

*Dr Macgregor*

• • • The • • •

# Dalhousie



# Gazette.

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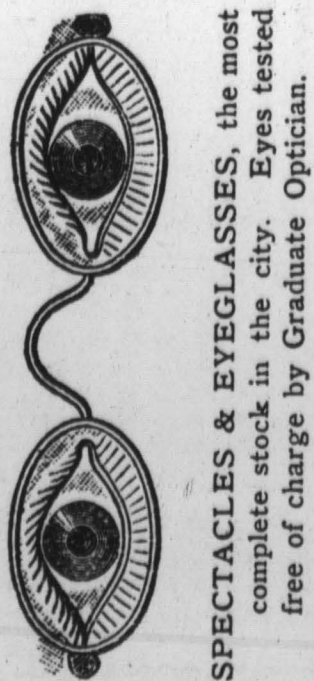
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NOTICE.—Members of the Class of '91 (Arts) are requested to meet at the College building on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before them.

JOHN B. McLEAN,  
*Class President.*

JOHN MONTGOMERY, *Class Secretary.*

ANENT EXAMS.

DIFFICULT as the task always is for a College editor to grind forth from the "mills of the gods" matter sufficient to fill his editorial page, it is infinitely harder when, like everyone else, he should be plunged *in medias res* relating to his immediate college work.

The close proximity to the sessional examinations renders quill-scratching virtually impossible, and scarcely gives one time even to look about for a grievance that may need ventilation. Despite all that may be urged against their utility, examinations are, at least, a necessary evil, and must remain a component factor in collegiate life till some of their vigorous oponents pro-

pound a better scheme for testing the calibre of students. But the system being deficient in principle, the endeavor should be that it work the least harm possible, and at the same time produce all the profitable results which are claimed for it. This is not accomplished, as a writer in the GAZETTE has this winter already pointed out, by spending one-fifth of our time in investigating what knowledge the students have acquired during the remaining four-fifths. Lectures in the ordinary classes could easily be prolonged for a fortnight in the Spring, and Convocation take place not one day later. It would mean undoubtedly, a little harder work for professors and students, but they would both eventually be the gainers by the increased efficiency which would characterize the session's work. And in regard to the examinations themselves, a word may not be out of season. Perhaps their most objectionable feature is the so-called time-limit. This, in Dalhousie, is frequently a great evil. In Mathematical subjects, where quickness of work is evidence of proficiency, the system is hardly objectionable. It undoubtedly brings the best men to the top, but should always be employed with a low pass mark for the benefit of those whose genius is more snail-like. But in a literary, historical, or philosophical examination, it is manifestly absurd to expect a man in two hours to do justice to a range of questions bearing on a session's work. The effect is to place a high premium on "plugging" for, as it leaves no time for the student to think, the man who has committed his subject by rote has an obvious advantage. Of course some limit is necessary, but our contention is that the Dalhousie two-hour limit for a three or four hour paper is a relic of the dark and dismal times of superstitious and traditional ignorance. We do not hesitate to say that our remarks are aimed at one or two of our otherwise worthy professors, in particular. Their names are well known to the students, and, we trust, if this meet their eye, will be known to themselves also. There is still a *locus pœnitentiae* and we grant them a new trial, or, at all events, a week's reprieve.

THIS is the beginning of the end, and the usual premonitory signs are not wanting. The plugger smiles serenely; the careless, the indolent, and the social giant look anxious. The GAZETTE does not undertake to furnish gratuitous advice, but at this stage calls to mind the fact that at the

Xmas Exams. four students fainted in the Examination Hall. The phenomenon may be variously interpreted; it certainly demands consideration.

Exams. suggest Convocation, and what shall it be like? Speculation is rife. Have the authorities decided upon the exact shade of funeral gloom suitable for the occasion? Valedictories have passed away; what is to take their place, anything or nothing? Must the good-natured "gags" from time immemorial hurled at the graduating class by their envious class-mates also be buried? What portion of the programme is to be reserved for the irrepressible College Spirit?

Programme! Who arranges it? Probably the query suggests a solution of the vexed "Convocation question." It is as well to acknowledge that there is a vexed question. "There is much to be said on both sides;" but we gain nothing by pretending that the student body do not feel rather sore over the matter. On the other hand it is a mistake to suppose that they wish to see Convocation conducted in a manner calculated to lower the dignity of our college. We are true to Dalhousie; there is not a traitor in the camp. Let there be a mutual understanding then. Let the authorities consult the students, or a committee chosen by the students when drawing up their Convocation Programme. They are dealing with men and women, not with school boys and girls. There need not be—there is no room for misunderstanding, or for hard feelings. We can't afford them. Let the exact situation, from both points of view, be recognized and the whole question is, we believe, solved. An outlet for pent up enthusiasm must be provided; it is worth while to seek a satisfactory one.

#### ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

ACCORDING to a census bulletin printed from the returns of the census of 1890, there are one hundred and forty-three religious bodies in the United States, the most of which are called Christian. I have not the corresponding tables before me from the Canadian department of statistics; still it is generally known that the diversity of religious belief does not lag very far behind in Canada. One body has separated itself from the rest because it insists upon keeping Saturday for Sabbath, and asks for legislation to permit them to perform manual labor on Sunday. Another body insists that the essential thing

in the narrow path of salvation is belief and afterwards baptism by immersion; another, that confession of sins to a priest and the virtue of holy water are all-powerful agencies; another, that everybody will be rewarded with eternal salvation; still another, that the trinity must be resolved into one all-healing divinity; and so on down to the distinction of "buttons" or "no buttons."

Evidently, if every one of these religious bodies should set itself apart by a cast-iron code of rules, and insist upon having separate denominational schools and colleges, and other hard and fast social distinctions, our government would be resolved into a bundle of warring factions, and our country would be broken up into petty districts, as the German States were before their confederation. The most enlightened views of progress are that it consists in the breaking down of educational distinctions, of class distinctions, of political distinctions, and of theological distinctions, and in the uniting of the hearts and minds of all men. In the exact sciences as men arrive at the truth party distinctions disappear. But in the growth of the exact sciences the brightest intellects differ. The undulatory theory of light displaced the corpuscular theory as soon as Sir Isaac Newton died. The Spencerian party and the Weismannian party will both disappear as soon as a satisfactory theory of heredity is reached. The growth of constitutional principles may likewise be used as illustrations. As soon as men arrive at a common conception of truth in any particular sphere of activity, in that department, classes, creeds, and parties come to an end.

The great problem of representative government at the present time is to make the masses of people understand this principle. When the brightest intellects in any particular case do not take a common view of what is to be regarded as truth, the only safe conclusion is that the truth is not yet known, and the watchword should be, "Don't be too sure." To the man who can grasp the situation, it becomes almost painful to observe the methods which our clergy adopt to hold their churches together. Religious conviction and the creed of the church are explained together, and people are warned to stick to the good old church of their fathers, and to teach their children to stand by the doctrines which they represent to be the absolute truth. This is not progress; it is the very opposite. From this standpoint the clergy of our country are a complete nuisance. How often do we hear sermons against agnosticism and against "notorious infidels," and sermons "demolishing" the leading facts and principles of evolution, when the men against whom the invectives are directed stand as high morally as the clergymen themselves. They are apparently in mortal terror lest the truth in the long run may turn out to be bad.

The difficulty in Manitoba arose out of the fact that the Catholic clergy feared to trust the children of their church in

schools where they would be out of the sound of the Catholic doctrines for a few hours each day. The people of Canada must now, on account of such whims as these, be compelled to listen to a question of religious prejudice discussed from the stump. And yet the Manitoba school difficulty is only one huge example of the manner in which the theological bias interferes with national education. Every educational institution which is supported by a religious denomination is almost sure to put the doctrines of the church above the state and above the truths which are common property. A few years ago a college in Texas advertised for a professor in political economy. The first condition was that he must be a Methodist; the second, that he must be a Democrat; the third, that he must know something about his subject. This is scarcely less ridiculous than the case of a good old professor in moral philosophy, somewhat nearer home than Texas, who puts down dissenting voices in his class with the words, "Anyone who cannot see these great truths by intuition must be morally perverted."

There can be little progress in ethics as a science in any college hampered by a written code of beliefs. Progress is simply impossible in a church. If the creed were found to be a shifting thing the masses of people would at once lose all faith in its divine origin. That which is to be revered must be changeless. Articles of the creeds penned for the first time back in the fifteen hundreds are still recited by us Sunday after Sunday as a form of faith. To say the least, the most of these articles are more suggestive of the wars of the old religious revolutions than they are of divine humility. Still we must respect them. The man who attempts to awaken a sentiment of reform is asked to step outside the governing body of the church, the logic underlying their course of action being that, since the Deity is changeless, our conception of him must also be changeless. It is easy to understand why it is dangerous for the State to leave the matter of higher education solely in the hands of religious denominations. When college graduates are turned loose in the country without any clear notions of what constitutes the distinction between exact knowledge and matters which are purely speculative, the question may well be asked, how many centuries must yet elapse before the masses of people can be made to understand the distinction?

Evidently any measure which tends to interfere with the nationalization of education is to be regretted. The old privilege of parliament for which Englishmen fought for many centuries—freedom of speech—is in a measure a delusion when the politician either seals his lips, or substitutes rhetoric for thought through fear of the electors. It is to be hoped that the day may come when every politician can say as Mr. Gladstone said when he left Oxford for his constituency in Liverpool, "Now am I free to say what I please."

INGRAM OAKES.

## SKETCHES. II.

## THE LADY OF THE RED POOL.

**D**URING the summer of '73, I received an invitation from my college chum, Llewellyn Jones, to spend a few weeks at his Welsh home.

Accordingly, one fine August afternoon, about 5 o'clock, I stepped from the train on to the small station platform of Llandrindod, and was soon, by the aid of a horse, dog-cart, myself and friend, ensconced in an easy chair before his study fire talking of college pranks.

One hot, sultry night, about a week after my arrival, being unable to sleep, I started for a walk. Going up the hill in front of Rhydlyndu (for that was the strange name of my friend's home) I turned to the left through a small gate, crossed a shallow river, and had walked along a level meadow for about a quarter of a mile when I was stopped by a scene of wonderful beauty.

The river sparkled and bubbled out of the moonlight into a deep pool, shaded by a rock, which rose, tree-capped, directly opposite me. I had been gazing at the scene for some time, soothed by the gentle pushing of the water against the rock, when the peculiar play of the shades on its uneven surface fixed my attention. The moon-rays, passing between two huge elms, gave a reddish tinge to the pool and the rock, and made them as one. On this surface, played a whiteness which gradually shaped itself into the form of a beautiful girl, in whose eyes was the glaring stare of madness; from the pool rose a low moan,—and the moon passed behind an elm, and the river pushed on.

Next morning, after breakfast, I told Lew what I had seen; for a moment his face blanched and his lip quivered, then he asked, "At what time did you see her?" "About twelve o'clock." He exclaimed, "My God, another," and asked me to excuse him until after dinner, and not to mention what had happened to anyone.

I was standing in front of the house that afternoon, when I felt a touch on my shoulder and, turning, saw Lew pointing to the name Rhydlyndu, which was cut on one of the door-posts. "Do you see that name," he said, and without waiting for my answer, continued, "it means the Red Pool, and the house is so-called from the pool you saw last night. Away back in the time of Cadwaller, an ancestor of mine fell in love with the daughter of an old Welsh chieftain, but as there was a feud between the families their love would have been fatal if observed. One night, Llewellyn, for that was his name, was captured while waiting at the usual trysting-place and thrown into prison. At midnight he was led forth to the top of the rock, which stands over the pool, and told that if he, unharmed leapt across the river to the meadow below, he should marry the chief's daughter.

As you saw, the rock is about fifty feet high, and the river one hundred feet broad, nevertheless he leapt, and sank into the gurgling pool. Never afterwards, so the legend runs, was the chieftain's daughter seen alive; but shortly before the death of one of our house she is seen to rise out of the pool, just as the moon shines between the two large elm trees on the rock, and disappear with a moan.

Three days later I was unexpectedly called home. As I was stepping on to Waterloo platform I was handed a telegram, which informed me that Llewellyn had been thrown from his dog-cart and killed, not thirty minutes after I left him.

So my second chum passed into the company of George Wilde, and awaits me in that distant land.

WILLIAM JAMIESON.

## OUR GRADUATE, OR DUNCAN'S PREDICAMENT.

**W**HO, in our College, does not know or remember Duncan? For those who remember him, or those who do not the following true story will, we hope, be of interest.

After graduation from the law school and his admission to the bar, Duncan went to a quiet little village in Cape Breton, where he found a scarcity of lawyers and a plentitude of girls, which was his conception of Elysium. Duncan at once became a favorite with the girls of this village, but it is a favoritism which manifests itself in devious ways, not always to the comfort of the beneficiary. Business increased so rapidly that our graduate began to think that an office boy was an "indispensible prerequisite," but he had not yet come to the point of advertising for one. However, two of these playful young ladies, one fine Sunday morning, at an early hour, placed on the post of Duncan's doorway the glaring sign "GIRL WANTED," and as the people wended their way to church they were shocked beyond measure at such a thing appearing on Sunday, and so greatly were they interested, that few listened to the minister's discourse—a usual thing; but when they did not inspect each others habiliments, something unusual must have happened.

There was one maiden lady who was more thoughtful than the rest, thinking that she would apply the first thing in the morning for the position offered. She was a young lady in the autumn of her years, but would have indignantly repudiated such an insinuation from any person, being very touchy if any reference was made to her age. Did not the term "girl" still apply to her, and was she not better fitted for such a position than any other in her native place. Thus she mused, at the same time thinking that a lasting partnership might finally be consummated between Duncan and herself.

Duncan, we regret to say, overslept himself on this fine Sunday morning as, we are sure, he had never done before, and thus missed hearing the comments on this interesting advertisement. Much was he shocked on Monday morning to find this sign nailed to the door post, and with a strong gaelic expletive he tore it down, consigning the perpetrator of the joke to—well, we never profess to read other persons thoughts.

It was too late, however, for when Duncan went to the Post Office to get his mail he found it unusually large, to his delight, but when he opened the letters he found that they bore on only one subject, namely, the vacant position.

Miss McCorker—we will call the maiden lady—struck on a better scheme than writing, as she, at once on Monday morning, dressed most bewitchingly, wended her way Duncanwards. She found him in the midst of a overwhelming stack of letters tearing here and burning there, wearing the most serious visage imaginable. However, she stepped into the sanctum, and approaching, after the usual morning salutations had been exchanged, said, "I see Mr. Duncan that you want a girl for the office, and I came to ask whether I would suit you." Duncan with a look of annoyance replied, "Yes, Miss McCorker there was a sign of 'Girl Wanted' on my door post, but you—" Here Miss McCorker interrupted him indignantly, "Do you mean to insinuate that I am not young enough to suit you?" Duncan again tried to explain, but was interrupted by "Well, I'll not stay to hear any of your explanations, you nasty wretch." With this the "young" lady in high dudgeon turned her back on Duncan, and strode out with the air of an insulted turkey, but as she tried to open the door it was found to be fastened, and she saw that she was locked in. If she had not been so excited, a giggle sounding remarkably like that belonging to the two young ladies we have mentioned, might have been heard. Duncan always, when he was in the office, left his key on the outside, so that one of these dear little girls, aforesaid, thought it would be great fun to lock him in.

The villagers were suddenly startled by cries of a female, proceeding from the young lawyer's office, as Miss McCorker finding herself shut up with a man, using the great recourse of woman yelled "Help! Help!" with much gusto. The blacksmith was brought to the office by alarmed neighbors, who, with one crack of his ponderous hammer, smashed in the door. Inside they found Duncan crouched up in a corner looking the picture of despair, and Miss McCorker pointing to him with scorn, to the wonder of the lookers on, as the man who had placed her in such an embarrassing predicament.

They say Duncan is now, on the eve of a breach of promise case, either trying to apply the Statute of Limitations to the years of a person, to show that he can plead that a female

beyond the age of forty, who answered an advertisement of "Girls Wanted" is no longer a "girl" by virtue of the aforesaid Statute, and thus would have no excuse for entering his office, or is thinking whether after all Cupid is not the best agent to bring about a compromise.

ARMORY.

#### FOOTBALL AS A COLLEGE SPORT.

**D**ID the thought ever strike you, reader, that there are objections to the game of football, serious objections and evils which if not guarded against would result disastrously to the game? No, I may safely say, for at Dalhousie we know scarcely nothing about the abuse of this manly sport. But if we follow football outside our own little Province, we naturally stare and start at the announcement of President Eliot last year that Harvard shall not have its accustomed Inter-collegiate match with Yale, and the fact that this decree was carried out, shows that it is not a whimsical idea of some prejudiced crank, but that it has met with approval by the other governing bodies in such matters. This leads us to the inquiry of the advantages and evils of football as a college sport. What are the reasons that Harvard is trying to down football?

Professor Richards of Yale ably contends "that with all its faults football is one of the best forms of athletic sport which can be invented; that by no other game or exercise practiced by young men, are the players themselves so much benefited as by football; that the colleges ought to be as much interested in keeping it up, as are the most enthusiastic football players themselves; that the public who have boys to educate ought to acquaint themselves with the subject. Watching the games when possible, they ought not to allow themselves to be beguiled into condemnation of the sport by sensational writers, who inveigh against it, either because they know nothing of it, or because, they have determined to know nothing of it, since it does not square with their "historic and traditional idea" of things suitable to "college."

Prof. Richards words are very sweeping—"with all its faults,"—Does it not seem reasonable to limit such wide words, and say that football is not such a beneficial sport when abused to the extent of what is included in the so-called "American game" of to-day? Did not President Eliot of Harvard strike the point when, in his annual report, he said that a game "played in a reasonable way" had all of these advantages, and the advantages that he claimed for football were, "that it has infused into boys and young men a greater respect for bodily excellence, and a desire to attain it; it has supplied a new and effective motive for resisting all sins which weaken and corrupt the body; it has quickened admiration for such manly qualities as courage, fortitude, and presence of mind in emergencies, and under



difficulties ; it has cultivated in a few the habit of command, and in many the habit of quick obedience and intelligent subordination ; and finally it has set before young men prizes and distinctions, which are uncontaminated by any commercial value, and which no one can win who does not possess much patience, perseverance, and self-control, in addition to rare bodily endowments."

A game of football played in a reasonable way, must be admitted to be an excellent one for securing an all round development of the body. No game is so effective for this purpose. It brings into activity almost every muscle of the body. The legs, the arms, and the trunk are all used. President Eliot, although protesting against football, admits that "there has been a decided improvement in the average health and strength of Harvard students during the past twenty-five years. The gain is visible in all sorts of students, among those who devote themselves to study, as well as among those who devote themselves to sport." This of course would come about, not only because the colleges play football, but because their example has been followed by the schools, and consequently better developed young men are sent from the Schools to the Universities. Yes, indeed, football is necessary in Dalhousie to keep up physical welfare, and just as the scholarship of our Universities stimulates the intellectual life of these schools, so does football keep alive among the schoolboys a healthy admiration for a manly physique.

But perhaps the physical benefits are not so noteworthy as some of the other advantages. It is evidently an intellectual game. To non-players this does not seem so evident as the first proposition. But if that is not apparent to anyone, it is because they know nothing about the game. If the contestants are evenly matched in other respects, the game is sure to be won by superior mental work. This is more so than in any other sport. The player must know the rules and have them thoroughly and constantly in mind. He must know what he can do, as well as what he must not do ; and as there is no time for deliberation, the intellectual activity of a player must be high. When we see a player with the ball stop even for a second not knowing what to do, or which direction to go, he shows that he is a good subject for football to improve. The intellectual advantages of the game are evidenced by the fact that as a rule the best players are those who stand highest in their classes. Mental activity, promptness of decision, and presence of mind in case of an emergency, are all intellectual results of football. But great as are the benefits of the sport to the players in mind and body, they are not to be compared with its moral effects, if there is one virtue most to be desired in a manly character, without which it ceases to be manly, that virtue is courage. And of

sports there is not one which cultivates this manly virtue more than football. Neither is the courage required entirely physical. Indeed the best players feel and see the danger, which they brave, conscious of injuries received, they often continue to face plays which may exaggerate their pains, well do they learn the advice "do not for one repulse forego the purpose that you resolved to effect." Then the need of self control in the midst of strong excitement is another valuable lesson learned. Then there are the virtues of self-denial in whatever training one undergoes, and of obedience to authority, *i. e.*, the authority of the captain, which should necessarily be very strict.

But with all these advantages, you will be asking what, then, is the trouble that Harvard is forbidden her usual intercollegiate games? Why should such a serviceable game be opposed by the authorities at Harvard? Aye, but here lies the rub. It is not the fault of the game itself, but an abuse of the game that has led to such objections. Such disadvantages are not necessarily inherent in the sport itself, but are the results of wanton exaggeration. Compare the game at Dalhousie with the American game, and this is apparent, one of President Eliot's grievances is that it takes too much of the time of the students. We admit that when five or six hours a day are spent in practice, as is done in the American Universities, that that is certainly an abuse. No sport which requires of the players more than two hours a day during term time is fit for college uses. But we have no such abuse to fear in the case of Dalhousie.

The principal other evil is the bodily risk to the players. This is the hardest objection to meet, for certainly the abuse of the game which "American football" has led to, cannot always be defended. Inspired by their eagerness for victory and public exhortations, the American players have certainly increased these dangers ; but, this again is not the fault of the game, but rather the fault of the abuse of the game, and one which we need not at present fear of reaching Dalhousie. In all my experience, I do not recollect one instance of an injury received on the football fields of Dalhousie that has been more than temporary. All sports have a certain degree of risk, and football played in a reasonable way no more than others. Still it is possible that a slight injury, to a person having organic weakness, might result in a fatal difficulty, and this leads me to a suggestion that I want to make in the game at Dalhousie. Our authorities ought to require that every candidate for football should be examined by a competent physician, and in default of procuring a certificate of physical soundness, such candidate should be excluded from participation in football contests. I believe that many injuries are caused from this neglect that we do not hear of.

Leaving out the abuses held above, football must be admitted to be a truly manly and desirable game. By it we are fortified to cope with the world in the battle of Life; and truly it may be said of a football player:

"That the elements are so mixed in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world, this is a man."

H. V. B.

#### OUR GRADUATES.

1873.

The Class of '73 was numerically the strongest that had ever left Dalhousie, and, as the record shows, the class had other claims to distinction.

ALLAN, JOHN MUNN, was a native of "ye ancient colonie." He obtained his B. A. degree by special examination without, we believe, having attended any of the classes. He studied theology at Edinburgh, and while there found time to write a thesis on which he obtained his M. A. in 1876. His first charge was at Chatham, N. B. Thence he went to Edinburgh. Returning to Nova Scotia, he accepted a call to Richmond. After a very short pastorate there he again went to Scotland. But once more he yielded to the claims of this New Scotland and came back to us, this time we hope to stay. He is now settled at Waterville, Kings Co.

BRYDEN, CHARLES W., hailed from Tatamagouche. His name during his course is oftenest found in the examination lists in a good comfortable position at head of Class 3. After leaving college he taught school for a time, but eventually lapsed into theology. He was ordained in 1880, and in the same year married and went west. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Battleford, N. W. T.

WILLIAM CAMERON, is the wittiest man in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, and one of the wisest withal. He is a Merigomish boy, born and brought up on the farm on which he now lives. After leaving college he studied medicine and had almost finished a course in which he had greatly distinguished himself when, with quiet heroism, he recognized home claims upon him and gave up the profession he loved to work his father's farm. After an apprenticeship in the Municipal Council of Pictou County he was elected in 1887 by acclamation to a seat in the House of Assembly. He has since had to run two elections, in each of which he comprised the small number that stood at the head of the poll. He has always been a warm Dalhousian, deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare of his Alma Mater.

CREELMAN, DAVID F., it goes without saying, belonged to Stewiacke. He was a splendid student, invariably taking a first

class certificate of merit, and in his last year carrying off the class prizes in ethics and modern languages. He, too, studied theology, taking his courses at the Presbyterian College, Halifax. Upon being licensed he sought work as a foreign missionary; but his church was not then in a position to employ another in the foreign field. There was at the time a Macedonian cry from Bay of Islands, Nfld., and Creelman volunteered for that work and was accepted. Amidst the multifarious duties of that large and difficult charge he did not neglect his studies. He took his M. A. degree in 1880. Returning to Nova Scotia, he was called to Shelburne; but his health had been undermined by his excessive labors in Bay of Islands, and after a brief ministry at Shelburne he was obliged entirely to give up work. To him, at his old home in Stewiacke, on November 11th, 1882, the stern message came. "God's finger touched him and he slept."

DUFF, KENNETH, was a son of the manse,—the same manse by the way from which our worthy President later *uxorem duxit*. We regret to say that though Mr. Duff's position in his classes was usually fair, we find this entry in the Calendar for '73-74: "Supplementary Examinations Oct., 1872, Third Year, Kenneth Duff." He, too, like his classmate Cameron, began the study of medicine, but abandoned it to engage in mercantile pursuits in his native town of Lunenburg. Once the western fever seized him, and for a time Manitoba held him; but it was not for long. He soon returned to Lunenburg, and there contented and prosperous he may still be found.

Of JOHN HUNTER we know but little, but that little is good. He came from New Glasgow to Dalhousie, and after graduation taught school there. He should have been a member of the Class of '72, but missed a session between his second and third years. He was a diligent student and always stood well in his classes. After some years of teaching school he went west, and is now living in some part of California, exactly where we do not know.

LOGAN, MELVILLE E., was the son of one of Halifax's most esteemed city missionaries. Laboring under physical disadvantages that would have deterred most men, he was determined to secure a good education. He won a Professor's scholarship at matriculation, and altho' he was not ignorant of supplementary examinations, he usually took a high position in his classes. Since graduation, he has devoted himself to private teaching in Halifax, and not a few boys has he sent to Dalhousie with his earmark of a thorough training, wide general knowledge, and proper methods of work upon them.

THERE is no man in Nova Scotia who can tell a good story, or sing a good song in so many languages as CHARLES D. McDONALD. He was a Pictou boy and came to Dalhousie while very young. He, too, won a Professor's scholarship at matriculation, and

throughout his course was most distinguished. Thus reads his record,—in each of his four years the prize in Classics, and in addition in his third year the prizes in Metaphysics and Modern Languages. He studied law in his father's office, and later in that of Chief Justice McDonald. For a number of years he practised in his native town, but has lately moved to Halifax, and is now head of the firm of McDonald & Jones, with a deservedly high reputation as a skilful and successful lawyer. His early taste for languages he has carefully cultivated. At date he has thoroughly mastered Gaelic, French, German and Spanish; two years hence he will have added another, perhaps others. Some philological principles derived from his study of these languages, he embodied in a learned thesis upon which last year he obtained his M. A. degree.

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### College Notes.

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Plug! Plug! Plug! is the College yell at present.

There are thirty-three in the picture of the Arts Graduating Class. The Professors will likely lessen the number slightly.

Our worthy janitor already shows signs of regret at our departure. He looks more sorrowful now than at any time since we lost the trophy. He says he will miss the freshies (excuse us, we should say quasi sophs) very much, "they are so childlike in their behaviour."

As usual the Arts students showed up well in the Law exams. R. M. MacGregor led the Constitutional Law and made a first class in Contracts. Five first-classes were made in Constitutional History. Ingram Oakes, an Arts man, led, McLellan came third, and Charles Burchell fifth. Waddell made a first class, and came second in Real Property.

Dr. and Mrs. Forrest were "At Home" to the graduating classes in Arts and Science on Friday evening, March 20th. Quite a number of the fair sex were present, and it is needless to say that everyone enjoyed themselves. A more attentive host or hostess would be hard to find, so there was no repose for the bashful man. Long life and prosperity to our President and his lady is the wish of the class of '96.

The Juniors have held their customary business meeting, and elected officers as follows: *President*, R. J. Coffin; *Vice-President*, Miss Grant; *Secretary*, Miss Wilkie; *Treasurer*, H. L. Clarke; *Nominees for Editor's Board*, Messrs. McOdrum, Hattie, and Crockett. At the suggestion of Mr. H. T. Archibald the class has almost decided to amalgamate the duties of Secretary and Treasurer.

The prize offered by the Glee Club for the best parody suitable as a College song, has been divided between Messrs. G. Sutherland and J. Murray.

The day of reckoning is approaching. In two weeks the exams. will be in full blast, and then many of us will mourn mis-spent hours. Verily, hard work is the best thing in the end.

THE Second Year held their annual meeting for the election of officers. Those appointed for the ensuing session are: *President*, A. Blanchard; *Vice-President*, Miss B. Logan; *Secretary*, A. Watt.

The spring exams. approach. We trust that the benches in the Examination Hall will be inspected and be at least compelled to use all the rickety legs that a too sparing hand has given them. The sun also shines in the windows very brightly on these fine spring afternoons, and is very trying to those who chance to sit where his rays happen to fall. A few new window blinds will remedy the defect.

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### College Societies.

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ALEX. ANDERSON, LL. D., of Prince of Wales' College, lectured under the auspices of the Philomatic Society on Saturday evening, April 4th. His subject was "Macbeth." The learned lecturer gave a short sketch of the Scottish tradition of "Macbeth," and treated his subject in a manner which was most edifying to his audience. When the lecture was over, Professor McMechan moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Anderson, which was seconded by Dr. A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education. The Philomatic Society deserves the hearty support of the students, for it always has a treat in store for the audience.

Y. M. C. A.—The Missionary meeting on Mar. 28th was well attended and proved very interesting. The topic selected for the evening was "The Moravians." Three excellent papers were read. Mr. R. M. MacGregor discussed the characteristic features of their life and work. Miss B. M. Logan recounted their trials and successes in South Africa. Mr. D. G. Cock told of their work in Greenland and Labrador.

The closing lecture of the fine course of Sunday afternoon Lectures given this session was delivered on Mar. 29th by Rev. J. A. Rogers. His subject was "Moral Warfare." Eloquent and earnestly he spoke of the great warfare in which every man should be engaged against passions within him, and evil without him, and appealed to his hearers to make their lives tell on the side of truth and righteousness.

The Association held its "Farewell Meeting" on April 3rd. Reports on the work done during the session were presented by

the retiring officers and chairmen of committees. The membership this year is larger than ever before. The weekly prayer meeting, monthly missionary meetings, and Sunday Afternoon Lectures have been successful both in interest and attendance. The Bible classes have been very helpful. Four students have professed their faith in Jesus Christ. Sick students have been visited; and members have engaged in evangelistic work outside of College. A Students' Hand-Book was issued; a missionary map of the World procured, and nine books contributed to the missionary alcove of the college library. The Association was represented at the World's Student Conference at Northfield, at the General Maritime Convention at Halifax, and at the Maritime Convention at Mount Allison College. Over \$90.00 was contributed for various purposes. After the reception of reports delegates were appointed to the coming Maritime Convention at Pictou. Brief addresses were then made by members of the graduating class and the president-elect.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 24th, the Dalhousie Glee Club held their annual concert in the Examination Hall. A large audience, including many of our instructors, was in attendance. The following is the programme:

## PROGRAMME.

## PART I.

1. CHORUS.—“O Who Will O'er the Downs”..... *De Pearsall*.  
GLEE CLUB and LADIES' AUXILIARY.
2. PIANOFORTE.—Overture for Four Hands. Selected.  
MR. and MRS. F. GATWARD.
3. CHORUS.—“The Merry Gypsies.”..... *Welsh*.  
GLEE CLUB.
4. VIOLIN SOLO.—Selected.  
MISS HARRINGTON.
5. QUARTETTE.—“Stars of the Summer Night.”..... *Hatton*.  
MISSES MURRAY and ARCHIBALD, MESSRS. DOUGLAS and MILLAR.
6. SAGA.—“Petrus Humberlicus.”..... *Pade Murrfi*.  
MR. W. T. MCKINNON.
7. LAUGHING CHORUS..... *Root*.  
GLEE CLUB and LADIES' AUXILIARY.
8. SONG.—“Darkey Song.”  
MR. N. L. McDONALD.
9. CHORUS.—“The Miller's Wooing.”..... *Faning*.  
GLEE CLUB and LADIES' AUXILIARY.
10. LAMENT.—“Beauhanhuncus.” Op. Extrem..... *Agricola Mus. D.*  
THE HARMONIC VIGINTETTE.

## PART II.

1. CHORUS.—“Dame Durden.”..... *Dr. Harrington*.  
LADIES' AUXILIARY and GLEE CLUB.
2. PIANO SOLO.—Selected.  
MISS HETHERINGTON.
3. SONG.—“D'ye Mind O' Lang, Lang Syne.”  
MR. S. CRAWFORD.
4. FLUTE SOLO.—“Spring Song.”..... *Mendelssohn*.  
MR. W. F. O'CONNOR.

5. PAEAN.—“Oran Muladach Albannach.”..... *Macfhuilaidh*.  
MR. A. H. DENOON and Pipes.
6. CHORUS.—a “Fair Shines the Moon.”..... *Verdi*.  
b “Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.”..... *Root*.  
GLEE CLUB.
7. ENCORP.—“Dal. Vol.”..... *Joncari*.  
MR. L. A. MACLEAN and Banditti.
8. SONG.—“Cachinnatia Cantabilis,”..... *Laff*.  
MR. GODFREY SMITH.
9. PAIRAFRAYS —“Goodus Flagus Antiquus.”..... *Seorasadhamh Cicero*.  
MR. J. R. MILLAR and Braves.
10. CHORUS.—“Good Night Farewell.”..... *Garrett*.  
LADIES' AUXILIARY and GLEE CLUB.

CANADA.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

All the glees were well rendered but two: “The Miller's Wooing” and “Fair Shines the Moon” seemed to be particularly pleasing to the listeners. The Ladies' Auxiliary is a great addition to the Club, and no doubt the success of the choruses were largely due to this new venture in the performance. The parody by the President of the fourth year was heartily received and enjoyed by both victims and attendants at the rites. George's Ciceronean sentences seem to move as easily amongst the rhythmic mazes and to the sounds of martial music as they used to in more measured prose when, as a freshman, he first startled the orators at Sodales. But though it seems to be the privilege at a college concert to laughingly say funny nothings about our instructors, yet great judiciousness must be used in not overstepping our limit, and we are almost inclined to think that in one case at least the parodist leaned far over the line if he did not make one little step across. The verses from Joncari, it is needless to say, received the enthusiasm with which that composer's efforts generally are greeted. The piano selections were evidently suitable for both classical and untrained ears, and drew forth merited praise. A college quartette in “Stars of the Summer Night” and the sad strains of “Beauhanhuncus,” were each enjoyable.

In contrast Mr. Archibald's male chorus was somewhat nervous, but the timely thrumming of a tuning fork conducted the boys through their piece with only two serious break downs.

A most enjoyable feature of the entertainment was the violin solos, which received the enthusiastic applause of even our respected mathematical professor. Mr. McKinnon, in his song beautifully rendered with many variations and often complete changes, and the Scotch Paean, stirred to their very depths the hearts of Cape Bretoners and Islanders. We do not feel qualified to remark upon those pieces rendered by those not connected with the college, and naturally it is the part more nearly connected with themselves that interests those within the university. Those attending a Glee Club concert go in appreciation of the

affair as embued with the novelty of college spirit, and the more frequently the entertainers remember their attachment to Dalhousie as a college, and conform to sentiments in keeping with their name, the more surely will their society grow to be such as it professes—a College Glee Club and nothing else. The limits under such a name are boundless and recognition sought outside of its certain sphere will, in the end, certainly detract from the merits of the Club as a college institution. Then again, there is neither need in any case to pander to us who sit in the back seats nor is there a necessity to introduce in unvarying weariness that which is simply tolerated in silence by those in front as an inevitable accompaniment of a college concert and which is, after all, of little interest to those behind.

But nevertheless we unhesitatingly join in the sentiments of the entire audience that the affair was a complete success, and we trust we may be permitted to congratulate the College Glee Club and its conductor, Prof. Gatwood, on such a happy termination of their winter's work.

### Correspondence.

DEAR GAZETTE:—

Through your columns this session different writers have pointed out the needs of Dalhousie, and I would now ask permission to use them for the purpose of suggesting that the best interests, not only of Dalhousie, but of all the colleges of the Maritime Provinces, in fact all the best educational interests of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, would be served by the consolidation of all the colleges of these provinces into one central university.

This question of college consolidation has been up time and again, but nothing has been achieved, and I would ask the Alumni Association at its next meeting to take steps to bring about a conference for the consideration of the matter. M.

### Dallusiensia.

"SINGULAR to say Mr. B—ns made a good remark yesterday."

BOYS says St—rt M—r—y winged his way so swiftly to "the gods" that he distanced his rubbers.

PROF. (to Freshmen): "That should not be difficult, but you remember how successfully and ably some of you resisted my explanation."

HOST: Mr. Miller, will you see Miss Q home?

Miller: Um, ah, so very sorry, sir; but, but, I'm engaged, sir.

Ernest looks out for number one a long way ahead. The license will cost him nothing. "The Freshman is a knowing bird," Selah.

MCASKILL: "Professor! Please, sir, what should be g.?"

Prof: "Eh! Eh! Eh! Mr McA., I took it for granted you knew decimals before you came here."

PROF.: "Any questions?"

L. McK.: "Page twenty the twentieth."

Prof.: "What, the whole page?"

J. A. C. R. loves to recite: "Ye banks and braes and streams around the castle of ———" (we forbear to put in the last word out of deference to his modesty).

M. M—N—L: Say, are these the Mt Vincent girls? Is there any of the sisters with them? No. I must go in then, there is room in that corner. Exit ½.

MESSRS. F. O'B. and Ned D—y traded shoes lately. Rumour says Ned got 19 cents *boot*. (No joke is intended when we use the italicised word, because Frank got a boot).

AT Pine Hill Conversazione. Lady No 1: What is F—lk—r doing here anyway.

Lady No. 2: I don't know; he is everything else but a Pine Hill student.

——— knocks at door. May I see Mr. M—l—r, please?

M—l—r to Prof.: May I leave the room?

Prof.: Yes; will some one go with him. Same old trouble coming on.

M—l—r (blushing): No; some lady wishes to see me.

MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, the editor-in-chief of the new periodical, and Mr. G. A. Sutherland, the sporting editor, are in communication we understand, with eminent pugilists with a view to giving an exhibition on the Pine Hill grounds before the session closes. Arrangements for a bull fight are about completed. The gentlemen deserve the thanks and hearty co-operation of the whole sporting fraternity.

SCENE I.—D—ll in parlour, clock's hands pointing to 11.

He: "I guess I will go. Good-night"

SCENE II.—Big man falling over D—ll in darkness.

SCENE III.—Parlour.

Irate Dadda: "Who was that *Kid* I stumbled over coming in?"

She: "Oh! That was Mr. D—ll"

Irate Dadda: "I wish the Curfew Law were in force here."

SANDY (in a whisper): "Doctor, I wish to see Miss ——— home."

Dr. F.: "I am glad you enjoy the "At Home."

Sandy (a little louder): "I wish to see Miss ——— home."

Doctor: "What's that you say Mr. S—l—g?"

Sandy (in high inflexion): "I wish you would send me home with Miss ———"

Doctor: "Very kind of you Mr. S—l—g, but you board at Pine Hill, and she lives in the north end, so the walk would be too great for you" (Nevertheless Sandy went.—Eds.)

SCENE I. At Academy of Music entrance to "the gods." Ir—v—ng with his back against the door surrounded by furious throng—door opens.

Cop. Ladies first.

A. J. This is a case of the first man gets there and the d—v—l take the hindermost

Scene II. Race up stony stairway—three ladies leading. Ir—v—ng in rear—swiftly closing on leaders.

Scene III. Struggling in cop's arms—"let me in—here is your ticket—" meantime distanced competitor steps in—but Ir—v—ng was awarded 4th place on account of interference by cop.

Scene IV. Ir—v—ng and A. J. tumbling to front seats. "Say 'ye gods' didn't I do well; boys, you ought to see me pull his coat-tails."

THE following was heard on a recent Sunday evening :—

*1st old gentleman* : "That was a fine sermon of the Doctor's to-night. Deed, but he's a wonderful man"

*2nd old gentleman* (hesitatingly) : "Ay, it was verra gude. I wonder, though, did he expect us to believe all he said?"

"Was there something you couldn't just take?"

"Deed, was there! I felt just like telling him he couldn't fool us saying there were not more than sixteen hundred, or two thousand stars to be seen at once. He might only see that many in a little place like Halifax, but I can tell him he would see a great many more if he was in *Cape Breton*"

We have consulted C. Grant, who says that the additional stars referred to are probably those arranged in groups of three called "Hennessey's Constellation." For by their influence many stars become visible.

A FEW Sundays ago two of "our boys" thought it a good idea to go to Fort Massey Church. On arriving there they found themselves "behind time" To go to the gallery was the only thing that could be done and thus avoid going in late. Slowly and quietly—up one step and then another—the bold youths went. Meekly they filed into a corner of one of the rear seats, when, horror of horrors! they looked round to find no one up there but thirty or forty giggling and bewitching young lassies.

"Ho—ha—*Jay see*—we are in—in—the—the la—ladies' gallery," says one

"Keep quiet—won't you?"

"But don't you see see that we are—you—you—"

"Thunders! won't you keep quiet; the minister will hear you, you foggy."

By this time the young lassies were giggling at a high pitch and thunder-struck at the intrusion upon their "reserved seats." The choir was singing, the minister saw but said naught.

It is needless to say that the brave youths did not wait for the benediction, and it goes without saying that they were Freshmen.

As long as the rink was open on Saturday afternoons Tommy was always in it. True, he always went early and stayed late, but so did "Dug," and though "Dug" generally prefers "cousins," yet he knows a good thing when he sees it, and often *will keep* on the same pace from the first baud to the last. Now this did not give Tommy any chance at all, to say nothing of friend Col—h—n, and so when the northward travelling sun ennobled those who skate to unite that pleasant pastime with boating, Tommy's heart was glad, for "Dug" skates while he can, and when he can't do that does nothing. Then the concert came, and our aspirant for M. A. honors took his seat near the door. Every other piece seemed to be the last, now he has forgotten the present and imagines himself . . . just as he imagines himself, but the end finally has come, and Tommy is already at the waiting-room door. Alas, the crowd was large, the excitement great. "The best laid schemes of mice and men" can't outwit a Pictonian. One moment Tommy's vigilance relaxed, that moment Col—h—n embraced, and Tommy, gazing with rueful eye, beheld the moonlight streaming through the kindly gap on the northwest fence, and on the other side of the gap was Col—h—n, and the rest as a secret we *will keep*.

C. C. McI—T—H had a dreadful dream a few nights ago. He had been eating largely of cabbage, and his dream was as follows: He dreamt he had been dead two thousand years, when he awoke as if from sleep and found himself on a strange shore. An old man met him and said, "Aren't you C. C. McI.?" "Yes," replied our C. B. friend. "Were you a Freshmen in Dalhousie College during the winter of 1895-96, and died from eating cabbage?" "Yes," mournfully replied the lad. "Well, I will tell you of a few of your class mates. Glover died the same winter from brain fever, the gray matter of his brain being exhausted by the great supply necessary to

keep up his moustache. Routledge turned into a Soph. in due time, but was killed the next year, his skin being used to cover billiard boards because of its *greenness*. McLeod, A. M., turned farmer, and couldn't be a *Viking* on account of losing his voice. McLeod, J. C., swallowed the cork of a cod liver oil bottle and died in convulsions. McDougall joined a circus and travelled as the "Zebra man." Cordiner took to clog dancing as a profession, and was the only one of your number who became distinguished "Great Scott! who are you?" said McI. "Me! Me! alas! I am the ghost of the class of 1899" he replied, "and it is my fate to wander around this shore until another class as verdant and ill-fated as yours enter Dalhousie. I have lost hope now, and I feel that my wandering will be forever and a day, but — "Just then McI. received a kick from his room-mate, who was disturbed by his groaning, so the dream ended. McI. says dreams go by contraries.

Now Mr. Murray, will you try,  
A part of this to state;  
But Mr. Murray gave a sigh,  
And swallowed what he ate.

We all do that which pleasest best,  
M—cr—e the knowledge drinks;  
B ch—n gazes in the air,  
While A. J. sits and thinks.

Young D—ll views the foremost seats,  
Well pleased with what he sees;  
And Noble, thoughtless of the text,  
Quotes classics from the keys;  
But Norman only takes the classes,  
And swallows the bread and molasses.

#### WILD BILL'S SWAN SONG.

Alas! dear Hugh,  
In tears I rue,  
The summons to depart;  
No more the click  
Of Ivory's nick,  
Will balm my tender heart.

Me oft you's seen,  
By tables green,  
Play gaily with my cue;  
And oh! 'twas sweet  
Fierce Cooke to beat,  
And Kenny great hoodoo.

O'Briens three  
Gave quite a spree  
While Faulkner chewed his cud;  
The greatest butt  
Was Freshman Rutt,  
A breezy little cub.

No more; no more  
As heretofore,  
We'll play the game of pool;  
When we come back  
I'll be a crack  
On pots and carroms cool.

## Personals.

PROF. W. C. MURRAY was in Fredericton during the 29th and 30th ult.

J. J. DOYLE, of the class of '95, is home for his Easter holidays. Joe is evidently busy at McGill, judging from the luxuriant growth of hair he allows to accumulate on his face.

E. MacKay, B. A., (Dalhousie), late Principal of New Glasgow High School, at present holding a Fellowship in the Johns Hopkins University, has succeeded Dr. Jones as assistant lecturer in organic chemistry to Professor Remsen in Johns Hopkins. Last December Mr. MacKay was elected a Fellow of the German Chemical Society.

## Law Department.

IN the last issue of the GAZETTE we said we had hoped to be able to insert the results of the law examinations, but to no purpose; they were not made public. For years the official announcement of the law results has been a source of complaint, but never has it been much worse than this one. Letter after letter from students who have returned to their homes have come to the GAZETTE all denouncing the treatment received by the law students from their professors, lecturers, and the governing body of the university in allowing it be so. No doubt any of the university results need not be made public until the formal closing on convocation day, but since time long past we have been accustomed to get them before then, so naturally we expected them this year before the above mentioned time, and why should they not be made known immediately after completion of our work. There is no one but who has a certain amount of interest in his work, which resolves itself into a desire to get his returns as quickly as possible. Law school work being finished in February should not be dragged along into the advancing months of spring before it can be said to be finally finished. Certainly the faculty do not mean to do us an injustice. Our professors and lecturers would shrink from the idea of such as they would from committing some heinous crime. They do not mean to transgress on our rights, but if they do not, it is certain that the authors of the multifarious correspondence that has been sent to the GAZETTE do not know what they and we have a right to demand, and expect. To the contention that is sometimes urged and which, no doubt, would

be used by the head of the university, if appealed to, that no student can ask for his results until the April convocation, we would take issue with on the grounds that although the law school is part of the university and certainly subservient to the rules manufactured by it, the average student who takes classes does so as a law man, and not thinking he is responsible to its formalities, which, if followed to the strict letter of the law would keep him in hope, fear and trembling long after he has finished his work. What does the average student care for these formalities? He comes to the law school, yields to it alone, and does not expect to be hampered by any rules that are particularly applicable to another faculty. If "the powers that be" intend to have one official announcing for all faculties let them say so, and then we will know where we are and not be groping in the dark.

The demand we make on the university authorities is to fix a time, put it in the calendar, and have it strictly adhered to. Do not conduct affairs with such looseness that every student you meet stops you and for twenty minutes or so pours forth volumes of complaints against the men at whose feet he sat during the winter drinking in the words of wisdom that fell from their lips. Whilst attempting to mildly castigate them we do not fasten all the blame at their doors, for they are only servants, men under authority of a higher, "who can say to one go and he goeth, and another come and he cometh," and thus hampered and shackled might apologize for their conduct. Remedy the defect gentlemen, you mean well by us, but we cannot live on good intentions, the commodity "that hell is said to be paved with." Presuming that you will have a definite date set for declarations of results next year, we freely forgive you your past transgressions and dismiss you with the scriptural injunction: "Go, sin no more."

### RESULTS OF THE RECENT EXAMINATIONS.

The Law results have been announced at last. Some of the boys have fallen below the required mark, but the percentage is not large. The relative positions of some of the students surprised many of us. Hard and honest work counts every time.

The pass lists are as follows:—

#### CRIMES.

*Class I.*—Dunn; McLatchy; McLeod; Putnam; Mills; Purney; O'Connor. *Class II.*—Robertson; Boyd; McEchen; Finn; Darwell; Jamieson. *Passed.*—Leahy; Murray, R. H.; Seeley; Sullivan.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

*Class I.*—MacGregor; O'Donoghue; Jenks; Morrison, F. A.; McKinnon; Vernon. *Class II.*—Putnam; Ferguson; Phalen; Ross, H. S.; McKenzie; Johnson. *Passed.*—Aitken; Cummings; Knight; McKay, J. W.; Morrison; Metzler; McPhee; Moseley; Oakes; Mahon, H. E.

## CONFLICT OF LAWS.

*Class I.*—McKinnon; Vernon; O'Donoghue; Morrison F. A.; Ferguson.  
*Class II.*—Phalen; Ross; McPhee; Aitken. *Passed.*—McKenzie; Morrison,  
Metzler; McVicar.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

*Class I.*—Bigelow; Pineo; Wood; Ross. *Class II.*—Loggie; Scott; McVicar;  
McKay. *Passed.*—Hood; McCart; Ternan.

## SHIPPING.

*Class I.*—Bigelow; Wood; Pineo; Murray, R. H.; Ross. *Class II.*—Scott;  
Hood; McVicar; McKay; Loggie. *Passed.*—McCart; Ternan.

## CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

*Class I.*—Oakes; Dunn; McLellan; McLeod; Burchell. *Class II.*—McEchen;  
Sedgwick; Seely; McLatchy; Purney; O'Connor; Mills; Jamieson; Boyd.  
*Passed.*—Darwell; Parsons; Robertson, H. W.; Schurman; Sullivan.

## TORTS.

*Class I.*—Putnam; Boyd. *Class II.*—Jamieson; Dunn. *Passed.*—McEchen  
Mills; Robertson; Parsons; Morrison; Purney; O'Connor; McLeod,  
J. R.; McLatchy; Leahy; Darwell.

## PROCEDURE.

*Class I.*—Bigelow. *Class II.*—Pineo; Murray, R. H.; McKinnon; Ross;  
Jenks. *Passed.*—McLean; Wood; McCart; Scott; McKay.

## CONTRACTS.

*Class I.*—Dunn; O'Connor; Mills; McLeod; MacGregor. *Class II.*—Put-  
nam; McEchen; Boyd; Oakes; Morrison, Metzler; Robertson, H. W.;  
Jamieson. *Passed.*—Darwell; Johnson; Leahy; Mahon; McLatchy; Parsons;  
Purney; Seeley; Sullivan.

## EQUITY.

*Class I.*—Wood; McKinnon; O'Donoghue; Bigelow; Morrison, F. A.; Ross,  
H.; Vernon; Murray, R. H.; Pineo; Knight; Loggie. *Class II.*—Ross, H. S.;  
Phalen; McKenzie; McPhee; Wood; Ferguson; Morrison, Metzler; McKay,  
J. W.; McKay, R. S. *Passed.*—Aitken; Gunn; Moseley; McCart; McVicar;  
Scott; Ternan.

## BILLS AND NOTES.

*Class I.*—Bigelow; Wood; O'Donoghue; Loggie; Pineo; Ross, H. S.; Mor-  
rison, F. A.; McKay, R. S.; Ternan; Murray, R. H.; Ross, Hugh; McKinnon;  
Phalen. *Class II.*—McKenzie; Gunn; Vernon; Hood; McKay, J. W.; Scott.  
*Passed.*—Ferguson; Knight; Moseley; McCart; McPhee; McVicar.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COMPANIES.

*Class I.*—Wood; Bigelow; Vernon; Pineo; McKay, R. S.; Phalen. *Class*  
*II.*—Murray, R. H.; Morrison, F. A.; McVicar; Hood; Ross, Hugh; McCart;  
O'Donoghue; McKinnon; McKenzie; Loggie; McPhee. *Passed.*—Ferguson;  
Ross, H. S.; Scott; Morrison, Metzler; Moseley; Ternan; Gunn; Aitken;  
McKay, J. W.; Knight.

## REAL PROPERTY AND CONVEYANCING—(2ND YEAR.)

*Class I.*—Morrison, F. A.; Vernon; McKinnon; O'Donoghue; Ferguson.  
*Class II.*—Knight; Phalen; McKenzie; Gunn; McPhee. *Passed.*—Moseley;  
McKay, J. W.; Ross, H. S.; Aitken.

## REAL PROPERTY (1ST YEAR.)

*Class I.*—Robertson, H. W.; Waddell; Boyd; McLatchy; McLeod; O'Con-  
nor. *Class II.*—Dunn; Gunn; Parsons; McEchen; Jamieson; Putnam. *Passed.*  
—Purney; Mills; Darwell; Slater; Seeley; Leahy; Murray, J. C.; Sullivan.

## EXAMINATIONS AT WOLFVILLE.

Constitutional History.—*Class I.*—Purdy; Fenwick. *Passed.*—Parsons;  
Tufts; Archibald.

## ABSOLUTE PRIVILEGE.

Frequently lawyers are accused of being harsh, unprincipled, and unfair in the treatment of their opponents whilst arguing at the bar. Time and again we have seen a witness brow-beaten and handled without gloves, fearful and startling insinuations against character made, and all this without legal redress. It is naturally asked why is not a counsel open to action for defamation as well as an ordinary individual who offends similarly? The answer comes in the necessity of having a counsel unharassed and free from all thought of being subject to a vexatious action for what he does in the line of his duty. Of course such conduct is generally that of the low class of lawyer, who is as dishonest as he is unprincipled. The average lawyer would shrink from such conduct as he would from theft. Then it may be said, if it is confined to one class of counsel alone, punish them alone; but where is the line to be drawn so that it would leave the better class free from thought of actions.

In a celebrated English case, in which a counsel was being prosecuted for defamatory words spoken in course of judicial inquiry, Brett, M. R., in delivering the judgment of the court, spoke as follows:—"A counsel's position is one of the utmost difficulty. He is not to speak of that which he knows; he is not called upon to consider whether the facts with which he is dealing are true or false. What he has to do is to argue as best he can, without degrading himself, in order to maintain the proposition which will carry with it either the protection or the remedy he desires for his client. If amidst the difficulties of his position he were to be called upon during the heat of his argument to consider whether what he says is true or false, he would have his mind so embarrassed that he could not do the duty which he is called upon to perform. Far more than a judge, infinitely more than a witness, he wants protection, on the ground of benefit to the public.

The rule of law is, that what is said in the course of the administration of the law is privileged; and the reason of that rule covers a counsel even more than a judge or a witness. To the writer's mind it is illogical to argue that the protection of privilege ought not to exist for a counsel who deliberately and maliciously slanders another person. The reason of the rule is, that a counsel, who is not malicious and who is acting *bona fide*, may not be in danger of having actions brought against him.

If the rule of law were otherwise, the most innocent of counsel might be unrighteously harassed with suits, and therefore it is better to make the rule of law so large that an innocent counsel shall never be troubled, although by making it so large those counsel are included who have been guilty of malice and misconduct. With regard to counsel, the question of malice,



*bona fides*, and relevancy, cannot be raised; the only question is, whether what is complained of has been said in the course of the administration of the law. If that be so, the case against a counsel must be stopped at once. No action of any kind, no criminal prosecution, can be maintained against a defendant, when it is established that the words complained of were uttered by him as counsel in the course of a judicial inquiry, that is, "an inquiry before any court of justice into any matter concerning the administration of the law."

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### Personals.

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R. O'DONOGHUE, B. A., '97, is at home in Antigonish preparing orations for the coming elections.

N. MARKS MILLS, according to *Progress*, has arrived home much to the delight of the fair sex of St. Stephen.

R. F. PHALEN remains in the city for the summer. He will study law with W. F. O'Connor of McNeil and McNeil.

J. L. MCKINNON, B. A., '97, oscillates between the Post Office in his native town, and where articulated. He occasionally hears from the Mount.

FRED. JAMESON profited by his knowledge of arson. Latest from Lockeport a terrific fire. It is supposed J. I. Perney was with him.

H. W. ROBERTSON is putting in his time with George Belyea, barrister St. John. Robertson will look after the theological part of the work.

AULAY MORRISON an old Dalhousian, and Cape Bretoner, has been nominated in Victoria, B. C., to carry the Liberal Standard in the approaching Dominion elections.

PROF. B. RUSSELL has received the nomination of the Liberals of Halifax County to be one of their candidates for Ottawa. Benny will be able to watch the dean.

W. M. FERGUSON, '97, after recovering from a slight indisposition which followed the exams., left for Truro to study in a law office. The Rev. Mr. Gale, evangelist, has been in Truro since Ferguson was last there. W. M. was the president of the Law School, Y. M. C. A., last winter.

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### Facetiæ.

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#### CONCERT NOTES.

McDOUGALL drank cold tea, vainly trusting the boys would think him *a man*.

FORBES sat in this chair . . . . . and—sat in that one away over there.

IT may be romantic enough to see a little nigger picking cotton in a Florida swamp, but when one sees a fourth year man in Arts and a demi-theologue at that, slowly and painfully removing the collar from the last consignment of flowers, he feels that truly circumstances alter cases.

Imagine friend C-mpb-ll a ditty like this—

I cannot revel in their sweet perfume  
Because the cotton sticketh to the leaves,  
I have to brush it off with a corn broom  
Or else the wretched stuff will make me sneeze;  
Oh, if these flowers, dearest send you must  
In future try to pack them in saw dust.

## Medical Department.

BEFORE the next issue of the GAZETTE appears, the dreaded Spring Exams. will have been over and another and probably the most successful session in the history of the Medical Faculty of Dalhousie brought to a close.

More extensive and improved equipment, the untiring devotion and enthusiasm of Professors and Lecturers and a consequent increase in the number of its students, these combined, are fast bringing the Medical Department up to such a standard as the Faculties of Arts and Law have long enjoyed, and that means second to none in Canada.

A grand future is in store for us. The only Medical School east of Quebec, it has a large territory from which to attract students, and ere many years, we hope to see it the largest and most influential Faculty of the University. We have the *men*, and we have the *brains* to make this department renowned, but,—we lack the almighty dollar.

It appears strange that the people of Nova Scotia, whose proud boast it is, that (to use something like the eloquent words recently uttered by Mr. Laurier,) no territory on earth, of the same number of square miles, has produced such a galaxy of intellectual giants, that this same people should be characterized by a want of philanthropic spirit. Yet such is the fact. In connection with the great educational institution of the Metropolitan city of Nova Scotia, there are linked to its history the names of only *three* benefactors, and the greatest of them a resident of the United States, which fact indeed accounts largely for his liberality, having caught this spirit of philanthropy, no doubt, from his environment in the city of New York, the liberality of whose leading citizens is historical.

We believe that, if it could be shown to the citizens of Halifax, and calculated to a mathematical nicety, that the investment of their money in "Dalhousie bonds" would yield a profitable income, the financial problem of the University would no longer be the harassing question that it is, and all Faculties of the University should start on a career of progress and usefulness the extent of which should know no bounds.

Even from the low standpoint of dollars and cents we should be able to convince our capitalists that they have here a

bonanza, which has escaped their *financial* eye, and which is only awaiting development to pour out its rich treasures and restore unto them an hundred fold. For, the wealth of a country, if not, should be, estimated by its sum total of brains. Any institution, therefore, whose object is to develop that commodity must of necessity contribute to the wealth of the country. To estimate this contribution is impossible. Impossible because incalculable. But it is our earnest desire that some of our wealthy citizens may see the *point*; even if it be from the standpoint of dollars and cents, and endow one or two chairs in Medicine, the lack of which must be regarded as one of the greatest "needs of Dalhousie."

THERE is evidently something wrong in connection with the *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics as it exists at this University. Under the present arrangement, lectures in *Materia Medica* are attended in the second year, Therapeutics in the third. The examination is held at the end of the latter year. Now these examinations are either too hard or too little attention is paid to the subject in the second year. The fact remains that in the third year the greater part of the time has to be expended on this subject, much to the detriment of the other classes, which we think are equally important. While it is not our intention to make suggestions to the Faculty, neither should we like to see the examination in *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics what is termed a "snap," yet some change is desirable. Perhaps some arrangement could be made for holding an occasional examination in *Materia Medica* during the second year. These examinations could be valued and recorded, and the final grind could then be a little more general. Such a course would, we think, act as an incentive to regular study and would do away with much of the "cramming" system now practiced in the third year. There was much in the idea tersely expressed by a prominent member of the profession, recently, when he said, "Because an examiner has the reputation of plucking everyone that comes along, is no reason why he should be allowed to squeeze the life out of the other subjects of the year."

THE STEREOSCOPE IN MEDICINE—Rather a novel way of demonstrating the physiological action and the relative value of drugs, was that employed by Dr. Haliday of Stewiacke, before the classes in Medicine at this University recently. The doctor by an ingenious method has transferred the sphygmographic tracings of the human pulse, while under the influence of various drugs, to glass slides. These tracings, by the aid of a stereoscope,

are thrown on to a white surface with startling distinctness and the different actions are apparent at a glance. Several tracings taken at different periods after the administration of digitalis, strophanthus, convallarie and adorrison, were thus depicted. The lecture proved exceedingly interesting and instructive to those present, and the method is certainly an admirable one. The thanks of the Medical School are certainly due for this excellent paper, also to Dr. Chisholm, the efficient lecturer in Therapeutics, through whose instrumentality Dr. Haliday's services were procured.

REVIEW OF "ARE WOMEN LIKELY TO BE AS SUCCESSFUL IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS MEN?" REVIEWED.

THE article that appeared in a former number of the Dalhousie GAZETTE entitled "Are women likely to be as successful in the Medical Profession as men," has been reviewed by Dr. Hamilton; and, as the writer of the article under review, I feel called upon to reply.

The writer in reviewing the article is at fault in that she assumes the article to mean more than its original meaning was intended to convey. We have heard of Dr. Hamilton, how she fought her way against prevailing prejudice, and succeeded in paving a highway for other females aspiring to the Profession of Medicine. We have admired her indomitable energy. We almost hesitate to reply lest it should discourage others; but in justice to myself, I feel impelled to re-affirm my former assumption, namely, that the majority of women place the greater confidence in the intelligence and capability of men. That they are justified in doing so is another question and does not concern the one at issue. I believe, as Dr. Hamilton believes, as the majority of men believe, that women should have doctors of their own sex; but that they prefer them is contrary to fact, as an impartial observation will determine.

The charge of being a young man I shall not attempt to confirm or deny. The charge of sentimentality, I shall not pass over without the remark, that strongest fact is often tinged with sentiment. The charge of sentimentalism does not destroy the truth of my assumption. It remains a fact, though it have the ring of the sentimental.

The writer of that "Review" takes my first reason, "men prefer a physician of their sex, which is not only desirable, but natural, and in accordance with the rules of propriety and common modesty," and proceeds as follows:—"If this be true, by what species of logic can a person assume, (1) that women do not and never will prefer a physician of their own sex, (2) that it is not desirable for them to do so, (3) that it is not natural, (4) that it is not in accordance with the rules of propriety and common

*modesty?*" That it is desirable and in accordance with the rules of propriety, that women should prefer doctors of their own sex, the introduction of this article admits and the first article does not deny. That the majority of women do not prefer a doctor of their own sex, I accept as substantiated by fact; that they never will, I inferred from my last reason, "that women have the greater confidence in men,"—by a system of inductive logic based on actual experience.

Again on the ground of the statement, "that men prefer doctors of their own sex," the writer infers that women, also, prefer doctors of their own sex. The first being true, furnishes us with no evidence that the other is true. We might reason as follows: if it be desirable and in accordance with the rules of propriety that men should have doctors of their sex, it is equally desirable that women should have doctors of their sex. But to infer that women do prefer doctors of their own sex, is false to every species of logic. For women do not have the faith in the abilities and possibilities of their sex as men have in the abilities and possibilities of each other. Therefore, women have to battle not only with prevailing prejudice among men, but the depreciation of her abilities by her own sex. So, we feel a thrill of admiration for the woman that will aspire to the highest position in professional life in face of such obstacles.

But the point that needs rectifying most runs as follows:—  
*"It will be observed that the article under review does not deal with real successes, but merely with the popularity of women as physicians. Real success does not depend on popularity. Better to have only one case, and that a successful one, than lose that patient whilst attending to fifty others."* Surely a lady of Dr. Hamilton's mental calibre would have spoken differently had she reviewed more carefully the article under discussion. We lack of understanding. The writer of the review looks at success under an aspect other than the writer of the article. In the review of the article, success is exhibited as work skillfully and successfully done, even though it be in a narrow sphere, while the article itself regards success, not only as work successfully accomplished in a narrow sphere, but the extension and enlargement of the sphere itself. Of what use is skill unless we have the opportunity of exercising it? The article deals with elements other than skill, that are essential to building up an extensive practice, the review of that article regards success only such as skill can accomplish.

In the case of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, had all the work been performed by women, the figures cited would form conclusive evidence; but the writer says that the consulting physicians and surgeons were men. But, lest I should check the ambition of any woman aspiring to the Profession of Medicine, I shall comment no further on the review of my article.

I would say in conclusion, that we need more women in public and professional life, and whatever my opinions are, as to their success in the Medical Profession as compared with that of men, I shall avoid further discussion on the subject under dispute.

A. J. REYNOLDS.

#### STUDENTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The last meeting of this society for the present session was held on Friday evening, March 7th. Dr. D. A. Campbell was expected to address the society but was unable to be present.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance on hand of several dollars with which it was voted to purchase a copy of *Osler's Practice of Medicine*, to be presented to the Library by the society. After this and other business was transacted the, President introduced Mr. G. P. Skelly, B. F., who has for many years so ably managed the Medical Faculty, and who, the students are all glad to know, is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late severe illness. Mr. Skelly, after giving a brief historical sketch of his connection with the Medical College, during which time he has been the hero of many a blood-curdling adventure with refractory students, always coming out victorious, no matter how powerful or numerous his foes, proceeded to give some parting advice to the members of the graduating class. After speaking to the class as a whole he began to particularize. McEwen, even though he does come from "*the Island*," the speaker considered a good student in spite of his enormous consumption of potatoes. The generally accurate Skelly then made the grave mistake of asserting that McDonald was a hard worker, though probably he said it ironically. Ross, though a green horn in his first year has been transformed, by the benign influences thrown around him during the last two years, into a polished, though absent minded, student. Stephen has long since been divested of his former timidity. Murray and Williamson were both good students and the speaker hoped that they would not be plucked in their finals. In closing our esteemed professor showed his magnanimity by stating that he had nothing whatever to say against the solitary lady member of the class.

The Editors are not to blame for the fact that the report of Dr. F. W. Goodwin's lecture before the Students Medical Society on December 18th did not appear in the GAZETTE at that time. The Doctor's subject was "*The Doctors in Fiction*" and was a pleasing diversion from the monotony of the strictly professional subjects generally presented to the Society. A thorough acquaintance with the standard works of fiction enabled the lecturer to illustrate almost any type of the medical man from these sources. The sketches of these characters were very graphic and entertaining. Dr. Goodwin's lecture was much enjoyed, and we hope that this will not be his last appearance before the Society.

#### MEDICAL BRIEFS.

FRESHMAN, eagerly scanning specimen under the microscope—"Doctor will you tell me, please, how many horse power this microscope is?"

PROF surveying an ecchymosed eye the property of one of his class. "Mr. M.—you never indulge too freely, do you?"

A COUPLE of juniors becoming enraged at their inability to locate a patient's heart, a bystander recommended, that for obvious reasons it might be found in his mouth.

PROF.—"Mr. L—d, what muscle does this nerve perforate?"

Mr. L—d.—"The adductor magnus, sir."

Prof. (agast)—"What?"

L—d.—"Oh, I meant the femoral artery"

THE following conversation was recently overheard. "Mr. S.—you were out of college one year were you not? Was it in your first year?" Collapse of Mr. S.

IT has been suggested that as he has no other opportunity the length of the clinics be extended in order to give a certain senior a chance for auscultatory examination.

WE hear that there has been a meeting among the officers and sailors of the Perry Expedition. Captain D. has been deposed and Second Mate *R-g-s-n* promoted to the enviable position. We have much confidence in the men by elected officer, and hope that victory may crown his efforts. We extend our congratulations.

#### THEIR SUMMER'S WORK.

THIS is what some of the First and Second year men will be doing through the coming summer :

THOMPSON will carry the boodle bag for his party through various parts of the province.

RODGERSON will chew tobacco and hoe potatoes in Prince Edward Island.

BREHM will trim his whiskers and incidentally study for the "Supps" he will have to take next fall.

SHAW will peddle Cornwallis clams in his native country, having already procured a wheel-barrow for this purpose.

MCLEAN will act as commercial traveller for a wholesale necktie firm. He will visit the principal parts of N. S. wearing samples.

COOK will spend the summer in town, making frequent trips to Dartmouth. The boys say it is a school teacher he goes over to see.

TRENAMAN will smoke a little, study a little, loaf a little, make love a little, in fact he will just be the nice little fellow he always is.

McMILLAN will act as private secretary for Sir Charles Tupper. He expects to receive a big salary, and get points for next winter's debates.

ROUE will superintend the Halifax Dispensary. He will also arrange a new medical curriculum for the college, and will abolish the custom of having Spring Exams.

DICKEY will spend the summer as usual in the country. Six days in the week he will labor on his farm, but on the seventh he will attend Sunday School at the Baptist Church, Canard, N. S.

BEATTY is not sure whether he will sail as Captain of an Atlantic liner, or start a drug store at Preston. As Tegg is now working hard with the expectation of leading in the exams. he has scarcely time to consider the matter, and thus is not sure which position he will accept.

LANGE, after leading in the exams. will probably leave town. He will continue his studies in New York, where he will tell his fellow students his usual story, that he never "plugs" any.

MORTON, as previously mentioned in the GAZETTE, will spend the summer farming. Gandier goes with him, saying he wants to learn something of the disposition of young ladies in the country.

ARCHIBALD, MCKENZIE and FORREST have rented a house in a secluded locality ten miles West of Windsor Junction, where they will spend the summer. They will shut themselves up with a lot of medical text books, and will not come out of their den until October next.

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