret to all right-doing and right-thinking students that one of their number, or some of their numbers, would be implicated in a plan which denies a majority of them the benefit of a library book. Hitherto we regarded the library books as common property; that was not to be removed from the building on any conditions: the library rules most assuredly say so: notwithstanding, a book which is in special demand by the second year students, in view of the approaching examination in Conflict of Laws, has been taken out before the Christmas vacation, and has not been returned up to date. Writing this article within forty-eight hours of the time set for the examination, it is yet unreturned. All possible excuses could be received in mitigation of the offence if it were done by a student who is struggling for a pass; if done by one who in the distance saw the approaching exam as a something before which he was almost sure to fall when it came. We could excuse such a one. The dreaded fear of being plucked makes us sympathetic even as far as to allow the breaking of a strict library rule.

But the long period of absence of the book, the time it was taken, and the time in which it is kept, clearly determine in the writer's mind that it is not a student struggling for a pass, who stands convicted in the minds of his classmates of one of the meanest acts that could be perpetrated on his fellows. If it were a student aiming at a pass, the vacation period, which lasted from the 19th of December until the 8th of January, would certainly satisfy him; and the book would be promptly and, of course, secretly put in its proper place. The motive can be none other than a despicable attempt to make a standing at the expense of one's classmates. Success may crown his (or their) efforts, the coveted position be won, but won at the expense of the true and noble. He, or they, may win, but they do so at the expense of the peace of mind and satisfied assurance that usually follows well merited success; but to talk or write of noble feelings in connection with *such* is as the casting of pearls before swine.

Whoever you are, your brows may be laurelled with your ill-gotten success, your merits may be sung by friend and foe; but your meanness, your small-mindedness, and pilfering habits, are the steps you put in your ladder leading to fame, or rather notoriety; and if secrecy will prevent you from receiving the marks of contempt that your infamous act deserves, you are welcome to the little comfort—the slight covering which shields you from a well-merited punishment.

Yours etc.,

ANTI-THIEF.

Law Personals.

GEORGE W. ROSS, an old law student, has been in Halifax on a pleasure trip. George is as genial and sociable as ever.

MESSRS. WELDON, RUSSELL and HARRINGTON are to be congratulated on the excellent speeches made at the Howe Memorial Meeting.

MR. JUSTICE SEDGWICK, B. A., LL. D., of Ottawa, was in Halifax spending part of his Christmas vacation.

AMONGST the M. P. P.'s we notice the following who have attended the Law School, viz.: J. H. Sinclair, D. H. McKinnon and H. H. Wickwire.

WILLIAM McDONALD, LL. B., '90, has taken unto himself a wife—Miss Babin of Pictou. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald reside in Truro, where "Mac" has an extensive practice.

RALPH T. KEEFLER, B. A., LL. B., was in town recently. Keef is always welcome around the Law School, having been very popular with the boys during his college course. He practises at Bridgewater, and has good success. Our best wishes are extended to him.

D. K. GRANT, LL. B., '95, formerly editor-in-chief of the GAZETTE, has secured the position of editor of the Nova Scotia notes for the *Canadian Law Journal*. This journal is under a new management, and is to adopt a new system henceforth. It has been devoted principally to Quebec and Ontario, but now it is intended to include law notes from all the provinces. If it can give a sufficient part to each province, this new arrangement will supply a long felt want in Nova Scotia. In selecting D. K. Grant as its Nova Scotian editor, the *Journal* took a good step towards insuring its success. With a few more men like "Davy" on its staff the *Journal* would be under proper management.

DALHOUSIANS AT THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAR.

Geo. W. Fowler, of Sussex, was recently elected to the House of Assembly for Kings County.

W. W. Wells has been re-elected to the House of Assembly for Westmorland.

A. I. Trueman is judge of probate for the city and county of Saint John.

H. F. McLatchy is stipendiary magistrate of Campbellton. He is also a member of the legal firm of Murray & McLatchy.

R. B. Bennet, of Tweedie & Bennet, Chatham, is making quite a reputation for himself before the Supreme Court *en banc*.

A. W. Bennet, of Powell, Bennet & Harrison, of Sackville, stands well to the front in his profession.

R. G. Murray has a nice practice in St. John.

A. W. Macrae is prominent in fraternal and political circles as well as at the bar of St. John.

F. A. McCully is a well known Scott Act lawyer at Moncton.

H. F. Puddington has left the office of Weldon & McLean and is now on his own hook at St. John. He should do well.

W. H. Trueman has his hands full with his practice; a lectureship in King's College Law School; the Equity Court reportership, and last but by no means least, a young wife.

John A. Sinclair takes things easily, but has a paying business.

S. L. Fairweather attends to the notarial business of the Bank of Nova Scotia at St. John, and plays football.

John Montgomery is as ardent a Dalhousian as ever, and has his shingle out at St. John where he is holding his own among the juniors at the bar.

Facetiæ.

B-YD has learnt to shut doors, one lesson was enough.

MCK-NZ-E is greatly worried over the Conflict of Laws exams. The most difficult subject, he says, is *marriage*.

WHERE was the Professor the night before he came to class without his note book?

H-D is anxious to know if the Shelburne Poor House is liable to be disturbed, if so, it will be an unsafe place to reside.

PROF.—"Yes the law books on lunatics and sailors are pretty much the same way." (H-d is going to give up studying Shipping.)

L-E is reported to have had an enjoyable time on the return trip from his home. The lunch-basket contained some delicious kinds of cake.

A FULL report of D-n's speech at the break up, will be contained in the next *Canada Law Times*. "For he is a *peculiar* fellow."

T-R-N, (to friend).—Lend me 2 cents to get a newspaper. I never do have any loose change on me. I can't trust myself with any change. (Lord John says there are footpads on the road to Bedford).

WANTED: An ear-trumpet, a lightning writing machine, and a full stop. Only to be used in the Procedure Class. Will give in exchange a seat in the back part of the class-room. Apply to the Librarian.

THE finding of a lady's hair on one of the library desks was the signal for a quarrel between two well known Seniors, each claiming it as *his* girl's. The arrival of a second year *man* stopped the dispute: he proved conclusively by showing several other (*k*) hairs which corresponded in color, and he bore off the *hair* of contention.

AT the opening of the Local House, the Law School furnished the usual quota of spectators.

McK—e stood trembling alongside a little man with a big sword. The usual courteous smile had fled. With a look of trouble he viewed the scene, even the Consolidating of the Probate and Divorce Act could not create a smile.

McK—n forgot the gravity of the situation and was in the act of crossing the railing when intercepted.

D—n wanted to know whether the man who marched at the head of the members "with the queer thing on his head," was a mascot or not.

F—n was attended by a lady.

P—ns was denied admittance.

O'C—r occupied a seat in the reporter's gallery. A full report in the *burial sheet* next week.

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

TERMS.

One Collegiate Year (in advance)\$1 00
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Medical Department.

WHEN the present Editorial Staff of the Medical Department of the GAZETTE entered on their duties they expressed the hope, not without some degree of assurance, that they would receive the faithful support and co-operation of the students in making this Department a success in every sense

They regret to say that, so far, their hopes have not been realized. The expected aid has not been given to the extent that they had hoped, and consequently an undue amount of labor and anxiety has fallen to the lot of the Editors.

Beyond their own feeble efforts comparatively little has been done by the great body of the students in furthering the interests of this most important factor of our collegiate existence. True, our columns have been fairly well filled, more so, we believe than ever before, but it has only been by most persistent urging that they have been able to wring from them, as it were, an occasional short contribution. Now, this is not as it should be. The Editors are fully aware of the difficulties in the way. The Medical student has less time to devote to this work than the student of any of the other faculties; his work does not lie in the literary line; but notwithstanding these extenuating circumstances, our students must plead quietly to the charge of neglect or indifference.

In a short time the sessional examinations will be looming up, and it cannot be expected that the Editors will sacrifice that time to the duties of editorial work.

It is to be hoped that henceforth every student will realize his personal responsibility for the success of the GAZETTE, and by doing what he can to fill up its columns make the life of the Editor one worth living.

ON another page will be found a letter signed "Skeleton" in reply to "Medicus," who in the last issue of the GAZETTE, advocated closer union of the students of the various Faculties. Although "Skeleton's" article contains reflections on the honest attempts of a portion of the Editorial Staff to improve the form of the GAZETTE, and might on that account be relegated to the waste basket, we are willing to grant the utmost indulgence by publishing his letter in full.

While we do not propose to defend "Medicus," (who will no doubt do so himself in due time,) we may be permitted to say that such carping, sneering criticisms as those of "Skeleton" are calculated to do anything else than heal the breach of which he speaks. Questions of this nature should be discussed in such a way as not to offend, and impulsiveness and cynicism should give place to deliberation and common sense.

MODERATION.

It is strange how little thought is given to the principle indicated in the above title. Yet how important it is. If we were only moderate in all our desires and actions, how much greater would be the sum total of happiness and comfort there could come to us in our lives.

The spirit of the age is opposed to moderation. None of us know when we have enough, unless we accept the view of the old miser who defined "enough" as "a little more than you have got." The spirit of restlessness is the spirit of the time. The invention of labor-saving machinery which has multiplied the hand of man so many fold, the marvelous development of the applied Sciences by which the forces of the earth are narrowed and used to take the load of toil off our shoulders instead of giving us ease and rest, have stimulated us to more vigorous and restless action, and developed an energy and activity in our daily work far greater than before.

To keep forging ahead with the mighty stream of life as it rushes on with increasing velocity, seems to be a necessary part of our existence, so that the Western Editor has been compelled to change the old adage, "Everything comes to him who waits," into "Everything comes to him who hustles." Excess in some form or other is our chief Physiological sin. I say *Physiological* sin, for it is not within my province to discuss the subject from a moral, ethical or economical standpoint.

The great worldly aim we have is to increase our happiness, and add to the comforts and pleasures of life. Men seek to gain these by excess, and they always fail, though they do not always trace the effect to its true cause. In the daily life of the practising physician many of the evils of excess are presented to him in the form of disorder and disease. He has an opportunity of observing how men defeat the object of their lives, the increase of happiness and comfort, by violating the great law of moderation.

Just a few words then on the physiological aspect of this subject in some of its forms. Excess in the use of alcoholic drink is one of its most serious forms, but that is so fully understood, as is so frequently pointed out by the Temperance advocates, that little need be said on the subject. The fault, if

there is any, in dealing with this matter, is that it is studied and talked of as if it were the only form of excess in the world, and it is made to appear that if men only abstained from strong drink they would become temperate men. While the fact is that many so-called temperance men may be guilty of other forms of excess which are as likely to produce premature degeneration, tissue changes leading to diseased processes, quite as quickly and as certainly as the over-injection of alcohol.

Excess in the acquisition of wealth is a most wide-spread evil. Many of my readers may smile at the idea that this is an evil. To join in the "mad race for wealth," which is the fashion of the day, is looked upon almost as the duty of every young man who starts in life, yet it leads in many instances to disease, produced by worry, overstrain of the nervous system, failure to take natural rest, time for meals or legitimate amusement. Such a life soon leads to broken health and early degeneration of tissue. You will often find such a one, however, aiming to reform his neighbor, forgetting his own sin. You may find him on the platform in a temperance meeting, eloquently pointing out the evil effects of strong drink on life and health, but taking no heed of the fact that his own ill-health is due to excess in another form. Is there any difference between excess in "drink," which produces early degeneration of liver and kidneys, and this other form of excess which causes early degeneration of the tissue and blood-vessels of the brain and heart?

Excess in work is even commoner when the incentive of growing rich does not obtain. It is the fashion of the day to overdo it, and "to live fast." Fully fifty per cent of the office practise of the City Physician is in the form of disease traceable to excess, and the most common are those produced by taking for work the time that should be given to rest, relaxation and meals.

In play also, and in all amusements the tendency among young men is towards excess. Amusement and relaxation are to be recommended for the young. Play is a necessity for the growing tissue of the young man as sleep is for the old. It is a hopeful sign to see physical exercises of all kinds the rule among our young men, but here again moderation is forgotten. To "break the record" at racing, cycling, or other sport seems to be the aim of every young man who takes to those amusements. The professional sporting man who has been carefully and gradually trained can, without injury to his health, make sudden and violent muscular effort; but the student, clerk or bookkeeper, those whose occupation is sedentary, cannot suddenly take themselves from their quiet occupations and indulge in violent exercise without injury to health. The sudden change from the quiet heart-beat of the day's duty, to one or two hours of very rapid cordial action, is too quick and excessive a strain for any organ to stand, and is likely to be attended by evil consequences.

There are other and still more serious forms of excess that should not be mentioned here but can only be dealt with in the columns of a Medical Journal, but enough has been said, I hope, to show how our present complex method of living influences life and health.

I trust that this short and hurriedly prepared column may, even though imperfectly, fulfil the promise I made to contribute to your valuable Journal.

THE LABORDE METHOD OF RESUSCITATION.

A very interesting case, in asphyxia of the new born, which was treated by the above named method, recently took place at the lying-in-ward in connection with the Halifax Poors' Asylum. The case was that of a primiparae, aged 27, labor having been protracted for several hours, the delay being due to uterine inertia. Delivery was finally accomplished by the aid of forceps. The child, a very large male, owing to pressure on the head from prolonged labor and application of the instruments, failed to breathe, while the ordinary means of resuscitation seemed to have little effect. A slight fluttering of the foetal heart was all that indicated the presence of life. The chord had almost ceased pulsating.

As a last resort the Laborde method was adopted. Placing the infant in a basin containing water about the temperature of the body, the accoucheur in charge, with his thumb and index finger covered by one thickness of cloth, seized the tongue as far back as possible and made alternate traction and relaxation, about fifteen times to the minute on this organ, while an assistant made alternate pressure and relaxation on the thorax and abdomen. For fully twenty minutes there was no sign of life, while at the end of this time the first indication of returning vitality was a slight gasp. This, however, encouraged the operators to continue, and at the end of an hour normal breathing was established and the child was able to cry lustily.

After a time, however, breathing in the infant again becoming difficult, the rhythmical traction of the tongue without the aid of artificial respiration, was resorted to with equal success, and the child was delivered over to the care of a nurse.

About three years ago a Frenchman by the name of Laborde urged that this method of respiration was the most efficient yet discovered, that it always succeeded in restoring life when Sylvester's method would not have succeeded, and that it had repeatedly been efficacious when the latter method had failed. He recommended it in the asphyxia of the new born, toxic asphyxia, spasmodic and tetanic asphyxia, asphyxia by strangulation, asphyxia following by powerful electric shocks, that due to concussion of the brain, and in fact all cases in which death was threatened from failure of the respiration system.

The theory held to account for the efficacy of this method is that traction of the tongue directly excites the diaphragm to its respiratory function, the sensory impulse being conveyed by the superior laryngeal, the terminal tracheal and bronchial expansions of the pneumogastric, the glossopharyngeal and lingual, thus exciting a reflex which is expended upon the motor respiratory nerves, particularly the phrenic.

Since its introduction into France, Laborde's method has apparently given universal satisfaction, while in America some rare instances, in which life has been saved by its use are on record, and certainly in the above case it was eminently successful, when in the opinion of the writer all other measures would have proved futile.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

In the last issue of the GAZETTE the subject of closer union was discussed by "Medicus," who endeavoured to point out that there was a lack of unity among the students of the different departments. Moreover, he attempted to show why that condition existed. While I quite agree with him that perhaps some lack of University spirit does exist among the Meds, yet I think that he quite over-estimates the extent of that spirit and gives a very poor reason for the existing condition. True, we have heard considerable talk lately about this subject, and one would almost conclude from hearing certain people talk, that all Meds. who did not vote with the great GAZETTE "reformers" were traitors: unworthy of the name of Dalhousians. Yet some of the "Unity" Meds., who have been talking so much, could not persuade themselves to join in the march out. The side walk was good enough for them. Let such people cease to talk about unity. Apparently "Medicus" is not acquainted with other Universities or he would know that there are always a few who do not take an interest outside of their own particular department.

I have not heard one good sound reason why the three departments should be amalgamated. One reason put forward is that it would compel students to read the whole GAZETTE in order to get out what was in their own department. This, to me, is one great reason why we should oppose the change. Does any student, the great reformers included, want to be compelled to read material that he would not otherwise read? They claim by doing this that closer union will result. If our great reformers expect to increase the University spirit by compelling students to do that which they do not want to do, I am afraid it will not require bad weather to defeat their object. Let the GAZETTE remain as it is, satisfactory to all except seven—and let the Med. or Law student read his respective department first, and then if he chooses he may read the other department. Another reason offered by some is that other colleges have their

departments in one. We are not in any way compelled to follow other college papers, especially when the present arrangement is satisfactory. Now as regards the cause of lack of unity. The cause with the Meds. does not lie in the fact that many of them were formally students at other colleges, as "Medicus" would have us believe. As a matter of fact the Medical student here attends two colleges. He takes most of his lectures at the Halifax Medical College, and goes up for his examination and gets his degree from Dalhousie. An intending Medical student reads the Calendar and starts in at college, and he is impressed with the idea that he is coming to the Halifax Medical College, and as he attends more lectures in the former he naturally concludes that he is a member of this college only. This, no doubt, is partly the cause of the indifferent spirit among the Medicals. Possibly some of our anxious reformers could relieve this condition and thus promote a more healthy spirit among us. I am not so well posted regarding the Law School as "Medicus," so I will not attempt to explain conditions there.

Because a student is not always probing his fellow students on the unity question and on the reason why he did not vote for an unreasonable change, is no sign that he has no interest in Dalhousie as a whole.

SKELETON.

PERSONALS.

H. E. MCEWAN also spent the holidays in the bosom of his family at St. Peter's Bay, P. E. I.

THE genial countenance of DR. ARCHER IRWIN, of Hebron, Yarmouth County, was seen at the Victoria General Hospital at the opening of the session after the holidays.

W. H. McDONALD, of the class of '96, celebrated Christmas by putting up cough mixtures for the little folk of a pretty mining town in Pictou County.

A. A. DECHMAM, M. D. C. M., of Musquodoboit, recently visited friends in this vicinity. The doctor, we are informed, is working up a lucrative practice, and his popularity is ever increasing.

ALEXANDER ROSS, Clinical Clerk at the Victoria General Hospital, revived pleasant memories by a visit to friends at Liverpool during the Christmas vacation. His latest indulgence is in a protracted term of "La Grippe"

M. W. MCAULEY, M. D. C. M., of the class of '93, at present practising in Thorburn, Pictou County, visited his many friends at this university during the festive season. Murdoch has seldom enjoyed better health, and if appearances are any significance, the bracing air of Pictou County agrees with him.

E. S. BLACKIE, PH. M., graduate of '94, is exhibiting lots of pluck and enterprise. His drug store, at the corner of Queen Street and Spring Garden Road, is one of the handsomest in the city; his latest venture is in the form of a calendar and cook book, artistically arranged, and setting forth the many merits of Blackie's various preparations.

MEDICAL BRIEFS.

IN the event of war breaking out, it will probably be necessary for the boys to lay in a supply of lacrymal stimulants.

WE understand that Ross has added to his library several volumes of B. M. Clay's novels, from which to cull sentiment when writing to beloved.

THE sacrifice was great, but Steve thought he must bow to the inevitable, she having written, he had to go. His loss was no doubt her gain.

BY *Jim!* R-y-u-l-d must have been terribly excited, or his room mate peculiarly metamorphosed, when a dummy of straw with long hair could be mistaken for the ordinary habitant of his couch.

PATIENT at V. G. H. : "Oh I know that fellow, he's Mr. L-y-d, I saw him go into Finlay's the other night."

The little girl evidently knows you L-y-d, be more careful in the future.

PROF. : "Mr. B-s-t, what is palpation?"

B-s-t : "Palpation is a— It is a means— It is a means adopted—"

Prof. : "Yes I know they are all means adopted, but for what purpose?"

R-s : "M-r-y, wont you sing something for us?"

M-r-y : "Oh I *can't* sing."

R-s : "Oh never mind, that's other people's opinion, not your own."

A NEW phase of economy has of late come in vogue at the V. G. H. Linen collars have gone out and instead the neck is painted a cherry red. Probably the bold senior is only now cultivating that economy which will be indispensable when he enters upon the practice of medicine.

STRANGER, in student's waiting room, addressing *pro tem* janitor— "What gentlemen are those that passed the door?"

Janitor, with a contemptuous tone—"Gentlemen, indeed, they are confounded green Freshmen."

BEFORE the break up for the Christmas holidays, our esteemed and convalescent janitor was waited upon and presented with the customary feathered requisite—minus the feathers—together with an appropriate address. G. P. replied in suitable terms, in which the *ego* took a prominent part. The janitor *pro tem* was also the recipient of a similar gift.

AT a recent meeting of the Whisker Club, President Brehm appointed Shaw an honorary member, on condition of his supplying sprouts for the weaker members of the fraternity. The name of G-t-s was proposed, but laid on the table for one week, awaiting appearance of the necessary qualification.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Notman Studio, \$6.00. T. C. Allen, East. Ass. Co., A. Hobrecker, McNeil & McNeil, Gauvin & Gentzel, each \$5.00. B. & T. Society, \$4.50. Robt. Stanford, N. Sarre, Barnstead & Sutherland, Wm. Ross, Cragg Bros., N. S. Printing Co., each \$4.00. C. G. Schulze, Harris, Henry & Cahan, Ross, Mellish & Mathers, Hubley, Teas, & Co., Miller Bros., each \$3.00. Jno. Y. Payzant, A. H. Buckley, Silver & Payzant, M. S. Brown & Co., C. S. Lane, each \$2.50. Miss E. Goodwin, Dr. MacMechan, Woodbury Bros. J. Cornelius, Colwell Bros., Mahon Bros., Justice Henry, Whiston & Frazee, each \$2.00. J. J. McAskill, A. D. Blanchard, D. G. Cock, C. W. Nicholson, Dr. W. H. Magee, Miss E. McKenzie, Prof. Murray, J. A. Benoit, Miss DeWolfe. Wm. Forbes, L. A. McLean, W. R. McKay, — Fulton, E. E. Dickey, Thos. Lawson, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Hector McInnes, Rev. Dr. Pollok, Hon. J. W. Stairs, Thos. Irving, N. G. Murray, H. F. Munro, M. A. O'Brien, A. H. Denoon, House of Commons, Theo. Ross, Rev. Jno. McMillan, J. Rankine, J. G. Hockin, O. F. O'Brien, J. B. McKenzie, Ira Cameron, D. A. Fraser, each \$1.00.

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